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STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATIONS
DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF
ALL GOODS AND SERVICES (ICGS)

Report of the Secretary-General

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Note: For technical reasons this document is being issued in two parts.
Part II contains goods and services under industry groups 3831 to 9599
inclusive.

INTRODUCTION

1. Annexed to this report is a draft of the International Standard Classification of All Goods and Services (ICGS). The report explains how the classification was developed, the uses for which it is intended and the further work required before it can become operational. The report also deals with the question of correspondence between the ICGS and the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (SITC)^{1/} and the relationship between the ICGS and other international classifications.
2. This work is being carried out in accordance with resolution 4(XV), adopted by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session, which requests the Secretary-General inter alia "to draft, in consultation with national statistical offices, the framework of a commodity classification scheme which is linked in with the revised ISIC" (International Standard Industrial Classification).^{2/} At its seventeenth session, the Commission included in its approved work programme the "preparation of a draft classification of all goods and services, in consultation with interested international agencies and national statistical offices; a final draft of the classification is to be submitted at the eighteenth session of the Statistical Commission".^{3/}
3. The present version of the ICGS is a revision of an earlier draft (ST/STAT.47), which was produced in 1970. That version was sent to national statistical offices, international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, and was considered at meetings of statisticians in Europe and Asia. The present version benefits from comments made by national statistical offices and by other international organizations, and takes into account suggestions and proposals contained in the reports of the meetings to which the earlier version was submitted. On this basis it may be said that the version before the Commission is essentially complete. Further work does, however, remain to be done, the extent of which is explained later in the report.
4. The present version differs from the earlier version most particularly in three respects: (a) the categories of goods and services which make up the classification have been more fully defined; (b) each category containing internationally traded goods has attached to it one or more SITC item codes so that the industrial origin of SITC items can be identified, and (c) the dissection of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, storage and warehousing makes use of and is co-ordinated with the classification and coding of goods at their point of origin.
5. The nature and uses of the ICGS is the first topic dealt with in this report. It includes a discussion of the relationship of the ICGS to the ISIC. The uses to which the ICGS is to be put determine the criteria employed in raising the classes and subclasses which make up the classification. Criteria employed is the next topic considered. The harmonization of international statistical classifications has been receiving a great deal of attention in recent years. To a considerable extent, the ICGS takes into account established classifications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, of specialized agencies (e.g., FAO and UNESCO), as well as of international organizations outside the United Nations system. The degree to which harmonization has actually been achieved is the third topic discussed. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the content of selected classes and subclasses to illustrate how certain general as well as important special problems were handled. The report concludes with a short discussion of the further work which has to be done to make the classification operational.

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.6.

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XVII.8.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 195 (i) (i).

6. The need for standard classifications has been emphasized on many occasions. To illustrate, Wassily Leontief, in his presidential address to the American Economic Association referred to this need in the following terms: "The shift from casual empiricism that dominates much of today's econometric work to systematic large-scale factual analysis will not be easy The spectacular advances in computer technology increased the economists' potential ability to make effective analytical use of large sets of detailed data What is, however, urgently needed is the establishment, maintenance and enforcement of co-ordinated uniform classification systems Incompatible data are useless data How far from a tolerable, not to say, ideal state our present economic statistics are in this respect, can be judged by the fact that because of differences in classification, domestic output data cannot be compared, for many goods, with the corresponding export and import figures. Neither can the official employment statistics be related without laborious adjustments to output data, industry by industry An unreasonably high proportion of material and intellectual resource devoted to statistical work is now spent not on the collection of primary information but on a frustrating and wasteful struggle with incongruous definitions and irreconcilable classifications."^{4/} Wassily Leontief is, of course, referring to the situation in the United States of America, but there is no doubt that many countries are experiencing difficulties. The ICGS has a role to play in overcoming these difficulties.

I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

7. The Commission may wish to comment on the structure and principles of the classification and, in particular, the work programme suggested in paragraphs 70-73.

II. NATURE AND PURPOSES OF THE ICGS

A. Nature of the ICGS

8. The ICGS is an international classification of all goods and services according to industrial origin. Industries are defined by the 157 groups of the ISIC (the lowest level of that four-level classification).

9. Like most international classifications, the ICGS seeks to meet the needs of countries at different stages of economic and social development; of countries in which economic activities are differently organized; and of countries with different natural resources. It also seeks, to the extent possible, to mesh with existing special-purpose international classifications. For these reasons, the classification contains two levels, with a relatively large number of separate categories at the second level. A number of these separate categories are composed of goods which may be of minor importance or even entirely absent from certain national classifications. Their aggregation into first-level categories will, however, usually produce economically significant data in the case of many countries.

10. The ICGS consists of 1,123 six-digit classes, 705 of which are further divided into 2,660 eight-digit subclasses. The remaining 418 six-digit classes are not further divided so that there are a total of 3,078 undivided categories of goods and services within which each good and service has a specific place.

11. The first four digits of each class and subclass code is the ISIC industry code. By this means, the industrial origin of all goods and services are identifiable and a positive link is established between the ICGS and the ISIC. Two additional digits identify the classes and a further two digits make up the subclass code.

^{4/} Wassily Leontief, "Theoretical assumptions and nonobserved facts", The Economic Review, March, 1971, pp. 5 and 6.

12. The classes and subclasses under a given ISIC group contain goods and services that are the typical output of that industry. Because of the diverse ways in which economic activities are organized, goods which are the typical or primary output of one industry are, in many cases, also produced by establishments classified in the ISIC to other industries. In the ICGS, all goods are uniquely classified, i.e., the data on an item is classified to that industry which is largely responsible for its production, including the portion of the item produced by other industries. The fact that every item is uniquely classified is a departure from the practice adopted in the earlier version where the rule concerning industrial origin was strictly adhered to, with the result that one item was occasionally found in a number of ISIC groups.

13. The ICGS is not merely a more detailed division of the ISIC. The statistical unit is not the establishment. In the ICGS, interest centres on the goods and services in their own right. In this connexion, it may be noted that the current version of the ICGS differs from the earlier draft in respect of the form of expression used in the class and subclass definitions; these definitions no longer employ activity terminology.

14. The ICGS is also related to a number of other international classifications, as already indicated. Among these is the SITC. A very strong effort was made to form subclasses of the ICGS that were co-extensive with the basic categories of the SITC. The degree to which this was accomplished will be considered later. It is mentioned at this point because of its influence on the nature of the classification. Attention is drawn to the two columns on the right side of each page of the annexed classification. In the penultimate column, matched against each ICGS subclass, are one or more SITC codes so that it is known where in the SITC such goods as are contained in the ICGS subclass are found. Each SITC code has added to it a letter suffix or a letter-cum-numeral suffix. The letter (C) indicates that the SITC item is completely contained within one ICGS subclass. The suffix (P1) indicates that the SITC item is distributed among ICGS subclasses falling within a single class; the suffix (P2) shows that the SITC item is distributed among ICGS subclasses falling under two or more classes in a single industry group; and the suffix (P3) indicates that the SITC item is distributed among ICGS subclasses in two or more industry groups.

15. Exactly which of the goods of a particular SITC item are included in a given ICGS subclass and which are found in other ICGS subclasses should be clear from the definitions. It may also be helpful to consult the BTN.^{5/} The last column on the right gives the BTN heading codes for each SITC item.

16. As compared with the SITC, Revised, which consists of 1,312 basic items, the 3,078 basic categories of the ICGS may appear numerous. When, however, account is taken of the fact that the ICGS includes goods and services which do not enter international trade and which are therefore absent from the SITC, the level of detail is seen to be reasonable. Some 824 basic categories cover goods (e.g., the output of the construction industry) and services (e.g., government services, education, health, etc.), which have no equivalent in the SITC. It must be added that the number 824 refers only to ICGS basic categories for which separate definitions are given. With certain exceptions, separate definitions are not included for wholesaling (ISIC group 6100) and retailing (group 6200); for the transport of goods by rail (group 7111), road (group 7114), pipeline (group 7115), water transport (group 7121 and 7122) and by air (group 7131); for the storage of goods (group 7192); and for machinery and equipment leasing (group 8330). This does not mean that the marketing, transport, storage and leasing of goods have been omitted. Quite the contrary. These ISIC

^{5/} The acronym BTN identifies the Explanatory Notes to the Brussels Nomenclature (Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels, 1966).

industry groups contain all the classes and subclasses employed for the goods at their point of origin. Because they are exact duplicates they have not been repeated. With the exception of a letter prefix distinguishing wholesaling, retailing, etc. from production, the codes for the classes and subclasses under wholesaling, retailing, etc., are the same as the codes for the goods at their point of origin. This procedure was adopted to facilitate the tracing of goods from their point of origin through the distribution system.

B. Purposes of the ICGS

17. The ICGS is a statistical tool for collecting and compiling a wide variety of statistics where the units of observation are goods or services. Data on output, certain costs, prices, marketing, etc., of goods and services are of interest to, and their collection a continuing activity of, many different groups including government agencies, businesses and economists, and of the international community. At present, much data are collected in accordance with different classification schemes. Results based on independent sets of data on the various aspects of a given economic or social activity are limited in that they do not allow comparisons to be made. Nor may the results of one analysis be introduced into the framework of others. Data collected in accordance with a standard scheme would reduce this limitation. It should also reduce the need for some special surveys. Moreover, should countries adopt the ICGS or relate their classifications to it, data on goods and services would also be internationally comparable.

18. Countries which have adopted the ISIC or have developed an industrial classification compatible with it, but have not yet developed a comprehensive classification of goods and services, will find the task of integrating the ICGS into their statistical systems relatively straight-forward. Countries which now have an industrial classification differing from the ISIC will find this task somewhat more difficult. They will need to identify the categories of their classification in which the classes and subclasses of the ICGS fall in the light of the definitions of the latter and former.

19. There are many uses to which a classification of goods and services may be put in national statistical work. Such a classification, linked to an industrial classification, is a necessity for the analysis of the relationship between exports and imports on the one hand and domestic production and consumption on the other. Efforts to adjust the balance of trade by increasing the production of exports or import substitutes have to identify particular products with the domestic industries producing them. This is facilitated if the linked commodity classification is also related to an international trade classification as is, to a certain extent, the ICGS to the SITC.

20. In supply and demand analysis, interest centres on balancing supply and demand, on identifying output bottlenecks or distribution difficulties, on the course of prices and on the degree of inflationary or deflationary pressures in respect of given goods. In order to analyse and rectify these situations, it is necessary to trace the commodities back to the industries where they are typically produced. A linked classification of goods and services also facilitates the construction of price and quantity indexes of gross output by particular industries. Such indexes have to be built up from product data and, in order to pass from products to industries, it is necessary to identify the industries typically producing them.

21. A linked classification of goods and services is needed for tracing the flow of output through the economic system. Commodity-flow analysis has been used chiefly to estimate (a) personal consumption expenditures on given classes of goods and services and (b) producers' purchases of durable equipment. Both estimates are derived from gross output data of given industries and other sources of supply, e.g., imports. This indirect procedure is used because business sales records do not generally distinguish sales to consumers or to the other broad purchaser groups, e.g., business, government, exports, etc., used in national accounting. The tracing process is facilitated if the goods and services classification employs the same product groupings for output, marketing, transport, etc. The ICGS is so structured (see paragraph 16).

22. The analysis of inter-industry relations also calls for a goods and services classification linked to an industrial classification. Input-output analysis has many different uses. It makes it possible, for example, to trace back the implications for particular producers of a given level and composition of final demand for the economy as a whole or for various industries and also to forecast the effect of changes in factor prices upon relative prices and upon the general level of prices. For these and other purposes, data are needed on the disposition and the cost structure of production of relatively homogeneous categories of goods and services classified according to the industries where they are typically produced. However, statistics on uses can only be gathered on a commodity basis whereas inputs in relation to outputs can only be gathered on an establishment basis. Moreover, establishments usually produce secondary as well as primary products. Input-output analysis requires that data on disposition and cost structure of secondary products be transferred to the appropriate goods category. This process is facilitated when the goods classification is linked to the industrial classification.

23. A goods and services classification linked to an industrial classification provides a means for gathering data on the extent to which the output of each industry group, as defined by the most detailed level of the industrial classification, includes output of activities primary to other industry groups. In constructing an industrial classification, industry groups should be designed so that (a) a high proportion of the total output of the establishments of which each industry group is composed should comprise output of activities which are primary to that industry group (i.e., the industry group should have a high "specialization ratio"), and (b) a high proportion of the output of the activities which are classified to each industry group should be produced by establishments which are classified to that industry group (i.e., the industry group should have a high "coverage ratio").

III. CRITERIA

A. General remarks

24. At both the class and subclass levels, three fundamental considerations influenced the way in which the classification was structured. The most important was the range of criteria employed: the technology and organization of production, physical composition, purpose, end use, markets etc., of particular goods and services. The second was the relative economic importance of the goods and services in question. The third was the need to bring the ICGS into correspondence with other existing international classifications, especially the SITC, to the extent possible. In spite of the strong effort to maintain the integrity of SITC basic categories in

the ICGS, many such categories had to be divided among different ICGS subclasses. The reasons for this procedure are explained in part IV. At this point it may be noted that to introduce into the ICGS as many complete SITC basic categories as possible required a pragmatic approach. This means that the integrity of many basic SITC categories was maintained even though, in a number of cases, some of the ICGS criteria had to be given less weight than was warranted on objective grounds.

B. Structure

25. A two-level structure was adopted for the ICGS for the following reasons:

(a) The economic significance of a particular good or service is different in different countries. A two-level structure enhances the universality of the classification by providing space for goods and services important in only some countries;

(b) The full detail at the second level of the ICGS is unlikely to be needed in every statistical application. For many purposes, combinations of subclasses into a single subclass or into a class or classes into a single class may provide sufficient detail. So as to preserve the comparability of ICGS statistics derived from different sources, entire subclasses should be combined and they should be part of the same class. Similarly, entire classes should be combined and they should be part of the same group.

(c) Data of certain types are available only for relatively broad groups such as are found at the class level. For example, data on direct costs, that is, on labour and materials, are of this type. For other statistics, there is a need for, and interest in, greater detail. This is the case for statistics on output and prices for which subclass categories may be usefully employed.

C. Class and subclass criteria

26. The same criteria were used to form the six-digit classes and the eight-digit subclasses. These relate to production processes and technologies, materials employed, stage of fabrication, purpose to which the goods or services are to be put and types of markets in which they are to be sold. Also taken into account was the way in which production is organized. Even quite small establishments engage in the production of a range of products. Although these goods may be closely related, they usually differ in the quantity of raw materials used, in the kind of labour skills employed, in capital equipment requirements, in technology employed, etc., so that establishments producing them find it useful to separate their production into different lines, each of which relates to a narrow range of quite homogeneous products.

D. Application of the criteria

1. Class criteria

27. At the class level the main purpose is to provide relatively broad categories of goods and services suitable for the purposes outlined above, *viz.*, to take account of differences in the economic significance of different goods in different countries; to provide relatively broad categories where detailed data are not required; and to facilitate correspondence between the ICGS and other international goods classifications where such correspondence is not possible at a more detailed level.

28. In general, in raising the six-digit classes, greater weight was placed on delineating the technology and process of production. This meant forming classes comprised of commodities or services which could be identified as originating within the same line of production. In other words, classes generally give greater weight to technology, raw materials and organization of production and to stage of fabrication.

2. Subclass criteria

29. The same criteria were employed at the subclass level. As was mentioned in paragraph 24, other considerations had to be taken into account so that the resulting subclasses reflect a fairly large pragmatic element.

30. At the lower level the emphasis was on establishing subclasses which would be considerably more homogeneous than the classes of the six-digit level, taking into account the uses to which the goods and services are put and the markets to which they are disposed, as well as their physical composition and technology of production. The degree of detail at the eight-digit level is related to the economic significance, that is volume, of the goods and services involved.

31. The need to limit the size of the classification was an important factor in forming subclasses. This factor usually operated to override the substantive criteria. The smaller the number of subclasses, the less homogeneous they are. A fair number of classes and subclasses contain miscellaneous collections of goods and services. These are usually identified by employing the numeral nine as the last digit of class and subclass codes.

IV. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ICGS AND OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

32. In addition to the ISIC and the SITC, a large number of international and national classifications were taken into account in constructing the ICGS. Some exercised a relatively greater influence on the structure and dissection of the ICGS than others. Among the more important, after the ISIC and the SITC, were: the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) and the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC), both produced by FAO; a draft classification and definitions of forest products, produced by the ECE/FAO Timber Division; other classifications and commodity lists contained in various FAO publications and documents; the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) produced by UNESCO; the Classification of Commodities by Industrial Origin (Links between the SITC and the ISIC)^{6/}; and Recommendations for the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics (Part II, List of selected products and materials).^{7/}

A. Relationship between the ICGS and the SITC

33. The relationship between the ICGS and the SITC, Revised, was mentioned a number of times earlier in the report. Briefly, it was stated that the SITC, Revised, (i.e., the current version of the classification, not the SITC, Rev. 2 (E/CN.3/456)), was used in constructing the ICGS; that a strong effort was made to form subclasses of the ICGS that were co-extensive with the basic categories of the SITC; and that by attaching one or more SITC codes to each ICGS subclass, the goods contained in that subclass could be located in the SITC. It was further stated that each SITC code had added to it a letter suffix or a letter-cum-numeral suffix; that the letter (C) shows that the SITC basic category is completely contained within one ICGS subclass; that the suffix (P1) shows that the SITC item is distributed among ICGS subclasses falling within a single class; that the suffix (P2) shows that the SITC item is distributed among ICGS subclasses falling under two or more classes in a single industry group; and that the suffix (P3) indicates that the SITC item is distributed among ICGS subclasses in two or more industry groups.

^{6/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XVII.15.

^{7/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XVII.16.

34. To the above statements has to be added the fact that, in many cases, goods from more than one SITC basic category (complete or partial) were assigned to one ICGS subclass. The reasons for this may be best illustrated by selected cases.

35. Subclass 1110.1121 (Cereal straw and husks) illustrates the case of goods which, in accordance with ICGS criteria, have to be included in a single subclass but which are found in a number of SITC basic categories (or items). The subclass covers residues from the harvesting of cereals. Such residues are found not only in SITC item 081.11(C) but also in item 081.19(P3) which, among other things, contains maize stalks and leaves, and in item 292.93(P3) which, among other things, includes panicles of rice and certain millets with their seeds removed.

36. The same subclass may be used to illustrate the case where, because the ICGS is linked to the ISIC, parts of SITC items have to be assigned to subclasses falling in different ISIC groups. The fact that the suffix (P3) is attached to item 081.19 indicates that this item contains some goods which are primarily the output of several industry groups. Item 081.19 not only contains maize stalks and leaves, falling in industry group 1110 (Agriculture and livestock production), but also acorns and chestnuts, which are classified in industry group 1210 (Forestry); waste of fruit and fruit pomace, which are classified in industry group 3113 (Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables); bran obtained as a by-product from the crushing of mustard seeds, which is classified in group 3121 (Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified); as well as other goods classified in other ISIC industry groups. In terms of the SITC, this heterogeneous item is logical because it brings together vegetable products of a kind used for animal food not elsewhere specified, but it does not conform to the rule that goods are to be classified by industrial origin in the ICGS. There are 374 SITC items which contain goods originating in two or more ISIC industries.

37. Subclass 3522.1439 (Medicaments, not elsewhere classified, promoted chiefly to the general public) illustrates the case of goods which have a distinct market, but which are combined in the SITC with goods having different markets. SITC item 541.7(P1) covers medicaments regardless of market. The market for proprietary remedies is considered important enough to be separated from medicaments promoted to the medical profession (prescription drugs for people) and from medicaments promoted to veterinarians (prescription drugs for animals). The fact that the SITC code bears the suffix (P1) shows that all such goods are found in subclasses under one ICGS class.

38. Subclass 3511.5215 (Pyroligneous liquids including pyroligneous acid) illustrates a case similar to that described in paragraph 37. The fact that the suffix (P2) is attached to SITC item 512.51 indicates that this item contains some goods which are classified in subclasses under two or more classes in the same industry group. Pyroligneous liquids are only a small part of SITC item 512.51, which covers monoacids and derivatives. Many monoacids and their derivatives are produced synthetically. Pyroligneous liquids are always obtained from the destructive distillation of wood. This was deemed sufficient reason for dividing the SITC item between two ICGS classes. There are, of course, a number of cases where the SITC item was divided among three or more ICGS classes.

39. From the illustrations above, it may be seen that differences in the way commodities are grouped in the two classifications are the result of a number of factors. Consider a product which may be made of different materials. If these materials are

such as to be worked by different industries, as defined by the ISIC, then the ICGS takes it that there are as many different commodities as there are materials. For example, the ISIC provides separate industry groups for wooden furniture and for metal furniture, and combines plastic furniture with other plastic products in a third industry group. In the SITC, however, furniture, with certain specified exceptions, is contained in four items without regard for material composition. Differences also occur because of divergencies in detail found in the two classifications. In many instances, the ICGS must divide SITC items into a large number of subclasses. SITC item 722.1 is a good example of why this is necessary. It covers a very large variety of electric power machinery including generators and motors of all sizes, transformers, rectifiers, converters, telephone magnetos, battery chargers, coils etc. Less frequently, the ICGS combines two or more SITC items into one subclass - in other words the ICGS reduces the detail found in the SITC. For example, iron or steel shapes are divided in the SITC according to their cross-sectional dimensions, but this was not considered warranted in the ICGS. Lack of correspondence also occurs because of the existence in both classifications of a considerable number of residual or miscellaneous categories. In the SITC such categories almost always include some individual goods which, because of the materials of which they are made, their stage of fabrication or the manufacturing process employed, would be classified under different groups in the ISIC and therefore in different classes or the ICGS under these groups.

40. There are two ways of looking at the degree of co-ordination between the ICGS and the SITC. One way is simply to count (a) the number of SITC items that are inserted complete in the ICGS, i.e., those with the suffix (C) attached to their codes; (b) the number that are divided among subclasses under one ICGS class, i.e., those with the suffix (P1) attached to their codes; (c) the number that are divided among different classes in one industry group, i.e., those with the suffix (P2) attached to their codes; and (d) the number that are divided among different ISIC industry groups, i.e., those with the suffix (P3) attached to their codes. Such a count gives the following results:

	<u>Suffix to SITC item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u>
(a)	C	663	50.3
(b)	P1	186	14.1
(c)	P2	96	7.3
(d)	P3	374	28.3
	Total of items	<u>1,319^{8/}</u>	<u>100.0</u>

41. The other way is to examine the content of ICGS subclasses in terms of SITC items. This involves identifying (a) those ICGS subclasses which contain only complete SITC items (indicated by SITC codes with suffix (C) and no other SITC item); and (b) those subclasses within a single ICGS class which contain only parts of the same SITC item (indicated by SITC codes with suffix (P1) and no other SITC item). This examination gives the following results:

^{8/} There are a total of 1,312 basic categories in the SITC proper plus seven special items covering gold in various forms.

	<u>No. of ICGS subclasses</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u> ^{9/}
(a)	440	19.5
(b)	196	8.7
Total	636	28.2

42. The remaining 1,618 ICGS subclasses covering internationally traded goods consist of parts of SITC items spread over two or more classes; parts of SITC items spread over two or more industry groups; and combinations of parts of SITC items. In all such cases, data collected according to the SITC cannot be exclusively assigned to one ICGS subclass or class. The frequency of occurrence of this situation was explained earlier in this section.

43. All of the above figures are based upon the dissection found in the SITC, Revised. SITC, Rev. 2, contains about 500 items more than the 1,319 of the current version. The added detail of SITC, Rev. 2, should make possible increased correspondence between the ICGS and the SITC. One of the tasks that has to be done to make the ICGS operational is to take account of these changes.

B. Relationship between the ICGS and other classifications

1. FAO classifications

44. The FAO classification of aquatic animals and plants (ISSCAAP) and of fishery commodities (ISSCFC) were basic references for raising ICGS subclasses under ISIC group 1301 (Ocean and coastal fishing), under group 1302 (Fishing not elsewhere classified) and under group 3114 (Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods). In general, the correspondence between ISSCAAP and the ICGS can be characterized as good. A few differences persist because of the need to maintain the link between the ISIC and the ICGS. For example, the ISSCAAP combines salmon and trout, whereas the ICGS considers salmon as originating in ocean fishing (group 1301) and brook trout as originating on fish farms or in inland water (group 1302). The same situation exists, mutatis mutandis, for the correspondence between the ISSCFC and the ICGS.

45. The classification, with definitions, of forest products produced by the ECE/FAO Timber Division was a basic reference for raising ICGS subclasses under ISIC group 1210 (Forestry), under group 1220 (Logging), under group 3311 (Sawmills, planing and other wood mills) and under group 3411 (Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard). Correspondence between the ICGS and the forest products classification might have been better but for the fact that both classifications were under development at the same time. To the extent possible, changes will be made in the classes and subclasses of the ICGS on the basis of a final version of the classification of forest products. In this connexion, it has to be stated that the forest products classification sometimes assembles products into basic categories which, according to the ISIC, have to be classified in different industry groups. Many of these products are, fortunately, of relatively minor importance. Like the ICGS, the forest products classification also splits SITC items among a number of its basic categories.

^{9/} The base of these percentages is the 2,254 ICGS subclasses covering internationally traded goods.

2. UNESCO classification of education

46. Correspondence between the ICGS and ISCED may be said to be complete. The three stages of the ISCED give, of course, more detail than is necessary in a general-purpose goods and services classification. The procedure followed, in consultation with the UNESCO secretariat, was to duplicate the ISCED first stage (levels of education) as ICGS classes; to combine ISCED second-stage items (fields of education) into subclasses; and to drop ISCED third-stage items (programmes) from the ICGS. Not all second-stage items were combined; many were considered important enough to be included as separate subclasses. The selection of combinations was aided by consultations with UNESCO.

47. In order to make quite clear what ISCED second-stage item is contained in each ICGS subclass under ISIC group 9310 (Education services), each such subclass has attached the ISCED second-stage (or field) code. This appears in the last column on the right-hand side of the page. Data collected according to the ISCED at the second or third stage may be aggregated to produce data according to the ICGS.

48. Like the SITC, Rev. 2, and the classification and definitions of forest products, the ISCED and the ICGS were developed at the same time. ISCED is in a very advanced stage of development, the latest draft being before the Commission (E/CN.3/458). It is not expected that there will be substantial changes in the final version, but account will be taken in the ICGS of such modifications as are made.

3. Other classifications

49. A fairly large number of other works were consulted. Among these were the "Standard nomenclature of industrial and agricultural production" of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance^{10/} and the Nomenclatures d'activité et de produits dans le cadre du SEC produced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Also consulted were commodity lists produced by FAO, statistical publications of WHO, IMF, UPU, ITU, etc. Many national goods classifications were also consulted but reference material covering services is very limited. All these classifications were taken into account in constructing the ICGS. While those relating to services were heavily drawn upon, those covering material goods were mainly used to supplement the SITC, Revised, and the goods classifications of FAO.

V. CLASS AND SUBCLASS CONTENT

A. General considerations

1. The elimination of multiple classes

50. The so-called "multiple classes" of the earlier draft were eliminated, (goods of the same kind originating in two or more industry groups were formerly classified in subclasses under each of the industry groups. Such subclasses were termed multiple). The unique placement of goods and services makes it possible to utilize data from sources other than producing units (e.g., export and import data) without dividing them over a number of subclasses according to some estimation procedure. The elimination of multiple classes weakens to some extent the link between the ICGS and the ISIC. The following examples illustrate the point. Natural rubber produced on plantations (ISIC industry group 1110) is not readily distinguishable from rubber gathered in the forest (ISIC industry group 1210). As the largest volume by far is

^{10/} Conference of European Statisticians, WG.22/GR.2/3/Add.2, 22 December 1965.

produced on plantations, natural rubber is classified under industry group 1110 and does not appear under group 1210 at all. A similar situation concerns certain fish products which are important outputs of the two ISIC industry groups covering fishing, as well as of the fish canning and processing industry. Fish fillets are classified in industry group 3114 even though they are also produced in substantial volume in the fishing industry. A related case involves knitted garments. Such garments are produced in knitting mills (industry group 3213) and by apparel manufacturers (industry group 3220). In this case, however, a technical distinction was employed so that garments produced in knitting mills can, it is thought, be differentiated from similar garments produced by apparel manufacturers. The distinction relates to the degree to which a garment is knitted to shape rather than cut and sewn from flat knitted fabric. A considerable, and growing, volume of garments are cut and sewn from flat knitted fabric by apparel manufacturers and the statistics ought to reflect this. It is recognized that such data may be hard to come by, except from producing units. Providing a place in industry group 3220 for garments cut and sewn from flat knitted fabrics seemed more satisfactory than classifying such garments in industry 3213 with garments knitted to shape.

2. Rebuilt machinery and equipment

51. Subclass definitions generally do not state that rebuilt and repaired industrial, commercial, office and similar machinery and equipment are included with new goods. Rebuilt and repaired machinery and equipment were treated in this manner because the ISIC classifies establishments specializing in repair work in the same groups as establishments engaged in manufacturing the goods.

3. Classification of parts

52. For definitions in respect of parts, it will be helpful to refer to the BTN, using for this purpose the BTN codes attached to the ICGS subclasses. In general, parts which are clearly identifiable as specialized to or mainly for use with a particular machine or apparatus, or with a group of machines or apparatus falling within the same ISIC industry group, are classified in that industry group. The class or subclass definition for the complete product will usually make clear how parts are treated. In the absence of a specific reference to parts, they are to be classified in the same subclass as the machine or apparatus for which they are specialized. This rule, however, does not apply to parts which in themselves constitute a product which is specifically included in an industry appropriate to such goods. Sets of parts constituting a substantially complete product are classified in the same subclass as the assembled product. This applies not only to machinery and apparatus, but also to furniture, apparel, transport equipment, toys etc.

4. Size and capacity distinctions

53. Just over 2,250 undivided classes and subclasses covering internationally traded goods are included in the classification. So large a number was necessary to obtain the desired degree of homogeneity. To some extent, however, homogeneity was sacrificed to keep the size of the classification within reasonable limits. This was accomplished by including in a single subclass materials, or machinery, or equipment or other goods which varied greatly in size or capacity. For example, a distinction is made between fractional horsepower electric motors and integral horsepower motors, but not among integral horsepower motors themselves even though the latter vary greatly in capacity. Even where size or capacity distinctions are made, exact or

numerical values are generally avoided because of the variation in "break-points" used in different countries. For example, certain subclasses cover "high tension" as distinguished from "low tension" electrical equipment. Precise distinctions, usually in numerical terms, are frequently used in national classifications. Such distinctions could be incorporated into the ICGS by introducing a third level of detail

5. By-products and wastes

54. In most cases, by-products are classified in the same industry group as the primary product. For example, wool grease is classified under ISIC industry group 3211 (Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles) and cotton linters are classified in industry group 3115 (Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats). Waste products were similarly treated except for wastes resulting from the working of base metals. Because such wastes are the output of a number of industry groups chiefly falling in division 38 of the ISIC, and because no particular industry group within the division can be considered the primary source of such wastes, it was decided to classify waste and scrap base metal to ISIC division 38 and not to any one of the industry groups under that division. A note in the annex explains this treatment.

B. Considerations relating to particular industry groups

1. Printing, publishing and allied industries

55. Under industry group 3420 (Printing, publishing and allied industries), there are classes for the different types of publications produced: newspapers, books and pamphlets, musical works etc. Each of these classes is further divided into two types of subclasses; one type covers the complete product and the other type covers only the mechanical operations (printing, binding etc.) involved in producing a publication. In other words, parts of books were considered important enough to warrant their own subclasses. The mechanical operations are frequently undertaken on a fee or contract basis and the subclasses covering such operations are therefore defined in these terms. The same mode of operation is very frequently employed in other industries, e.g., in the painting, galvanizing, plating and polishing of metal products, and separate subclasses are provided for such output. Contract work also occurs frequently in the textile, wearing apparel and leather industries, amongst others, but special subclasses were not provided because of the need to control the classification's size.

2. Construction^{11/}

56. The present version of the classification of construction differs somewhat from that in the earlier version of the ICGS. In addition to finished buildings, structures and other works, which are the output of general contractors, the output of special trade contractors (such as electrical work, masonry, carpentry, painting, etc.) is now also distinguished. While the output of such units can be considered to be parts of structures, it is useful to raise distinct categories concerning it.

57. The present version also modifies the arrangement of classes and subclasses to give more weight to the criterion of end-use at both the six- and eight-digit levels. Technology is also important, especially at the eight-digit level. General contractors frequently specialize in certain broad fields of construction distinguished in

^{11/} The SITC does not include categories for buildings etc. or for the output of service industries. Subclasses covering goods and services absent from the SITC are denoted by a conventional sign (::) in place of SITC codes. There are 824 such subclasses).

terms of the preceding criteria e.g., in buildings (homes, office buildings, hospitals), highway construction, harbour works, bridges etc. Classes 5000.11 to 5000.19 cover buildings of all types; classes 5000.21 to 5000.27 cover works and structures associated with transport and so forth.

58. Construction also includes the on-site erection of heavy industrial plants and equipment (class 5000.51) and certain services to the mining and petroleum extraction industries delivered on a fee or contract basis (classes 5000.61 and 5000.62).

3. Wholesale and retail trade

59. The procedure for the dissection of wholesale and retail trade was discussed in paragraph 15, where it was stated that these industry groups contain all the classes and subclasses found elsewhere in the classification that cover goods which are wholesaled or retailed. Because they are exact duplicates of the classes and subclasses employed for goods at their point of origin, they are not repeated under wholesaling or retailing. The position is fully explained in notes in the annex - directly after the ISIC definition of industry group 6100 (Wholesale trade) and directly after the definition of group 6200 (Retail trade). These classes and subclasses do not, however, cover all wholesaled or retailed goods, particularly second-hand goods and certain wastes. The treatment of the wholesaling and retailing of such goods is also explained in the notes.

4. Transport, storage and machinery leasing

60. The procedure for the dissection of the transport of freight by land, sea or air and of the storage of goods, as well as of machinery leasing, is the same as the procedure employed for wholesale and retail trade. In each case, the position is fully explained in notes in the annex - directly after the ISIC definitions for the industry groups involved: group 7111 (Railway transport), group 7114 (Freight transport by road), group 7115 (Pipeline transport), group 7121 (Ocean and coastal water transport), group 7122 (Inland water transport), group 7131 (Air transport carriers), group 7192 (Storage and warehousing) and group 8330 (Machinery and equipment rental and leasing). As in the case of wholesaling and retailing, certain types of transported or stored goods do not appear elsewhere in the classification, e.g., personal and household goods, not separately identifiable. Separate subclasses are provided for such goods and, of course, for passenger transport.

5. Financial institutions

61. The outputs of financial institutions, industry group 8101 (Monetary institutions), group 8102 (Other financial institutions) and group 8103 (Financial services) is classified according to the manner in which they are usually combined. Although each type of institution provides some unique services, it generally also provides many of the services of other types of financial institutions. Moreover, the organizational structure of financial institutions and their operating procedures are such as to make difficult the gathering of data on only those services which are unique to a single type of institution.

6. Public administration and defence

62. The six-digit classes under ISIC group 9100 (Public administration and defence) are designed to cover the purposes of government, and the eight-digit classes to cover the types of services themselves. This arrangement was adopted to facilitate the transposition of data classified according to kind of activity into data classified according to purposes, as required in connexion with national and social accounting.

63. The special limitations on the content of the eight-digit subclasses should be carefully noted. Most generally, if a particular activity of government results in a good or service that is the same as or closely related to a good or service delivered by non-governmental producers, then the goods produced by both sources are classified in the appropriate ISIC group. A good example of such goods are books, periodicals and other printed matter produced by government printing offices.

64. Even if the government is the primary or sole producer, in general, the "operational" services, that is those which are not administrative, regulatory, research and the like in character should be classified under the appropriate ISIC industry group other than group 9100. For example, the government may operate all elementary schools, but education services are nevertheless classified under ISIC group 9310 (Education services). Education services also provide a good example of the separation of government administrative services, which is the major content of the subclasses under discussion, from what may be termed "operational" services, which in most cases have to be classified under other ISIC groups. The separation of administrative services provided by government from government "operational" services is no doubt difficult in practice and will have to be done on a pragmatic basis. Class and subclass definitions under industry group 9100 provide guidelines for this purpose.

65. Not all government "operational" services are classified elsewhere. A clear example of "operational" services which remain classified under public administration are those provided by the armed forces. But even here, certain services originating within the armed services should be excluded from public administration if possible. Services provided by hospitals operated by the armed forces (base hospitals and veterans' hospitals, for example) are classified under ISIC group 9331 (Medical, dental and other health services) and the operation of officer training academies and schools for other ranks, in which the curricula consist in part of courses useful in civilian life, is classified under ISIC group 9310 (Education services); but the training of other ranks in military science and tactics is an important "operational" service of the armed forces and remains classified under the appropriate class of public administration and defence.

66. The services of all levels of government are indistinguishably included under each of the classes and subclasses of public administration. For example, law courts, police, transport administration, etc., at all levels of government are combined in appropriate subclasses. Moreover, because the classes are based on purposes of government, all the administrative services necessary to accomplish a given purpose are included in the subclasses under each purpose class, with the result that similar services are found in two or more subclasses of different classes. For instance, public information services designed to serve different governmental purposes are classified in eleven subclasses under the same number of classes.

7. Medical, dental and health services

67. The six-digit classes under ISIC industry group 9331 (Medical, dental and other health services) are designed to reflect the ways in which health services are delivered. Classes cover services delivered by hospitals, by medical specialists outside of hospitals, by general practitioners, etc. The services of hospitals delivered to in-patients are considered different from related services delivered by a specialist working in his private surgery, and from those delivered by a general practitioner. The eight-digit subclasses cover services for the treatment of various diseases and conditions. Such subclasses not only reflect the way the medical profession is organized, but they also provide a basis for classifying data by disease or condition.

8. Welfare institutions

68. Industry group 9340 (Welfare institutions) contains two quite distinct types of services, namely, the services of welfare institutions themselves and the services of fund-raising organizations. Like medical services, the six-digit classes of welfare services reflect the fact that such services differ according to the manner in which they are rendered. The eight-digit subclasses are based upon the type of client to whom services are supplied. A dissection of this type provides much information needed in the administration of welfare services.

69. The raising of funds is not limited to funds for welfare institutions but covers also the raising of funds for educational, religious, health and other institutions. The services of foundations and philanthropic trusts engaged in dispensing funds are considered financial services and as such are classified in industry group 8102 (Other financial institutions).

VI. WORK TO BE DONE TO MAKE THE ICGS OPERATIONAL

70. The main task that remains in order to make the ICGS operational is to align it with the SITC, Rev. 2. The latter has about 1,800 basic categories while the SITC, Revised, has approximately 1,300. Of course, the number of code changes in the SITC, Rev. 2, exceeds 500. The SITC codes found in the ICGS have to be changed to agree with the SITC, Rev. 2. The fact that 500 new basic categories were introduced into the SITC, Rev. 2, does not mean that the content of ICGS subclasses has to be changed. Indeed, to the extent that the basic categories of the SITC, Rev. 2, are more homogeneous, the relationship between the ICGS and the SITC will be strengthened.

71. It was mentioned earlier that the ISCED and certain FAO classifications were under development at the same time as the ICGS. It is intended to take account of changes in these other classifications before producing a final version of the ICGS.

72. The ICGS is to be submitted to international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, is to be considered at meetings of national statisticians and is to be circulated to national statistical offices during 1974 and 1975. The comments resulting from these consultations will be taken into account in preparing the final draft version of the ICGS.

73. The final draft version of the ICGS will be submitted for consideration by the nineteenth session of the Statistical Commission.

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ANNEX

Draft International Standard Classification of
All Goods and Services (ICGS)

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1110.11	1110.1110	AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION		
		Growing of field crops, fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries, except those of forest trees, bulbs, vegetables, flowers both in the open and under glass; tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations; raising of livestock, poultry, rabbits, bees, fur-bearing or other animals; the production of milk, wool, fur, eggs, honey; and silk worm eggs, and cocoon raising. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in landscape gardening, e.g., the planting and care of lawns, flower gardens, shade and ornamental trees. The grouping of agricultural products on farms and plantations is covered in this group if it is not feasible to report separately on the production of agricultural products, e.g., grapes, rubber, tea leaves, olive oil nuts, milk, and the processing of these commodities.		
		Cereals Harvested Chiefly for Grain		
1110.11	1110.1111	Cereals harvested chiefly for grain whether in sheaves, in the ear, or threshed. Grain obtained from cereals cut before maturity and still complete with husk. Corn-on-the-cob and other fresh cereals, whether or not suitable for use as vegetables. Cereal grains for sowing including hybrid seed and parent strains for crossing. Cereal straw and husks as obtained from threshing.	041.0(C)	10.01
		Wheat (including spelt) and meslin—unmilled		
		Soft and hard wheat. Meslin and other mixtures consisting chiefly wheat.		
1110.1112	1110.1112	Rice in the husk or husked, but not further prepared	042.1(C) 292.59(P)	10.06A 06.02
		Paddy or rough rice. Husked rice (cargo rice or brown rice). Rice seedlings.		
1110.1113	1110.1113	Barley—unmilled	043.0(C)	10.05
		Bractiferous barley and barley which in natural state has no husk or hull.		
1110.1114	1110.1114	Maize (corn)—unmilled	044.0(C)	10.05
		Maize in sheaves, on-the-cob or threshed. Sweet corn. Grain from maize cut before it is ripe.		
1110.1115	1110.1115	Rye—unmilled	045.1(C)	10.02
		Rye for grain. Rye bearing the fungoid growth known as ergot and rye grass are excluded.		
1110.1116	1110.1116	Oats—unmilled	045.2(C)	10.04
		Grey and black oats.		
1110.1119	1110.1119	Cereals, D.S.C.—unmilled	045.9(C)	10.07
		Akaly, buckwheat, Canary seed, concan, fonio, grain sorghum, sweet sorghum, teff, etc.		
1110.12	1110.1211	Leguminous Vegetables—Dry Field		
		Leguminous vegetables of types grown chiefly for grain and harvested dry. Field dried beans, peas, lentils and similar pulses intended for human or animal consumption or for sowing. Excluded are: (i) soya beans and groundnuts; (ii) green or fresh pulses; (iii) artificially dried, mechanically split or peeled pulses (group 1116); (iv) seeds of lupines, vetches and fenugreek.		
		Beans—dry field	054.2(P)	07.05
		Includes generally all beans of the species <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , <i>Ph. lunatus</i> , <i>Ph. mungo</i> , <i>Ph. angularis</i> , and <i>Vicia faba</i> . Adzuki, mung, kidney, haricot, navy, lima and broad beans (horse beans and pigeon beans).		
		Peas and chick peas—dry field	054.2(P)	07.05
		Includes generally all peas of the species <i>Pisum arvense</i> and <i>Pis. sativum</i> (smooth and wrinkled varieties) and <i>Cicer arietinum</i> (gram, garbanzo).		
		Lentils	054.2(P)	07.05
		Field dried lentils (<i>Ervum lens</i>).		
		Leguminous plants chiefly for grain, D.S.C.—dry field	054.2(P)	07.05
		Cowpeas (<i>Vigna catjang</i> and <i>V. sinensis</i>), pigeon peas (<i>Calanus indicus</i>), bambara nuts (<i>Vouandzeia subterranea</i>). Seeds of lupines, vetches and fenugreek are excluded.		
		Roots and Tubers with High Starch or Inulin Content	054.81(P)	07.06
		Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, yams. Common (plain) potatoes are excluded. Sage pith is classified in group 1210.		
		Fodder Crops		
		Crops intended chiefly for animal feed even though they may be suitable for human consumption. Seeds of such plants are included. The crops may be processed on the farm, e.g., stalked, treated in a silo or pelleted. Harder materials gathered in the wild are excluded, e.g., acorns (group 1210).		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	1110.1411	<u>Fodder roots</u> Mangolds, fodder carrots (white or pale yellow but not reddish yellow), fodder kale, fodder turnips, swedes (Brassica napobrassica) and other fodder roots. Seeds of fodder roots for planting but not rape-seeds.	081.12(F1) 292.3(P3)	12.10 12.05	1110.1612	<u>Sugar beets</u> Sugar beets as harvested, sliced or dried on-the-farm. Sugar beet seeds and tops are included.	054.82(F1) 081.19(P3) 292.5(P3)	12.04 23.06 12.03	
	1110.1412	<u>Hay, alfalfa, clover and similar forage crops</u> Hay, alfalfa, clover, Lespedeza, vetches, lupines, grasses and similar forage crops whether fresh, dried, whole, chopped or pressed. Seeds for sowing these crops even if also used for human consumption, e.g., vetch seeds.	081.12(F1) 292.5(P3)	12.10 12.05	1110.17	011 Seed, 011 Nut and Oleaginous Fruit Crops—Cultivated Seeds, nuts, fruits intended chiefly for oil extraction. Oil-bearing materials from dual purpose plants, e.g., linseeds and poppy seeds, but not other parts of such plants. Excluded are: (i) seeds and fruits from which oil may be extracted but which are primarily used for other purposes, e.g., walnuts and almonds; (ii) oil nuts gathered in the wild, e.g., behesan nuts and kete (shea) nuts (group 1210); (iii) by-products of off-the-farm processing, e.g., cotton seeds (group 3211) and grape pips (group 3132).			
1110.15		<u>Coffee Beans, Tea and Maté Leaves and Cocoa Beans</u> Coffee beans, tea leaves, maté leaves and cocoa beans as harvested or simply processed on the plantation. Plants for flavouring and for preparing drinks by infusion, other than those named, are excluded.			1110.1711	<u>Ground-nuts</u> Ground-nuts (peanuts), green, whether or not shelled.	221.1(C)	12.01A	
	1110.1511	<u>Coffee—raw</u> Raw coffee in berries as gathered from the shrub. Coffee beans (seeds free of the outer husk but complete with inner skins). Husks are included but skins are excluded (group 3146).	071.1(P3) 081.31(P3)	09.01A 09.01B	1110.1712	<u>Soya beans</u> Soya beans, whole, broken, crushed, husked or shelled.	221.4(C)	12.01D	
	1110.1512	<u>Tea—unprocessed</u> Included are only the different varieties of tea as picked from shrubs of the botanical genus Theaceae. Processed tea, viz., green and black tea and tea freed of theine are excluded.	074.1(P3)	09.02	1110.1713	<u>Sunflower seeds</u> Sunflower seeds, whole, broken, crushed, husked or shelled.	221.8(P3)	12.01H	
	1110.1513	<u>Maté—unprocessed</u> Leaves used for the preparation of a low caffeine drink also known as "Paraguay tea" or "Jesus's tea".	074.2(P3)	09.03	1110.1714	<u>Olives</u> Olives, whether or not intended for oil extraction.	054.5(P3)	07.01C	
	1110.1514	<u>Cocoa beans</u> Cocoa pods and cocoa beans whether or not fermented but not further processed.	072.1(P3)	18.01	1110.1715	<u>Copra</u> Copra and also coconuts intended for human consumption but excluding desiccated, shelled, flesh of coconut for culinary use (group 3121). Included are coconut shells but not husks.	051.71(P3) 221.2(C) 292.94(P3)	08.01B 12.01B 14.04	
1110.16		<u>Sugar Cane and Sugar Beets</u> Cane for juice, chewing, planting or fodder. Sugar beets for sugar or fodder. Sugar saps (maple, palm) are excluded (group 1210).			1110.1716	<u>Palm fruit—oil palm</u> Fruit of the tree <u>Elaeis guineensis</u> complete with kernels. Oil palm kernels are classified in group 3115.	221.3(P3)	12.01C	
	1110.1611	<u>Sugar cane</u> Sugar cane for all purposes including fodder. Bagasse is excluded.	054.82(F1)	12.04	1110.1717	<u>Linseed</u> Linseed (flax seed), whole, broken, crushed, husked or shelled.	221.5(C)	12.01E	
					1110.1719	<u>Vegetable oil crops, n.e.c.</u> Rape-seeds, sesame seeds, castor seeds, tung nuts, hemp seeds, niger seeds, perilla seeds, poppy seeds, safflower seeds, tansies, mustard seeds, etc.	221.7(C) 221.8(P3)	12.01G 12.01H	

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTW Code
1110.18	1110.1800	<u>Tobacco—whole Plant or Leaf</u> Unmanufactured tobacco in the form of whole plants or leaves in the natural state or sun, air or flue cured but not re-dried (group 3140).	121.0(P3)	24.01
1110.21		<u>Fibre Crops of Types Primarily Used to Manufacture Textiles—Raw</u> Cotton, jute, hard fibres, true hemp, coir and similar fibre crops. Excluded are such crops as kapok andistle (istle) which may be used to manufacture textiles but are chiefly used for other purposes. Also excluded are fibres further advanced than on-the-farm processed.		
	1110.2111	<u>Cotton—Raw</u> Seed cotton, i.e., cotton as harvested. Ginned cotton is excluded (group 3211).	263.1(P3)	55.01
	1110.2112	<u>Jute, true hemp, sisal, Manila hemp—Raw</u> Jute (Calcutta hemp) as harvested or retted. Jute butts. True hemp (<i>Sambhis sativa</i>). Abaca or Manila hemp (<i>Musa textilis</i>). Sisal and other leaf fibres from plants of the botanical genus <i>Agave</i> , e.g., aloë, Haiti hemp, henequen, maguey, pita but not fibres oristle oristle (Tampico or Mexican hemp).	264.0(P3) 265.2(P3) 265.4(P3) 265.5(P3)	57.01 57.01 57.04A 57.02
	1110.2115	<u>Flax and ramie—Raw</u> Flax and ramie as harvested or retted but not further advanced than on-the-farm processed.	265.1(P3) 265.3(P3)	54.01 54.02
	1110.2119	<u>Fibre crops, n.e.c., of types primarily used to manufacture textiles—Raw</u> China jute, coir (all qualities), kenaf, Mauritius hemp, New Zealand hemp, pineapple fibre, roselle, sausevieria, sunn hemp, urena fibres, yucca, etc. Excluded are kapok, broom (Spanish or common), alfa and esparto and other plants and plant materials used chiefly for purposes other than textile manufacture.	265.6(P3)	57.04B
1110.22		<u>Rubber Natural—Raw; Guayule—Raw</u> Natural rubber and rubber-like gums of types chiefly produced on farms or plantations. Included are these same materials when gathered in the wild, e.g. natural rubber latex from wild trees, but not gums primarily obtained from uncultivated sources, e.g., ballata and gutta-percha (group 1210).		
	1110.2211	<u>Rubber, natural—Raw</u> Natural rubber latex from the tree <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> (cultivated or wild) and natural rubber after it has been treated in plantation factories to facilitate transport and preservation. Included are latexes which have been stabilized or concentrated, and air dried sheets, smoked sheets, pale crepe and sole crepe.	291.1(P3)	40.01
	1110.2212	<u>Guayule—Crude</u> Guayule—a rubber-like gum extracted from the latex of the shrub <i>Parthenium argenteolacum</i> .	291.1(P3)	40.01
	1110.23	<u>Dyeing and Tanning Materials; Gum; Saps; Perfumery, Insecticidal, Fungicidal and Similar Materials—Cultivated</u> Plants and parts of plants for uses specified in the title chiefly produced by farms or plantations, raw, unworked or simply prepared by growers for purposes of transport or preservation. Materials for these purposes gathered chiefly in the wild are excluded, e.g., manna and oleoresins of the pine or fir tree. Those which are both cultivated and gathered in the wild remain classified here. Parts of plants obtained as by-products in the course of harvesting the main crop are classified with the main crop. Parts of plants remaining after processing operations are classified with the processed product. Two or more materials obtained at different times from a single plant are classified with the materials to which each is related, e.g., gums of fruit and nut trees are classified here but not the fruit.		
	1110.2311	<u>Dyeing and tanning crops</u> Plants and parts of plants (cultivated) of types used primarily in dyeing and tanning, raw or simply prepared by growers. Roots, e.g., madder; stalks and leaves, e.g., henna and indigo; flowers, e.g., woadwaxen.	292.1(P3)	13.01
	1110.2312	<u>Gums other than rubber-like gums</u> Gums obtained from cultivated sources, e.g., gums of fruit and nut trees. Gums, resins, lacas and balsams chiefly gathered in the wild are excluded (group 1210).	292.2(P3)	13.02
	1110.2313	<u>Saps</u> Saps obtained from cultivated sources, e.g., opium. Saps obtained chiefly from uncultivated plants are excluded, e.g., manna and bird lime.	292.91(P3)	13.03

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1110.2314	1110.2314	Plants and parts of plants for use in herbivore or for insecticidal, fungicidal or smaller purposes	292.4(P3)	12.07
1110.24	1110.2411	Spices and Condiments; Hops; Chicory Vegetable products (including seeds) rich in essential oils and essential principles and which because of their characteristic taste are mainly used as condiments or as flavouring. Raw or simply prepared by growers for purposes of transport or preservation. Prepared spices, i.e., ground, mixed, coloured etc., are excluded (group 312).	075.1(P3)	09.04
1110.2412	1110.2412	Pepper and pimento All pepper of the family Piperaceae except the species <i>Piper cubense</i> classified with plants for use in perfumery etc., pimento, i.e., fruits of several species of the genera <i>Capsicum</i> and <i>Solanum</i> including paprika, cayenne, Sierra Leone Zambar, English and Jamaica Pepper and all-spice. Sweet capsicum (<i>Capsicum grossum</i>) is classified with Vegetables.	075.23(P3)	09.07
1110.2413	1110.2413	Cloves Whole fruit, cloves and stems whether or not dried. Clove bark and leaves are excluded. in 1110.2214. Nuts, mace and cardamoms Long and round nutmeg, mace and cardamoms, including Malaguetta pepper (<i>Albanum melegueta</i>).	075.24(P3)	09.08
1110.2421	1110.2421	Hop cones and lupulin Hop cones whether fresh or dried on the farm and the yellow resinous powder, lupulin, derived from the cones. Hop-cuttings are included.	094.84(C) 292.69(P3)	12.06 06.02
1110.2422	1110.2422	Chicory roots Chicory roots, fresh or dried on the farm, unroasted.	094.85(C)	12.05
1110.25	1110.2511	Vegetables and Melons Chiefly for Human Consumption Vegetables and melons chiefly for human consumption including seedling vegetables in condition for replanting, and vegetable seeds. Harvest residues, e.g., carrot tops, Vegetables produced as field crops, under glass or in market gardens. Vegetables gathered in the wild are excluded, e.g., trifoliate (group 1210) but those chiefly cultivated and also gathered in the wild remain classified here, e.g., mushrooms.	054.1(C)	07.01A
	1110.2512	Potatoes—fresh Potatoes of the species <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> in its diverse forms. Sweet potatoes are excluded. Tomatoes—fresh or chilled Tomatoes of the species <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> in its diverse forms. Tomato seeds and seedlings.	054.4(C) 292.5(P3) 292.69(P3)	07.01B 12.03 06.02

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code
1110.27	1110.271	Live Cultivated Plants and Parts of Plants, N.E.C., Cut Ornamental Flowers	1110.27	1110.2714	Herbaceous ornamental plants, whether or not flowering—live; cut flowers from herbaceous and woody plants; flower seeds	292.5(P3) 292.69(P3) 292.71(P3)	12.03 06.02 06.05
		Orchard, plantation and ornamental trees, shrubs, bushes, vines and herbaceous ornamental plants; grafts, cuttings, roots, seedlings and shoots thereof. Bulbs, tubers, corms, crowns and rhizomes chiefly for ornamental purposes. Cut flowers for ornamental purposes whether or not grown under glass. Flower seeds. Produce chiefly of nurseries or gardens, cultivated, not gathered in the wild. Produce of forest nurseries is classified in group 1210. Vegetable, grain and fibre seedlings are classified with these crops. Varieties of flowers grown for industrial purposes are excluded if they are distinguishable from the ornamental variety, e.g., Pyrethrum flowers grown for the extract.			Live herbaceous plants intended chiefly for ornamental purposes or for production of cut flowers. Mature stock, young plants and seedlings and also seeds. Plants with roots balled or bared, in pots, boxes, flats etc. Flowers chiefly for ornamental purposes cut from herbaceous and also from woody plants, e.g., roses. Excluded are live woody plants. Also excluded are: (i) flowers, petals and buds of types used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal purposes if they are distinguishable from the ornamental variety, e.g., lavender, Pyrethrum, rose etc.		
	1110.2711	Orchard trees and plantation stock	1110.29		Vegetable Materials Not Elsewhere Classified—Cultivated		
		Live woody plants intended chiefly for production of food or industrial crops. Nut trees, rubber trees, berry bushes, grape vines etc. Mature stock, young trees and also seedlings, grafts, roots, cuttings, etc. Woody vegetable and fibre seedlings are classified with these crops. Woody ornamental plants are also excluded.			Vegetable materials not elsewhere classified, as harvested or simply processed by growers.		
	1110.2712	Ornamental trees, bushes and flowering shrubs	1110.2911		Vegetable materials of types used chiefly for stuffing, padding, brushes and brooms	292.92(P3) 292.95(P3)	14.02 14.05
		Live woody plants intended chiefly for ornamental purposes or for production of flowers. Landscapers' stock, hedgerow stock, flowering shrubs, etc. Mature stock, young trees and also grafts, cuttings, roots, seedlings, etc. Woody vegetable and fibre seedlings are classified with these crops. Woody orchard and plantation stock are excluded.			Stuffing and padding materials, e.g., kapok, crin vegetal (Algerian fibre and similar materials). Broom and brush materials, e.g.,istle or itxile (Guapico).		
	1110.2713	Bulbs, tubers, corms, crowns and rhizomes for ornamental purposes; cut flowers thereof	1110.2919		Other vegetable materials not elsewhere classified—cultivated	094.89(P3) 292.99(P3)	12.08 14.05
		Bulbs, tubers, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower, of types intended chiefly for ornamental purposes. Bulbs, tubers etc. which are suitable for food or industrial processing are classified with the food or industrial crops (onions, potatoes, shallots, Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus and rhubarb crowns, ginger rhizomes). Included are flowers cut from bulbs, tubers, etc. chiefly for distribution as florists' wares.			Locust (or carob) beans, esparto, raw stalks of broom, loofah (vine dried) and other cultivated vegetable materials, not elsewhere classified.		
			1110.31		Animals, Domesticated and Semi-domesticated (Except Poultry, Rabbits and Hares)—Live		
					Live domesticated and semi-domesticated animals for draft, fibre, food, skin or breeding, of types chiefly raised on farms, ranches or under close supervision, e.g., reindeers. Excluded are: (i) poultry, rabbits and hares; (ii) insects; (iii) wild animals raised in captivity, e.g., minks.		
				1110.3111	Rovine cattle including buffaloes	001.1(C)	01.02
					Oxen, cows, bulls, yearling bulls, bullocks, steers, heifers and calves and all animals of the buffalo family.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	STIC Code	BTW Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	STIC Code	BTW Code
	1110.3112	Sheep, lambs and goats	001.2(P3)	01.04	1110.3911	Fur-bearing animals of types chiefly raised in captivity—live	941.0(P3)	01.06B	
	1110.3113	Sheep and goats (except wild) of all ages and for all purposes including fur-bearing sheep.	001.3(P3)	01.03		Minks, foxes, chinchillas and other fur-bearing animals of types chiefly raised in captivity. Excluded are domesticated and semi-domesticated fur-bearing animals, e.g., Persian lambs and rabbits.			
	1110.3114	Swine (except wild boars and peccaries), Pigs, hogs, piglets, gilts and sows.	001.5(P3)	01.01	1110.3912	Birds of types raised for feathers, as pets or for other purposes—live	941.0(P3)	01.03	
	1110.3119	Horses, asses, mules and hinnies	941.0(P3)	01.06B		Live ostriches, peacocks, parakeets, canaries, swans etc.			
	1110.3211	Domesticated animals of the equine species. Wild horses and asses are excluded.			1110.3919	Other animals of kinds chiefly raised in captivity, n.e.c.—live	941.0(P3)	01.06B	
	1110.3212	Camels, alpacas, reindeers, elephants, yaks, llamas, dogs, cats etc. Excluded are: (i) poultry, rabbits and horses; (ii) insects, e.g., bees; (iii) wild animals raised in captivity.				Reptiles, e.g., snakes and lizards, land molluscs; insects, e.g., bees; laboratory animals, e.g., rats and mice; and other animals chiefly raised in captivity, n.e.c. Domesticated and semi-domesticated animals are excluded.			
1110.32	Poultry: Semi-domesticated Food Birds; Rabbits and Hares—live				1110.41	Animal Products for Human Consumption—Unprocessed			
	1110.3211	Live, domesticated poultry, live semi-domesticated food birds and live rabbits and hares for food or fur. Wild birds, e.g., wild ducks and geese are classified in group 1130.	001.4(G)	01.05		Unprocessed animal products for human consumption of types chiefly produced on farms. Milk, eggs, honey and other unprocessed edible products. Unprocessed, edible fish products are classified in group 1301 or 1302.			
	1110.3212	Poultry, domesticated—live			1110.4111	Milk—unprocessed	022.2(P3)	04.01	
	1110.3213	Hens, cocks, cockerels, capons, pullets and chicks. Ducks and ducklings. Geese and goslings. Turkeys and poult. Guinea fowls.	001.9(P3)	01.06A		Fresh unprocessed milk. Milk from cows, goats, camels, sheep, buffaloes and other domesticated animals. Processed milk and fresh cream are classified in group 3112.			
	1110.3214	Birds, domesticated and semi-domesticated, chiefly for food—live			1110.4112	Poultry, eggs—unprocessed	025.0(P3)	04.05	
	1110.3215	Phasants, partridges, pigeons, quail and similar birds raised for food.	001.9(P3)	01.06A		Fresh poultry eggs in the shell and eggs of birds raised in captivity. Liquid eggs, egg yolk and shelled, frozen eggs are classified in group 3121.			
	1110.3216	Rabbits and hares—live			1110.4113	Honey—unprocessed	061.6(P3)	04.06	
	1110.3217	Live, tame rabbits and hares for food, hair or fur.				Honey in the comb in section frames as taken from the hive. Centrifuged honey is classified in group 3121.			
1110.39	Animals of Types Chiefly Raised in Captivity, n.e.c.—live				1110.42	Wool and Animal Hair Obtained from Live Animals—Unprocessed; Silk Worm Cocoons			
	1110.3911	Fur-bearing animals other than domesticated or semi-domesticated; birds other than of types raised for food; insects, e.g., bees; laboratory animals, e.g., mice and rats; other animals chiefly raised in captivity not elsewhere classified, e.g., snakes and alligators but not turtles and frogs (group 1302) and wild animals bred and raised in game preserves (group 1130).				Unprocessed wool and animal hair obtained from live animals by shearing, clipping, plucking or gathering in the moult. Sheep's and lambs' fleece wool, fine animal hair, hair of the manes and tails of equine and bovine animals, hair of common goats. Silkworm cocoons and other unprocessed products of sericulture. Hair stripped from pelts of dead animals is excluded.			

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	STTC Code	FTW Code	STTC Code	FTW Code	Title and Description
1110.4211	1110.4311	262.1(P3)	53.01A	262.1(P3)	53.01A	212.0(P3)	45.01	Sheep's and lamb's fleece wool—washed or greasy or fleeced
1110.4212	1110.4312	262.3(P3)	53.02A	262.3(P3)	53.02A	291.99(P3)	09.15	Animal hair from the following animals: alpacas; Angora, fibred, Kashmir and similar goats; camels, yaks and Angora rabbits. Hair in grease, not scoured or worked, obtained by shearing the live animal or gathering in the moult. Excluded are: (i) coarse animal hair, e.g., hair of common goats; (ii) hair stripped from the dead animals listed above and also from vicuñas and common rabbits (group 311); hair of muskrat, nutria and beaver (group 322).
1110.4213	1110.4900	262.51(P3)	05.03	262.51(P3)	05.03	271.1(P3)	31.01	Horsehair, not carded or combed
1110.4214	1110.51	262.59(P3)	53.02B	262.59(P3)	53.02B	291.99(P3)	09.15	Hair of the tails or manes of equine or bovine animals (i.e., horsehair), unweaved and unworked. Hair from the flanks of such animals is classified in group 311.
1110.4215	1110.5111	261.1(C)	50.01	261.1(C)	50.01	291.99(P3)	09.15	Hair of common goats, not carded or combed or worked, obtained by shearing the live animal. Hair stripped from pelts of dead goats is classified in group 311.
1110.43	1110.5112	261.2(P3)	50.05	261.2(P3)	50.05	291.99(P3)	09.15	Silkworm cocoons and other products of sericulture
		291.99(P3)	09.15	291.99(P3)	09.15			Fresh cocoons, dry reelable cocoons, unweavable cocoons, seed cocoons and silkworm eggs. Also included are blazes, i.e., silky networks with which the worm holds the cocoon on a tree branch or twig.
								Hides and Skins Including Furkins Obtained from Animals Raised in Captivity—Raw
								Raw hides and skins including furkins of animals chiefly raised, harvested and pelted or skinned on the ranch or farm, e.g., minkskins and snakekins. Included are parts and pieces of such skins, i.e., heads, tails and paws. Also included are the skinned carcasses.
								Furkins of animals chiefly raised in captivity—Raw
								Raw minkskins, foxskins, chinchilla skins and other furkins of animals of types chiefly raised, harvested and pelted on the farm or ranch. The skinned carcasses are included. Excluded are furkins of animals chiefly killed in slaughterhouses, e.g., fur-bearing sheep and goats (group 311) and those delivered by hunters and trappers, e.g., beavers and sables (group 1150).
								Hides and skins of animals chiefly raised in captivity, n.e.c.—Raw
								Raw hides and skins (other than furkins) of snakes, alligators, ostriches, and other animals of types chiefly raised, harvested and skinned on the farm. The skinned carcasses are included. Excluded are hides and skins of animals chiefly killed in slaughterhouses (group 311) and those delivered by hunters and trappers (group 1150).
								Farm Products Not Elsewhere Classified—Unprocessed
								Stable manure, rotted vegetable or animal materials suitable only for fertilizer (not chemically treated), head, inedible farm animals. Semen for artificial insemination. Other farm products not elsewhere classified.
								Landscape Gardening
								Landscape gardening services. Planting services designed to decorate buildings or to establish gardens, parks, playing fields etc. Maintenance services such as grass cutting, tree pruning etc. Services undertaken on a fee or contract basis. Landscape architects' services are classified in group 524 and general agricultural services in group 1120.
								Garden, lawn and landscape planting
								Soil preparation, seeding and planting services. Installation of ornamental trees and shrubs, sod (or turf), flowers, bulbs and other decorative plant material. Plantings for decorative purposes around buildings, along roads and to provide playing surfaces in stadia and for other purposes.
								Garden, lawn and landscape maintenance
								Cultivation, pruning, weed and insect controlling, grass cutting and similar services usually undertaken on a regular basis during a growing season.

ISIC Group 1120

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Agricultural, animal husbandry and horticultural services on a fee or contract basis, such as harvesting, baling, threshing, husking and shelling; preparing of tobacco for auctioning; animal shearing; pest destroying and spraying; seeding and spraying by aircraft; pruning; picking of fruits and vegetables and packing on the farm and on the account of the producers elsewhere; and the operation of irrigation systems. The provision on a fee or contract basis, of agricultural equipment along with the services of drivers and other attendants of the equipment, is covered in this group, but the letting of agricultural equipment solely, is classified in major group 833 (Machinery rental and leasing). Veterinary services on a fee or contract basis are classified in group 9332 (Veterinary services); establishments primarily engaged in the transportation of farm products are classified in the appropriate group of division 71 (Transport and storage); and the operators of horse and dog racing stables are classified in group 9490 (Amusement and recreation services, not elsewhere classified).

ISIC Class 1120.11
ISIC Subclass 1120.111
ISIC Code 1120.1111

Services to Establish Crops, Promote Growth and Protect From Disease and Insects

Ploughing, drilling, cultivating, weeding, pruning, fertilizing and spraying services. Services of irrigation systems are included. The rental for these purposes of equipment, together with personnel to man it, is also included. The rental of such equipment without drivers is classified in group 8330. Services furnished to farms, plantations, orchards, vineyards, greenhouses and nurseries. Similar services to forest tree nurseries and timber farms and tracts are classified in group 1240. Vermin control services on farms are excluded.

1120.1111 Services to establish a crop and facilitate growth excluding fertilizer application
Ploughing, seed drilling, weeding (except chemical weed control), thinning, pruning, and similar services.

1120.1112 Fertilizer application, chemical weed control, disease and insect control
Fertilizer application and injection, crop dusting and spraying including aerial dusting, chemical weed control, plant disease control and similar services. Vermin control is excluded.

1120.1113 Services of irrigation systems
Services provided by irrigation systems including tube wells.

ISIC Class 1120.12

ISIC Subclass 1120.121
ISIC Code 1120.1211

Harvesting and Related Services

Services designed to obtain the crop and prepare it for primary markets. Cutting, picking, threshing, hulling, shelling, cleaning, grading, drying, decorticating and similar services performed on-the-farm or elsewhere on the account of the producer. Included are vermin control services on farms. The rental for these purposes of equipment, together with personnel to man it, is also included. The rental of such equipment without drivers is classified in group 8330. Services furnished to farms, plantations, orchards, vineyards and nurseries. Excluded are: (i) cotton ginning (group 921); (ii) services to loggers (group 1223); (iii) animal husbandry services.

1120.1211 Harvesting

Services designed to obtain the crop.
Harvesting services for cereals, dry beans, vegetables, sugar cane, fibre crops; and tree tapping, fruit picking etc. Services carried out in combination with harvesting are included, e.g., cutting and threshing of cereal crops, mowing and baling of hay, picking and hulling of beans.

1120.1212 Services related to harvesting

Services designed to prepare the crop for primary markets. Cleaning, shelling, hulling, trimming, grading, drying, decorticating, retting, pre-cooling and bulk packaging in non-airtight containers.

1120.1219 Other agricultural services, n.e.c.

Vermin control services on farms and other agricultural and horticultural services, n.e.c. Animal husbandry and farm management services are excluded.

1120.13 Services to Promote Propagation, Growth and Output of Animals and to Obtain Animal Products

Services designed to promote propagation, growth and output of animals; to protect them from disease; to obtain animal products and to prepare these on-the-farm or elsewhere for primary markets on the account of the producer. Services to farmers and ranches raising animals for milk, eggs, meat, fibres, skins etc. Excluded are services to (i) hunters and trappers (group 1130); (ii) ocean and coastal fisheries (group 1301); (iii) fish farms (group 1302).

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STWC Code	BTN Code
1120.1311	1120.1311	Services to promote propagation, growth and output of animals Gud and artificial insemination services. Herd testing services but not veterinary services (group 9332). Drouing (driving) services. Egg hatching, incubating, poultry coop cleaning and dung gathering and similar services.		
1120.1312	1120.1312	Harvesting—animal products Sheep dipping and shearing, egg cleaning and grading, animal skinning and similar services designed to obtain animal products and prepare them on-the-farm or elsewhere for primary markets on the account of the producer.		
1120.14	1120.1420	Farm Management Services of farm administrators, managers and estate agents. Excluded are marketing services of commission merchants and co-operative associations (group 6100) and services of agronomists and agricultural economists (group 8333).		
1130		HUNTING, TRAPPING AND GAME PROPAGATION Commercial hunting and trapping, and game propagation for commercial purposes other than for sport.		
1130.11		Animals (Live or Dead) and Animal Products of Types Chiefly Delivered by Commercial Hunters and Trappers Wild animals (live or dead) including wild birds and edible and inedible products taken from such animals by commercial hunters and trappers. Excluded are: (i) marine mammals and fish and products thereof (group 1301); (ii) insects and animal materials merely gathered in the wild, e.g., birds' eggs and ivory of extinct animals (group 1310); (iii) materials produced by processing establishments, e.g., skins of wild horses delivered by slaughterhouses (group 1311).	001.2(P3) 001.3(P3) 001.4(P3) 001.5(P3) 001.9(P3) 901.0(P3)	01.04 01.03 01.01 01.06A 01.06B
	1130.1111	Animals, including birds, of types chiefly delivered by commercial hunters and trappers—live Live wild animals for skin, food, bounty, breeding and other purposes. Big and small game and wild birds. Also included are wild horses, sheep, goats, boars, ducks and geese.		
	1130.1112	Wild birds (for food) of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers—dead Dead game birds of types chiefly for food, such as wild ducks, wild geese and snipe. Excluded are domesticated and semi-domesticated birds such as pheasants, pigeons and partridges (group 1110).	011.89(P3) 212.0(P3) 231.99(P3)	02.04 43.01 05.15
	1130.1113	Furskins of animals of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers—raw Raw, undressed furskins of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers, e.g., furskins of beaver, sable, otter, bear, leopard, martin, mink etc. The skinned raw skins of mink and fox delivered by hunters and trappers but not skins of animals raised in captivity. Furskins of marine mammals are classified in group 1301.		
	1130.1114	Hides and skins (other than furskins) of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers—raw Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers, e.g., African elephants, elk, kangaroo, bison skin with feathers and dog, raccoon, possum, wild reptiles etc. The skinned, processed are included. Excluded are hides and skins of animals chiefly killed in slaughterhouses, whether or not captured in the wild, e.g., skins of wild horses (group 311) and hides of marine mammals and fish (group 1301).		
	1130.1119	Materials of animal origin of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers, not otherwise specified Horns, antlers, hooves, claws, hoofs of wild animals, unworked or merely cleaned, skin to remove useless parts, flattened, cut, cross-hatched or lengthwise but not cut to shape. Ivory from wild land animals (excluding ivory from extinct species) in relation with feathers and down and other parts of birds with their and down. Feathers and parts of feathers of wild birds. Gastromy, civet and natural musk. Excluded are: (i) similar materials obtained from domesticated animals and produced by slaughterhouses (group 311); (ii) similar materials obtained from marine mammals (group 1301); (iii) powder and processing wastes of horn, ivory etc. (group 3909).	231.12(P3) 231.13(P3) 231.56(P3) 231.98(P3)	05.09 05.10 05.07 05.14

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1210.1312	1210.1312	<u>Oil nuts and oil seeds—wild</u> Seeds and fruit gathered in the wild of kinds from which are extracted edible or industrial oils and fats. Baked nuts and kernels, copra nuts, filling seeds, waste seeds, pine cone seeds (physic nuts), silk nuts (kari seeds) etc. Excluded are nuts gathered in the wild from which oil may be extracted but which are more commonly used as table nuts, e.g., Brazil nuts. Cultivated oleaginous crops are classified in group 1110.	291.8(P3)	12.03R
1210.1315	1210.1315	<u>Tree seeds</u> Tree seeds of kinds used chiefly for planting including pine cones bearing seeds, tree seeds used chiefly for fodder are excluded, e.g., acorns and horse chestnuts.	292.5(P3)	12.03
1210.1314	1210.1314	<u>Dyeing and tanning materials—uncultivated</u> Plants and parts of plants (uncultivated) of types used in dyeing and tanning, raw, unworked or simply prepared by gatherers for purposes of transport or preservation. Included are certain animal products for the same purposes, e.g., cochineal. Bark, roots, fruit, berries, seeds, galls, nuts, stems, stalks, leaves, flowers, lichens. Excluded are barks stripped from trees cut for timber, e.g., oak bark and also wood chips and wood powder (group 3311). Cultivated materials are classified in group 1110.	291.99(P3) 292.1(P3)	05.15 13.01
1210.1315	1210.1315	<u>Plants and parts of plants for use in pharmacy, in perfumery, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes—uncultivated</u> Plants and parts of plants intended chiefly for purposes specified in the title, raw, unworked or simply prepared by gatherers for transport or preservation. Included are certain insects for the same purposes, e.g., anthracide beetles. Bark, roots, fruit, berries, seeds, stems, stalks, leaves and flowers. Also lichens and mosses. Materials which may be used for the purposes specified but which are more commonly used for other purposes are excluded, e.g., gums, gum-resins and balsams.	291.99(P3) 292.4(P3)	05.14 12.07
1210.1200	1210.1200	<u>Services to Promote Commercial Hunting and Trapping</u> Services to commercial hunters and trappers provided by game preserves and game propagation stations. Wild life management services by government agencies or others on a fee or contract basis.	292.62(P3)	06.02
1210.1100	1210.1100	<u>Standing Timber</u> The operation of timber tracts; forest tree nurseries; planting, replanting as gums and resins, wild rubber, sap, barks, herbs, wild fruits and flowers, mosses, leaves, needles, reeds and roots; and the concentrating and distilling of sap and charcoal burning when carried on in the forest. Establishments primarily engaged in providing forestry services on a fee or contract basis are included in this group.		
1210.1100	1210.1100	<u>Standing Timber</u> Standing timber of types chiefly intended for cutting by loggers, whether or not wild, mature coniferous and non-coniferous trees.		
1210.1200	1210.1200	<u>Forest Tree Seedlings</u> Tree seedlings of types chiefly intended for use by timber farms and for reforestation. Also live Christmas trees. Cut trees are classified in group 1220.		
1210.13	1210.13	<u>Forest Materials Chiefly for Industrial Purposes</u> Materials of types used chiefly for industrial purposes, collected or gathered in the wild. Included are live gourd and fossil resins (but not amber) as well as certain dead insects and insect-produced materials, e.g., lac. Fodder materials collected in the wild but not products for human food such as maple sap. Materials which may be gathered in the wild but which are chiefly obtained from cultivated sources are excluded, e.g., natural rubber latex (group 1110). By-products of processed forest materials are classified in the group processing the main product, e.g., oak bark stripped by sawmills (group 3311). Two or more materials obtained at different times from a single plant are classified with the materials to which each is related, e.g., bamboo canes remain classified here but bamboo shoots are classified with uncultivated vegetables for human consumption. Products obtained by processing forest gathered materials in the forest but which are chiefly produced elsewhere are excluded, e.g., spirits of turpentine (group 3311).		
1210.1311	1210.1311	<u>Cork—raw</u> Natural bark as stripped from the tree or merely surface scraped or otherwise cleaned. Included is cork which has been flattened by pressing after treatment in boiling water or steam but not further processes.	244.01(P3)	45.01

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1210.1316		Natural gums, resins, balsam and lac; rubber-like gums, saps—uncultivated Materials of types specified in the title, raw, unworked or simply prepared by gatherers for transport or preservation. Gum arabic, Basra gum, Indian gum etc. Fresh oleoresins of the pine, fir, or other conifers as well as those which are dried on the incision on the tree. Copal, including fossil copal (but not amber), gamboge and gum benzoin. Stick lac, Rubber-like gums, e.g., balata, gutta-percha and chicle. Vegetable saps obtained as a result of exudation induced generally by incision. Excluded are: (i) materials from cultivated sources (group 1110), (ii) extracts, classified in the group engaged in extraction, e.g., papaw juice (group 3511); (iii) processed materials, e.g., shellac (group 3521); (iv) sugar saps, e.g., maple sap.	231.1(P3) 292.2(P3) 292.4(P3) 292.9(P3)	40.01 13.02 12.07 13.03
1210.1317		Vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting; as stuffing or padding; in brushes and brooms—uncultivated Materials of types specified in the title, raw, unworked or simply prepared by gatherers for transport or preservation. Bamboo, osier, raffia, reitan and also certain grasses. Leaves and bark for plaiting. Typha, African fibre and other wild plant materials used for stuffing. Fibres from certain palms (pissava) and other vegetable materials chiefly for brushes and brooms.	292.3(P3) 292.92(P3) 292.93(P3)	14.01 14.02 14.03
1210.1319		Materials gathered in the wild, n.e.c., other than edible Materials gathered in the wild, n.e.c. Live plants and parts of plants suitable for planting, e.g., ornamental bushes and cuttings, roots etc.; cut flowers and buds including branches bearing flowers; foliage and mosses for ornamental purposes; seeds and nuts chiefly for curries, buns and fagots; bog moss and lichens not for dyeing or editorial purposes; vegetable materials of a kind used for animal fodder, e.g., acorns and horse chestnuts. Ivory of extinct species.	081.19(P3) 241.1(P3) 201.13(P3) 292.69(P3) 292.71(P3) 292.72(P3) 292.94(P3) 292.95(P3)	23.06 44.01 07.10 06.02 06.03 06.04 14.04 14.05
1210.14	1210.1411	Palm and maple sugar saps	061.1(P3) 061.9(P3)	17.01A 17.02
	1210.1412	Sago pith and sago flour and meal Sago pith, i.e. unprocessed material removed from the centre of the felled sago and similar palms. Sago flour and meal but not starch.	054.81(P3) 055.44(P3)	07.06 11.06
	1210.1419	Vegetables, nuts and other materials for human consumption—uncultivated Table nuts of types chiefly gathered in the wild, e.g. Brazil nuts and pine nuts (pig-nolia nuts). Wild vegetables, e.g., trifolles and bamboo shoots. Inviser berries. Edible birds' nests. Mushrooms are classified in group 1110.	051.71(P3) 051.72(P3) 054.5(P3) 075.25(P3)	08.01B 08.05 07.01C 09.09
	1210.15	Forest Services		
	1210.1500	Timber cruising, fire fighting and fire protection and reforestation on a fee or contract basis.		
	1210.1500	Logging camps, logging contractors, and loggers primarily engaged in cutting timber and in producing rough, round, hewn, or ripen forest or wood raw materials. Independent contractors engaged in trucking timber, but who perform no cutting operations are classified in group 714 (freight transport by road). However, the hauling and transportation of timber (trucking, rating, etc.) up to the point of delivery to a transport or manufacturing establishment is included in this group. Logging and woods operation conducted in combination with sawmills, pulp mills, or other converting establishments which cannot be separately reported, are classified in group 3511 (Sawmills, planing and other wood mills), group 3411 (Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard) or group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals) respectively.		
	1220.11	Industrial Wood and Fuelwood—Coniferous Coniferous (softwood) roundwood as felled and roughly squared, or half-squared timber. Logs for pulping whether or not quarter-split. Posts, piles, stakes merely cut to length whether or not with bark removed. Fuelwood logs. Tree stumps for fuel or veneer. Wood which has been shaped by loggers for purposes other than to facilitate conversion to sawwood is excluded, e.g., hewn sleepers (cross-ties), split fence rails, pointed posts and piles. Sawmill products, including roundwood impregnated with creosote, are classified in group 3511.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1220.1111	1220.1111	<u>Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers—coniferous</u> Roundwood (coniferous) in the natural state, whether or not stripped of bark, destined for sawing and for the manufacture of sleepers and veneers. Roundwood for the manufacture of staves and shingles is included but not barks enough advanced to be identifiable as to end-use, e.g., for tool handles or for staves and shingles.	242.21(C)	44.05B
1220.1112	1220.1112	<u>Sawlogs and veneer logs, roughly squared or half-squared—coniferous</u> Logs transformed into heavy wood by axe or adze to facilitate sawing. Heavy railway sleepers are excluded as also are barks advanced enough to be identifiable as to end-use, e.g., for tool handles or for staves and shingles.	242.22(C)	44.04A
1220.1113	1220.1113	<u>Pit props—coniferous</u> All round timber (coniferous) used in mining operations. Sawn pitwood is classified in group 3311.	242.4(F2)	44.05D
1220.1114	1220.1114	<u>Fuelwood—coniferous</u> Wood (coniferous) for pulping or for use in the manufacture of fibreboard and particle board. Barked or unbarked, round or split. Wood residues from logging suitable for pulping.	241.1(F3) 242.1(F2)	44.01 44.05A
1220.1115	1220.1115	<u>Other industrial wood in the rough—coniferous</u> Wood (coniferous) in the rough. Roundwood for use as posts, piles, poles or for conversion into powder, chips, shavings or the like. Barks and stumps intended for veneer or smoking pipe manufacture. Briar-wood roots. Excluded are: (i) roundwood impregnated with creosote (group 3311); (ii) roundwood further advanced than merely cut to length and debarked, e.g., split fence rails and pointed posts.	242.9(F3)	44.05E
1220.1116	1220.1116	<u>Fuelwood—coniferous</u> Fuelwood logs (coniferous) and split logs and billets. Tree stumps, roots and sticks destined for use as fuelwood. Excluded are twigs and faggots (group 1210).	241.1(F3)	44.01
1220.12	1220.12	<u>Industrial Wood and Fuelwood—Non-Coniferous</u> See description of class 1220.11. For "coniferous (soft-wood)" read "non-coniferous (broadleaved)".		
1220.1211	1220.1211	<u>Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers—non-coniferous</u> See description of subclass 1220.1111. For "coniferous" read "non-coniferous".	242.21(C)	44.05C
1220.1212	1220.1212	<u>Sawlogs and veneer logs, roughly squared or half-squared—non-coniferous</u> See description of subclass 1220.1112. For "coniferous" read "non-coniferous".	242.22(C)	44.04B
1220.1213	1220.1213	<u>Pit props—non-coniferous</u> See description of subclass 1220.1113. For "coniferous" read "non-coniferous".	242.4(F2)	44.05D
1220.1214	1220.1214	<u>Fuelwood—non-coniferous</u> See description of subclass 1220.1114. For "coniferous" read "non-coniferous".	241.1(F3) 242.1(F2)	44.01 44.05A
1220.1215	1220.1215	<u>Other industrial wood in the rough—non-coniferous</u> See description of subclass 1220.1115. For "coniferous" read "non-coniferous".	242.9(F3)	44.05E
1220.1216	1220.1216	<u>Fuelwood—non-coniferous</u> See description of subclass 1220.1116. For "coniferous" read "non-coniferous".	241.1(F3)	44.01
1220.19	1220.19	<u>Wooden Products of Types Chiefly Produced in Logging, N.E.C.</u> Wooden products of simple form, n.e.c., usually produced by loggers with axes, adzes, drawknife or other hand tools. Heavy sleepers (cross-ties), pointed piles and poles, split fence rails. Barks enough advanced to be identifiable for such end products as handles and club shafts. Sawmill products and wood impregnated with creosote are excluded (group 3311).		
1220.1911	1220.1911	<u>Heavy sleepers (cross-ties)</u> Sleepers (cross-ties) produced by loggers, i.e., cut to length and squared by axe or adze. Sawn sleepers, and those strengthened by means of staples, bolts and straps are excluded as are those impregnated with creosote (group 3311).	243.1(F3)	44.07
1220.1919	1220.1919	<u>Other heavy products</u> Wooden products of a simple form produced by loggers. Hoopwood, i.e., split rods of willow, hazel, birch etc., whether or not roughly squared. Split poles, split fence rails, rough roofing laths. Pointed piles, pickets and stakes, wacher or not split. Barks enough advanced as to be identifiable for such end products as handles, headings, shingles and staves. Woodsticks in the rough for the same purposes but not wood that has been planed, turned, bent or otherwise worked. Products impregnated with creosote are excluded (group 3311).	631.82(F3) 631.83(F3) 631.84(C)	44.08 44.09 44.10

TOOS Class	TOOS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1220.21	1220.2100	<u>Trees Cut for Decorative Purposes</u> Trees cut for decorative purposes complete with branches, e.g., Christmas trees.	292.72(P3)	06.04				091.3(P3)	03.03
1220.22	1220.2200	<u>Logskins</u> Services performed on a fee or contract basis such as pole cutting and log bawing. Log skidding, driving or bucking within the timber tract. The trucking of timber outside the timber tract is classified in group 7114.	:	:				091.3(P3)	03.03
OCEAN AND COASTAL FISHING									
1301.11		Commercial fishing in ocean, coastal, off-shore and estuary waters, including factory-type fishing vessels and fleets engaged in catching and processing fish. This consists of catching or taking fish, crustaceans and molluscs, seal hunting; gathering of uncultivated sea weeds, sea shells, pearls, oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, shellfish, sponges, turtles and other ocean and coastal water products. Factory-type establishments, engaged in processing fish only, which can be treated as individual establishments, are classified in group 3114 (Processing of fish, crustaceans and similar foods).							
1301.11		<u>Marine and Diadromous Fishes—Fresh (Live or Dead)</u> Marine and diadromous fishes including anadromous but not freshwater salmonids and milkfishes. Fresh fish (live or dead) including whole fish packed with salt or ice or frozen for purposes of preservation during transport. Fish products of types chiefly produced on shore or on factory vessels are classified in group 3114, e.g., eviscerated or dressed fish, fish steaks and fillets.	031.1(P3)	03.01	1301.19	1301.1900	Aquatic Animals (Other than Freshwater), N.E.C.—Fresh (Live or Dead) Marine animals (live or dead), not elsewhere classified. Edible aquatic animals, e.g., marine turtles and sea cucumbers (bêche-de-mer). Inedible aquatic animals, e.g., starfish.	031.1(P3) 291.56(P3) 941.0(P3)	03.01 05.15 01.06a
1301.1111		<u>Diadromous fishes—Fresh (Live or dead)</u> Diadromous fishes including anadromous but not freshwater fishes such as certain trouts and milkfishes. Diadromous fish fry are excluded (group 1302).			1301.21	1301.2100	Pearls, Mother-of-Pearl, Sponges, Corals and Similar Materials—Marine	291.15(P3) 291.97(C) 667.1(P3)	05.12 05.13 71.01
1301.1112		<u>Marine fishes—Fresh (Live or dead)</u> Marine fishes for direct consumption, for industrial purposes (canning, oil production, skins) for aquaria or for other purposes.	031.1(P3)	03.01	1301.22	1301.2200	Aquatic Plants—Marine Brown, red and green sea-weeds and other algae gathered from the sea or brackish waters. Algae for use as human food, as fertilizer and in manufacture of pharmaceutical and other products. Freshwater aquatic plants and laver from cultivated beds are classified in group 1302.	292.4(P3) 292.92(P3) 292.99(P3)	12.07 14.02 14.05
1301.12		<u>Marine Crustaceans and Molluscs—Fresh (Live or Dead)</u> Fresh marine crustaceans and molluscs (live or dead). Crustaceans and molluscs further prepared than merely packed in ice as a temporary preservative are classified in group 3114, e.g., shelled, boiled, dried or powdered. Lobsterlings, oyster spat, mature marine crustaceans and molluscs taken from cultivated beds are classified in group 1302.			1301.22	1301.2200	Aquatic Plants—Marine Brown, red and green sea-weeds and other algae gathered from the sea or brackish waters. Algae for use as human food, as fertilizer and in manufacture of pharmaceutical and other products. Freshwater aquatic plants and laver from cultivated beds are classified in group 1302.	292.4(P3) 292.92(P3) 292.99(P3)	12.07 14.02 14.05
FISHING NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED									
		Commercial catching, taking and gathering of fish and uncultivated plant life in inland waters; operators of fish hatcheries and preserves; frog and goldfish farms; cultivated oyster beds and farms; and cultivated pearl and laver beds. Also included are fishery services on a fee or contract basis.			1302				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTW Code	Title And Description	SITC Code	BTW Code																																
1302.11		1302.19	1302.1900	031.1(P3)	03.01	<u>Freshwater Fishes Including Certain Trout and Milkfishes—Fresh (Live or Dead)</u> Freshwater fishes taken in their natural habitat or produced by fish farms. Fish fry are excluded. Fresh fish (live or dead) including whole fish packed with salt or ice or frozen for purposes of preservation during transportation. Excluded are eviscerated or dressed fish, fish steaks and fillets. 1302.1111 <u>Freshwater fishes excluding certain trout and milkfishes—fresh (live or dead)</u> Carp, barbels and other cyprinids; tilapia and other cichlids; other freshwater fishes except certain trout and milkfishes. 1302.1112 <u>Brook trout and other diadromous fishes subsisting chiefly fresh water—fresh (live or dead)</u> Brook trout and other freshwater salmonids, freshwater chumling (milkfishes). Other diadromous fishes subsisting chiefly fresh water. Fish fry are excluded. 1302.12		1302.21	1302.2100	031.1(P3)	03.01	<u>Cultured Pearls and Natural Freshwater Pearls</u> Cultured pearls (i.e., those produced by human intervention) and natural pearls taken from freshwater molluscs. Pearls as gathered or merely cleaned. Included is freshwater mother-of-pearl. 1302.22		1302.2200	291.15(P3) 667.1(P3)	05.12 71.01	<u>Freshwater Plants: Marine Algae From Cultivated Lower Beds</u> Aquatic plants for all purposes gathered from freshwater sources whether or not cultivated. Marine plants taken from cultivated beds. 1302.23		1302.2300	292.4(P3) 292.99(P3)	12.07 14.05	<u>Services to Maritime Catching and Marketing Fish</u> : : : Services to marine and freshwater fisheries, to operators of fish farms and hatcheries and to hunters and trappers of marine mammals. 1302.13		2100.11	2100.1100	321.4(C)	27.01A	<u>COAL MINING</u> Mines primarily engaged in producing anthracite, bituminous coal, brown coal and lignite, and coal crushing, pulverizing, cleaning, screening, and sizing plants, whether or not operated in conjunction with the mines served. Also included is the agglomeration of coal and lignite into briquettes and other packaged fuels at mining sites. The manufacture of briquettes and other package fuels from purchased coal or lignite is classified in group 3540 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal). The mining and preparation of peat is classified in group 2909 (Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified). 1302.1311		2100.12	2100.1200	321.6(C)	27.02	<u>Coal—Anthracites and Bituminous</u> Run of the mine coal and coal which has been cleaned, sized, dried and graded. Coal which has been agglomerated without binders is included but briquettes made with binders are classified in group 3540. 1302.1312		2100.12	2100.1200	321.6(C)	27.02	<u>Lignite and Lignite Briquettes</u> Soft brown coals classified as earthy and foliaceous and hard brown coals classified as dull (metre) and bright (glance) coals. Lignite which has been dehydrated, pulverized or agglomerated is included.

ISIC Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
2800.13	2200.1300	<u>Natural Gasoline</u> Natural gasoline extracted from natural gas and consisting of a mixture of normal butane, pentanes, hexanes, heptanes and octanes, among other hydrocarbons. Liquefied petroleum gases are classified in group 3530.	332.1(P3)	27.109
2800.14	2200.1400	<u>Oil-Bearing Minerals</u> Oil shale, oil sand and other minerals of types destined for processing for oil or for use as fuel. Excluded are native asphalts and asphaltites and bituminous sandstone and limestones for use as paving material (group 2909).	276.1(P3)	27.15
181C Group 2301	IRON ORE MINING			
2301.11	2301.1100	<u>Iron Ores—Beneficiated or Not</u> Mines engaged in extraction of iron ore, magnetiferous iron ore and iron sand; and establishments engaged in beneficiating and otherwise preparing such ores. Pyrite and pyrrhotite mining is classified in group 2902 (Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining).	281.3(P3)	26.01A
181C Group 2302	NON-FERROUS ORE MINING			
2302.11	2302.1100	<u>Iron ores such as hematite, magnetite, limonite or goethite, taconite and other ores valued chiefly for iron content. Crude ores and ores that have undergone processes with a view to economical transport or to ease of subsequent metallurgical operations. Such processes include simple sizing and grading, complex crushing and grinding, concentration and agglomeration by pelletizing. Agglomeration by sintering is classified in group 3710. Iron sulphide minerals and mineral substances containing iron oxide but valued chiefly for colouring properties are classified in group 2902.</u>		
2302.12	2302.1200	<u>Mining of non-ferrous metal ores; and dressing, beneficiating and otherwise preparing such ores.</u>		

ISIC Group 2200	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
2200.11	2200.1111	<u>Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from Bituminous Minerals—Crude</u> Crude petroleum oils obtained from normal or condensation oil deposits and similar oils obtained from bituminous minerals, e.g., from shale, calcareous rock or sand.	331.01(P1)	27.09
2200.12	2200.1211	<u>Natural Gas, Whether or Not Treated</u> Natural gas delivered at the well head or after treatment for removal of liquids, helium, sulphur, carbon dioxide or other constituents. Gas collected from oil wells (casing-head gas), from condensate wells and from "dry" gas wells. Natural gas in the liquid state is included.	341.1(P3)	27.11
2200.12	2200.1212	<u>Natural Gas after treatment for removal of natural gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas, helium, sulphur or other constituents. Natural gas in liquid state is included. Sulphur is classified in group 2902, helium and carbon dioxide in 3511 and crude hydrocarbons (other than methane) chiefly obtained from both natural gas and petroleum in 3530.</u>	341.1(P3)	27.11
2200.12	2200.1213	<u>Crude oil delivered at the well head and crudes which have been subjected to certain processes to improve marketability, e.g., decantation, de-salting, dehydration, stabilization in order to normalize vapour pressure, elimination or addition of very light fractions usually by physical methods. Fairly refined crudes (where certain lighter fractions have been removed by distillation) are classified in group 3530.</u>	331.01(P1)	27.09
2200.12	2200.1214	<u>Crude oil obtained from the destructive distillation of oil shale, calcareous rock or oil sand. Oil shale (the solid mineral) is excluded.</u>		
2200.12	2200.1215	<u>Natural gas delivered at the well head prior to treatment for removal of liquids, helium, sulphur or other constituents. Natural gas in liquid state is excluded.</u>		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
2302.11	2302.11	<u>Ferroalloy Ores and Concentrates</u> Ores bearing metals used chiefly as processing and alloying additives to produce cast and wrought irons and carbon, alloy and stainless steels. Crude ores and ores that have undergone processes with a few essential transport or to ease of subsequent metallurgical operations. Excluded are minerals used in ferrous metallurgy but valued chiefly for other purposes, e.g., quartzite and silica sand (group 2501) and the titaniferous ores ilmenite and rutile. Ores or concentrates bearing two or more metals are classified on the basis of the metal giving the ore or concentrate its greatest value, e.g., pentlandite, the principal mineral associated with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Two or more mineral concentrates obtained from a single ore are each separately classified, e.g., molybdenite concentrate recovered from copper ores remains classified here but the copper concentrate is classified with non-ferrous base metal ores. Smelter and furnace slags bearing ferroalloy metals are classified in the appropriate group of division 37, e.g., tin melter slags bearing columbium and tantalum pentoxides (group 3720).		
	2302.1111	<u>Manganese ores—beneficiated or not</u> Manganese ores such as pyrolusite, mangante, psilomelane and rhodochrosite. Crude ores and ores that have undergone beneficiation.	283.7(C)	26.01K
	2302.1112	<u>Chromium ore—beneficiated or not</u> Chromium ore (chiefly chromite), crude or beneficiated.	283.91(C)	26.01L
	2302.1113	<u>Tungsten ores and concentrates of tungsten</u> Tungsten ores (wolframite, scheelite, ferberite and hübnerite) and concentrates of tungsten.	283.92(C)	26.01M
	2302.1114	<u>Nickel ores and concentrates of nickel</u> Nickel ores (pentlandite, garnierite and other nickel bearing minerals) and concentrates of nickel. Pentlandite in association with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite remain classified here but chalcopyrite valued chiefly for copper is excluded and pyrrhotite valued chiefly for sulphur is classified in group 2902.	283.21(C)	26.01D
	2302.1119	<u>Ferroalloy ores and concentrates, n.p.s.</u> Cobalt, columbium (niobium), molybdenum, tantalum and vanadium ores and concentrates provided these metals give the ore or concentrate its greatest value. For example, ores bearing chiefly vanadium sulphide remain classified here but vanadiferous-magnetite concentrate is classified with iron concentrates in group 2301. Similarly, primary molybdenite ore remains classified here but copper sulphite ore containing molybdenite is classified with non-ferrous base metal ores.	283.93(P2) 283.99(P2)	26.01N 26.01P
2302.12	2302.1211	<u>Non-ferrous Base Metal Ores and Concentrates Other Than Ferroalloys</u> Ores and concentrates of aluminium, copper, lead, tin and zinc, of the light metal titanium; and other base metals such as antimony, bismuth, mercury and zirconium. Excluded are ores and concentrates valued chiefly for (1) radioactive minerals, (ii) gold and silver, (iii) platinum group metals and (iv) rare earth elements plus lanthanum, scandium and yttrium. Magnesium bearing minerals (e.g., dolomite and magnesite) are classified in group 2501. Ores or concentrates bearing more than one mineral are classified on the basis of the mineral giving the ore its greatest value. Two or more mineral concentrates obtained from a single ore are each separately classified.	283.11(C)	26.01C
	2302.1212	<u>Bauxite and other aluminium ores</u> Copper ores (e.g., chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite, azurite and malachite) and concentrates of copper including the copper fraction from complex lead-zinc-copper ore. Roasted copper concentrates are included but not copper matte (group 3720).	283.3(C)	26.01E
	2302.1213	<u>Lead, lead-zinc and zinc ores and concentrates</u> Crude bauxite and bauxite which has been dried, calcined or otherwise prepared for the metallurgical, abrasive, chemical and refractory industries. Alumina is classified in group 3720.	283.4(C) 283.5(C)	26.01F 26.01G
	2302.1214	<u>Tin ores and concentrates of tin</u> Ores bearing lead and zinc minerals and concentrates thereof. Galena (lead sulphide), cerussite (lead carbonate), and anglesite (lead sulphate). Sphalerite (zinc sulphide) zincite (zinc oxide) and smithsonite (zinc carbonate). Concentrates of copper, gold, silver, germanium and other metals extracted from lead and zinc ores are excluded.	283.6(C)	26.01H

ISIC Class	ISIC Subclass	ISIC Class	ISIC Subclass	ITN Code	SITC Code	ITN Code	SITC Code
2302.1219	Other non-ferrous base metal ores and concentrates	2302.1219	Other non-ferrous base metal ores and concentrates	26.01N 26.01P	285.05(P) 285.05(P)	26.01N 26.01P	276.99(P) 286.0(P)
2302.10	Metal Ores and Concentrates Not Elsewhere Classified	2302.10	Metal Ores and Concentrates Not Elsewhere Classified				
	Ores and concentrates of gold and silver, of platinum group metals, of rare earth elements and of radioactive minerals. Ores or concentrates bearing more than one mineral are classified on the basis of the mineral giving the ore its greatest value. Two or more mineral concentrates obtained from a single ore are each separately classified.						
2302.1911	Native gold and silver and ores and concentrates of these metals	2302.1911	Native gold and silver and ores and concentrates of these metals	26.01S 26.01Q 71.05	1.2(C) 285.01(P) 681.11(P)	26.01S 26.01Q 71.05	273.11(P) 273.12(C) 273.12(C)
	Native gold and silver which has been merely freed of gangue but not further refined. Ores bearing minerals of gold and silver (e.g., calaverite, petzite, sylvanite, argentite, polybasite, proustite etc.) and their concentrates. Gold and silver bearing residues of non-ferrous metal refining are classified in group 3720.						
2302.1912	Native platinum group metals and ores and concentrates of these metals	2302.1912	Native platinum group metals and ores and concentrates of these metals	26.01Q 71.09	285.01(P) 681.21(P)	26.01Q 71.09	273.12(C) 273.12(C) 276.23(P)
	Native platinum group metals, i.e., mixtures of platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium and ruthenium. Ores and concentrates valued chiefly for platinum group minerals.						
2302.1913	Ores and concentrates of uranium and radium	2302.1913	Ores and concentrates of uranium and radium	26.01R	286.0(P)	26.01R	275.22(C) 276.23(P) 276.91(C) 276.99(P)
	Ores and concentrates bearing uranium minerals such as uranite (pitchblende) and carnotite. Noncellulose-carbonite ores bearing significant amounts of vanadium but valued chiefly for uranium remain classified here but concentrates of roscoelite are excluded.						
2901.11	Monumental and Building Stone Including Slate	2901.11	Monumental and Building Stone Including Slate	26.01S 26.01Q 71.05	1.2(C) 285.01(P) 681.11(P)	26.01S 26.01Q 71.05	273.11(P) 273.12(C) 273.12(C)
	Stone destined chiefly for use in construction when presented in the mass or in the form of blocks, slabs or sheets obtained by operations typically performed at the quarry. Marble and other calcareous stone, granite, porphyry, sandstone, limestone and slate. Included are dolomitic marble, mica schist and quartzite in the form of rough dimension stone. Packing stone, curbs, flagstones and slate for roofing, facing and damp courses are classified with worked stone (group 3699) if identifiable for such purposes when in rough state.						
2901.12	Crushed and Broken Stone	2901.12	Crushed and Broken Stone	26.01Q 71.09	285.01(P) 681.21(P)	26.01Q 71.09	273.11(P) 273.12(C) 273.12(C)
	Crushed and broken stone which because of purity or processing at the quarry is suitable for manufacture of cement, lime or building plaster or for use in agriculture. Crushed or broken stones of a type used chiefly as a building material, road metal or ballast. Powdered stone is included.						
2901.1211	Crushed and broken limestone	2901.1211	Crushed and broken limestone	26.01R	286.0(P)	26.01R	275.22(C) 276.23(P) 276.91(C) 276.99(P)
	Calcareous stone suitable as a flux or raw material for lime or cement manufacture or for agricultural purposes. Crushed or broken limestone, dolomite, cement rock, marl, tuff, trass, pozzolana and also chalk. Smaller materials of lower purity or lesser preparation are excluded, e.g., crushed dolomitic marble for use as road metal.						

Ores (including river and beach sands) valued chiefly for the mineral monazite. Monazite concentrate from ore valued chiefly for ilmenite, rutile, zircon, tin, etc. is included but the rare ore or sand is classified on the basis of the metal imparting to it its greatest value. Also included are concentrates of bastnaesite, xenotime, alunite, gadolinite, euxenite and lepidolite.

STONE QUARRYING, CLAY AND SAND PITS

The extraction from the earth of building and monumental stones (including slate), ceramic, refractory and other clay, and all sand and gravel, the shaping of or the pulverizing, grinding, and otherwise treating of stone, gravel, clay or sand when not performed in conjunction with extraction or quarrying, activities is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.).

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
	2901.1219	Crushed and broken stone, not elsewhere classified	273.11(P2) 273.4(P3) 276.31(P2)	25.14 25.17 25.06		2901.1413	Pentonite	276.21(P3)	25.07
		Crushed and broken stone for use chiefly as building material, road metal or ballast. Basalt, diabase, diorite, gneiss, gabbro, marble, mica schist, quartzite, sandstone, slate, flint, dolomitic marble etc. Powdered stone is included. Pebbles and gravel are excluded.				2901.1414	Fuller's earth	276.21(P3)	25.07
2901.13	Sand and Gravel					2901.1419	Kaolinitic and other clays, ceramic and refractory minerals, etc.	276.21(P3)	25.07
		Natural sand and gravel for use chiefly in construction and sand which is particularly useful for such purposes as glassmaking, foundry moulds, abrasives and other industrial applications. Both types of sand may be washed, screened or otherwise prepared for use.					China, ball, paper, rubber and bleaching clays, Fireclays whether or not plastic, c.g., flint clay and diaspore (burley) clay. Common clay. Also minerals used in the preparation of muldite, e.g., andalusite, kyanite, and sillimanite. Mullite is classified in group 3699.		
	2901.1311	Construction sand and gravel	273.1(P1) 273.4(P3)	25.05 25.17					
		Common sand, gravel and pebbles of types useful chiefly for construction purposes. Industrial sand is excluded. Metal-bearing sands are classified in groups 2901 and 2902.							
	2901.1312	Industrial sand	273.3(P1)	25.05	ISIC Group 2902	CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER MINERAL MINING			
		Sand used chiefly for purposes other than construction, e.g., glassmaking, metal cleaning, moulding and abrasive sand. Common sand is excluded.					The mining and quarrying of phosphate and nitrate minerals, fluorapatite, sulphur ores and natural sulphur, potash, sodium and borate minerals, barytes, pyrites, pyrrhotites, arsenic, strombolium and lithium minerals and mineral pigments. Guano gathering is included in this group.		
2901.14	Clay, Ceramic and Refractory Minerals				2902.11	Minerals Valued Chiefly for Nitrogen, Potassium or Phosphorus; Guano			
		Run-of-the-mine, milled or calcined natural clays and refractory substances of types used as raw materials in the ceramic industry and in the processing of vegetable and mineral oils, the degreasing of textiles and in the drilling of oil wells. Clays which have undergone processes not normally carried on at the mine or pit are classified in group 3699 e.g., fused mixtures of silica and aluminium oxide and activated and expanded clays (even if the expansion results solely from calcining).					Crude minerals useful as fertilizers as such or valued as raw material in manufacture of fertilizers. Minerals freed of gangue and certain impurities but, with the exception of refined sylvite (essentially pure potassium chloride), the minerals classified here are not further processed. Guano is also included. Classified in group 3512 are: (i) mixtures of the materials here classified; (ii) these materials in the shape of tablets, lozenges or similar prepared forms and (iii) these materials in retail packings.		
	2901.1411	Magnesium carbonate—natural	276.24(C)	25.19		2902.1111	Sodium nitrate—natural	271.2(C)	31.02A
		Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite) and calcined magnesite, i.e., heavy and light magnesite.					Sodium nitrate as mined or processed at the mine for use as fertilizer, i.e., not chemically pure sodium nitrate. By-product iodine is classified in Group 3511.		
	2901.1412	Feldspar	276.34(P3)	25.21		2902.1112	Phosphate rock	271.3(C)	25.10
		Feldspar, lucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite. Feldspathic sands and syenites (other than nepheline) are excluded.					Minerals bearing phosphorus and phosphate rock valued chiefly as a fertilizer raw material. Rock which has been heated to remove impurities and ground rock are included. Sintered rock and rock calcined at high temperature are classified in group 3512.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	EFN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	EFN Code
2902.11	2902.111	Potassium bearing minerals— <u>crude</u> Ores bearing the minerals carnallite, kainite, sylvinite and langbeinite. Potassium chloride (sylvinite) obtained from sylvinite is included as are fertilizer grade potassium sulphate and potassium magnesium sulphate freed from its gangue and other minerals such as halite. Potassium compounds (chiefly KCl) recovered from brines including brines from solution mining are included. Co-products of such operations, e.g., borax, lithium carbonate, etc. are excluded, as is alunite.	271.4(C) 561.3(P)	31.04A 31.04B	2902.19	2902.19	Chemical and Fertilizer Minerals, N.E.C. Minerals valued chiefly as starting materials for the manufacture of chemical compounds or the natural source of certain chemical compounds. Minerals freed of gangue and gross impurities but not processed beyond the stage usually undertaken in connexion with mining. Minerals processed so as to be indistinguishable from synthetically produced compounds are classified in major group 571, e.g., high purity barium carbonate.	276.3(C)	25.11
2902.12	2902.121	Sulphur that occurs in elemental form in nature and sulphur produced from hydrogen sulphide contained in petroleum, natural gas and other fuel gases. Pyrite and other iron sulphides valued chiefly for sulphur. Precipitated, sublimated and colloidal sulphur are classified in group 571.	274.1(C)	25.03	2902.1911	2902.1911	Barite and witherite Naturally occurring barium sulphate (barite) and barium carbonate (witherite) and concentrates of these minerals including calcined witherite, i.e., impure barium oxide.	276.3(C) 276.34(P)	25.28 25.31
2902.12	2902.121	Native and Recovered Sulphur; Pyrites Valued Chiefly for Sulphur Sulphur other than sublimed, precipitated or colloidal sulphur Crude sulphur extracted from native ores above ground or by the Frasch process. Also, unrefined sulphurs obtained from sour natural gas, petroleum refining gas, water gas, other fuel gases and by the treatment of sulphur minerals. Refined sulphur and triturated sulphur.	274.1(C)	25.03	2902.1912	2902.1912	Fluorspar and other minerals bearing fluorine Crude fluorspar and also fluorspar that has been processed for use in metallurgy, in ceramics and as a raw material for acid manufacture. Natural cryolite and chiolite.	276.3(C) 276.34(P)	25.28 25.31
2902.13	2902.130	Soda and Borate Minerals— <u>Crude</u> Crude natural borate minerals and concentrates (whether or not calcined), e.g., borax (tincal), kernite (rasorite), colemanite (borocalcite), picrite (pandermite), boracite (stassfurtite) and sassolite (crude natural boric acid). Refined boron minerals and essentially pure boron compounds from brines are classified in group 571. Crude natural sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate. Salt is classified in group 290) and natural sodium nitrate is excluded. Minerals bearing sodium sulphate, e.g., mirabilite, bloedite, thenardite and glauberite. Minerals bearing sodium carbonate, e.g., trona and natron. High purity sodium carbonate produced from trona or from complex brines is classified in group 571.	274.2(C)	25.02	2902.1919	2902.1919	Other chemical and fertilizer minerals, n.e.c.— <u>crude</u> Ores, concentrates and mineral substances, n.e.c. valued chiefly as raw material for producing chemical compounds and obtained as the principal product of the mining operation, e.g.: lithium minerals (spodumene, lepidolite, embyronite and petalite); strontium minerals (celestite and stromantite); arsenic minerals (realgar and orpiment); alunite (natural alumstone) and natural alum; also, metal-bearing minerals not used to produce the metal and not associated geologically with minerals used in metallurgy, e.g.: beryllium minerals such as phenacite; magnesium minerals such as enstatite; nickel minerals such as arsenobismite; bismutite, millerite and zaverite; sylvite; coars; tungstic ores. Examples of excluded minerals are wavelite (natural aluminum phosphate), an impurity in fertilizer grade phosphate rock, and the cadmium mineral greenockite, which is a constituent of zinc blende and classified with it in group 2902. Also excluded are mineral substances which are chiefly used for purposes other than as a source of chemical compounds, e.g., perlite, scoria and other expandable minerals are classified in group 2909 along with garden heath and marsh earths, Icelandic spar, crude lithographic stones, and calcium silicate in the form of a fibre (wollastonite).	276.3(C) 276.59(P)	25.20 25.22

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SLTC Code	ETN Code
2902.21	2902.2100	<u>Mineral Pigments—Natural</u> Earth colours, whether or not calcined or mixed together, washed, dehydrated or pulverized. The pigments included here are dug from the earth and may be grouped as: (i) those consisting mostly of iron oxides, such as hematite and limonite; (ii) those containing large amounts of clay or non-colouring matter, such as ochres, siennas, umbers and coloured shales; (iii) those whose colour is not due to iron oxides, such as vanadyl brown, Varona earth and Cyprus earth. The formulation of synthetic mineral pigments and the presentation of mineral pigments in oil, water or other dispersal agents are classified in group 2511.	276.22(C)	25.09
ISIC Group 2903	SALT MINING	Quarrying rock salt and evaporating salts in salt pans, including crushing, screening and refining. The refining of salt for edible purposes in establishments not engaged in extraction or quarrying of salt is classified in group 3121. (Manufacture of food products n.e.c.).		
2903.11	2903.1100	<u>Salt—Crude or Refined</u> Salt produced by solar evaporation of sea water, lake and other natural brines; by dry mining; or by solution mining. Halite separated from sylvinite is included as is by-product salt from other mining, chemical or metallurgical processes. Salt in bulk blocks, bricks or pellets, whether or not packaged. Fine granulated cubic crystals or larger hopper-shaped crystals. Salt which has been slightly iodized, phosphated etc., or treated so that it will remain dry. Salt for consumption by livestock which may contain additives such as sulphur. Flavoured salt, e.g., celery salt is classified in group 3121.	276.23(C)	25.01
ISIC Group 2909	MINING AND QUARRYING NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	The mining and quarrying of such materials as gypsum; asbestos; mica; quartz; natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, talc and soap-stone; natural gem stones; asphalt and bitumen, peat; and all other non-metallic minerals not elsewhere classified. The milling, grinding, pulverizing and otherwise treating these minerals when not performed in conjunction with the extraction or quarrying is classified in Group 3699. (Manufacture of non-metallic products n.e.c.).		
2909.11	2909.1100	<u>Gypsum and Anhydrite—Crude</u> Gypsum, anhydrite and epsomite. High-grade gypsum after primary crushing and low-grade gypsum that has undergone beneficiation. Calcareous alabaster building and monumental stone and epsomite alabaster for carving are classified in group 2901. Calcined gypsum and plasters made from anhydrite and alabaster are in Group 3692.	273.21(P3)	25.20
2909.12	2909.1200	<u>Native Bitumens, Pyrobitumens and Mineral Waxes</u> Native asphalt, solid or semi-solid, e.g., Trinidad Lake asphalt, rock asphalt and Selenite, Bordon and Iras asphalt, native asphaltites such as gilsonite, pruhait and glauconite. Asphaltic pyrobitumens such as vourzilita and ozokerite. Ozokerite, i.e., naturally occurring mineral wax. The materials included may be treated to remove sulfur or paraffin and may be ground. When mixed with bituminous material derived from petroleum, they are classified in group 3540, as is refined ozokerite.	276.1(B3) 372.22(P3)	27.15 27.15
2909.13		<u>Minerals Valued for High Volume-to-Weight Ratios, for Fire Resistance or as Extenders, Vehicles or Fillers</u> Asbestos, diatomite, perlite, vermiculite, pumicite, talc and similar minerals in forms customarily produced by mining and associated milling operations, e.g., vermiculite which has been washed, crushed and screened is included but exfoliated vermiculite, customarily produced close to markets, is classified in group 3699.		
2909.1311		<u>Asbestos—rock or fibre</u> Asbestos, i.e., the finely fibrous mineral known as chrysotile and also amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite and similar minerals. The material may be in rock form or it may be raw, broken, washed and graded to length, asbestos flakes, powder and waste.	276.4(C)	25.24
2909.1312		<u>Diatomite</u> Diatomite, i.e., a siliceous rock which consists mainly of the fossilized remains of diatoms. The terms diatomaceous earth and kieselguhr are synonyms of diatomite. The material may be washed in acid or calcined to remove impurities. Some blocks of diatomite are classified in Group 3699.	275.22(C)	25.12

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
2909.1313	2909.1313	<u>Vermiculite, perlite and similar mineral- not expanded</u> Vermiculite, perlite, bloating clays and other minerals used chiefly to manufacture lightweight aggregates. The material may be washed, crushed and otherwise prepared for heating. In extracted form these minerals are classified in group 3009. Naturally occurring exfoliated minerals (pumice) are excluded.	276.99(F3)	25.32
2909.1314	2909.1314	<u>Materials valued chiefly for talc and pyrophyllite</u> Earth materials useful chiefly as a source for industrial talc. The mineral talc is commonly, but not necessarily, a major constituent. Sericite, i.e., soapstone, French chalk etc. and pyrophyllite, a mineral that has been ground to size is included. Monumental or building stone of substitute is classified in group 2901.	276.95(C) 276.99(F3)	25.27 25.32
2909.1319	2909.1319	<u>Other earth materials valued for high volume-to-weight ratios, as extenders, fillers, etc.</u> Pumice and pumicite (i.e., naturally occurring powder or ground pumice), wollastonite and other materials, n.e.c., valued chiefly for insulation, for high volume-to-weight ratios, as extenders, fillers or vehicles. Materials used for these purposes but extracted chiefly for other purposes are excluded, e.g., impure dolomitic limestone classified in group 2901.	275.23(F2) 276.99(F3)	25.13 25.32
2909.14	2909.14	<u>Gem Materials Including Industrial Diamonds—Unworked</u> Minerals and closely allied natural substances that are suitable for personal adornment, as raw stock for the fashioning of ornamental objects or for other decorative purposes. Included are industrial diamonds; quartz crystals suitable for electronic and optical applications; other gem materials which, because of their undesirable colour are useful for fabricating watch and instrument bearings. Knife edges, dies for metal drawing etc. Allied substances include jet, meerschaum and amber. Grain corundum, emery and abrasive grade garnet are excluded. Dust and powder of gem stones are classified in group 3901.	667.2(F3)	71.02B
	2909.1411	<u>Diamonds (other than industrial diamonds)—unworked</u> Diamonds intended mainly for mounting or setting in jewellery or goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares. Worked diamonds, i.e., cut, faceted etc., are classified in group 3901.	667.2(F3)	71.02B
	2909.1412	<u>Industrial diamonds—unworked</u> Included are: (i) Industrial stones, i.e., stones not well suited to gem uses because of their shape, mechanical imperfections or undesirable colour; (ii) bort, i.e., stones whose small size, irregular shape, content of flaws or mode of occurrence make them unsuitable for gem uses (iii) carbonado, i.e., black diamond and (iv) ballas, i.e., short bort. Bort ground to shape is classified in group 3901 and crushed bort in 3699.	275.1(F3)	71.02A
	2909.1419	<u>Gem materials, n.e.c., other than of organic composition or origin—unworked</u> Unworked mineral materials valued chiefly for their beauty, durability, rarity and portability, i.e., gem stones. Included are materials which, because of their shape, mechanical imperfections or undesirable colour, are useful for fabricating instrument bearings, dies etc. Piezoelectric and optical quartz are also included. No distinction is made between precious and semi-precious stones. Diamonds, amber, jet and meerschaum are excluded. Coral and natural pearls are classified in group 1301 and cultured pearls in group 1302.	667.3(F3)	71.02C
	2909.1421	<u>Amber, jet and meerschaum—unworked</u> Amber, jet and meerschaum including agglomerated amber and meerschaum in primary forms, i.e., in plates, rods or sticks.	276.94(C)	25.25
	2909.19	<u>Minerals and Earths, N.E.C.</u> Feat, graphite, abrasive materials, mica and other minerals, earths and stones, n.e.c. These materials may be crude (as mined) or in forms customarily produced by mining and associated milling operations.		
	2909.1911	<u>Feat and peat briquettes</u> Peat for use as fuel, in agriculture or for other purposes. Also, peat briquettes, marsh earth and humus are excluded.	321.7(C)	27.03
	2909.1912	<u>Graphite—natural</u> Lump, amorphous and crystalline flake graphite (plumbago, black lead) whether or not milled.	276.22(C)	25.04

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
2000.1013	2000.1013	<u>Abrasive materials—natural</u> Corundum grains, emery, abrasive garnet, tripoli, pumice-stone and other naturally occurring abrasive materials, not siliceous, classified. Crude, crushed or heat-treated materials. Natural abrasive stones whether or not shaped. Agglomerated stones are classified in group 3699. Pumice is excluded.	275.25(P2) 663.11(P3)	25.13 68.04	3111.1111	3111.1111	Meat of bovine animals—fresh, chilled or frozen	011.1(C)	02.01A
2909.1914	2909.1914	<u>Mica</u> Crude muscovite, phlogopite or other minerals valued chiefly for mica books and mica which has been sorted, half- or full-trimmed, sized (graded) or separated by quality. Included are sheet (black) mica, splittings and scrap. Classified in group 3699 are mica products such as ground or powdered mica, built-up plates (agglomerated mica) and sheets cut to shape.	276.32(C)	25.26	3111.1112	3111.1112	Meat of sheep and goats—fresh, chilled or frozen Mutton and lamb meat and meat of goats and kids.	011.2(C)	02.01B
2909.1919	2909.1919	<u>Minerals, earths and stones, n.e.c.</u> Crude minerals, stones and earths, n.e.c., in forms customarily produced by mines and associated milling operations. Included are: sand, earth, benton earth, marsh earth, alluvium and leaf mould, crude lithographic stones and crude tonchstones (lydite), Iceland spar (optical calcite) and argonite crystals.	276.99(P3)	25.32	3111.1113	3111.1113	Meat of swine—fresh, chilled or frozen Meat of swine including butcher cuts of wild boar. Lard is excluded.	011.3(C)	02.01C
					3111.1114	3111.1114	Meat of horses, asses, mules and hinnies—fresh, chilled or frozen Horse meat and meat of asses, mules and hinnies.	011.5(C)	02.01D
					3111.1115	3111.1115	Edible offals of the animals of subclasses 3111.1111 to 3111.1114—fresh, chilled or frozen Horns, feet, tails, hearts, udders, tongues etc. Also livers, kidneys, lungs, brains, pancreas, spleens, spinal cords etc. Meat and edible offals of land animals (other than poultry and game) n.e.c.—fresh, chilled or frozen Meat and edible offals of camels, alpacas, llamas and other domestic animals, n.e.c. Also meat of deer, bear and other wild animals of types processed from carcasses brought to slaughterhouses by hunters. Rabbits are classified with poultry.	011.6(C)	02.01E
ISIC Group 3111	3111.1211	<u>SLAUGHTERING, PREPARING AND PRESERVING MEAT</u> Abattoirs and meat packing plants: killing, dressing and packing cattle, pigs, sheep, lambs, horses, poultry, rabbits and small game for meat. Included are processing and packing activities such as curing, smoking, salting, pickling, packing in air-tight containers and quick-freezing. The manufacture of sausage casing, meat scraps, meat by-products and ribs and the rendering and refining of lard and other edible animal fats are also included.			3111.12	3111.12	Poultry and Small Game, Killed or Dressed (Including Edible Offals Other Than Poultry Liver)—Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Meat and edible offals of poultry, game birds, rabbits and other small game. Dressed poultry and poultry parts, poultry livers and fats are excluded. Dead game birds of types killed chiefly by hunters and trappers are classified in group 1130. Poultry and Small Game, Killed or Dressed (Including Edible Offals Other Than Poultry Liver)—Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Meat and edible offals of poultry, game birds, rabbits and other small game. Dressed poultry and poultry parts, poultry livers and fats are excluded. Dead game birds of types killed chiefly by hunters and trappers are classified in group 1130.	011.08(P3)	02.04
3111.11	3111.1211	<u>Meat and Edible Offals of Land Animals (Except Poultry and Small Game)—Fresh, Chilled or Frozen</u> Meat and edible offals of land animals (except poultry and small game). Whole carcasses, sides, quarters, pieces, chopped meat and smaller slaughterhouse products. Carcasses chiefly produced by hunters (e.g., deer, wild bear) are classified in group 1130 but sides, quarters and butcher cuts from such carcasses remain classified here. The offals included are those chiefly valued for human consumption (e.g., feet, tails, hearts, tongues etc.) plus those which are used both for food and for preparing pharmaceutical products (e.g., livers, kidneys, lungs, brains, pancreas, spleens, etc.). Excluded are those not suitable for human consumption (e.g., gall bags, placentae, ovaries etc.). Also excluded are guts, bladders, stomachs and unrendered animal fats freed of lean meat.			3111.1211	3111.1211	Dead poultry—fresh, chilled or frozen Dead or dressed poultry and poultry parts. The term poultry covers only fowls (chickens), domestic ducks and geese, turkeys and Guinea fowls. Edible offals (other than livers and fats) are included.	011.4(C)	02.02

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code		
3111.1212	3111.1212	Dead birds, n.e.c., of types raised for food and dead rabbits and hares—fresh, chilled or frozen	011.88(P)	02.04		
		Dressed birds, n.e.c. (e.g., pheasants, partridges, pigeons, grouse etc.) and edible offals including livers. Rabbits and hares eviscerated and skinned. Dead small game of types chiefly delivered by hunters and trappers (e.g., antpas, wild ducks and geese, beavers) are classified in group 1130.				
3111.1213		Poultry livers—fresh, chilled, salted or in brine	011.81(C)	02.03		
		Poultry livers (i.e., livers of the birds of subclass 3111.1211), fresh, chilled and frozen livers and also those which have been sealed or kept in brine but not further prepared or preserved.				
3111.13		Hides and Skins (Including Furskins) Taken from Animals of Types Chiefly Killed in Slaughterhouses—Raw				
		Raw hides and skins including furskins taken from animals of types chiefly killed and processed in slaughterhouses. Equine and bovine hides sheep and goat skins rabbit skins etc. Skins are regarded as raw not only when in the natural state but also if cleaned and preserved from deterioration by tanning or salting (wet or dry). Skins of animals of types chiefly pelted on the farm or ranch are classified in group 1110. Skins of animals of types chiefly pelted by hunters and trappers are classified in group 1130.				
3111.1311		Bovine and equine hides (other than calf skins and kip skins)—raw	211.1(P)	41.01A		
		Raw hides of cattle, horses, mules, asses and buffalo. Hides of mature animals. Zebra hide is classified in group 1130.				
3111.1312		Calf skins and kip skins—raw	211.2(C)	41.01B		
		Raw calf and kip skins. Skins of young bovine and equine animals.				
3111.1313		Goat skins and kid skins—raw	211.4(C)	41.01C		
		Raw goat and kid skins other than skins of Tibetan, Mongolian or Yemen goats.				
3111.1314		Sheep and lamb skins with the wool on—raw	211.6(C)	41.01D		
		Sheep and lamb skins with the wool on (other than skins of Persian, Azerbaijan, Caspian, Indian, Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan lambs.)				
		ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
	3111.1315	3111.1315	Sheep and lamb skins without the wool—raw	211.7(C)	41.01E	
			Raw sheep and lamb skins from which the wool has been stripped.			
	3111.1316	3111.1316	Pig skins and skins of other animals, n.e.c., of types chiefly killed in slaughterhouses (other than furskins)—raw	211.9(P)	41.01F	
			Raw skins of domestic pigs, wild boars, reindeers, camels and other animals, n.e.c., of types chiefly killed or processed in slaughterhouses. Raw skins obtained from animals of types chiefly killed on farms, e.g., ostrich skins, are classified in group 1110.			
	3111.1317	3111.1317	Furskins of animals of types chiefly killed in slaughterhouses—undressed	212.0(P)	43.01	
			Undressed Furskins taken from animals of types chiefly killed in slaughterhouses, Mongolian, Tibetan and Yemen goats and kids, Chinese, Indian and Caspian lambs. Rabbit skins are included.			
	3111.14	3111.14	Pulled Wool and Fine Animal Hair; Hair Scraped from Hides; Bristles—Unprocessed			
			Wool, hair and bristles of types chiefly obtained by operations carried out in slaughterhouses on the skins and pelts of dead animals. Included are pulled sheep's and lambs' wool; hair stripped from alpacas, llamas and camels; hair from the sides and flanks of equine and bovine animals; hair of common goats and rabbit hair. Hogs' bristles are also included. Wool and hair that have been bleached, dyed, curled or otherwise processed are classified in group 3211. Wool and hair obtained by shearing live domestic animals are classified in group 1110. Sheared vicuna hair is classified in group 1130 and hair of fur-bearing animals such as minks and badgers (whether or not raised in captivity) are classified in group 3232.			
	3111.1411	3111.1411	Pulled wool—greasy	262.1(P)	53.01A	
			Sheep's or lambs' wool, stripped from the pelt of the dead animal by fermentation or appropriate chemical treatment.			
	3111.1412	3111.1412	Fine animal hair (other than wool) stripped from pelts—unprocessed	262.2(P)	53.02A	
			Fine animal hair stripped or pulled from pelts of alpacas, llamas, camels, Kashmir and similar goats. Rabbit hair is included but hair of other fur-bearing animals such as nutrias, beavers, muskrats and mink are classified in group 3232.			

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3111.1011	Coarse animal hair—unprocessed	262.59(P3)	55.020
		Hair sheared or stripped from the sides and flanks of equine and bovine animals and hair of common goats stripped from the skin. Hair from the manes and tails of equine and bovine animals or sheared from live common goats is classified in group 1110. Coarse hair of fur-bearing animals (e.g., badger and other hair) is classified in group 3232.		
	3111.1014	Bristles of pigs, hogs and boars—unprocessed	291.92(P3)	05.02
		Bristles or hair of pigs, hogs and boars pulled or sheared from the skins. Brush-making hair taken from wild animals (e.g., skunk, squirrel, badger and marten) are classified in group 3232.		
3111.10	3111.1010	Inedible Slaughterhouse Products, N.I.C.—Unprocessed		
		Unprocessed inedible animal products of types chiefly obtained by operations carried out in slaughterhouses. Bones, horns, antlers and teeth, poultry feathers; glands and organs of a kind used to prepare organo-therapeutic products; guts, bladders and stomachs; animal blood, sinews, tendons and meat unfit for human consumption. Similar products if produced chiefly on farms and ranches are classified in group 1110 (e.g., ostrich feathers plucked from the live bird) and in group 1130 if produced by hunters and trappers (e.g., tusks of wild land animals).		
	3111.1011	Bones, horns, antlers, horn-cores and teeth (Ivory of domestic animals—unprocessed)	291.11(P3) 291.12(P3) 291.13(P3)	05.06 05.09 05.10
		Bones, horns, antlers, horn-cores, hooves, nails, claws and beaks of animals, unworked or simply prepared (e.g., defatted or ground) but not cut to shape. The ivory included is chiefly the teeth of domestic animals. The bones, horns etc. if treated with acid or degelatinized are classified in group 3229. Waste from the working of bones etc. is classified in group 3003.		
	3111.1012	Poultry feathers and feathers of other birds of types chiefly killed in slaughterhouses—unprocessed	291.96(P3)	05.07
		Feathers and parts of feathers and down unworked or merely cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation. Also included are powder and waste of feathers.		
	3111.1013	Animal glands and organs used in preparation of organo-therapeutic products: bile	291.98(P3)	05.14
		Animal glands and organs of a kind used in the preparation of organo-therapeutic products; and unfit for human consumption by reason of their nature (e.g., gall bags) or of the manner in which they are put up (e.g., pancreases in glycerol, acetone or alcohol). Included are testes, ovaries, thyroid glands, pituitary glands, etc. Also included is bile whether or not dried.		
	3111.1014	Guts, bladders and stomachs	291.93(C)	05.04
		Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish) whether whole or in pieces and whether or not edible. They may be fresh, salted or dried. Included are sweet legs, tripe and paunches, and unworked goldbeater's skin.		
	3111.1015	Sinews, tendons, waste of raw hides and other inedible slaughterhouse products—unprocessed	291.95(P3) 291.99(P3)	05.06 05.15
		Sinews, tendons, waste of raw hides and furskins, animal blood (liquid or dried), meat unfit for human consumption and glands and organs unfit for human consumption and unfit for preparation of organo-therapeutic products. Meat flour and cake are excluded. Similar materials from fish are classified in group 3114.		
	3111.21	Prepared and Preserved Meat—Bible		
		Meat (including meat of poultry and game) which have been salted, dried, smoked or submerged in or injected with brine; sausage of meat, meat offals or animal blood; cooked meat; meat pâtés and pastes, gelatinous, rilletes etc., and meat prepared and preserved by other processes and meat frozen or put up in airtight containers. Poultry livers whether salted, sealed, or in brine, are excluded. Preparations consisting of combinations of meat with vegetables, farinaceous products and other substances are classified in accordance with the constituent of greatest value; e.g. ground dinners, meat pies and other products with a substantial meat component remain classified here but cooked spaghetti with meat-flavoured sauce is classified in group 3121 and tinned vegetables which also contain a bit of bacon or salt pork are classified in group 3113.		
	3111.2111	Bacon, ham and other dried, salted or smoked pig meat	012.1(C)	02.06A
		Salted, dried or smoked pig meat whether or not enclosed in guts, stomachs, bladders, skins or similar casings but not chopped or minced. Dehydrated powder of pig meat is included provided it is suitable for human consumption.		
	3111.2112	Meat and edible offals, D.E.C., dried, salted or smoked	012.2(C)	02.06B
		Dried, salted or smoked meat other than pig meat. Meat of poultry and game is included as is meat meal (except pig meat meal) suitable for human consumption.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
	3111.2113	Sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood	03.4(C)	16.01		3111.2215	Tallow	411.32	15.02
	3111.2119	Preparations consisting of meat or meat offal which have been chopped or minced, or animal blood, enclosed in guts, stomachs, bladders, skins or similar casings (natural or artificial). Skinless sausages are included. Poultry liver sausage is also included but pâté or pastes of poultry liver are excluded.	03.4(C)	16.01		3111.2300	Tallow (including "premier jus") produced from fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats. Edible and inedible also oil and tallow stearin are classified in group 3115.	013.3(C) 099.05(P3)	16.03 21.05
	3111.2219	Prepared and preserved meat, n.e.c.	03.8(P3)	16.02		3111.2400	Meat Extracts, Meat Soups and Meat Juices Meat extracts are concentrates generally obtained by boiling or steaming meat under pressure. They may be sold (in cubes), liquid or powder. Meat juices are obtained by pressing raw meat. They contain preservatives. The soups included contain chiefly meat, meat extracts or meat juices.	061.4(P3)	23.01
3111.22	Unrendered Land Animal Fat Whether or Not Edible; Rendered Edible Land Animal Fat				ISIC Group 3112	MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS			
	3111.2211	Fat free of lean meat even if suitable only for industrial purposes. Fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of animals. Excluded are streaky pork and meats interlarded with a high proportion of fat, and fat with an adhering layer of meat. Rendered land animal fat suitable for human consumption, i.e. poultry fat, lard and edible tallow. Products obtained by pressing edible tallow and lard and the rendering of inedible animal fat are classified in group 3115.	411.31(C) 411.32(P3)	02.05 15.02	3112.11	Wholes, Fresh, Liquid Milk—Not Raw	022.3(P3)	04.01	
	3111.2212	Unrendered fat of pigs, poultry, bovine, cattle, sheep or goats	411.39(P3)	15.06	3112.12	Cream and Other Fresh, Liquid Milk Products			
	3111.2213	Unrendered fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of the animals named in the heading.	091.3(P1)	15.01		Cream and other fresh (including frozen), liquid milk products which have undergone such processes as separation and fermentation but not concentration. Concentrated milk products, the flavoured sweet ice-cream, and milk products put up in non-sterilized sealed containers are excluded.			
	3111.2214	Fat of land animals, n.e.c.—unrendered	091.3(P1)	15.01					
	3111.2215	Unrendered fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of horses, camels, rabbits and also of bear, deer and of other wild animals brought by hunters to slaughterhouses for processing. Also included are fats obtained from wastes or residues (e.g., tongue fat), butcher trimmings and fat obtained from the trimming of hides). Fats and oils obtained by rendering these materials are classified in group 3115.	091.3(P1)	15.01					
	3111.2216	Lard and other rendered pig fat	091.3(P1)	15.01					
	3111.2217	Lard and other rendered pig fat suitable for human consumption. The lard may be crude or refined. Lard oil and lard stearin are classified in group 3115.	091.3(P1)	15.01					
	3111.2218	Rendered poultry fat	091.3(P1)	15.01					
	3111.2219	Rendered fat of fowls (chickens) geese and other poultry.	091.3(P1)	15.01					

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3112.1211	Liquid cream--fresh The fresh liquid (including frozen and whipped) product known as cream contains a variable amount of milk fats and non-fat milk solids. It may be pasteurized and homogenized but does not contain a significant amount of sugar or flavouring (e.g., ice-cream mix) nor is it cultured (e.g., sour cream). Heavy cream, light cream, coffee cream, half-and-half etc.	022.3(P3)	04.01
	3112.1212	Liquid skim milk--fresh Fresh liquid (including frozen) skim milk contains a considerably reduced amount of milk fat and a somewhat elevated amount of non-fat milk solids. It may be pasteurized and homogenized or otherwise processed in the manner of whole milk. It does not contain significant amounts of sugar or flavouring (e.g., ice-milk mix) nor is it cultured.	022.3(P3)	04.01
	3112.1219	Liquid milk products, n.s.c.--fresh Fermented milk products such as buttermilk (whether or not "true" cultured buttermilk) cultured sour cream, acidophilus milk, yogurt, kefir etc. Also, curdled milk and cream. These products may contain significant amounts of sugar and other flavourings provided they remain essentially unconcentrated milk products, e.g., yogurt flavoured with preservas or syrup and sweetened buttermilk.	022.1(P2) 022.3(P3) 099.09(P3)	04.02A 04.01 21.07
3112.13	3112.1300	Concentrated or Preserved Liquid Milk Whole milk, cream and other milk products preserved in hermetically sealed containers. Concentrated skim milk, sweetened condensed skim milk, sweetened condensed whole milk, evaporated whole milk, filled milk (i.e., a mixture of vegetable oil, skim milk and emulsifying agents which has undergone concentration). Concentrated whey and buttermilk, mixed, used in manufacture of ice-cream and ice-milk desserts. Flavoured drinks with a basis of milk put up in hermetically sealed containers or preserved with added sugar. Drinks with a basis of milk and other constituents specially formulated for babies.	022.1(P2) 099.09(P3) 111.02(P3)	04.02A 21.07 22.02
	3112.14	Dried Milk, Cream and Other Milk Products Dried whole milk, cream, skim milk, buttermilk, whey and mixes used in manufacture of ice-milk. Such products may be in lumps, powders or blocks. Malted milk is included.	022.2(C) 045.52(P3)	04.02B 19.02
	3112.1500	Ice-Cream, Ice-Milk and Similar Frozen Desserts Ice-cream and similar frozen desserts such as ice-milk, sherbet and frozen "custard" (i.e., soft ice-milk). Also "mellorine"-type products (i.e., frozen desserts containing skim milk and vegetable oils in place of milk fat). Chocolate covered ice-cream desserts are also included.	073.0(P3) 099.09(P3)	18.06 21.07
	3112.16	Butter Natural butter, fresh or salted, including canned butter. Also, resolidified butter (beurre fondu), dehydrated butter, butter-fat, ghee (a kind of butter made from buffalo's milk), and rancid butter. Butter-milk is excluded.		04.03
	3112.17	Cheese--Fresh, Soft, Semi-Soft, Hard and Process Varieties Cheese of all varieties including fresh cheese (e.g., cottage and cream) soft or semi-soft cheese (e.g., camembert, roquefort), hard cheese (e.g., cheddar, gouda, emmenthal, provolone), and process cheese. The presence of meat, herbs, spices, vitamins, fruit etc. does not affect the classification provided the products retain the character of cheese. The method of packing is immaterial. Whey, a by-product of cheese manufacture, is included if in liquid form, unconcentrated.		04.04
	3112.1711	Cheese--fresh Fresh cheese (i.e., cheese which has not been cured or ripened). Cottage cheese, cream cheese and curd.	024.0(P1)	04.04
	3112.1712	Ripened cheese--soft or semi-soft Soft or semi-soft ripened cheese (e.g., limburger, camembert, bachelstein, roquefort, gorgonzola).	024.0(P1)	04.04
	3112.1713	Cheese--hard Hard cheese (e.g., cheddar, gouda, edam, emmenthal, gruyère, parmesan).	024.0(P1)	04.04
	3112.1714	Process cheese Process cheese is taken to mean cheese products which have been heated and packed into sealed containers. Such cheeses are usually mixtures of aged and unaged cheeses of the same or different varieties blended to obtain a mild but distinct flavour.	024.0(P1)	04.04

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3112.21	3112.1721	<u>Whey—fresh</u> Fresh whey, a product obtained as a by-product of cheese and casein manufacture. Concentrated or dry whey is excluded.	022.3(P2)	04.01	3113.1119	Other dried fruit	052.05(C)	08.12	
3112.21	3112.2100	<u>Casein and Lactose</u> Casein is the main protein constituent of milk. Lactose, i.e., milk sugar. Salts of casein and other casein derivatives are classified in Group 331.	061.9(P3) 599.35(P3)	17.02 55.01	3113.1121	<u>Vegetables—dried, dehydrated or evaporated (excluding leguminous vegetables)</u> Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, i.e., with their natural water content removed by various processes. The principal kinds of vegetables treated in this way are potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage and spinach. Also covered are dried vegetables that have been broken or powdered, such as asparagus, cauliflower, parsley, chervil, onions, garlic and celery. These products when mixed with other substances (e.g., salt) are considered condiments and are classified in group 3121. Ground sweet peppers are also classified in group 3121. Potato flour, meal and flakes are in group 3116.	055.1(C)	07.04	
3113 Group 3113		<u>CANNING AND PRESERVING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</u> Canning (packing in air-tight containers) of fruits and vegetables; manufacture of raisins and other dried fruits, preserves, jams and jellies; pickles and sauces; canned soups, and dehydrated and quick-frozen fruits and vegetables.			3113.12	<u>Vegetables, Fruit and Nuts Prepared or Preserved by Vinegar or Acetic Acid</u> Vegetables, fruits and nuts preserved by means of vinegar or acetic acid, whether or not also containing sugar, salt, spices or mustard and whether in bulk or in jars, bottles, tins or air-tight containers ready for sale by retail. Preparations known as pickles, mustard pickles etc. are included. The principal vegetables, fruits and nuts preserved by this means are onions, shallots, tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, cauliflower, mangoes, olives, capers and walnuts. Tomato ketchup and tomato sauce are excluded.	055.51(C)	20.01	
3113.11		<u>Dried or Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables</u> Fruit and vegetables which have been sun-dried or artificially dehydrated. The fruit and vegetables may be whole, sliced, chopped, stoned, pulped, grated, peeled or shelled. The addition of small quantities of sugar does not affect the classification nor does the manner of packing which may be air-tight containers provided their contents are not prepared or preserved other than by drying. Field-dried crops are classified in group 1110, e.g., dry-field beans and peas.			3113.15	<u>Frozen Fruit and Vegetables Including Frozen Juices</u> Fruit and vegetables (including juices) that have been frozen solid throughout to temperatures below zero degrees centigrade whether by ordinary refrigeration or by the "quick-freezing" process. Salt or sugar may be added before freezing and the fruit and vegetables may be cooked and seasoned with spices or sauces. Prepared frozen meals (i.e. meat or fish combined with vegetables) are classified with prepared meat or fish in groups 3111 or 3114 respectively. Frozen soups are excluded.			
3113.1111		<u>Citrus Fruit—dried or dehydrated</u> Oranges (sweet or bitter), tangerines or mandarins, Clementines, satsumas, lemons, grapefruit (including pomelos), citrons, kumquats, bergamots and limes.	051.1(P2) 051.2(P3)	06.02A 06.02B					
3113.1112		<u>Tropical fruit—dried</u> The following fruit are included: avocados, bananas, dates, guavas, mangoes, mango-osteons and pineapples.	052.01(C)	08.01D					
3113.1113		<u>Figs—dried</u> Dried or artificially dehydrated figs.	052.02(C)	08.03B					
3113.1114		<u>Grapes—dried (raisins)</u> Dried grapes of kinds which are substantially without skins such as "currents", "sultanas", "raisin", "Thompson", or the so-called "seedless" raisins and the large raisins with seeds, such as "Muscatels", "crista" and "Demascus" raisins.	052.03(C)	08.04B					

ICTS Class	ICTS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICTS Class	ICTS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
	3113.1311	<u>Vegetables—frozen</u> Frozen vegetables such as peas, runner beans, asparagus, carrots, beetroot, spinach, Brussels sprouts, corn (maize) whether on- or off-the-cob etc. Frozen vegetable juices are excluded.	054.61(C) 099.09(P3)	07.02 21.07		3113.1411	<u>Vegetables prepared or preserved by methods n.e.c.</u> Vegetables (including bamboo shoots, hop shoots, yams and maize) prepared or preserved by cooking and packaging in air-tight containers or by means other than freezing, drying or immersing in vinegar or acetic acid. Including sauerkraut prepared by partial fermentation of shredded and salted cabbage and olives rendered edible by prolonged maceration in brine. Also, tomato purée, tomato ketchup, tomato sauce, mushroom sauce and similar preparations which contain chiefly vegetables. Sauces which contain chiefly materials other than vegetables are classified in group 021. Vegetables prepared as jams or jellies are excluded.	055.52(C) 099.04(P3) 099.09(P3)	20.02 21.04 21.07
	3113.1312	<u>Fruit—frozen</u> Fruit preserved by freezing whether or not containing added sugar. The fruit may be cooked before freezing. Frozen fruit juices, whether or not concentrated, are excluded.	053.61(C) 053.62(C)	08.10 20.03		3113.1412	<u>Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies and similar products</u> Jams are products made by boiling whole fruit or fruit pulp or certain vegetables (e.g., marrow, aubergines) or other products (e.g., ginger, rose petals) with sugar in approximately equal proportions. Marmalades are a variety of jam generally prepared from citrus fruit. Fruit jellies are prepared by boiling strained fruit juices with sugar until the product sets on cooling. Fruit purées are prepared by boiling strained fruit pulp with or without the addition of sugar to a thickish consistency. Fruit pastes (apple, quince, pear, apricot etc.) are prepared from fruit purées of a solid or almost solid consistency.	053.3(C)	20.05
3113.14	3113.1413	<u>Fruit or vegetable juices—frozen</u> Frozen fruit or vegetable juices (including unfermented grape must) whether or not containing added sugar. These juices may be clear or may contain part of the pulp in finely divided form. Juices obtained from dried fruits are included, e.g., prune juice. Also included are concentrated juices. Provided they retain their original character, the juices classified here may contain sugar, preservatives and anti-fermentation agents, standardizing agents, synthetic sweetening agents, salt, spices or flavouring substances. In general, products whose natural balance is upset by the addition of water or other substances are classified as soft drinks in group 3134. Fruit and Vegetables (Including Juices) Prepared or Preserved by Methods Not Elsewhere Classified The products classified here are usually put up in air-tight containers but the means of packaging does not affect the classification. Similarly, the fruit and vegetables are frequently cooked but they may be prepared by other means, e.g., olives rendered edible by special treatment with soda solution or prolonged maceration in brine. Included are jams, marmalades and jellies. Peel of fruit and melons of types commonly used for edible purposes are included provided they have not been preserved by impregnation with sugar, in which case they are classified in group 3110. Also excluded are fruit and vegetables preserved by freezing, by drying or by immersing in vinegar or acetic acid.	053.5(P2)	20.07		3113.1413	<u>Fruit and fruit peel Prepared or preserved by Methods n.e.c.</u> Fruit preserved in syrup, in water, in chemicals or in alcohol. Crushed and strained fruit whether or not containing added water or sugar syrup but in a proportion insufficient to render them ready for direct consumption as beverages. Stems, roots and other parts of plants (e.g., ginger and angelica) conserved in syrup. Also fruit peel (other than drained, glacé or crystallized) — fresh, frozen, dried, or in brine or sulphur water.	053.64(C) 053.9(P3)	08.13 20.06

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SIIC Code	FTW Code
	3113.15	<u>Fruit and vegetable juices other than frozen juices</u> Fruit and vegetable juices (including unfermented grape must) whether or not containing added sugar. These juices may be clear or may contain part of the pulp in finely divided form. Juices obtained from dried fruit are included, e.g., prune juice. Also included are concentrated juices. Provided they retain their original character, the juices classified here may contain sugar, preservatives and anti-fermentation agents, standardizing agents, synthetic or other sweetening agents, salt, or spices. In general, products whose natural balance has been upset by the addition of water or other substances are classified as soft drinks in group 3114. Frozen juices are excluded.		3114.11	Fish, Simply Processed—Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Fish suitable for human consumption which have undergone simple processing such as filleting, mincing or grinding. Also, fish slices (cutlets or steaks) and fish which are both headless and eviscerated. Whole fish and fish which have been gutted but retain their heads are classified by species in groups 1301 or 1302.		
	3113.20	<u>Soups Based Chiefly on Vegetables</u> Soups and broths based chiefly on vegetables whether or not the vegetables are removed after cooking. The products may be in liquid (including concentrated), solid (including frozen) or powder form.		3114.111	Fish fillets—fresh or chilled Fresh or chilled fish fillets of all species including herring.	031.1.(F3)	03.01
	3113.21	<u>Feedings and Other Wastes of Fruit and Vegetables Processing</u> Peelings of vegetables (potato and tomato peel, pea and bean pods and other vegetable seedings) not generally used for human consumption. Also, wastes of fruit (peel and cores of apples, peaches etc.) and fruit pomace and marc (from the pressing of apples, pears, citrus fruit etc. but not from grapes—group 1302). By-products obtained by concentrating residual waters from citrus fruit juice manufacture. Also included are fruit stones and pits (but not shelled stones, i.e., kernels) of peaches, apricots, plums, dates and olives. The following wastes are classified in group 1110: maize (corn) cobs after removal of grain; beet and carrot tops and coconut shells. Fruit stone kernels are classified in group 3121.		3114.112	Fish fillets—frozen Frozen fish fillets of all species including herring.	031.1.(F3)	03.01
	3114.12	<u>Crustaceans and Molluscs, Simply Processed—Fresh, Chilled or Frozen</u> Crustaceans and molluscs suitable for human consumption which have undergone simple processing such as peeling, shucking, drying (salted or unsalted) and other dried- or salt-cured products made from all species. Crustaceans simply boiled in water are included but cooked molluscs are classified elsewhere in this group. Unprocessed crustaceans and molluscs are classified in groups 1301 or 1302.		3114.113	Fish, simply processed, h.e.c.—fresh or chilled Fresh or chilled fish which have been both eviscerated and decapitated. Minced or ground fish and fish steaks or cutlets. All edible species are included.	031.1.(F3)	03.01
	3114.121	<u>Crustaceans, simply processed—fresh, chilled or frozen</u> Freshwater and marine crustaceans which have been peeled, dried-salted, dried-unsalted, wet-salted or brine-packed and other dried- or salt-cured products thereof or not in air-tight containers. Crustaceans in the shell simply boiled in water are included. Crustaceans in parts (fresh, chilled or frozen) but otherwise unprocessed, are classified in groups 1301 or 1302. (The types of crustaceans included are given in groups 31 and 32 of the FAO classification of aquatic animals and plants.)		3114.114	Fish simply processed, h.e.c.—frozen Frozen fish which have been both eviscerated and decapitated. Minced or ground fish and fish cutlets or steaks. All edible species are included.	031.1.(F3)	03.01
	3114.122	<u>Crustaceans and Molluscs, Simply Processed—Fresh, Chilled or Frozen</u> Crustaceans and molluscs suitable for human consumption which have undergone simple processing such as peeling, shucking, drying (salted or unsalted) and other dried- or salt-cured products made from all species. Crustaceans simply boiled in water are included but cooked molluscs are classified elsewhere in this group. Unprocessed crustaceans and molluscs are classified in groups 1301 or 1302.		3114.121	Crustaceans, simply processed—fresh, chilled or frozen	012.9(F3) 031.1.(F3) 031.1.(F3)	02.06B 03.01 03.03

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SIIC Code	FTW Code
	3113.15	<u>Fruit and vegetable juices other than frozen juices</u> Fruit and vegetable juices (including unfermented grape must) whether or not containing added sugar. These juices may be clear or may contain part of the pulp in finely divided form. Juices obtained from dried fruit are included, e.g., prune juice. Also included are concentrated juices. Provided they retain their original character, the juices classified here may contain sugar, preservatives and anti-fermentation agents, standardizing agents, synthetic or other sweetening agents, salt, or spices. In general, products whose natural balance has been upset by the addition of water or other substances are classified as soft drinks in group 3114. Frozen juices are excluded.	053.5(F2)	20.07
	3113.20	<u>Soups Based Chiefly on Vegetables</u> Soups and broths based chiefly on vegetables whether or not the vegetables are removed after cooking. The products may be in liquid (including concentrated), solid (including frozen) or powder form.	099.05(F3)	21.05
	3113.21	<u>Feedings and Other Wastes of Fruit and Vegetables Processing</u> Peelings of vegetables (potato and tomato peel, pea and bean pods and other vegetable seedings) not generally used for human consumption. Also, wastes of fruit (peel and cores of apples, peaches etc.) and fruit pomace and marc (from the pressing of apples, pears, citrus fruit etc. but not from grapes—group 1302). By-products obtained by concentrating residual waters from citrus fruit juice manufacture. Also included are fruit stones and pits (but not shelled stones, i.e., kernels) of peaches, apricots, plums, dates and olives. The following wastes are classified in group 1110: maize (corn) cobs after removal of grain; beet and carrot tops and coconut shells. Fruit stone kernels are classified in group 3121.	054.80(F3) 031.19(F3) 292.54(F3)	12.08 25.06 14.04
ISIC Group 3114		<u>CANNING, PRESERVING AND PROCESSING OF FISH, CRUSTACEA AND SIMILAR FOODS</u> Salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, pickling, canning, or quick-freezing fish, shrimps, oysters, clams, crabs, and other sea foods. Also included are the production of fish and sea food soups and specialties and factory-type vessels engaged in processing fish and sea food only, which can be considered as separate establishments, i.e., salting, filleting or fish catch aboard fishing vessels and factory-type fishing vessels except the aforementioned ships are classified in group 1301 (Ocean and coastal fishing) or 1302 (Fishing not elsewhere classified) whichever is appropriate.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3114.1212	3114.1212	<u>Molluscs, simply processed—fresh, chilled or frozen</u> Fresh shucked molluscs and shucked molluscs which have been frozen, dried—salted, dried—salted, wet—salted or brine-packed and either dried, or salt-cured products whether or not in air-tight containers. (The types of molluscs included are given in group 26 of the FAO classification of aquatic animals and plants.)	031.2(P2)	03.02	3114.1321	3114.1321	<u>Herring—smoked or smoked-frozen</u> Smoked and smoked-frozen products made from herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>).	031.2(P2)	03.02
3114.13	3114.1311	<u>Fish—Dried</u> Fish (whole, decapitated, in pieces or in fillets) which have been dried, salted in brine or smoked, whole fish roes (but not caviar and caviar substitutes) and livers processed in the same way are included. In addition to salt, small quantities of sugar and sodium nitrate or sodium nitrite may be used in their preparation. The smoked fish may be partially or wholly cooked provided it has not undergone any other processing which deprives it of the character of smoked fish. Fish processed as described and put up in air-tight containers remain classified here. In most cases, however, products put up in air-tight containers have been preserved and prepared by means other than drying, salting or smoking and are classified elsewhere in this group.	031.2(P2)	03.02	3114.1411	3114.1411	<u>Prepared or Preserved Fish, Including Caviar and Caviar Substitutes</u> Fish prepared by processes other than merely drying, salting or smoking. Included are fish which have been boiled, steamed, grilled, fried, roasted or otherwise cooked (including so-called "prepared meals"); fish preserved in vinegar, oil etc.; fish marinades (fish in wine, vinegar, etc. with added spices or other ingredients); fish sausages; fish pastes. Also, caviar, i.e., a product prepared from sturgeon roe, and caviar substitutes, i.e., products prepared from eggs of fish other than sturgeon. Many of these products are put up in air-tight containers.	032.01(P1)	16.04
	3114.1312	<u>Stockfish (cod and similar species, dried, unsalted)</u> Dried unsalted products made from cod, hake, haddock, etc.	031.2(P2)	03.02	3114.1412	3114.1412	<u>Pacific salmon in air-tight containers</u> Products and preparations made from the Pacific salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp.) put up in air-tight containers.	032.01(P1)	16.04
	3114.1313	<u>Cod hake haddock etc.—salted</u> Dried-salted, wet-salted and other salt-cured products made from cod, hake, haddock etc.	031.2(P2)	03.02			<u>Herring, sardines, anchovies etc. in air-tight containers</u> Products and preparations made from herring, sardines, anchovies etc. put up in air-tight containers. (The types of fish included are given in group 25 of the FAO classification of aquatic animals and plants.)	032.01(P1)	16.04
	3114.1314	<u>Herring—dried or salted</u> Dried-unsalted, dried-salted, wet-salted, brine-packed and other dried- or salt-cured products made from herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>).	031.2(P2)	03.02	3114.1413	3114.1413	<u>Tunas, bonitos, skipjacks in air-tight containers</u> Products and preparations, made from tunas, bonitos and skipjacks, put up in air-tight containers.	032.01(P1)	16.04
	3114.1319	<u>Sardines, anchovies etc.—dried or salted</u> Dried-unsalted, dried-salted, wet-salted, brine-packed and other dried- or salt-cured products made from sardines, pilchards, anchovies, tarpons, ten-pounders and ladyfishes.	031.2(P2)	03.02	3114.1419	3114.1419	<u>Fish products and preparations, n.e.c., in air-tight containers</u> Fish products and preparations, n.e.c., including caviar and caviar substitutes, put up in air-tight containers. (The types of fish included are given in groups 21 to 24, and 27 to 29 of the FAO classification of aquatic animals and plants.)	032.01(P1)	16.04

IOGS Class	IOGS Subclass	IOGS Class	IOGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3114.15	3114.1421	3114.1421	3114.1421	052.01(F1)	16.04	013.5(F5)	16.03
			<u>Fish products and preparations not in air-tight containers</u> Fish products and preparations of all types including caviar and caviar substitutes, not in air-tight containers. Also included are so-called "prepared meals" and fish fillets merely covered with batter or bread-crumbs.				
			<u>Crustaceans and Molluscs--Prepared or Preserved</u> The definition of class 3114.14 applies mutatis mutandis to crustaceans and molluscs, except that crustaceans in shell, which have been merely boiled in water are classified with simply processed crustaceans elsewhere in this group.				
			3114.1511 <u>Crustacean products and preparations in air-tight containers</u> Products and preparations made from all species of crustaceans and from sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, ascidians etc. (The species included are given in groups 31 and 33 of the YAO classification of aquatic animals and plants.)	052.02(F1)	16.05	099.04(F3) 099.05(F3)	21.04 21.05
			3114.1512 <u>Mollusc products and preparations in air-tight containers</u> Products and preparations made from all species of molluscs. (The types of molluscs included are given in group 32 of the YAO classification of aquatic animals and plants.)	052.02(F1)	16.05	011.89(F3)	02.04
			3114.1513 <u>Crustacean preparations not in air-tight containers</u> Marinated, fermented and similarly elaborately prepared products made from crustaceans and from sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins and ascidians, not put up in air-tight containers.	052.02(F1)	16.05	011.89(F3)	02.04
			3114.1514 <u>Mollusc preparations not in air-tight containers</u> Marinated, fermented and similarly elaborately prepared products made from molluscs.	052.02(F1)	16.05	012.9(F3)	02.06B
3114.16			<u>Fish Extracts; Fish, Crustacean and Mollusc Soup and Sauces</u> Extracts of fish and marine mammal flesh. These products may contain salt or other substances in sufficient quantities to ensure their preservation. They are used to prepare soups and sauces. Also included are fish, crustacean and mollusc soups and sauces. All these products may be put up in air-tight containers.			013.4(F3) 013.8(F3)	16.01 16.02
			<u>Meat and edible offals of seals, whales, dolphins, walrus and similar mammals. Butcher cuts, ground and chopped meat. Meat of turtles and frogs is excluded. Whole carcasses are classified in group 1301.</u> Meat of turtles and frogs--fresh, chilled or frozen Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of turtles and frogs. Meat of marine mammals (including turtles and frogs)--dried, salted or smoked The definition of class 3114.11 applies mutatis mutandis to meat of marine mammals, turtles and frogs. Meat and meat products of marine mammals--preserved and prepared Marine mammal meat (including turtles and frogs) prepared by processes other than merely drying, salting or smoking. Meat which has been boiled, steamed, grilled, fried, roasted or otherwise cooked; pâtés, pastes, sausages and other elaborate preparations. These products remain classified here regardless of means of packaging.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	BTW Code	SITC Code	BTW Code
3114.21	Bides and Skins (including Furskins) of Fish and Marine Mammals	Raw hides and skins, including furskins, of fish and marine mammals. Fish skins such as sharkskins, hair-skins (e.g., hair seal) and furskins (e.g., fur seal). Skins are regarded as raw not only when in the natural state but also if cleaned and preserved by drying or salting (wet or dry).			
	3114.2111	Fish skins and hides of aquatic mammals— <u>raw</u> Fish skins (e.g., sharkskins) and raw hides of whales and hair seals. Fur skins are excluded.	41.01F	211.9(P3)	05.09 05.10 05.11
	3114.2112	Furskins of aquatic mammals— <u>raw</u> Raw furskins of aquatic mammals.	43.01	212.0(P3)	
3114.22	Inedible Fish Processing Products, N.B.C.	Unprocessed or simply processed inedible products chiefly obtained in connexion with fish processing. Fish waste (e.g., bladders and guts); bones (including whalebone) and bone meal; marine mammal ivory; tortoise-shell; mollusc shells (other than mother-of-pearl); inedible fish roes and eggs. Unprocessed dead fish, crustaceans and molluscs unfit for human consumption are classified in group 3101. Inedible fish meals are classified in group 3115. Ambergris and unrefined sperm oil are classified elsewhere in this group.			
	3114.2211	Inedible fish ova Inedible fish ova chiefly for bait. These products may be fresh (chilled or frozen), dried or salted, whether or not in air-tight containers. Fish ova for hatching are classified in group 1302. Fish, crustaceans and molluscs (whole or part) for bait are classified in group 1301.	05.15	291.99(P3)	05.14
	3114.2212	Fish wastes and offal Fish sounds, maws, bladders, guts, heads, skin wastes, scales and other offal. Waste of marine mammal hides is included.	05.05 05.06	291.94(C) 291.95(P3)	
	3114.2213	Bones, shells etc., unworked or simply prepared Fish bones and bones of aquatic mammals including bone meal. Also, shells of crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not ground, other than mother-of-pearl which is classified in group 1301. Whalebone and ivory of marine mammals are excluded.	05.08 05.12	291.11(P3) 291.15(P3)	
	3114.2214	Whalebone and whalebone hair; ivory of aquatic mammals; tortoise-shell Whalebone and whalebone hair; tusks and teeth of marine animals; tortoise-shells (complete) and scales and claws. Waste from the working of these materials is classified in group 3909.		291.12(P3) 291.13(P3) 291.14(P3)	
	3114.2215	Sperm oil (Crude); Ambergris Crude sperm oil is obtained from the sperm whale, particularly the head. Refined sperm oil (i.e., with spermaceti removed) is classified in group 3115. Ambergris is a fatty, gum-like, blackish grey substance formed in the intestinal tract of the sperm whale.		411.1(P3)	15.04
	3114.2216	Sperm oil— <u>crude</u> Crude sperm oil, i.e., before removal of the waxy substance spermaceti.		411.1(P3)	
	3114.2217	Ambergris Ambergris, whether found floating in the sea or removed from the abdomens of whales at slaughter.		291.98(P3)	
	3115	MANUFACTURE OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS AND FATS The production of crude vegetable and nut oil (including olive oil), cake and meal; the extraction of fish and other marine animal oils and the production of fish meal; the rendering of inedible animal oils and fats; and the refining and hydrogenation (or hardening) of oils and fats, except lard and other edible fats from livestock; and the production of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table and salad oils. The manufacture of lard and other edible fats is classified in group 3111 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat).			
	3115.11	Flour and Meal of Oil-Seed, Oil Nuts and Seed Oil Kernels, Non-Defatted Non-defatted flours and meals obtained by grinding oil-seeds or oleaginous fruit, such as castor oil seed, cotton, cotton seed, linseed, groundnut, palm kernel, soya bean, groundnuts, tung nuts etc. Defatted flours are excluded. Mustard flour, whether or not defatted, is classified in group 3121.		221.9(C)	12.02
	3115.12	Fixed Vegetable Oils, Crude or Refined; Mixed Vegetable Oils; Oil Seed Cake and Meal Fixed oils, i.e., oils which cannot easily be distilled without decomposition, which are not volatile and which cannot easily be carried off by superheated steam. Solid or liquid oils; crude oils and those which have been refined or purified, e.g., by clarifying, washing, filtering, decolourizing, deacidifying or deodorizing. The oils are obtained chiefly from oil seeds and oleaginous fruit and from other vegetable materials.			

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
		<u>Soya bean oil</u>	421.2(C)	15.07A
		Oil extracted from soya beans. Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified.		
3115.1211		<u>Cotton seed oil</u>	421.3(C)	15.07B
		Oil extracted from cotton seeds. Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified. Cotton linters are separately classified elsewhere in this group.		
3115.1212		<u>Ground nut (peanut) oil</u>	421.4(C)	15.07C
		Oil extracted from the ground nut (peanut, earth nut). Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified.		
3115.1213		<u>Olive oil</u>	421.5(C)	15.07D
		Oil extracted from olives. Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified.		
3115.1214		<u>Sunflower seed oil</u>	421.6(C)	15.07E
		Oil extracted from sunflower seeds. Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified.		
3115.1215		<u>Rape, colza and mustard oils</u>	421.7(C)	15.07F
		Oil extracted from rape, colza and mustard seeds (unmixed). Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified.		
3115.1216		<u>Linseed oil</u>	422.1(C)	15.07G
		Oil extracted from flaxseed. Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified.		
3115.1217		<u>Palm oil</u>	422.2(C)	15.07H
		Oil extracted from the fruit (not from the kernel) of the oil palm. Oil which has been refined or purified. The kernel itself is separately classified elsewhere in this group.		
3115.1218		<u>Palm kernel oil</u>	422.3(C)	15.07I
		Oil extracted from the kernel of the fruit of the oil palm (not from its pulp). Oil which has been refined or purified. The kernel itself is separately classified elsewhere in this group.		
3115.1221		<u>Coconut (copra) oil</u>	422.3(C)	15.07K
		Oil extracted from copra. Oil which has been refined or purified.		
		<u>Caster oil</u>	422.5(C)	15.07M
		Oil extracted from castor seeds. Oil which has been refined or purified.		
		<u>Fixed vegetable oils, n.e.s.</u>	422.9(P1)	15.07N
		Fixed vegetable oils extracted from seeds (e.g., hemp, niger, poppy, safflower, sesame, tea and other seeds); from nuts (e.g., almonds, babassu, lillipe, karite, shea, tung, tucuu, walnut etc.); from fruit stones or kernels (e.g., apricot, peach, plum etc.); and from grain germs (e.g., maize germ). Also included are Borneo and Chinese tallow, myrtle and Japan wax (products which are actually vegetable fats). Mixed vegetable oils are excluded. Cocoa butter is classified in group 3119.		
		<u>Mixed vegetable oils</u>	422.9(P1)	15.07N
		Liquid mixtures of the vegetable oils of this class including blended salad and other table and cooking oils. Malted oils are classified in group 3522, perfumed oils in group 3523 and oil base preparations for use in textiles, as would release compounds etc., in group 3529.		
		<u>Oil seed cake and meal and other solid vegetable oil extraction residues</u>	081.3(C)	25.04
		Oil cake and other solid residues (except dregs) remaining after the extraction of oil from seeds, oleaginous fruit and other vegetable materials. The residues may be in the form of alabs (cakes) or meal.		
		<u>Cotton Linters</u>	265.2(C)	55.02
		Cotton linters, i.e., very short cotton fibres obtained as a joint product of cotton seed crushing. They may be raw, cleaned, bleached, dyed or rendered absorbent.		
		<u>Palm Nut Kernels</u>	221.3(P3)	12.01C
		Palm nut kernels, i.e., kernels removed from the fruit of the oleaginous palm.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SYTC Code	BYN Code	SYTC Code	BYN Code
3115.15	Oils of Fish and Marine Mammals, Whether or Not Purified; Solid Residues		3115.1611	411.1(P3)	15.04	411.1(C)	15.05
	Oils of fish (e.g., cod, halibut, menhaden, herring, sardines, salmon etc.) and marine mammals (e.g., whale, dolphins, seal etc.). The oils may be crude or refined but not further processed. Crude sperm oil and unrendered fat of marine mammals (e.g., blubber) are classified in Group 3114 but spermaceti (a solid separated from crude sperm oil) and refined sperm oil remain classified here.						
	3115.1511 Oils and fats of fish other than fish liver oils		3115.1612	411.1(P3)	15.04	411.1(P3)	15.05
	Oils and fats of fish extracted from the body or from fish waste. Crude oil and oil which has been refined or purified. Mixed fish oils are included but oil identifiable as fish liver oil is excluded.						
	3115.1512 Fish liver oil		3115.1619	411.1(P3)	15.04	411.1(P3)	15.06
	Cod liver and halibut liver and other fish liver oils including mixed fish liver oils. Fish liver oils with added vitamins or irradiated liver oils are included but liver oils put up as medicaments or containing added substances with a view to therapeutic use are classified in Group 3522.						
	3115.1513 Oil of marine mammals other than spermaceti and sperm oil		3115.1621	411.1(P3)	15.04	081.4(P3)	23.01
	Oil extracted from marine mammals including whale blubber oil (but not sperm oil and spermaceti), whether or not refined but not further processed.						
	3115.1514 Refined sperm oil; spermaceti		3115.1700	411.1(P3) 431.4(C)	15.04 15.14	411.1(P3) 431.1(C)	15.09 15.00
	Refined sperm oil, i.e., oil obtained chiefly from the head of the sperm whale after removal of spermaceti. Spermaceti, i.e., a waxy substance extracted from the fat or oil contained in the head cavities of sperm whales and similar cetaceans. The spermaceti may be crude or refined. Crude sperm oil is classified in Group 3114.						
	3115.1521 Fish oil extraction residues (solid), unfit for human consumption			081.4(P3)	23.01		
	Flours and meals of fish and marine mammals after steam heating and pressing to remove oil and fat. Dried and sterilized products.						
3115.16	Inedible Animal Oils; Solid Residues						
	Products obtained by pressing tallow or lard, and purifying wool grease and by processing other animal fats such as animal bones and other animal wastes. The materials are generally inedible. Rendered edible animal fats are classified in Group 3111.						

Title and Description

Oils and stearins of lard and tallow

Products obtained by pressing tallow (i.e., oleo oil, tallow oil and oleostearin) or by pressing lard (lard oil and lard stearin). These substances are chiefly used in industrial products although oleo oil is also used to manufacture edible products.

Refined wool greases (lanolin) and wool grease extraction products

Refined wool grease, i.e., lanolin and wool grease olein and wool grease stearin produced by the steam distillation of crude wool grease. Crude wool grease is classified in Group 3211.

Other animal oils and rendered fats, n.s.c.

Other animal oils and rendered fats including neat's-foot and similar oils obtained by boiling certain bones of cattle, horses and sheep. Also, bone oil extracted by pressure, oils obtained from unidentifiable animal fats, egg-yolk oil, curdle-egg oil etc. Unrendered fats of horses, bears, rabbits, etc. are classified in Group 3111.

Animal oil extraction residues (solid), unfit for human consumption

Flours and meals of meat after processing for removal of fats and oils. Dried and sterilized products. Defatted bones and bone meal are classified in 3111.

Oils (Animal or Vegetable) Boiled, Oxidized, Dehydrated, Sulphurized, Blown or Polymerized, Artificial Degras

Animal or vegetable oils which have been subjected to processes which thicken them or increase their drying property. Artificial degras, i.e., a mixture of oxidized, emulsified or polymerized fish oils mixed with wool grease, tallow, rosin oils etc. Natural degras, a residue from the oil tanning of chemico leather is classified in Group 3521. Hydrogenated oils are excluded. Concentrated solutions of drying oils are classified in Group 3521.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FTW Code
3115.18	Hydrogenated Oils and Fats; Margarine and Other Prepared Edible Fats	Hydrogenated oils or oils which have been solidified or hardened by any other process. Fully or partially hydrogenated oils. Other processes by which oils or fats are hardened include elaidinization, trans-esterization or the removal of certain liquid constituents by mechanical treatment. Also margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats. Margarine and imitation lard may be made from previously hydrogenated fats and oils.	431.2(C)	15.12
	3115.1811	Hydrogenated oils and fats, excluding margarine		
	3115.1812	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats	091.4(C)	15.13
3115.19	Products of Animal and Vegetable Oil Refining, N.E.C.	Solid edible preparations of fats. They are generally mixtures of: (i) different animal fats and oils; (ii) different vegetable fats and oils; and (iii) both animal and vegetable fats and oils. The mixtures may be previously hydrogenated but their treatment extends beyond mere hydrogenation, e.g., emulsification, churning, texturation. They may also contain certain additives, e.g., starch, colouring, flavouring, etc.		
	3115.1911	Fatty acids and acid oils from refining	431.31(C)	15.10A
	3115.1919	Residues from the treatment of fatty substances, N.E.C.	431.32(B)	15.17
		Oil foots and dregs, soap-stocks, stearin pitch from the distillation of fatty acids, residues from the distillation of wool grease and used decolorizing earths containing fats. Residues of wax refining are classified in group 3529. Oil cakes are excluded.		
3116.11	GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	Grain mills producing products such as flour, meal and stock dry feeds; husking, cleaning and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as rolled oats, rice, wheat and corn flakes; parched grain; blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations. Coffee, pulse and root peeling mills are included in this group. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls are classified in group 3522 (Manufacture of prepared animal feeds).		
	3116.1100	Milled Rice	042.2(C)	10.06B
		Whole grains from which the pericarp has been removed, also polished rice, glazed rice, "canoline" rice and enriched rice. Parboiled and converted (but not pre-cooked) rice are also included as is rice broken during processing. Rice flour is excluded.		
3116.12	Cereal Flours	Flours obtained by the milling of wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, rice, buckwheat and other cereals. The flours classified here are distinguished from groats and meal by their degree of fineness. They may contain very small amounts of mineral phosphates, vitamins or of baking powder (self-raising flour). Gluten may be added to the wheat flour. Also included are swelling flours which have been heat-treated to pregelatinize the starch. Blended flours are classified elsewhere in this group.		
	3116.1211	Flour of wheat (including spelt) and of meslin	046.01(C)	11.01A
		Flour of wheat (including spelt) and of meslin.		
	3116.1212	Cereal flours except flour of wheat	047.01(C)	11.01B
		Cereal flours except flour of wheat or of meslin. Flour of barley, buckwheat, corn (maize), coarse, miller, oats, rice, rye, sorghum and other cereals.		
3116.13	Cereal Groats and Cereal Meals; Worked Cereal Grains; Germ of Cereals	Unprepared milling products of cereals except flours and residues. Groats and meals are relatively coarser than flours. Grain (other than rice) from which the pericarp has been partially removed. Braniferous varieties of barley are included if their husks have been broken. Worked cereal grains include pearlled grains (principally barley); kibbled grain (principally oats and maize), i.e., grain broken into fragments and differing from groats in that the fragments are coarser and more irregularly shaped or flaked grain (principally barley and oats), obtained by crushing or rolling the grain. Germ of cereals, i.e., the embryos detached from cereal grains.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3116.1311	Meal and groats of wheat (including spelt) or of meslin	046.02(C)	11.02A
	3116.1312	Meal or groats of wheat (including spelt) or of meslin.	047.02(C)	11.02B
	3116.1313	Meal and groats of cereals except of wheat, wheat, maize (meal, grits, hominy), dours, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum and groats and meals of other cereals.	048.11(P1)	11.02C
	3116.1314	Cereal grains (except polished rice)—rolled, flaked, kibbled etc.	048.11(P1)	11.02C
3116.14		Worked cereal grains, i.e. cereal grains that have been rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled but not further prepared. Wheat is included. Breakfast foods, e.g., "corn flakes" which are cooked preparations are classified elsewhere in this group.		
	3116.1411	Germs of cereals	048.11(P1)	11.02C
	3116.1412	Germs of cereals, i.e., the embryos detached from cereal grains.		
	3116.1413	Skinned, Split or Ground Leguminous Vegetables; Flours and Meals of Fruit, Vegetables, Roots and Tubers; Peeled Coffee Beans		
	3116.1414	Leguminous vegetables that have been mechanically peeled, split and ground (flours or powders). Locust (carob) bean flour is included but non-defatted soya bean flour is classified in group 3115. Flours and meals of fruit, vegetables, roots and tubers including potatoes. Also, peeled (but not roasted) coffee beans.	054.42(P3)	07.05
	3116.1415	Skinned or split leguminous vegetables		
	3116.1416	Dry leguminous vegetables which have been skinned or split. Beans, chick-peas, dal, gram, haricots, horse beans, lentils, mung beans and other leguminous vegetables.	055.41(C)	11.03
	3116.1417	Flours of leguminous vegetables		
	3116.1418	Flours made from peas, beans, lentils and other leguminous vegetables. Locust bean flour is excluded.		
	3116.1419	Flour, meal and flakes of potatoes	055.43(C)	11.05
	3116.1420	Dried potatoes converted into flour, meal or flakes. These forms may also be obtained by steam-cooking and washing fresh potatoes. The dried cooked mash may be in the form of a fine powder or a thin sheet which is cut into small flakes.		
	3116.1421	Flour and meal of roots and tubers (except potatoes), sago and manioc	055.44(P3)	11.06
	3116.1422	Flour and meal obtained by simple grinding or grating of the pith of the sago palm or of the dried roots of the manioc etc. Some of these products are often subjected to heat-treatment to eliminate toxic matters. Starches from these sources are classified in group 3118.		
	3116.1423	Flours of fruit and nuts	055.42(C)	11.04
	3116.1424	Flours of fruit and nuts other than oleaginous fruit and nuts. Dates, bananas, chestnuts, coconuts suitable for human consumption (ground copra is classified in group 3115), among others.		
	3116.1425	Locust beans—ground or kibbled	054.85(P3)	12.08
	3116.1426	Kibbled or ground locust beans. Also, locust bean endosperm but not endosperm flour which is classified in group 3129.		
	3116.1427	Coffee beans—peeled but not roasted	071.1(P3)	09.01A
	3116.1428	Peeled coffee beans, i.e., beans stripped of their skins.		
	3116.1429	Blended Flour; Prepared Foods Obtained by the Swallowing or Roasting of Cereals		
	3116.1430	Food preparations (generally in powder or granular form) with a basis of flour or meal of cereals. With the addition of milk or water, such preparations can be used for making beverages, invalid foods, gruels, etc. Included are cake, biscuit and pancake mixes and also prepared dough (whether or not frozen). Also included are cereal preparations commonly described as breakfast foods, e.g., "puffed rice" and "corn (maize) flakes".	048.82(P3)	19.02
	3116.1431	Blended flour		
	3116.1432	Food preparations with a basis of cereal flour or meal (generally in powder or granular form) to which are added such ingredients as dry milk solids, sugar, eggs, flavourings etc. Included are cake, biscuit and pancake mixes. Also included is prepared dough. Similar preparations with starch as a base are generally classified in group 3121 and milk base preparations in group 3112 (e.g., malted milk).		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3116.1512	3116.1512	Prepared foods obtained by the roasting or swelling of cereals	048.42(C)	19.05
		Food preparations made from cereal grains (maize, wheat, rice, barley etc.) which have been made crisp by swelling or roasting. Their main use is as breakfast foods, usually with the addition of milk. Similar foods made by roasting and swelling flour or bran. Also, rice or wheat prepared by subjecting the grains to processes which cause them to expand to several times their original volume, (e.g., puffed rice).		
3116.21	3116.2100	Grain Milling and Similar Wastes	081.2(C) 081.91(F) 276.62(F)	25.02 09.01B 26.04
		Bran sharps and other residues from the milling of cereal grains; residues from the sifting or other working of cereal grains; residues and wastes resulting from the grinding of leguminous vegetables. Coffee skins are included. Also included is rice husk ash. The skins and cores of fruit are classified in Group 3115.		
3117.11	3117.11	MANUFACTURE OF BAKERY PRODUCTS		
		The manufacture of bread, cakes, doughnuts, pies, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products; biscuits and similar "dry" bakery products; macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodle and similar products.		
3117.11	Bread and Rolls			
		The words "bread and rolls" apply to ordinary bread and also to special kinds (e.g., gluten bread for diabetics; unleavened bread of "matzos" and "ship's biscuits"). Ordinary bread contains only the normal bread ingredients (cereal flours, leavens, salt) to which, however the following products may sometimes be added: gluten, starch, flour of leguminous vegetables, malt extract or milk, and seeds such as poppy, caraway and anise seeds and bakery "improvers". The last named ingredient may provide certain amounts of sugar or fat. Ground toasted bread (bread-crumbs) and toasted bread rusks are included. Bakery products containing added sugar, honey, fats, cheese, fruit or cocoa are classified elsewhere in this group.		
3117.1111	3117.1111	Bread and rolls of wheat, rye and wheat-rye mixtures	048.41(P1)	19.07
		Bread and rolls made of wheat flour (white, whole wheat, cracked wheat) of rye flour (pumpernickel bread) or of wheat and rye mixtures. Unleavened bread is excluded. Unless frozen or tinned, the bread classified here is relatively perishable.		
3117.1112	3117.1112	Bread and rolls of flours other than wheat or rye	048.41(P1)	19.07
		Bread and rolls made from flours other than flour of wheat or rye, e.g., gluten bread, malt bread and corn meal bread. Unleavened bread is excluded. Unless frozen or tinned the bread classified here is relatively perishable.		
3117.1113	3117.1113	Unleavened bread, "ship's biscuits" and similar products	048.41(P1)	19.07
		Unleavened bread such as chapatis and matzos, "ship's biscuits", i.e., biscuits which have been flattened and pressed in order to ensure their long preservation. Also included are biscuits (i.e., products baked for a long time) provided they do not contain fat, sugar or other ingredients not usually found in bread (e.g., "unsweetened", crispbread) and also toasted bread rusks and bread crumbs.		
3117.12	3117.12	Pastry, Biscuits and Other Fine Bakers' Wares		
		The bakery products classified here differ from bread and rolls in that they contain such ingredients as sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese, fruit, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, liquors, flavorings, among other ingredients. Bakery products which, unless frozen or tinned, are relatively perishable, such as cakes, pies and pastries, and bakery products which are baked for a long time to improve keeping qualities, e.g., biscuits. Also included are certain bakery products which contain no flour, e.g., meringues.		
3117.1211	3117.1211	Pastry, cakes, pies and similar fine bakers' wares	048.42(P1)	19.08
		Pastry, cakes, pies and similar bakers' wares that are relatively perishable unless frozen or tinned. Included are breads containing ingredients in addition to cereal flours, leavens, salt and improvers. Biscuits are excluded.		
3117.1212	3117.1212	Biscuits and similar products with relatively long shelf-life	048.42(P1)	19.08
		Biscuits which, in addition to flour, contain sugar and fat. A wide variety of other ingredients may also be added. The mix from which they are made is baked for a long time to impart a relatively long shelf-life without refrigeration or air-tight packaging. Also included are certain bakery products made without flour (e.g., meringues and macaroons) and sweetened rusks.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3117.13	3117.1300	<u>Communion Wafers, Sealing Wafers and Similar Products</u> Products made from flour or starch pastes, specially baked, in the form of discs or sheets. Communion wafers, empty wafers of a kind suitable for use as seals, sealing wafers, and rice paper (i.e., thin sheets of baked and dried flour or starch).	048.83(C)	19.06					
3117.21	3117.2100	<u>Macaroni, Spaghetti and Similar Products</u> The macaroni, spaghetti and similar goods included here are raw and unrepresented products made generally from semolina or wheat flour doughs. Other ingredients sometimes added to the mix include eggs, milk, gluten, vegetable juices or purees, colouring matters, vitamins etc. The product known as "concoction" is also included. Cooked farinaceous products are classified in group 3121.	048.3(C)	19.03					
3118 Group	3118	<u>SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFINERIES</u> The manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or sugar beets.							
3118.11	Raw Sucrose Sugar	Raw sugar in solid form. Raw sugar may be of such a high degree of purity that it is suitable for use without further refining. Raw sugar is distinguished from refined sugar by the brown coloration of the crystals which is due to the presence of impurities. Raw beet sugar, raw cane sugar and other raw sucrose sugars, e.g., sugar obtained from sweet sorghum. Excepting invert sugar, non-sucrose sugars are generally classified in group 3121.			3118.11	3118.1111	<u>Cane and beet sugar—raw</u> Raw cane sugar and raw beet sugar in solid form.	061.1(C)	17.01A
					3118.11	3118.1112	<u>Other sucrose sugars—raw</u> Other raw sucrose sugars. Sugar obtained from sorghum, from maple sap, from palm sap and other sources.	061.9(F3)	17.02
3118.12	Refined Sucrose Sugar	Refined sugar in solid form. Refined sugars are produced as a white crystalline substance which is marketed in various degrees of fineness or in the form of small cubes, loaves, slabs, sticks or regularly moulded, sawn or cut pieces.			3118.12	3118.1211	<u>Cane sugar—refined</u> Refined cane sugar produced from raw cane sugar. Chemically pure sucrose is excluded.	061.2(F1)	17.01B
						3118.1211	<u>Beet sugar—refined</u> Refined beet sugar is usually produced from beets in a single process. Chemically pure sucrose is excluded.	061.2(F1)	17.01B
						3118.1213	<u>Other sucrose sugars—refined</u> Refined sucrose sugars other than cane or beet sugar. Refined sugar from sweet sorghum, from raw palm sugar, from pineapple rinds and from other sources. Also included is chemically pure sucrose.	061.2(F1) 061.9(F3)	17.02 17.02
					3118.13	Sugar (Sucrose) Syrups and Invert Sugar The syrups classified here do not contain added flavouring or colouring matter. They may be made by dissolving sucrose sugars in water, or they may be obtained during the extraction of sugars from sugar cane, sugar beet or other sucrose-bearing plants. Also included is invert sugar prepared commercially by the action of dilute inorganic acid on ordinary sugar (sucrose). Concentrated maple sap, palm sap etc. are classified in group 1220.			
					3118.1311	<u>Simple sucrose syrups</u> Simple syrups are made by dissolving sugar in water.	061.9(F3)	17.02	
					3118.1312	<u>Other sucrose sugar syrups and invert sugar whether liquid or solid</u> Syrups obtained during the extraction of sugar from sugar beet, sugar cane etc. These may contain pectin, albuminoid substances, mineral salts etc. as impurities. Golden syrup, a table or culinary syrup containing sucrose and invert sugar. Refined sugar cane molasses (treacle) used as table syrup. Also included is invert sugar whether in the form of a viscous syrup or in solid form.	061.5(F2) 061.9(F3)	17.03 17.02	
					3118.14	3118.1400	<u>Unrefined Molasses Whether or Not Decolourized</u> Molasses is the normal by-product resulting from the extraction or refining of beet or cane sugar. Refined molasses suitable for human consumption is excluded.	061.5(F2)	17.03
					3118.15	3118.1500	<u>Waste of Sugar Refining</u> Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste products of sugar manufacturing. Beet-pulp is the residue which remains after the sugar has been extracted from the root of the sugar beet. Bagasse is a residue consisting of the fibrous portion of the sugar cane after the juice has been extracted. Other waste products include defecation scum, filter press residues etc. Also included are crude potassium salts obtained from residues of beet molasses by incineration. Distilling, vine manufacturing and brewing residues are classified in groups 3131, 3132 and 3133, respectively.	061.9(F3) 561.3(F5)	23.03 31.04B

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3119.11		MANUFACTURE OF COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY Manufacture of cocoa and chocolate powder from beans; chocolates; all types of sugar confectionery, such as boiled sweets, toffees, macaroonettes, fudge, pastilles and fondants; crystallized fruits; sugar-covered nuts, salted nuts, stuffed dates and similar products; chewing gum.		
3119.111		Wastes of Cocoa Bean Processing		
3119.1111		Cocoa beans that have been roasted, broken, shelled, skinned and separated from their germs. Beans so processed are called nibs. Grinding the nibs gives cocoa paste which may be used as such by confectioners, or the paste may be pressed to remove some of the fat (cocoa butter). Pulverized, partly defatted paste is cocoa powder. Wastes arising in the course of these processes include cocoa germs, shells, husks and skins, dust and cocoa cakes. The last named product is a residue from the extraction of cocoa butter from shell, husk and skin waste.		
3119.11111		Cocoa nibs	072.1(F3)	18.01
3119.11112		Cocoa paste	072.31(G)	18.03
3119.11113		Cocoa powder—unsweetened	072.2(C)	18.05
3119.11114		Cocoa butter	072.32(G)	18.04
3119.11115		Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste	081.92(G)	18.02
3119.12		Sweetened Chocolate and Sugar Candy Containing Chocolate		
3119.1211		Sweetened chocolate in simple form	073.0(F3)	18.06
3119.1212		Sugar confectionery containing chocolate, e.g.,	073.0(F3)	18.06
3119.13		Sugar Confectionery Not Containing Cocoa; Flavoured or Coloured Sugars, Syrups and Molasses		
3119.1311		Sugar confectionery not containing cocoa	062.01(C)	17.04

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3121.1111	<u>Starches and Inulin</u> Starches are bright, white, odourless powders composed of extremely fine grains extracted from maize, wheat, rice and other cereal grains and from potatoes, manioc, arrowroot and other roots and tubers and also from the pith of the sago palm. Inulin is extracted from Jerusalem artichokes, dahlia roots and chicory roots. Starches further processed are excluded.	599.51(C)	11.08
	3121.1112	<u>Tapioca and sago and substitutes</u> Tapioca and sago are edible products prepared from manioc starch and sago starch. Potato and other starches (arrowroot, sago, yuca etc.) may be used to prepare tapioca and sago substitutes.	055.45(C)	19.04
	3121.1113	<u>Gluten and gluten flour</u> Gluten comes in the form of a whitish viscous liquid or paste ("moist" gluten) or a cream coloured powder (dry gluten).	599.52(C)	11.09
	3121.1121	<u>Residues from the manufacture of starch</u> Residues from the manufacture of starch consist largely of fibrous and protein substances generally compressed in the form of cakes. Included are maize steeping liquors used in the production of cultures for the manufacture of antibiotics.	081.95(P3)	23.03
3121.12	3121.1200	<u>Sugars and Syrups, N.E.C.</u> Sugars and syrups other than sucrose, lactose and invert sugar. Included are glucose, maltodextrins, fructose or levulose, and maltose. Also included are artificial honey and caramel. Dextrin (a product containing a small amount of reducing sugar content) is classified in group 3529.	061.9(P3)	17.02
3121.13	3121.1300	<u>Natural Honey—Centrifuged</u> Natural honey removed from the comb and centrifuged. Honey in the comb is classified in group 1110.	061.6(P3)	04.06
3121.14		<u>Decaffeinated Coffee; Roasted Coffee; Coffee Substitutes Containing Coffee; Coffee Extracts</u> Coffee in all forms other than as berries gathered from the shrub (classified in group 1110) or as beans merely stripped of their skins (classified in group 3115).		
	3119.1400	<u>Drained, Glacé or Crystallized Fruit and Nuts</u> Drained, glacé or crystallized fruit, fruit-peeled and parts of plants. Drained fruit is made using a syrup of invert sugar or glucose with a proportion of sucrose. The excess syrup is drained off. Glacé fruit is obtained by dipping drained fruit in a sucrose syrup. Crystallized fruit is prepared by allowing sucrose syrup to penetrate into the fruit. Upon drying, the sugar forms crystals on the surface or throughout the fruit. Nuts prepared in the same manner are included. Fruit preserved in syrup is classified in group 3113.	053.2(C)	20.04
3119.15	3119.1500	<u>Roasted Nuts</u> Roasted nuts whether or not salted or sugared. Sugar-covered nuts and marzipan and similar flavoured nut and sugar mixtures are excluded.	053.9(P3)	20.06
ISIC Group 3121		MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED The manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified, such as starch and its products; baking powder; flavouring extracts; yeast; condiments, mustard and vinegar; drying, freezing and breaking of eggs; space grinding; coffee roasting; processing of tea leaves into black tea; edible salt refining; and the harvesting and storage of natural ice and the manufacture of ice, except dry ice. Dry ice manufacturing is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers).		
3121.11		<u>Starches, Inulin and Wheat Gluten; Tapioca and Sago and Substitutes; Other Products of Starch</u> The most important sources of starch are the cereal grains (e.g., maize, wheat, rice etc.), certain tubers and roots (e.g., potato, manioc, arrowroot etc.) and the pith of the sago palm. Inulin is chemically similar to starch and is extracted from Jerusalem artichokes, chicory roots etc. Gluten is extracted from wheat flour by aqueous separation from the other constituents (starch etc.). Tapioca is prepared from manioc starch and sago from sago starch. Included are tapioca and sago substitutes prepared from other starches. Starch processing wastes are also included. Starch base glazes, sizes and textile dressings are classified in group 3525.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	
	3121.1411	<u>Decaffeinated coffee</u> Coffee from which the caffeine has been extracted by soaking the raw beans in various solvents. Caffeine and caffeine derivatives are classified in group 3522.	071.1(P3)	09.01A	3121.17		Ground Spices; Mixed Condiments; Sauces Other Than Those Chiefly of Fruit or Vegetables	061.19(P3) 099.03(C)	27.06 21.03	
	3121.1412	<u>Roasted coffee</u> Roasted coffee (with or without caffeine content) whether or not ground. Coffee substitute containing coffee in any proportion.	071.1(P3)	09.01A						
	3121.1413	Coffee extracts, essences or concentrates made from real coffee or from a mixture of real coffee and coffee substitutes. They may be in liquid or powder form. Also, preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates. Also included are "coffee pastes" consisting of mixtures of ground, roasted coffee with vegetable fats and sometimes other ingredients.	071.1(C) 099.09(P3)	21.02A 21.07	3121.1711	<u>Mustard, flour and prepared mustard</u> Ground and sifted mustard seeds whether or not the seeds were defatted before grinding. Dry prepared mustard consists of mustard flour mixed with small quantities of other dry ingredients. Prepared mustard in paste form consists of the dry ingredients plus vinegar, grape must or wine. Bran, unweakened, obtained as a by-product from crushing of mustard seed.				
3121.15	Processed Tea; Extracts, Essences and Concentrates Thereof Green and black tea. Green tea is made by heating the fresh leaves, rolling them and drying them. Black tea involves rolling and fermenting the leaves prior to their being fired or dried. Tea free of theine is included. Also included are tea extracts, essences or concentrates. Tea as gathered from the shrub is classified in group 1110.				3121.1712	<u>Processed spices whether or not mixed</u> Spices which have been ground or otherwise prepared off-the-farm including mixed spices. Materials simply prepared by growers are classified in group 1110. Provided they retain their character as spices (as distinguished from mixed condiments), the spices may contain diluents, food colourings, products added to enhance the flavour (but not added flavourings) such as sodium glutamate and salt or chemical preservatives. Pepper, pimento, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace and cardamoms. Also, seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper and thyme, saffron, bay leaves and other spices. Mixed spices such as curry powder. Also included are certain plants and parts of plants generally used for other purposes provided they have been specifically processed for use as food, e.g., basil leaves, mint, sage etc. Dried parley, chervil, tarragon and other vegetables are classified in group 3113.	074.1(P3) 074.2(P3)	09.02 09.03	075.1(P3) 075.21(P3) 075.22(P3) 075.23(P3) 075.24(P3) 075.25(P3) 075.26(P3) 292.4(P3)	09.04 09.05 09.06 09.07 09.08 09.09 09.10 12.07
	3121.1512	<u>Processed maté</u> Maté leaves which have been dried and prepared for use.	074.2(P3)	09.03						
	3121.1513	Tea or maté extracts, essences or concentrates in liquid or powder form. Also preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates. Also included are tea preparations consisting of mixtures of tea, milk powder and sugar.	099.02(C) 099.09(P3)	21.02B 21.07	3121.1713	<u>Mixed condiments</u> Mixed condiments and mixed seasonings containing spices differ from spices and mixed salts other than those which contain flavouring materials other than spices in such proportion that the mixture no longer has the character of a spice, e.g., dry salad dressing mixes, ground celery seeds mixed with salt and certain mixed seasonings for sausages making. Also included is flavoured salt, a product used in curing meat. Mixed condiments prepared with oil and vinegar are classified as sauces.	099.04(P3) 099.09(P3)	21.04 21.07		
3121.16	3121.1600	<u>Roasted Coffee Substitutes; Extracts, Essences and Concentrates Thereof</u> Roasted products intended to replace or imitate coffee when infused with hot water or to be added to coffee. These products may be in lump, granular or powder form or as liquids or solid extracts. Included are roasted chicory and products derived from sugar beet, carrots, figs, cereals (barley, wheat and rye), split peas, lupine seeds, edible acorns, soy beans, date stones, almonds, dandelion roots and chestnuts.	099.01(C)	21.01						

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STVC Code	RTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STVC Code	RTN Code
3121.174	3121.174	Sauces other than those chiefly of vegetables	099.04(F3)	21.04	3121.221	3121.221	Shelled nuts—whole, peeled, shredded, chopped or ground	051.71(F3) 051.72(F3)	08.01B 08.05
		Sauces are preparations, generally of high-lyric character, used to flavour certain vegetables and fruit in limited amounts as eggs, flour, starches, oil vinegars, sugar, spices, mustard, flavoured oils, etc. Included are mayonnaise and mayonnaise base dressings (Bayer, Halsey, soya sauces, Worcester sauce, and salad dressing consisting of mixed condiments with oil and vinegar). Sauces containing chiefly fruit or vegetables, even though highly spiced, are classified in group 3113.					Nut meats, whole, peeled, shredded, chopped or ground. Nuts of types used chiefly for culinary purposes, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pecan-nuts, chestnuts, pistachios, araca (or betel) nuts, and also shredded edible coconut, among others.		
3121.180	3121.180	Vinegar and Substitutes for Vinegar	099.07(C)	22.10	3121.221	3121.221	Fruit skins kernels	054.89(F3)	12.08
		Wine vinegar, beer and malt vinegar, fermented fruit vinegar, spirit vinegar, vinegar obtained from cereal grains, molasses, hydrolyzed protein lactams etc., substitutes for vinegar are obtained by diluting acetic acid with water. Vinegar may be coloured, flavoured with vegetables, or it may contain added spices in limited quantities.					Kernels removed from fruit stones of a kind mainly used, directly or indirectly, for human food. Kernels of peaches, apricots, plums and other fruit stone kernels.		
3121.21	3121.21	Eggs Other Than in the Shell			3121.221	3121.221	Ground-nut (peanut) butter	099.09(F3)	21.07
		Liquid (chilled) eggs, whole (in natural or reduced proportions of yolk and white) or separated, 1.5, dried whole eggs, yolk or whites (ovalbumin), liquid eggs	095.0(F3) 231.98(F3) 599.74(F3)	04.05 08.15 35.02			Peanut butter is made of ground roasted peanuts (ground-nuts) with addition of salt and sometimes of oil.		
		Whole liquid eggs, separate liquid yolks or white portions, also, liquid eggs with yolk and white proportions different from natural eggs. These products may be chilled, frozen or in airtight containers. They may also be sweetened or otherwise prepared for industrial use or further processing. Egg shells are included.					Nut shells and peelings	292.1(F3)	13.01
3121.212	3121.212	Egg solids other than dry egg white	025.0(F3)	04.05	3121.29	3121.29	Food Preparations Not Elsewhere Classified		
		Dried whole eggs, dried blended eggs (egg solids consisting of proportions of yolk and white different from natural proportions) and dried egg yolks.					Wastes arising in the shelling and peeling of nuts, chiefly nut hulls.		
3121.213	3121.213	Dry egg white (ovalbumin)	599.54(F3)	35.02			Food Preparations Not Elsewhere Classified		
		Dried whole eggs, dried blended eggs (egg solids consisting of proportions of yolk and white different from natural proportions) and dried egg yolks.					Included are powders for table creams, jellies and similar preparations provided they are not based on milk (ice-cream mixes, flavoured yeast—group 3112); flavouring powders for making beverages with a basis of bicarbonate of soda; "sweeten" a preparation consisting of edible fats and sugar; improvers for pastry and other bakers' wares; preparations for tenderizing meat consisting of a mixture of chemicals with foodstuffs; cooked farinaceous preparations (macaroni, spaghetti, ravioli, rice etc.) whether or not soured with cheese, meat, vegetables, or fish, with or without added sauce; uncooked farinaceous preparations consisting of mixtures of macaroni or spaghetti with rice or wheat groats and spices, condiments, salt and occasionally fat; uncooked ravioli, carnaroli etc. stuffed with cheese, vegetables, meat or fish; other "specialty" foods such as "tamales" in tins and "quiche Lorraine"; non-alcoholic preparations (often known as "concentrated extracts") used for making beverages, other than alcoholic preparations of this type classified in group 3113; yeast, other than yeast of kinds produced by brewers or distillers, and prepared baking powder; other food products, not elsewhere classified.		
3121.22	3121.22	Shelled Nuts (Including Fruit Stones) Whole, Peeled, Shredded, Chopped or Ground			3121.2911	3121.2911	Powders for table creams, jellies, infant food, beverages and desserts	048.82(F3) 075.0(F3) 099.09(F3)	19.02 18.06 21.07
		Shelled nuts (including shelled fruit stones) whole, peeled, chopped or ground. Peanut butter, a preparation of ground-nuts and oil, is included. Classified elsewhere in this group are roasted fruit stones prepared as coffee substitutes. Roasted nuts and sweetened nut pastes are classified in group 3119. Nut flour and meal of types used chiefly as a source of oil are classified in group 3115, e.g., ground-nut. Palm produce is classified in group 1110.					Fooders for table creams, jellies, infant food, beverages and desserts which, although they may contain milk, cereal flours, fruit or vegetable flours or chocolate, are not based on these products. Included are powders with a basis of gelatin, starch, soya bean flour, malt extract, compound vegetable extracts or bicarbonate of soda or glycerin or liquorice extract.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3121.2012	3121.2012	Stuffed ravioli etc.—not cooked	013.8(P2) 099.09(P3)	16.02 21.07	3121.2019	3121.2100	Other food preparations and products, n.s.s.	099.09(P2)	21.07
		Uncooked farinaceous products such as ravioli, cannelloni, tortellini and the like, stuffed with cheese, vegetables, fish, meat or other products. Also uncooked macaroni and other pasta products prepared with sauces and seasonings and preserved by freezing.					Edible tablets with a basis of natural or artificial perfumes. Processed birds' nests and other food products not elsewhere classified. Ice is excluded.		
3121.2013	3121.2013	Cooked macaroni, ravioli etc. and other cooked farinaceous products, e.g., tamales	013.8(P2) 099.09(P3)	16.02 21.07	3121.31	3121.3100	Ice—natural or manufactured	111.01(P2)	22.01
		Cooked pasta products such as macaroni, spaghetti, ravioli (whether or not stuffed), lasagna and the like, with or without sauce, ready for consumption or reheating. These preparations are usually put up in air-tight containers. Also included are cooked farinaceous products such as tamales and rice whether or not containing sauce.					Natural ice (i.e., ice harvested from naturally occurring bodies of water) and manufactured ice, dry ice (i.e., solid carbon dioxide) is classified in Group 3511.		
3121.2014	3121.2014	Other farinaceous products, n.s.s.—cooked or uncooked	099.09(P2)	21.07	3122	3122	MANUFACTURE OF PREPARED ANIMAL FEEDS		
		Mixtures of grains and pasta (e.g., rice and noodles) usually containing seasonings or condiments and packaged dry, "pizza" pies (including frozen pies), "quiche Lorraine" and other specialty products of a similar nature.					Production of prepared feeds for animals and food, including dog and other pet foods, and mixed, tinned, frozen and dried specialty foods.		
3121.2015	3121.2015	Baking powder, dough improvers and similar preparations used by bakers	099.06(P2) 099.09(P2)	21.06 21.07	3122.11	3122.11	Sweetened Forage; Other Preparations of a Kind Used in Animal Feeding; Other Than Pet Foods	081.99(P2)	23.07
		Prepared baking powders consist of mixtures of chemical products (e.g., sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, ammonium carbonate, phosphates) with or without added starch. Dough improvers consist of one or more chemicals and flour, fat, sugar, milk powder etc. "Sweetfat" a preparation of fat, sugar and other substances.					Sweetened forage is a mixture of molasses or other similar sweetening substances with one or more low nutritive materials such as straw, cereal husks, linseed flakes or fruit pomace. Also, molasses combined with highly nutritive foods such as wheat bran, palm kernel or copra oil-cake. These latter preparations may be used to make complete feeds or supplementary feeds. The complete and supplementary feeds are, however excluded.		
3121.2016	3121.2016	Yeast other than distillery or brewery yeast	099.06(P2)	21.06	3122.1112	3122.1112	Complete feeds	081.99(P2)	23.07
		Bakery yeast, a product resulting from the treatment of saccharine liquids under special conditions. Culture yeast, a pure strain of yeast prepared under laboratory conditions. Seed yeast, produced from culture yeast by successive fermentation processes. Distillery yeast is classified in Group 5131 and brewery yeast in Group 5132.					Preparations designed to provide farm animals with all the nutrient elements required to ensure a rational and balanced daily diet. These preparations contain (i) "energy" nutrients, i.e., high carbohydrate substances (cereals, half sugar mangel, tallow, starch), (ii) "body-building", protein-rich nutrients or minerals (brewing dregs, oil-cakes, dairy by-products) and (iii) "function" nutrients such as vitamins, trace elements and antibiotics.		
3121.2017	3121.2017	Chemicals frequently mixed with foods and used in the preparation of other foods	099.09(P2) 292.91(P2)	21.07 13.05					
		Pectic substances (generally known as pectins) whether or not containing added sugars. Preparations for tenderizing meat consisting of a proteolytic enzyme (e.g., papain) with added dextrose, salt etc. Products for use as emulsifiers consisting of certain chemicals with skimmed milk powder, egg white etc. Protein hydrolyzates. Protein concentrates obtained from defatted soya bean flour and autolyzed yeast, (a concentrated product having a high protein value) and other similar substances.							

LCES Class	LCES Subclass	ICGS Subclass	ISIC Group	ISIC Class	ISIC Code	ISIC Description	ISIC Code	
3122.1113	3122.1113	3122.1113	3122.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Feed supplements</u></p> <p>Preparations for supplementing (balancing) farm-produced feed. These preparations consist of proteins, minerals or vitamins plus additional energy feeds which serve as a carrier for the other ingredients. These feeds differ from complete feeds by a relatively high content of one particular nutrient. Included are fish and marine mammal soluble in viscous solutions or in paste or dried form.</p> <p><u>Preparations for making complete feeds or supplementary feeds</u></p> <p>Preparations known in the trade as "premixes". They generally consist of mixtures of the following three types of substances: (i) those that improve digestion and assure health (vitamins, provitamins, amino-acids, antibiotics, etc.); (ii) those designed to preserve the feeding stuffs (stabilizers, anti-oxidants etc.) and (iii) those which act as carriers and which may consist of one or more organic nutritive substances (maize or soya flour, middlings, yeast etc.) or of inorganic substances (magnesia, chalk, kaolin, salt, phosphates etc.). Medicinal preparations are classified in group 3522.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3122.1114	3122.1114	3122.1114	3122.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Dog, Cat and Other Pet Food</u></p> <p>Preparations for dogs, cats, etc. consisting of a mixture of meat, fish (and offals of sea- or fish) and other ingredients put up in airtight containers. Biscuits for dogs and other animals, usually made with flour, starch or cereal products mixed with greases or meat meal. Feeding preparations for birds and fish.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3122.12	3122.1200	3122.1200	3122.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Distilling, Rectifying and Blending Spirits</u></p> <p>The distilling of ethyl alcohol, except from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing, for all purposes. The distilling, rectifying and blending of alcoholic liquors such as whisky, brandy, rum, gin, liqueurs and prepared mixed drinks (cocktails). The manufacture of alcohol, except the ethyl alcohol included here, is classified in group 3111 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers). Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture of alcoholic liquors, is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade).</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.11	3131.1100	3131.1100	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Ethyl Alcohol and Neutral Spirits of Any Strength, Whether or Not Understated</u></p> <p>Ethyl alcohol, i.e. alcohol, obtained by fermentation or synthetically, from which secondary constituents have been removed by distillation and rectification. Neutral spirits, i.e., ethyl alcohol mixed with water. Denatured spirits, i.e., ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits mixed with substances to render them unfit for drinking.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.12	3131.1200	3131.1200	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Distilled Alcoholic Beverages</u></p> <p>Spirits produced by distilling wine, cider, other fermented beverages or fermented grains, or other vegetable products. Although no flavouring is added they differ from neutral spirits because secondary constituents are wholly or partly retained, imparting to the spirits their special character. Also, spirits, liquors and cordials containing added flavouring and, frequently, neutral spirits, colouring matter or sugar; and, "mixed drinks" (cocktails) other than those with a basis of wine of fresh grapes.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.13	3131.1300	3131.1300	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Distilling By-Products and Vestres</u></p> <p>Compound alcoholic preparations ("concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of various beverages (e.g., aperitifs, liqueurs). Fuel oil (also called grain oil, molasses oil), i.e., a mixture of higher alcohols and other hydrocarbons obtained in the rectification of crude ethyl alcohol. Distillery yeast. Distilling dregs (muds, grains, potatoes), whether wet or dry. Prepared animal feeds and natural or synthetic fertilizers are classified in group 3122 and 3512, respectively.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.14	3131.1400	3131.1400	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Wine of Fresh Grapes; Grape Must</u></p> <p>Wine of fresh grapes; still, sparkling and aerated wines; dessert (liqueur—sometimes fortified) wines; flavoured wines. Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested. Wine from dried grapes is excluded.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07

LCES Class	LCES Subclass	ICGS Subclass	ISIC Group	ISIC Class	ISIC Code	ISIC Description	ISIC Code	
3131.1111	3131.1111	3131.1111	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits of any strength—undemured</u></p> <p>Absolute and "pure" ethyl alcohol and undemured neutral spirits of any strength. Higher alcohols (other than fusel oil) are classified in group 3111.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.1112	3131.1112	3131.1112	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Denatured ethyl alcohol and dematured neutral spirits of any strength</u></p> <p>Denatured ethyl alcohol and dematured neutral spirits contain substances to render them unfit for drinking.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.1200	3131.1200	3131.1200	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Distilled Alcoholic Beverages</u></p> <p>Spirits produced by distilling wine, cider, other fermented beverages or fermented grains, or other vegetable products. Although no flavouring is added they differ from neutral spirits because secondary constituents are wholly or partly retained, imparting to the spirits their special character. Also, spirits, liquors and cordials containing added flavouring and, frequently, neutral spirits, colouring matter or sugar; and, "mixed drinks" (cocktails) other than those with a basis of wine of fresh grapes.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.1300	3131.1300	3131.1300	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Distilling By-Products and Vestres</u></p> <p>Compound alcoholic preparations ("concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of various beverages (e.g., aperitifs, liqueurs). Fuel oil (also called grain oil, molasses oil), i.e., a mixture of higher alcohols and other hydrocarbons obtained in the rectification of crude ethyl alcohol. Distillery yeast. Distilling dregs (muds, grains, potatoes), whether wet or dry. Prepared animal feeds and natural or synthetic fertilizers are classified in group 3122 and 3512, respectively.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07
3131.1400	3131.1400	3131.1400	3132.11	081.99(P2)	25.07	<p><u>Wine of Fresh Grapes; Grape Must</u></p> <p>Wine of fresh grapes; still, sparkling and aerated wines; dessert (liqueur—sometimes fortified) wines; flavoured wines. Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested. Wine from dried grapes is excluded.</p>	081.99(P2)	25.07

ISIC Group 3131 DISTILLING, RECTIFYING AND BLENDING SPIRITS

The distilling of ethyl alcohol, except from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing, for all purposes. The distilling, rectifying and blending of alcoholic liquors such as whisky, brandy, rum, gin, liqueurs and prepared mixed drinks (cocktails). The manufacture of alcohol, except the ethyl alcohol included here, is classified in group 3111 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers). Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture of alcoholic liquors, is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade).

Ethyl Alcohol and Neutral Spirits of Any Strength, Whether or Not Understated

Ethyl alcohol, i.e. alcohol, obtained by fermentation or synthetically, from which secondary constituents have been removed by distillation and rectification. Neutral spirits, i.e., ethyl alcohol mixed with water. Denatured spirits, i.e., ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits mixed with substances to render them unfit for drinking.

ISIC Group 3132 WINE INDUSTRIES

The manufacture of wines, cider, perry and other fermented beverages except malt liquors. Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture, of wines and similar fermented beverages is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade).

Wine of Fresh Grapes; Grape Must

Wine of fresh grapes; still, sparkling and aerated wines; dessert (liqueur—sometimes fortified) wines; flavoured wines. Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested. Wine from dried grapes is excluded.

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3132.11	3132.1111	Grape must in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by addition of alcohol.	112.11(C)	22.04
	3132.1112	Must of fresh grapes in which fermentation has commenced, whether or not fermentation has been stopped by action of salicylic acid or other antiseptics or by impregnating the must with sulphur dioxide.	112.12(F1)	22.05
	3132.1113	Wine of fresh grapes--still Ordinary wines (red, white or rosé). Dessert or fortified wine Dessert wines are distinguished from ordinary wines by their relatively high alcohol content. They are usually produced from a must with a high sugar content only part of which is converted to alcohol by fermentation. The alcohol content may be elevated by addition of alcohol or of concentrated must with added alcohol. Sherry, Port, Malaga, Marsala, Madeira etc.	112.12(F1)	22.05
	3132.1114	Sparkling or aerated wines Wine of fresh grapes charged with carbon dioxide either by conducting the final fermentation in a closed vessel (sparkling wines proper) or by adding the gas artificially after bottling (aerated wines).	112.12(F1)	22.05
	3132.1115	Flavoured wines of fresh grapes Vermouths and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with infusions of vegetable substances or aromatic materials.	112.13(C)	22.06
	3132.1116	Grape must with fermentation arrested by addition of alcohol Must of fresh grapes to which sufficient alcohol has been added to arrest fermentation.	112.12(F1)	22.05
3132.12	3132.1200	Other Fermented Beverages Other fermented beverages, e.g., cider, perry, mead, saki (rice wine), palm wine, raisin wine, fermented fruit juices. Included are ginger beer and herb beer (beverages not made of malted grain). The beverages may be still, sparkling or aerated.	112.2(C)	22.07
	3132.1201	Wine Industry By-products; Residues of Grapes Wine industry by-products such as wine lees and argol. Residues from the pressing of grapes whether or not originating in the wine industry. Other fruit residues (cores, peelings, marc) are classified in group 3113 even if produced in the wine industry.	061.10(P3) 081.94(C)	23.06 23.05
3133.11	3133.1111	Malt (germinated grain) is most frequently made from barley, but rye, wheat, corn etc. may also be used. Whole malt, ground malt and malt flour. Also, roasted malt.	048.2(C)	11.07
	3133.1112	Malt extract Malt extract is made by concentrating the solution obtained on macerating malt in water. The material may be in block, powder or liquid (malt syrup) form.	048.81(C)	19.01
3133.12	3133.1200	Malt Liquors Beer, ale, porter, stout and other fermented beverages produced from malted grains (especially barley, water and (usually) hops. Adjuncts to malt may also be employed. The alcoholic content of the beverage may vary and it may be artificially carbonated.	112.3(C)	22.05
	3133.1300	Brewing By-products and Wastes Malt sprouts. Spent hops and grain dregs. Brewery (secondary) yeast. Bakers' yeast and culture yeast are classified in group 3121.	081.93(P3) 099.06(P3)	23.05 21.06
3134.11	3134.1100	SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATERS INDUSTRIES The manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks, including fruit-flavoured and carbonated fruit drinks, and carbonated mineral waters; the bottling of natural spring and mineral waters at the source.	111.01(P7)	22.01
	3134.1101	Mineral Water, Spring Water, Aerated Water--Unflavoured Natural and artificial mineral water and natural spring water. These waters may be naturally or artificially carbonated. Aerated ordinary water is included. Artificial mineral water is made by adding the active principles (salt or gases) found in the corresponding natural water. Spring water is bottled for its purity or clarity and is usually bottled at the source. Aerated water is produced by charging ordinary potable water with carbon dioxide (tap water) put up in bottles or cans suitable for retail sale is classified in group 6100 and water distributed through mains in group 4200.	111.01(P7)	22.01

LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	ISIC Group	ISIC Code	ISIC Code	ISIC Code
31.4.12	31.4.12A	Soft Drinks, E.g., Lemonade and Similar Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Sweetened or flavoured spa waters (natural or artificial), beverages known as lemonade, orangeade, etc., sweetened or not, flavoured with fruit juices or essences or compound extract (cola drinks) to which citric or tartaric acid is sometimes added. The drinks may be charged with carbon dioxide (aerated). Drinks containing milk are included provided the milk is used as a flavouring constituent. Those with a basis of milk are classified in 3112.	3110	111.02(F3)	22.02	
31.4.11	31.4.110	Stemmed and Reconstituted Tobacco; Waste (Refuse) Tobacco	3110	121.0(F3)	24.01		
31.4.12	31.4.121	Tobacco Products (Other than Cigars and Cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.129	31.4.129	Manufactured tobacco, i.e., (other than cigars and cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.11	31.4.110	Stemmed and Reconstituted Tobacco; Waste (Refuse) Tobacco	3110	121.0(F3)	24.01		
31.4.12	31.4.121	Tobacco Products (Other than Cigars and Cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.129	31.4.129	Manufactured tobacco, i.e., (other than cigars and cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.11	31.4.110	Stemmed and Reconstituted Tobacco; Waste (Refuse) Tobacco	3110	121.0(F3)	24.01		
31.4.12	31.4.121	Tobacco Products (Other than Cigars and Cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.129	31.4.129	Manufactured tobacco, i.e., (other than cigars and cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.11	31.4.110	Stemmed and Reconstituted Tobacco; Waste (Refuse) Tobacco	3110	121.0(F3)	24.01		
31.4.12	31.4.121	Tobacco Products (Other than Cigars and Cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		
31.4.129	31.4.129	Manufactured tobacco, i.e., (other than cigars and cigarettes)	3110	122.3(F3)	24.02C		

31.4.11 Cigars and Cigarettes
 Cigars and cigarettes made of tobacco or tobacco-like plant material. Included are flavoured (e.g., "mentha-toliated") and tipped cigars and cigarettes.

31.4.111 Cigars, i.e., a product for smoking, the chief parts of which are made of tobacco, "reconstituted" tobacco or tobacco-like materials but not paper. Cigars of all sizes and unwrapped and unpressed cigars.

31.4.112 Cigarettes
 Cigarettes, i.e., a product for smoking, a chief part of which is a paper tube.

31.4.12 SPINNING, WEAVING AND FINISHING TEXTILES
 Preparing fibres for spinning, such as spinning, retting, scouring, scouring, carding, combing, carbonizing and throwing; spinning; weaving; bleaching and dyeing; printing and finishing of yarns and fabrics. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; braids and other primary textiles. Lash, fabric and jute mills. Asbestos spinning and weaving is classified in group 3099 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified).

321.11 Animal Fibres (Other than Silk) Prepared for Spinning; Wastes of Preparatory Treatments; Wool Grease
 Animal fibres which have undergone such processes as washing, scouring, degreasing, bleaching, dyeing, carding, combing, etc. By-products and wastes of preparatory treatments. Sheep's and lambs' wool including wool shoddy; fine animal hair (e.g., hair of alpaca, llama, vicuna, yak, camel, Kashmir and similar goats, common and angora rabbit, hare and beaver); horsehair (i.e., hair of the manes and tails of equine and bovine animals); other coarse hair (e.g., hair from the flanks of equine and bovine animals, and of the common goat, monkey and other). Animal fibres prepared as described may also be used to make padding, stuffing, pressed felt, cordage etc. Fleeces washed wool is classified in group 1110.

321.111 Sheep's and lambs' wool prepared for spinning but not carded or combed
 Washed (except fleeces washed) and degreased wool, and wool that has been carbonized. Included is wool that has been bleached or dyed in the mass or which has undergone other processes prior to carding.

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3211.1112	3211.1112	<u>Fine animal hair prepared for textile or other uses but not carded or combed</u> Fine animal hair that has been washed, bleached, dyed or curled but not carded or combed.	262.3(F)	53.02A	3211.12		Cotton fibres prepared for spinning; Cotton seeds	265.1(F)	55.01
3211.1115	3211.1115	<u>Horsehair and horsehair waste prepared for textile use but not carded or combed</u> Horsehair that has been washed, bleached, dyed or curled but not carded or combed. Horsehair put on a layer or between two layers of other material is classified in group 3219.	262.5(F)	05.03	3211.1211	3211.1211	<u>Ginned cotton</u> Uncarded and uncombed cotton from which the seeds and much of the trash (woody or earthy material) has been removed. Such cotton is usually presented in bales.	265.1(F)	55.01
3211.1114	3211.1114	<u>Other coarse hair prepared for textile use but not carded or combed</u> Other coarse hair that has been washed, bleached, dyed or curled but not carded or combed.	262.59(F)	53.02B	3211.1212	3211.1212	<u>Cotton—carded or combed</u> Carded or combed cotton. Included are laps, slivers (whether or not combed) and alivers converted to rovings. Also cotton fibres in the mass which have been cleaned in opening and scutching machines. The cotton may be bleached, dyed or rendered absorbent but not sterilized.	265.1(F) 265.4(C)	55.01 55.04
3211.1115	3211.1115	<u>Wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse)—carded or combed</u> Wool, wool wastes, shoddy or other animal hair (except horsehair) carded or combed. Included are slubbings, carded slivers, tops and rovings and also cut or broken tops and cut or broken carded slivers. These products may be bleached or dyed. Wastes are excluded, e.g., nolls.	262.7(C) 262.8(C)	53.05A 53.05B	3211.1213	3211.1213	<u>Wastes of cotton from preparatory treatments</u> Waste cotton obtained when cotton is "opened" or scutched or otherwise prepared for spinning. Combing waste; strippings recovered from carding or combing cylinders; broken fibres; fragments of slivers or rovings and carding fly. Excluded are wastes of spinning, weaving and knitting. Fibres from pulling and setting rags are classified in group 3219 provided they have not undergone treatments preparatory to spinning.	265.3(F)	55.03
3211.1116	3211.1116	<u>Wastes of wool and other animal hair from preparatory treatments</u> Wastes of wool and animal hair (fine or coarse) recovered during treatments converting the raw wool or hair into cleaned, carded or combed material. Nolls, lap and aliver ends, wastes collected during carding and fibres recovered from machine rollers and also sorting wastes and washing (vat) wastes. Excluded are wastes of spinning, weaving and knitting. Fibres from pulling and setting rags are classified in group 3219.	262.9(F)	53.03	3211.1221	3211.1221	<u>Cotton seeds—whole</u> Whole cotton seeds to which cotton linters adhere.	221.6(F)	12.01F
3211.1121	3211.1121	<u>Wool grease—crude</u> Crude wool grease extracted from wool by volatile solvents or recovered from soapy water in which wool has been scoured. Lanolin, wool grease olein and wool grease stearin are classified in group 311.	411.34(F)	15.05	3211.13	3211.13	<u>Silk fibres prepared for spinning and silk wastes</u> Raw silk, i.e., silk obtained by reeling the filaments from cocoons. Silk wastes other than wastes of spinning or knitting operations. Silk wastes that have undergone processes to facilitate spinning. The silk fibres and reeled silk may be bleached or dyed.		

LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3211.1511	<u>Discontinuous synthetic fibres or waste-- carded or combed</u> Synthetic fibres (i.e., fibres produced by polymerization or condensation of organic monomers such as polyamides, polyesters, polycarbonates and polyvinyl derivatives) after they have been carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, i.e., "tops" from staple fibre and from continuous filament tow. Slivers and rovings are included. Waste of such fibres, from all sources, which have undergone similar processing. Wastes arising as a result of these operations (noils) are included. Fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting rags, rope etc. are classified in group 3219. Other unprocessed wastes are classified with the product from which they arise.	266.23(C) 266.4(P3)	56.04A 56.05	3211.2112	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool	262.9(P3) 551.22(C) 651.25(F1)	53.03 53.07 53.10	
					3211.2113	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed)	262.9(P3) 551.23(C) 651.25(F1)	53.03 53.08 53.10	
					3211.2114	Yarn of horsehair or other coarse animal hair including gimped horsehair	262.9(P3) 551.24(C) 651.25(F1)	53.03 53.09 53.10	
	3211.1512	<u>Discontinuous regenerated fibres or waste-- carded or combed</u> Regenerated fibres (i.e., rayon, acetate fibre, protein fibre and other fibres of organic polymers produced from natural organic polymers) after they have been carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, "tops" from staple fibre and from continuous tow. Slivers and rovings are included. Waste of such fibres, from all sources, which have undergone similar processing. Wastes arising as a result of these operations (noils) are included. Fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting rags, ropes etc. are classified in group 3219. Other unprocessed wastes are classified with the product from which they arise.	266.23(C) 266.4(P3)	56.04B 56.05	3211.2200	Yarn Consisting Wholly or Chiefly of Cotton	263.3(P3) 651.3(C) 651.42(P3) 651.42(C)	55.03 55.05A 55.05B 55.06	
3211.21		Yarn Consisting Wholly or Chiefly of Wool or of Other Animal Hair			3211.23	Thrown Silk and Other Yarn Consisting Wholly or Chiefly of Silk			
		Yarn of carded or combed sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine or coarse animal hair. The yarns may be single, multiple or cabled. They may be unbleached, scoured, bleached, creamed, dyed, printed, mottled etc. They may also have been gassed, sized, dressed or otherwise prepared. Included are yarns intended for use in twine, cordage, ropes or cables; yarns put up for retail sale; gimped yarns (other than threads of horsehair gimped with wool or other textile material) are excluded. Metal reinforced yarns are classified in group 3215.			3211.2311	Silk yarn other than yarn of noil or other waste silk	261.2(P3) 651.21(C) 651.14(F1)	50.03 50.04 50.07	
		Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool, i.e., woolen yarn whether or not put up for retail sale. Included are yarns known as combed-carded yarns which are obtained from carded (but not combed) alivers by the spinning operations employed for combed yarns. Spinning waste such as tangled, knotted and broken yarn, not further processed.							
		Yarns obtained by twisting (either singly or two or more together) the raw silk filaments from cocoons or by spinning silk waste including noil silk. The yarn may be bleached or unbleached, printed or dyed, gassed or mercerized, sized or dressed or otherwise treated whether or not put up for retail sale. Thread for different purposes is included as are spinning wastes. Metallized yarn, chenille yarn and gimped yarn are excluded. Also excluded is imitation crotchet of silk. Metal reinforced yarn and yarn of a weight per unit of length used chiefly as twine, cordage or ropes are classified in group 3215.							
		Thrown silk, i.e., yarns obtained by twisting (either singly or two or more together) the reeled silk filaments from cocoons. Such yarns are formed of continuous fibres. Waste obtained during the throwing process is included.							

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3211.24	3211.2312	<u>Silk yarn spun from silk waste</u> Yarn spun from silk waste including that from noil silk. Yarn spun from silk waste is formed of discontinuous fibres. The fibres of waste silk are usually longer than those of noil silk. Noil silk yarn is of poorer quality than waste silk yarn. Waste obtained during the spinning process is included.	261.2(P3) 551.12(C) 551.13(C) 551.14(P1)	50.03 50.05 50.06 50.07
		<u>Yarn consisting wholly or chiefly of vegetable fibres (Other than Cotton)</u> Yarn obtained by spinning the alivers or rovings of jute, true hemp, flax, ramie and other vegetable fibres, i.e.c. Single, multiple or cabled yarn. The yarn may be bleached or unbleached, printed or dyed, sized or dressed or otherwise treated, whether or not put up for retail sale. Thread for different purposes is included as are spinning wastes. Metallized yarn, chenille yarn and gimped yarn are excluded. Metal reinforced yarn and yarn of a weight per unit of length used chiefly as twine, cordage, ropes or cables are classified in group 3215.	265.1(P3) 265.3(P3) 551.51(C) 551.52(C)	54.01 54.02 54.03 54.04
		<u>Flax or ramie yarn</u> Yarn obtained by spinning the rovings of flax or ramie fibres. Spinning wastes such as broken, tangled and knotted yarn.		
	3211.2412	<u>Yarn of jute, true hemp and other textile bast fibres</u> Yarn obtained by spinning the alivers or rovings of textile bast fibres (other than flax or ramie). Yarn of jute, true hemp and of fibres known as Hibiscus hemp, Siam jute, kenaf, roselle hemp, China jute, broom, Congo jute, Cuba jute and other textile fibres extracted from the stems of dicotyledonous plants. Spinning wastes such as broken, tangled or knotted yarn are included.	264.0(P3) 265.2(P3) 265.8(P3) 551.53(C) 551.54(C) 551.55(P1)	57.03 57.01 57.04B 57.05 57.06 57.07
		<u>Yarn of other vegetable fibres</u> Yarn of vegetable fibres of types obtained from the leaves and fruit of certain monocotyledonous plants. Yarn of Manila hemp (abaca), sisal and other fibres of the agave family, and of alfa and esparto, also cocoon, Haiti hemp, henequen, masagu, Manilla, ramie, linde, etc. Also, yarns of bast fibre, end of kapok. Spinning wastes such as broken, tangled or knotted yarns are included.	265.4(P3) 265.5(P3) 265.8(P3) 551.56(P3)	57.04A 57.02 57.04B 57.07
	3211.25	<u>Yarn consisting wholly or chiefly of Discontinuous Man-made Fibres</u> Yarn of discontinuous man-made (synthetic or regenerated) fibres (including of waste continuous man-made fibres). Single, multiple or cabled yarn. Yarn known as "ruptured filament yarn" is included. Waste of spinning operations. The yarn may be bleached or unbleached, printed or dyed, sized or dressed or otherwise treated, whether or not put up for retail sale. Metallized yarn, chenille yarn and gimped yarn are excluded. Metal reinforced yarn and yarn of a weight per unit of length used chiefly as twine, cordage, ropes or cables are classified in group 3215. Tyre yarn is classified here but tyre cord is classified in group 3219.	3211.2511	56.03 56.05A 56.06A
		<u>Yarn of discontinuous synthetic fibres</u> Yarn of discontinuous synthetic fibres whether or not put up for retail sale. Spinning wastes such as broken, tangled or knotted yarn.		
	3211.2512	<u>Yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibres</u> Yarn of discontinuous regenerated fibres whether or not put up for retail sale. Spinning wastes such as broken, tangled or knotted yarn.	266.4(P3) 551.74(C) 551.75(C)	56.03 56.05B 56.06B
	3211.26	<u>Metallized Yarn, Chenille Yarn and Gimped Yarn</u> Metallized yarn, i.e., (i) any textile yarn (including manofil, sirin and the like, and paper yarn) combined with metal threads or strain by a process of spinning, cabling, or by gimping, whatever the proportion of metal present (including precious metals) and (ii) textile yarn covered with metal by electro-deposition or by a coating of adhesive upon which metal powder is applied. Yarn simply reinforced with metal is classified in group 3215. Chenille yarn, i.e., yarn consisting generally of two or more strands of textile yarn gripping short ends of textile yarn. Such yarns may be manufactured in special looms or by other processes. Gimped yarn (other than gimped cordage, yarn), i.e., yarn composed of two or more strands of textile yarn wound spirally. Gimped yarn also has a metal wire core. The essential quality of a textile article. All of these yarns remain classified here regardless of weight per unit of length. Paper yarn (other than metallized paper yarn) is classified in group 3215; thread impregnated with rubber in group 3559 and yarn of glass fibre in 3600.	3211.2600	40.07 52.01 58.07

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3211.27	3211.2700	<u>Imitation Gaiter</u> Imitation castex of silk or of man-made fibres. This material consists of highly twisted yarn with a heavy dressing to increase its strength and render it waterproof.	651.15(P) 651.62(P) 651.72(P)	50.08 51.02A 51.02B
3211.31	Broadweave	Fabrics of Wool or of Fine or Coarse Animal Hair		
		Broadweave fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of wool or worsted yarns or of yarns of fine animal hair. Suitings, flannels, serge, chevise, tweed and other fabrics for clothing, blankets and furnishings. Also included are fabrics of coarse animal hair and horsehair such as are used for linings, in furniture and furnishings, for interlinings in clothing etc., as well as fabrics made of different combinations of yarn, rovings, narrow fabrics etc. provided they are made on warp and weft looms chiefly of different combinations of yarn, rovings, narrow fabrics etc. provided they are made on warp and weft looms chiefly of wool or animal hair. Weaving wastes. The fabrics may be unfinished or finished, s.d., dyed, bleached, calendered, napped, shrunken or sponged. Felted woven fabrics are included provided they do not have the character of textiles commonly used in machinery or plants, s.d., papermakers' felts (group 3219). Also excluded are narrow woven fabrics, elastic fabrics, fabrics of metal-lized yarns, woven labels, badges and the like and non-woven wool fabrics.		
3211.311		<u>Wool of sheep's and lambs' wool or of fine animal hair—unfinished</u> Woven fabrics of woolen or worsted yarns or of fine animal hair of types chiefly used for clothing and for blankets, furnishings etc. Yarn-dyed fabrics are included but the fabric may not be further processed (finished). Blankets, travelling rugs and other broad woven articles made on warp and weft looms (merely needing separation by cutting dividing threads) and not requiring sewing are included. Articles with seam-hems are classified in group 3212. Pile and chenille fabrics are excluded.	262.9(P) 651.21(P) 651.61(P) 656.51(P)	53.03 53.11 54.04A 62.102
3211.312		<u>Pile and chenille fabrics of wool or of fine animal hair—unfinished</u> Pile and chenille fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair. The fabrics may be plain, ribbed or figured. Yarn-dyed fabrics are included. Those that have been embossed after weaving or otherwise finished are excluded. Weaving wastes. Woven pile fabrics imitating furskins are included but imitation furskins made by sewing or summing-in the pile are classified in group 3219.	262.9(P) 651.22(P)	53.03 58.04C
3211.313		<u>Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair—unfinished</u> Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair of types chiefly used for linings, in furniture and furnishings, for interlinings in clothing etc. Dyed yarns may be used but the fabric may not be further processed (finished).	262.9(P) 651.22(P)	53.03 58.07A 58.07B
3211.314		<u>Woven fabrics of horsehair</u> Woven fabrics of horsehair such as are used chiefly for interlinings in garments. Also included are those made with single horse-hairs, generally by hand. These tissues are generally in small pieces and are mainly for sleeves.	653.95(C)	53.13
3211.315		<u>Dyed or otherwise finished woven fabrics of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair</u> Broadweave fabrics of wool, or of fine or coarse animal hair which have been dyed, bleached, calendered, napped, shrunken, sponged, felted or otherwise treated (finished) after weaving.	653.21(P) 653.22(P) 653.92(P)	53.11 58.04C 53.12
3211.32		<u>Broadweave Fabrics of Cotton</u> Broad woven fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of cotton, whether or not finished, s.d., dyed, bleached, calendered, napped, shrunken, sponged etc. A very wide variety of fabrics are covered including fabrics composed of different combinations of yarn, rovings, narrow fabrics etc. provided they are made on warp and weft looms chiefly of cotton materials. Excluded are narrow woven fabrics, elastic fabrics, tulle or other net fabrics, very twilling identifiable as destined for use as floor coverings (s.d., both mats and rugs), fabrics of metalized yarns, woven labels, badges and the like, non-woven cotton fabrics and fabrics having the character of textiles commonly used in machinery or plants (s.d., bolting, straining and filter cloths.) Tyre fabric is classified in group 3219 as are impregnated or coated fabrics, s.d., buckram. Woven fabrics upon which the impregnation or coating is not apparent or is apparent only by reason of a change in colour remain classified here, s.d., those impregnated with starch or size or with substances designed to render them mothproof, crease-proof or waterproof.	262.9(P) 652.11(G) 652.21(P)	55.03 55.07A 55.07B

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	BKN Code	SITC Code	BKN Code
3211.33	Broadweave	Fabrics of silk			
		Broadweave fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of silk or of waste silk, whether or not finished, e.g., dyed, bleached, calendered, napped etc. A very wide variety of fabrics is included. Among the fabrics excluded are narrow woven fabrics, elastic fabrics, tulle or other net fabrics, fabrics of metallized yarns, woven labels, badges and the like, non-woven silk fabrics and fabrics having the character of textiles commonly used in machinery or plant (e.g., bolting cloth which is classified in group 3219). Impregnated or coated fabrics are also classified in group 3219. Fabrics upon which the impregnation or coating is not apparent or is apparent only as a result of a change in colour remain classified here, e.g., those impregnated with starch, size or similar substances or with substances designed to render them waterproof or crease-proof or water-proof. Weaving wastes are also included.		261.2(P3) 655.11(P1)	50.03 58.09
		Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil—unfinished (see goods)			
		Haberdashery, shantung, tussore and other fur coats; East fabrics; crepes; diaphanous fabrics such as muslins, gremadines, voiles and gauzes; tightly woven fabrics such as tafetas, satins, faille, moiré and damask. Yarn-dyed fabrics. Weaving wastes. Fabrics woven of noil silk are excluded.			
		Woven fabrics of noil silk—unfinished (see goods)			
		Woven fabrics of noil silk, i.e., fabrics whose rough texture results from the employment of noil silk yarns. Yarn-dyed fabrics. Waste from weaving noil silk.			
		Fine and chenille fabrics of silk—unfinished			
		Fine and chenille fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of silk. Velvets, plushes, moquettes, corduroys etc. Yarn-dyed fabrics. Weaving wastes. Fabrics that have been embossed after weaving or otherwise finished are excluded.			
		Dyed or otherwise finished woven fabrics of silk			
		Broad woven fabrics of silk (including waste and noil silk) which have been dyed, bleached, calendered or otherwise treated (finished) after weaving.			
				655.11(P1) 655.12(P1) 655.13(P1)	50.09 50.10 58.04B
3211.33					
263.3(P3)					
652.12(C)					
652.22(F1)					
656.91(P3)					
3211.3211					
3211.3212					
3211.3213					
3211.3214					
263.3(P3)					
652.23(F1)					
656.91(P3)					
3211.3211					
3211.3212					
3211.3213					
3211.3214					
263.3(P3)					
652.12(P3)					
652.22(F1)					
656.66(P3)					
656.91(P3)					
3211.3211					
3211.3212					
3211.3213					
3211.3214					
263.3(P3)					
652.22(F1)					
656.66(P3)					
656.91(P3)					
3211.3213					
3211.3214					
652.21(P1)					
652.22(F1)					
652.23(F1)					
652.29(P3)					
3211.3213					
3211.3214					
652.21(P1)					
652.22(F1)					
652.23(F1)					
652.29(P3)					
3211.3213					
3211.3214					
652.21(P1)					
652.22(F1)					
652.23(F1)					
652.29(P3)					

Looped pile fabrics of cotton such as are used for towelling, bathrobes, toilet gloves etc. They have a tight weft and two series of warp threads, one tight and one slack, the latter forming loops on one or both surfaces over the whole or part of the fabric. Yarn-dyed terry cloth. Weaving wastes. Also included are certain articles (towels, dusters etc.) which are woven separately on the loom or have been simply cut from lengths of fabric which have bands of unwoven threads (generally warp threads, but also sometimes weft threads) at regular intervals. Similar articles which require sewing or further fabrication are classified in group 3212.

Pile and chenille fabrics of cotton—unfinished chiefly of cotton. Velvet, corduroy and high pile of fabrics. Yarn-dyed fabrics. Weaving wastes. Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics are excluded as are also those that have been embossed after weaving or otherwise finished.

Other woven fabrics of cotton—unfinished (see goods)

Woven fabrics of cotton other than cotton gauze and terry towelling and similar terry fabrics. Fabrics composed of one of the fundamental weaves (i.e., plain, twill or satin) or any variation or combination of these weaves including figured or unfinished fabrics and yarn-dyed fabrics. A very wide variety of fabrics is included. Blankets, travelling rugs and other broadweave articles made on warp end weft looms (merely needing separation by cutting dividing threads) and not requiring sewing are included. Articles with seen hems are classified in group 3212.

Dyed or otherwise finished woven fabrics of cotton

Broadweave fabrics of cotton which have been dyed, bleached, calendered, napped, shrunk, sponged or otherwise treated (finished) after weaving. Gauze, terry towelling and similar fabrics, pile and chenille and other cotton fabrics. Impregnated or coated fabrics are classified in group 3219, e.g., tracing cloth.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code
3211.34	Broadwoven	Fabrics of Vegetable Fibres Other than Cotton		
		Broadwoven fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of yarns of vegetable fibres other than cotton. Fabrics made of one of the fundamental weaves (i.e., plain, twill or satin) or any variation or combination of these weaves including figured and unfigured fabrics and yarn-dyed fabrics. Unfinished fabrics and those that have been dyed, bleached, calendered, skirunk, sponged or otherwise finished. Wastes associated with weaving. Excluded are narrow woven fabrics, elastic fabrics, tulle or other net fabrics. Fabrics identifiable by weight and strength as being intended for floor covering (certain flat woven jute, coir etc. carpets) are classified in group 3214 but carpet backing and burleap remain classified here.		
3211.3411		<u>Woven fabrics of flax or ramie—unfinished</u>		
		Woven fabrics of flax or ramie including fine lingerie and dress materials, materials for sheets, table linen and for mattress covers, sacks, tarpaulins, sails, etc. Articles made on warp and weft looms (merely needing separation by cutting dividing threads) are included. Articles with seven hems are classified in group 3212. Yarn-dyed fabrics are also included. Wastes associated with weaving.	265.1(P3) 265.3(P3) 653.31(P1) 656.31(P3)	54.01 54.02 54.05 62.02
3211.3412		<u>Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres—unfinished</u>		
		Woven fabrics of jute, of true hemp or of other textile bast fibres from the stems of dicotyledonous plants other than flax and ramie. Fabrics of fibres known in the trade as hibiscus hemp, stem jute, kenaf, roselle, hemp, China jute, burlap, Congo jute etc. Yarn-dyed fabrics are included. Wastes associated with weaving. Fabrics made of yarns of textile fibre obtained from leaves and fruit of monocotyledonous plants are excluded.	264.0(P3) 265.0(P3) 265.5(P3) 653.32(P1) 653.4(P1) 653.94(P1)	57.03 57.04 57.08 57.09 57.10 57.11
3211.3413		<u>Woven fabrics of other vegetable fibres—unfinished</u>		
		Woven fabrics of hemile hemp (abaca) or of yarns of other vegetable fibres obtained from the leaves and fruit of certain monocotyledonous plants such as aita and esparto, aloé, coconut, Hatti hemp, hereques, isle, kapok, maney, Mauritius hemp, pea fibre, pineapple, sisal, yucca etc. Yarn-dyed fabrics of yarns of fibres obtained from the stems of dicotyledonous plants are excluded.	265.5(P3) 265.8(P3) 653.94(P1)	57.03 57.04 57.11
3211.3414		<u>Pile and chenille fabrics of vegetable fibres other than cotton</u>		
		Pile and chenille fabrics of vegetable fibres (other than cotton) such as flax, ramie, jute and the various hems, among others. Yarn-dyed fabrics, weaving wastes, fabrics that have been embossed after weaving, or otherwise finished, are excluded.	264.0(P3) 265.1(P3) 265.2(P3) 265.3(P3) 265.4(P3) 265.5(P3) 265.8(P3) 653.96(P1)	57.03 54.01 57.01 54.02 57.04 57.02 57.06 58.04
3211.35	Broadwoven	Fabrics of Man-made Fibres		
		Broadwoven fabrics consisting wholly or chiefly of man-made fibres, whether or not finished, e.g., dyed, bleached, calendered, napped etc. Included is a very wide variety of fabrics composed of one of the fundamental weaves (i.e., plain, twill or satin) or any variation or combination of these weaves. They may be made of different combinations of yarn, rovings, narrow fabrics etc. provided warp and weft looms are employed. Weaving wastes are also included. Excluded are narrow woven fabrics, elastic fabrics, tulle or other net fabrics, fabrics of metallized yarns, woven labels, badges and the like, non-woven fabrics and fabrics having the character of textiles commonly used in machinery or plant (e.g., bolting, straining and filter cloths, textile hose piping etc., which are classified in group 3219). Tyre fabric is also classified in group 3219 along with impregnated or coated fabrics. Woven fabrics upon which the impregnation or coating is not apparent or is apparent only by reason of a change of colour remain classified here, e.g., those impregnated with size or starch or with substances designed to render them crease-proof or water-proof.		
3211.3511		<u>Woven fabrics of continuous synthetic fibres—unfinished</u>		
		Woven fabrics of continuous synthetic fibres, i.e., of fibres produced by polymerization or condensation of organic monomers. A very wide variety of fabrics for many purposes is included. Fabrics for outer- and underclothing, table and bed linen, furnishings, canvas, parachute cloth, etc. Yarn-dyed fabrics are included. Tyre fabric is classified in group 3219.	266.4(P3) 653.51(P3)	56.03 51.04
3211.3512		<u>Woven fabrics of discontinuous synthetic fibres—unfinished</u>		
		Woven fabrics of discontinuous synthetic fibres, i.e. of fibres produced by polymerization or condensation of organic monomers. A very wide variety of fabrics for many purposes is included. Blankets and travelling rugs and other broad woven articles made on warp and weft looms (merely needing separation by cutting dividing threads) and not requiring sewing are included. Articles with seven hems are classified in group 3212. Yarn-dyed fabrics are also included. Weaving wastes.	266.4(P3) 653.52(P1) 656.59(P3) 656.91(P3)	56.03 56.07 62.02 62.02

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3211.3215	<u>Broadwoven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarns</u> Broadwoven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarns of kinds used for clothing, furnishings or similar purposes. Textile fabrics of metallized yarns used in machinery are excluded. Tyre fabrics of glass are classified in group 3219.	653.91(C)	32.02	3211.4111		<u>Narrow woven fabrics and bonded warp ribbon</u> Fabrics of types generally produced on ribbon (narrow) looms whether or not finished. Several kinds may be produced at the same time. Included are strips cut from broad woven fabrics if provided with selvages (real or false, whether seen, gummed or otherwise made). Also included are: (1) narrow fabrics consisting of a warp without weft assembled by means of adhesive, (2) seamless tubular weft and weft fabrics of a width, when flattened, not exceeding a narrow woven fabric (including such fabrics used to insulate electrical conductors, make lamp and stove wicks but not housepiping); (3) certain gallicons having the character-istics of woven ribbons; (4) tapes and webbing which are used in saddlery, harness making, for the manufacture of straps, belting and peat bands, chair seats, venetian blinds etc. Ornamental, braids, cords, woven badges, labels and trimmings are excluded.	654.8(P3) 654.01(C) 655.5(P3) 655.82(P3)	70.20B 58.05 59.15 59.14
	3211.3214	<u>Broadwoven fabrics of glass yarn</u> Broadwoven fabrics of glass yarns (continuous filament and staple fibre yarns). Tulle, lace, narrow woven fabrics, woven braids and trimmings are excluded. Tyre fabrics of glass are classified in group 3219.	653.8(P3)	70.20B					
	3211.3215	<u>Woven fabrics of a kind commonly used in plant and machinery</u> Fabrics, including braid, of kinds commonly used in plant and machinery. Fabric of metallized yarns used in paper-making, porous fabrics with geometrically accurate mesh for making articles used in screening, sifting or filtering. Braided fabric (but not cord) used as packing or for retaining lubricants. Woven or plaited (but not impregnated) fabrics for use in transmission or conveyor belts and hosepiping. When impregnated, these fabrics are classified in group 3219, and made-up articles are classified mainly in group 3212.	655.83(P3) 655.94(P3) 655.92(P3)	59.17 59.15 59.16	3211.4112		<u>Woven labels, badges and similar goods, not embroidered</u> Woven labels such as are used for marking wearing apparel, household linen, mattresses, tents, suit boys or other goods. Woven badges, emblems, flashes etc. of a kind usually sewn to the outer part of wearing apparel. The inscriptions or motifs on these articles are generally produced by weaving or by printing. They may be in the piece, in strips or in separate units. Badges and labels otherwise made up or embroidered are classified in group 3212.	654.02(C)	58.06
	3211.3219	<u>Other broadwoven fabrics, n.e.c., including hand-woven tapestries</u> Broadwoven fabrics of paper such as are chiefly used to make socks, tarpaulins, matting and base fabrics for linoleum. Woven fabrics of ungun raffia, rattan, textile fibres and paper strips such as are used in millinery and upholstery. Hand-woven tapestries. Mats of ungun raffia, rattan, paper etc. are classified in group 3214. Screens, panels and envelopes for bottles are classified in group 3312. Needle-worked tapestries are classified in group 3212.	653.95(C) 657.7(P3) 657.8(P3)	57.12 58.03 46.02			<u>Braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece</u> Products in the length designed chiefly for the ornamentation or decoration of articles of apparel or of furnishing articles. They may be fitted with hooks, clasps, eyelets, rings and the like provided this is accomplished during braiding or weaving and provided their character as piece goods is not affected. Flat and tubular braids (including braids useful in making lamp wicks and for sheathing electrical wiring), milanaise and other similar ornamental cords and narrow woven fabrics with fringes (logged or cut) made of a wide variety of materials including glass fibres and elastic thread. Braids of heavy monofil or heavy man-made nylon are classified in group 3560; those of vegetable planting materials in 3312. Tassels, pom-poms and similar individual made-up articles are classified in group 3212; those made by assembling different trimmings, yarns, ribbons and other materials by sewing or other means, even if retaining the character of piece goods, are also classified in group 3212.	654.8(P3) 654.03(P3) 655.5(P3) 655.82(P3)	70.20B 58.07 59.15 59.14
3211.41		<u>Narrow Fabrics (Woven or Bonded), Woven Badges and Trimmings</u> Woven or bonded narrow fabrics, woven badges, trimmings and similar goods of types usually produced by mills specializing in this output. These fabrics and other small wares may be made of any one or a number of different textile materials including glass yarns and elastic yarns. They may be unfinished or finished, e.g. dyed or printed. Seamless, tubular warp and weft fabrics are included provided they are not joined to form a tube by sewing, gumming or otherwise (group 3212) and provided they do not have the weight and durability of housepiping (group 3219). Seamless woven or plaited tubing - but not knitted materials (group 3213) intended for use as wicks and gas mantles are included if they have not been impregnated with chemicals or equipped with metal fittings. Impregnated wicks are classified in group 3219.							

ISIC Class	ICCS Subclass	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3212.11	Assembled Trimmings and Embroidery			
	Tassels, pompons and similar individual articles assembled by sewing or otherwise working ribbons, braids, woven trimmings and other textile materials. Embroidery, i.e., decorative materials made by working with embroidery threads on a pre-existing ground of textile material to produce an ornamental effect. Needle-worked tapestries, i.e., tapes made with a canvas ground, generally square meshed, on which the desired design is filled in by needle-work using a great many different coloured threads. A very wide variety of materials is employed in these products including glass threads and metallized, chenille and gimped yarns. The tassels, pompons and the like and needle-worked tapes are generally used in furnishing articles. Embroideries are used in both furnishings and clothing. Woven trimmings are classified in group 3211 and trimmings destined for use on particular articles of clothing, e.g., hat bands and epaulettes, are classified in group 3220.	653.8(P3) 654.03(P3)	70.20B 58.07	
3212.1111	Tassels, pompons and the like: ornamental trimmings assembled by means other than weaving			
	Tassels, pompons and the like of general use mainly in furnishing and to a lesser extent for clothing. Ornamental trimmings in the piece (produced from the ribbons and braids classified in group 3211) made by sewing or otherwise working one, or assembling two or more, ribbons, braids, tassels etc. Frogs, epaulettes and layzaris of these same materials are considered apparel trimmings and are classified in group 3220.			
3212.1112	Embroidery: needle-worked tapestries			
	Embroidery in the piece, in stripe or in motifs whether or not hand-made. The embroidery threads are usually of textile fibres but embroidery executed with glass, metal, raffia or other materials is included. In certain cases the ground may be removed after being embroidered. Such materials, although sometimes called lace, remain classified here. Appliqué work is also included. It consists of ground textile fabric on which are sewn, by embroidery or ordinary stitches, beads, sequins or similar ornamental accessories; repeating motifs of textile or other fabrics; braid, chenille yarn or other trimmings in the form of a design. Individual pieces of embroidery cut to any shape, backed, or otherwise	654.06(C) 657.7(P3)	58.10 58.03	

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3212.12	Linen, Blankets and Made-up Furnishing Articles of Textile Fabrics and Other Materials			
	Articles of types specified in the title made of woven, knitted, bonded, quilted or coated fabrics cut to size and assembled or finished by sewing. Similar articles of plastic sheeting, or of artificial fur manufactured by the same methods, are included. Also included are unsupported pillows and other stuffed articles for the bed such as eiderdowns; loose furniture and seat covers (alp-covers); cushions of types used in upholstered furniture even if unsupported (group 3220). Fabrics in the piece which by a simple process of cutting dividing threads may be converted into blankets, towels, table covers etc. are classified in group 3211 and articles consisting chiefly of felt, even though assembled by sewing, are classified in group 3219, e.g., ironing board felts.	653.41(P3) 656.91(P3) 821.03(P3) 841.44(P3) 842.02(P3) 893.0(P3)	59.03 62.02 94.04 60.05 43.04 39.07	
3212.1211	Linen: for the bed, table, toilet and kitchen			
	Bed linen, e.g., bed sheets, pillow-cases (but not cushion covers), bolster cases, mattress covers and mosquito nets. Included are coverlets of artificial fur (cloth backed) articles for the bed of quilted fabric such as mattresses-protectors, bed-spreads and quilts, but stuffed articles for the bed, e.g., pillows, bolsters, eiderdowns, comforters etc., are excluded. Table-linen, e.g., table-cloths, table mats, napkins, serviettes, doilies, anti-macassars and table runners (for use as table-cloths, on mantelpieces, etc.). Kitchen linen (chiefly towels, glass cloths but not dish-washing cloths aprons or cloths for polishing or dusting).	656.51(P3) 656.52(P3) 656.59(P3) 841.44(P3)	62.01A 62.01B 62.01C 60.05	
3212.1212	Blankets and travelling-rugs			
	Blankets and travelling-rugs of wool, cotton or other woven, knitted or crocheted textile fabric. The blankets classified here are fabricated from piece goods cut to size and shape, hammed, taped, or decorated with trimmings etc., by sewing. Specially shaped horse blankets are classified in group 3233.			

ISIC Group 3212 MANUFACTURE OF MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS EXCEPT WEARING APPAREL

Establishments not engaged in weaving which are primarily engaged in making-up from purchased materials, house furnishings such as curtains, draperies, sheets, pillow-cases, napkins, table-cloths, blankets, bed-spreads, pillows, laundry bags and alp-covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimmings of fabrics; embroideries; banners, flags and pennants. Also included are stitching, pleating and tucking for the trade.

LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3212.15	3212.151	<u>Tents</u> Complete tents and parts of tents consisting chiefly of woven textile or plastic materials. Tents of various sizes and shapes including large tents covering, e.g., tennis-courts and secure enough to be air-supported. Umbrella tents (i.e., those no larger than a beach umbrella and differing from it only in having a "curtain surround") are classified in group 3909. Tent poles and pegs are classified in group 3311.	656.2(P1)	62.04
	3212.1514	<u>Camping goods of canvas</u> Camping goods such as canvas buckets, water bags, wash-basins, ground sheets but not tarpaulins, pneumatic mattresses and pillows (other than of vulcanized rubber classified in group 3559) and hammocks of canvas (but not of rope classified in group 3215). Knapsacks and bags having the character of luggage are classified in Group 3233.	656.2(P1)	62.04
	3212.1515	<u>Shells</u> Balls for water craft and also for ice or sand yachts, deck and hatch covers (tarpaulins) are excluded but canvas deck awnings are included.	656.2(P1)	62.04
	3212.1519	<u>Tarpaulins</u> Tarpaulins are thick heavy canvas used to protect goods stored in the open or loaded on ships, wagons, lorries etc. They are usually rendered waterproof or rotproof by treatment with tar or chemicals. Protective sheets of lightweight material resembling tarpaulins, e.g. dropcloths and dust-covers are classified elsewhere in this group.	656.2(P1)	62.04
	3212.1519	<u>Canvas articles, n.e.c.</u> Canvas articles, not elsewhere classified, e.g., awnings and exterior sun-blinds including those mounted on frames. Awnings for ships' decks are excluded. Window shades are classified in group 3320.	656.2(P1)	62.04
3212.121	3212.1213	<u>Curtains, loose furniture covers</u> Curtains, draperies, portières, valances, wall hangings and similar goods. Loose furniture covers (slip-covers) including loose vehicle seat covers and cushion covers but not pillow-cases and similar linens.	655.41(P3) 656.94(P3) 841.44(P3) 842.02(P3) 893.0(P3)	59.03 62.02 60.05 43.04 39.07
3212.1214	3212.1214	<u>Pillows and similar unsupported stuffed articles</u> Pillows, bolsters, unsupported cushions (except fitted cushions of types used on upholstered furniture classified in group 3320), elderdowns, stuffed comforters etc. regardless of material with which stuffed.	656.02(P3) 841.44(P3) 893.0(P3)	94.04
3212.13	3212.1300	<u>Other Made-Up Textile Articles Except Articles of Canvas and of Special Fabrics, E.C., Para- chutes</u> Articles fabricated from piece goods (including plastic sheeting) cut to size and shape and assembled chiefly by sewing. The textiles employed are generally of light weight and may be woven, knitted, bonded, quilted or coated. Bags for garments, laundry and ice; bunting, flags, pennants; cloths for washing dishes, dusting, polishing; cases for plates, silver, shoes; covers for luggage, tennis racquets, dust-covers (flat or shaped). Also, face masks, sanitary towels, coffee filters, carriers (child- ren), pincushions etc. and also textile watch bands, certain bolts for occupational use (safety-belts) and fabric parts of articles classified in other groups. Bags and sacks used in industry and articles of canvas and of special fabrics are excluded, e.g., sails.	655.41(P3) 656.92(P3) 841.44(P3) 893.0(P3)	59.05 62.05 60.05 39.07
3212.14	3212.1400	<u>Sacks and Bags of a Type Used for the Packing of Goods</u> Textile bags and sacks of a kind normally used for the packing of goods for transport, storage or sale. Also included are bags for the same purposes made of plastic sheeting woven or glued. These articles, which vary in size and shape, are intended for coal, grain, flour, potato, coffee etc. Also, mailbags and small bags for sending merchandise by post. Classified elsewhere in this group are garment, laundry and shoe bags; water bags of canvas; knitted or crocheted bags provided they are made of woven piece goods and bags of a kind used in machinery or plant, e.g., filter bags and oil-press bags. Certain bags of function are classified in Group 3232 and bags having the character of luggage or saddle-bags (even if composed chiefly of textile materials) are in group 3233, those of basketry or wicker-work in group 3312 and punching bags in group 3905.	656.1(G) 893.0(P3)	62.03 39.07

LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	LCOS Class	LCOS Subclass	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code	Title and Description
3212.16	3212.1600	3213.11	3213.111	99.17 659.91(P3)	653.7(P2)	60.01	Textile articles of a kind commonly used in machinery and plant cut from piece goods and assembled chiefly by sewing. Such articles may be equipped with parts made of other materials (e.g., metal rivets, eyes, couplings etc.) provided they retain the character of made-up textiles. For example, flat fabric formed into hosepiping by sewing even if cut to size and provided with couplings is included, but metal armoured textile hosepiping with couplings and nozzles is classified in group 3819. Also included are oil-press straining cloths and bags; finished bolting cloths; gaskets; diaphragms, discs, sleeves and pads for polishing and other machines; filter bags for vacuum cleaners (except paper filter bags, group 3412), air filtration plant etc. Articles of impregnated textiles merely cut to size are classified in group 3219. Transmission, conveyor and elevator belts or belting of impregnated textile material are also classified in group 3219.
3212.17	3212.1700	3213.112	3213.1111	86.04	653.7(P2)	60.01	Parachutes
3212.21	3212.2100	3213.113	3213.1112		653.7(P2)	60.01	Parachutes for the descent of personnel, materials, equipment, instruments, flares etc. Complete parachutes, the container and other parts of parachutes consisting chiefly of sewn textile materials. Paper parachutes of "professional" quality are included but toy parachutes of any material are classified in group 3909. Fabric parts of aircraft gliders, lighter-than-air aircraft, scientific balloons, sporting balloons etc.) are classified in group 3905.
3212.21	3212.2100	3213.114	3213.1113		653.7(P2)	60.01	Plasting, Decorative and Novelty Stitching and Tucking for the Trade
151C Group 3213	KNITTING MILLS	3213.112	3213.1114		653.7(P2)	60.01	Services provided to the apparel and made-up textiles trade by establishments or individuals who provide chiefly specialized machine capacity or technical skill and perform their function on materials owned by others. Buttonhole making, eyelet making, hemstitching, pressing, scalloping, appliquéing, quilting, tucking etc.
		3213.112	3213.1111		653.7(P2)	60.01	Establishments, such as hosiery and knitwear mills, primarily engaged in producing hosiery, underwear, nightwear, other knitted apparel, and knitted fabrics and lace from natural and synthetic fibres. Included are the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of knitted products. The manufacture of knitted apparel from purchased knitted fabrics is classified in group 3220 (Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear).
		3213.112	3213.1112		653.8(P3)	70.20b	

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3213.11	3213.115	<u>Circular (tubular) knitted fabric of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair—finished or unfinished</u> Circular knitted fabric wholly or chiefly of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, whether or not finished.	653.7(F2)	60.01	841.42(F1)	60.03
3213.12	3213.121	<u>Circular (tubular) knitted fabric of cotton—finished or unfinished</u> Circular knitted fabric wholly or chiefly of cotton, whether or not finished.	653.7(F2)	60.01	841.42(F1)	60.03
3213.12	3213.121	<u>Circular (tubular) knitted fabric of silk—finished or unfinished</u> Circular knitted fabric wholly or chiefly of silk, whether or not finished.	653.7(F2)	60.01	841.42(F1)	60.03
3213.12	3213.121	<u>Circular (tubular) knitted fabric of yarns of man-made fibres—finished or unfinished</u> Circular knitted fabric wholly or chiefly of yarns of man-made fibres, whether or not finished. Fabric of glass yarn is excluded.	653.7(F2)	60.01	841.42(F1)	60.03
3213.13	3213.130	<u>Elastic (including rubberized) knitted or crocheted fabrics</u> Knitted fabrics having the property of elasticity by reason of the use of rubber threads. They may be made solely of rubber threads covered with textile yarn or of such threads and textile yarns or of uncovers rubber threads and textile yarns. They may also be made of textile yarns which have been previously coated with rubber. Knitted fabrics coated with rubber are classified in group 3559. The fabrics may be flat or circular. Articles identifiable as to end use, even if not needing any further operation for completion, are excluded.	841.45(F3)	60.06	841.42(F1)	60.03
3213.14	3213.140	<u>Knitted Textile Materials of Kinds Used for Wicks</u> Lengths of flat, round or tubular knitted or plaited textile fabric, usually of cotton, suitable for use as wicks. Finished wicks, i.e., those cut to size and fitted with metal tags are included here whether or not of knitted fabric. Tubular knitted gas mantle fabric. Such fabric is usually of ramie, cotton or rayon. Impregnated gas mantle fabric is classified in group 3219.	653.8(F3)	59.14	841.42(F1)	60.03
	3213.15	<u>Knitted Hosiery—Finished or Unfinished</u> Knitted hosiery for men, women, boys, girls and infants. These articles are made of a wide variety of fibres including wool, cotton, man-made fibres, silk and mixtures thereof. They may be made direct to shape by knitting machine or by hand, or as shaped forms in the flat which are subsequently seamed to form hosiery or the article may be cut to shape from knitted piece goods and formed into hosiery by sewing. Stockings of knitted elastic fabric are considered orthopaedic appliances and are classified in group 3051 but hosiery containing an elastic band at the top end, whether added by sewing or as an integral part of the article, remains classified here.				
	3213.1511	<u>Women's and girls' full-length and knee-length knitted hosiery of man-made fibres or silk</u> Women's and girls' full-length and knee-length seamless or full-fashioned (seamed) hosiery made of man-made fibres or of silk, whether or not finished, e.g., dyed. Included are "stretch" hosiery generally made of specially processed yarns of man-made fibres.				
	3213.1512	<u>Women's and girls' full-length and knee-length knitted hosiery of cotton</u> Women's and girls' full-length and knee-length seamless or full-fashioned (seamed) knitted hosiery made wholly or chiefly of cotton yarns.				
	3213.1513	<u>Women's and girls' full-length and knee-length knitted hosiery of wool or other textile fibres, n.e.c.</u> Women's and girls' full-length and knee-length knitted hosiery made chiefly or wholly of wool or other textile fibres, n.e.c.				
	3213.1514	<u>Men's and boys' knitted hosiery of cotton</u> Men's and boys' knitted hosiery (any length) made wholly or chiefly of cotton. Sockettes and gaiters are excluded.				
	3213.1515	<u>Men's and boys' knitted hosiery of wool</u> Men's and boys' knitted hosiery (any length) made wholly or chiefly of wool. Sockettes, knee warmers and gaiters are excluded.				
	3213.1516	<u>Men's and boys' knitted hosiery of man-made or other textile fibres, n.e.c.</u> Men's and boys' knitted hosiery (any length) made wholly or chiefly of man-made or other textile fibres, n.e.c. Sockettes, knee warmers and gaiters are excluded.				

ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
323.16	323.161	Knitted underwear or nightwear—Finished or unfinished Knitted underwear and nightwear for men, women, boys, girls and infants. These articles are made of a wide variety of fibres including wool, cotton, man-made fibres, silk and mixtures thereof. They may be made direct to shape or made as shaped forms in the flat and subsequently hemmed and seamed to complete the article or the article may be cut to shape from flat or circular knitted piece goods and formed into articles by sewing. To remain classified here, the article must be of a relatively standard design which requires limited operations after knitting and be entirely of knitted fabric with the exception of minor trimmings, ribbons, elastic bands, lace and the like. Underwear and nightwear made of a combination of woven and knitted fabrics, dress shirts (even if made entirely of knitted fabric) and brassières, girdles and allied garments are classified in group 323.	841.42(P1)	60.03
323.16	323.1611	Women's and girls' underwear and nightwear—Knitted Women's and girls' underwear including casuals, combinations, petticoats, drawers, knickers, panties, pantyhose, and similar articles. Nightwear including high-gowns and pyjamas. Leotards are considered outerwear and are excluded.	841.43(P3)	60.04
323.16	323.1612	Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear—Knitted Men's and boys' underwear including undershirts (sleeved or sleeveless) and underpants (long or short). Nightwear including nightgowns and pyjamas.	841.43(P3)	60.04
323.16	323.1615	Knitted underwear and nightwear, for very young children and infants Knitted underwear and nightwear for very young children and infants. The garments classified here do not generally include elements specific to one sex.	841.43(P3)	60.04
323.17	323.171	Other knitted garments Knitted garments (chiefly outerwear) for men, boys, women, girls, very young children and infants. All hand knitted or crocheted garments (other than hosiery and underwear) remain classified here. With certain exceptions (noted in subclass definitions), other garments classified here may be distinguished from similar garments classified in group 323 primarily by the extent to which they are complete on knitting machines. Garments (chiefly of circular knit fabric) which require minor cutting out, tucking and hemming after knitting are included. Also included are garments assembled from parts which are shaped by knitting and also the parts themselves. To remain classified here the garment must be entirely knitted or of knitted fabric with the exception of minor trimmings. In general, garments comprised of a number of parts such as collars, cuffs, set-in pockets etc. are usually classified in group 323 as are garments of elastic knit fabrics such as certain swimming costumes.	841.43(P3) 841.44(P3)	60.04 60.05
323.17	323.1711	Other knitted garments for men and boys The following garments are included even though they have been cut to shape from flat knitted piece goods: sweaters, pull-overs, jerseys, cardigans, outerwear-type "tee" shirts (chamise de marin), turtle-neck shirts, bathing costumes and trunks (non-elastic) etc. Other garments classified here must meet the criteria in the class definition without exception. Included, among others, are athletic and gymnasium clothing and other outer garments for active sports, and ties. Classified elsewhere in this group are articles of clothing which may be worn equally by men or women, e.g., certain headgear, mufflers, knee warmers, etc. and also knitted gloves.	841.43(P3) 841.44(P3)	60.05
323.17	323.1712	Other knitted garments for women and girls The following garments are included even though they have been cut to shape from flat knitted piece goods: sweaters, pullovers, jerseys, cardigans and light blouses of simple design (e.g. shell blouse), leotards, tank suits, body stockings but not bodyhose, classed with undergarments and hosiery, provided they are of non-elastic fabric and do not contain internal supports, e.g., brassières. All other garments classified here must meet the criteria in the class definition without exception. Among these are suits, dresses, skirts, slacks, jackets, overcoats, capes, bathrobes, bed-jackets, negligees and smocks. Also, athletic and gymnasium clothing and other outer garments for active sports. Classified elsewhere in this group are articles of clothing which may be worn equally by men and women, e.g., certain headgear, mufflers, knee warmers etc. and also knitted gloves.	841.43(P3) 841.44(P3)	60.05

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3213.1713	3213.1713	Other knitted garments for very young children and infants	841.44(P2)	60.05
		The garments classified here do not generally include elements specific to one sex. The following elements are included even though they may have been cut to shape from flat knitted piece goods: sweaters, pullovers (jerseys, cardigans, outerwear-type "Hose" shirts (chemise de marin) turn-neck shirts, bathing costumes and trunks. All other outerwear garments classified here must meet the criteria in the class definition. Without exception, among these are coats, suits, dresses, skirts, shorts, rompers, breeches and also infants' headgear but not gloves which are classified elsewhere in this group.		
3213.1714	3213.1714	Knitted gloves	841.44(P2)	60.02
		Knitted gloves for men, boys, women, children and infants. Gloves, mittens and mitts and glove parts and glove linings. Hand-knitted gloves. Gloves knitted to shape and merely needing sewing and hemming. Gloves cut to shape from knitted fabric are classified in group 3220.		
3213.1719	3213.1719	Knitted garments, n.e.c.	841.44(P2) 841.55(P2)	60.05 65.05
		Knitted garments, n.e.c., chiefly of kinds not readily distinguishable as being for one sex or for infants, e.g., mufflers, scarves, certain headgear, knee warmers, mountain stockings etc. The flat articles (sweaters and scarves) may be complete after knitting or may be cut from piece goods and hemmed. The headgear included is of relatively simple construction. One type is made from circular knit fabric, the open end being hemmed and the other end closed by sewing or by gathering together the fabric and tying. Another type is made by sewing together a number of similarly shaped and sized panels cut from flat knitted fabric, e.g., skaters' hats. Knitted and crocheted beryets and fezzes including those which have been pulled. The addition of minor trimmings (e.g., pompons) do not affect the classification but headgear constructed of a number of parts of different sizes and shapes and containing stiffening and important decorations are classified in group 3220.		
3213.21	3213.2100	Furnishing (household) articles made directly by knitting or crocheting	841.44(P2)	60.05
		Furnishing (household) and other articles made directly by knitting or crocheting. "Directly" by knitting or crocheting covers articles which do not require any further work beyond dyeing, pulling or similar finishing or the attachment of minor trimmings by sewing. Blankets, curtains, bedspreads, afghans, bottle covers, dish-cloths, dusters, floor-cloths, massage gloves, towels etc. Similar articles cut from flat knitted piece goods and finished by sewing are classified in group 3212.		
		Waste of knitting and crocheting	261.2(P2) 262.9(P2) 263.3(P2) 265.1(P2) 266.4(P2) 267.02(P5)	50.03 51.03 53.03 54.01 56.03 61.02
		Waste arising in the manufacture of knitted or crocheted fabrics and in the fabrication of knitted and crocheted articles. Tangled, broken and knotted knitting yarns, leached and other imperfect fabrics unsuitable for use. Processed wastes, e.g., fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting rage are classified in group 3219.		
		MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS AND RUGS		
		The manufacture of woven, tufted or braided carpets and rugs of any textile fibre or yarn and mats or matings of twisted paper, grass, coir, sisal, jute or rags. The manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings, other than of rubber, cork or plastic is classified in group 3219 (Manufacture of textiles, n.e.c.). The manufacture of cork, rubber or plastic mats and matings is classified in groups 3319, 3559 or 3560, respectively.		
		Carpets, Rugs, Mats and Matting	3214.11	
		Floor coverings of textile or plaiting materials (other than hard-surfaced floor coverings), hand- or machine-made whether sized ready for use or in rolls. Knotted carpets, looped carpets, flat weave carpets, tufted carpets, carpets produced on knitting machines, doormats, flock carpets, certain heavy handwoven fabrics known as Kelem (Khalim), Sebma (Sobamas), Diarpetair and Narasmanie. Also mats and matting made of vegetable plaiting materials or of felt. Different materials may be used for different parts of these articles, e.g., in certain carpets the pile threads are of wool or silk and the ground fabric of cotton, linen, hemp or jute. Carpets which have undergone secondary operations subsequent to weaving remain classified here, e.g., those backed with rubber or edged with fringes by sewing. Fur (real or artificial) rugs are classified in group 3222. Travelling rugs (i.e., blankets) are classified in group 3211 or 3212.		
		Carpets, carpeting and rugs-knotted	3214.111	657.5(C)
		Knotted carpets, carpeting and rugs. Such carpets are composed of a vast warp around which the pile threads are knotted or twisted in a complete turn around at least one warp thread, the pile threads being kept in place by the insertion of tightly woven welt threads. This knitting or twisting characterizes the articles included here. They are usually hand-made to size ready for use. They are normally floor coverings but are also sometimes otherwise used. Carpets in which the pile threads are simply looped under the warp threads without making a turn around them are excluded.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3214.1112	3214.1112	<u>Woven carpets other than knotted</u> The woven carpets included here are relatively fine carpets for use in the home or in automobiles, aircraft etc. They have a strong heavy ground fabric covered by a pile or looped surface, e.g., moquettes (i.e., Wiltons) in which the loops are cut to form a pile, or Brussels carpets in which the loops remain uncut. Similar carpets produced by weaving two fabrics with a common pile thread which is cut after weaving to form two carpets. Also included are Axminster, chenille and flat weave carpets. Tufted carpets and coarse carpets or carpeting (e.g., druggets of jute, coir, hair etc.) and also carpets produced on knitting machines are excluded.	657.6(P1)	58.02
3214.1115	3214.1115	<u>Carpets simulating moquette (tufted) carpets and carpets produced on knitting machines</u> Tufted carpets produced on tufting machines which introduce loops on a pre-existing ground fabric whether or not the loops are cut. Carpets consisting of a layer of carded textile fibres crimped between rollers to form loops (whether or not cut) which may either be glued to a ground fabric or which may simply be held in position by a thick coating of rubber, artificial plastic materials, etc., which also serve as backing. Carpets made by "flocking" i.e., by implanting textile fibres upright in a fabric coated with rubber, artificial plastic material etc. Also, carpets produced on knitting machines.	657.6(P1)	58.02
3214.1114	3214.1114	<u>Coarse carpets—woven</u> Coarse woven carpets or carpeting (such as druggets) of yarns of jute, coir, hair, paper etc. (usually plain, twill or chevron weaves), and rag carpets with a warp of jute yarn and a weft made of strips of waste fabric, tied end to end. Excluded are mats and matting of unspun plaiting materials (e.g., unspun textile materials and monofil and strip of artificial plastic materials).	657.6(P1)	58.02
3214.1115	3214.1115	<u>Floor mats and matting of plaiting materials whether or not woven; felt floor mats</u> Floor mats and matting of plaiting materials, unspun textile fibres (e.g., jute, coir), non-woven strip of paper, etc. made by weaving or binding parallel strands of these materials with twine, cord or other plaiting materials. Included is unslaloom felt and other felts provided these felts are identifiable as finished floor covering. Felt in the length or merely cut to shape is classified in Group 3219.	655.1(P3) 657.8(P3)	59.02 46.02
3214.1116	3214.1116	<u>"Kalam", "Schumacks", and "Karamanie" rugs and the like</u> Certain handwoven fabrics, usually of wool, of the type known as Kalam (Khalim), Schumacks (Somaks), Diarbekir and Karamanie. Their surface is flat without loops or pile.	657.6(P1)	58.02
3214.12	3214.1200	<u>Waste of Carpet and Rug Manufacturing</u> Waste of wool, cotton, jute etc. arising in the manufacture of carpets, carpeting and rugs. Tangled, broken or knotted carpet yarns and mill ends unsuitable for use as floor covering. Old, worn carpets and processed wastes, e.g., fibres obtained by pulling and garnetting rugs, are excluded.	661.2(P3) 662.5(P3) 663.7(P3) 664.0(P3) 665.1(P3) 665.2(P3) 665.3(P3) 665.4(P3) 665.5(P3) 665.6(P3) 666.4(P3) 667.02(P3)	50.03 53.03 55.03 57.03 54.01 57.01 54.02 57.04A 57.04B 56.03 63.02
3215	3215	<u>CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRIES</u> The manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net and related products from abaca (Manila), sisal, henequen, hemp, cotton, paper, jute, flax, man-made fibres, including glass, and other fibres. The twisting of these fibres is also included.		
3215.11	3215.11	<u>Twine, Cordage, Ropes and Cables</u> Twine, cordage, ropes and cables whether produced by twisting or plaiting. The twisted twine, cordage, ropes and cables are distinguished from yarns by their greater weight per unit of length. Plaited twine etc. are always included here as are textile yarns reinforced with metal but metallized yarns are classified in group 3211 as the metal serves chiefly an ornamental purpose. The most important fibres used to make twine etc. are hemp, jute, sisal, cotton, coir and man-made fibres. Paper yarn, regardless of weight per unit of length, is classified here. Rope cut to length is also included. Tyre cord and fabric is classified in Group 3219.		
3215.1111	3215.1111	<u>Twine, cordage, ropes and cables of vegetable fibres</u> Twine, cordage, ropes and cables wholly or chiefly of vegetable fibres such as cotton, hemp, jute, sisal and coir. Twisted, plaited or reinforced twine, cordage, ropes and cables.	655.61(P1)	59.04
3215.1112	3215.1112	<u>Twine, cordage, ropes and cables of man-made fibres</u> Twine, cordage, ropes and cables of man-made fibres such as nylon and other synthetic or regenerated fibres. Twisted, plaited or reinforced twine, cordage, ropes and cables.	655.61(P1)	59.04

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3219.112	3219.1112	Articles of pressed or needleloom felt Articles cut from lengths of felt, pressed directly into shape or assembled by gluing, sewing or other means. Table mats, typewriter mats, felts for chair seats, swept draught excluders, polishing pads and wheels (but not abrasive covered, classified in group 3699), ironing board felts, felt sashes and articles made from felt fabrics of kinds used in machinery or plant.	655.14(P3) 655.85(P3)	59.02 59.17
3219.12		Coated or Impregnated Fabrics Textile fabrics which have been impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with gum or amyloseous substances, natural resins, oils, glues or preparations based on cellulose derivatives or other artificial plastic materials. Also, fabrics coated with wax, bituminous substances (e.g., tar-paulin fabric), silicones, textile flock, powdered glass, mica, or fabrics completely coated with a uniform coloured layer of paint or metallic powder. Classified elsewhere in this group are impregnated fabrics of felt, bonded fabrics and also linoleum and similar floor coverings. Rubber-coated fabrics are classified in group 3559 and fabrics completely embedded in or coated on both sides with artificial plastic materials, in group 3559, and fabrics completely embedded with substances designed solely to render them creaseproof, mothproof, unshrinkable, water-proof or stain resistant or to impart colour (group 3211).	655.42(C) 655.43(C) 655.44(C)	59.07 59.08 59.09
	3219.121	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amyloseous substances, cellulose or artificial plastic materials or oil Textile fabrics coated with gum or amyloseous substances of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like. Tracing cloth. Prepared painting canvases. Buckram and similar stiffened fabrics for hats and similar uses. Adhesive (but not medicated) tape. Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulosic derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials (e.g., simulated leather). Textile fabrics coated or impregnated with oil or preparations with a basis of drying oil, e.g., oil-cloth, oil silk and packing cloths. Coated or impregnated textile fabrics of a kind commonly used in plant and machinery are excluded.	657.42(C)	59.10
	3219.122	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated Fabrics coated with wax or silicones; with gum and sprinkled with, among other materials, textile flock or dust, powdered cork, glass granules, powdered mica or with a uniform coloured layer of paint (but not painted theatrical scenery or backdrops, group 3520). Artificial fur made by gumming chenille yarns on to a textile fabric base. Also, fabrics coated with tar, bitumen or similar substances, of a kind used for making tarpaulins and packing cloths; fabrics of a kind used in machinery or plant coated with any material except rubber; hose-piping similarly coated and chemically coated wicks and wicking whether or not the textile material has been removed by burning.	657.41(C)	48.12
	3219.13	Bonded Fibre and Bonded Yarn Fabrics Whether or Not Impregnated Bonded fibre fabrics are made by forming a sheet of one or more webs of textile fibres and assembling the sheets by means of a bonding substance or by self-adhesion (but not by felting or the needleloom process). Bonders employed include gum, starch, glue or artificial plastic materials and also rubber. Bonded yarn fabrics are made by similar processes. These fabrics may be coated, impregnated or covered with any substance provided their character as bonded fabrics is maintained. "Roofing felts" in which the textile fibres are agglomerated with tar are classified in group 3540. Articles of bonded fibre fabrics are included provided they are not more specifically described elsewhere, e.g., furnishing articles of sewn bonded fibre are classified in group 3212.	657.41(C)	59.02
	3219.14	Linoleum and Similar Hard-Surfaced Floor Coverings Linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings, irrespective of backing, other than of cork, rubber or artificial plastic materials. Floor coverings of linoleum and of other coatings applied to a textile base. Also, similar coatings applied to a base of paper, paperboard or paper felt. These products may be in the piece or in cut lengths suitable for use as mats, floor tiles, counter tops, baseboards etc.	657.42(C)	59.10
	3219.141	Linoleum and similar hard-surfaced floor coverings applied to a textile base Linoleum is made by applying compact paste composed of oxidized linseed oil, resins, gums and fillers (including cork) to a textile base (usually jute canvas but also felt or woven cotton fabric). The paste may be coloured and applied so as to form a pattern. Hard-surfaced floor coverings made of coatings other than linoleum pastes remain classified here provided the coatings are applied to a textile base.	657.41(C)	48.12
	3219.142	Floor coverings prepared on a base of paper or paperboard The paper base of this product may be impregnated with asphalt, bitumen or similar substances. The bases are coated with various materials (e.g., linoleum compound, oil or chalk mixtures).		
	3219.15	Battings, Padding and Upholstery Filling; Wadding Vegetable materials of kinds primarily used for padding and stuffing which have undergone off-the-farm processing in preparation for such use. Kapok, certain vegetable down, vegetable hair, eelgrass, among others. Cotton, coconut fibre, henquen fibre etc., although sometimes prepared for use as stuffing and padding, are classified in group 3211 if new material, and elsewhere in this group if recovered fibres. Prepared wadding and articles of wadding of cotton or other textile materials are also classified here. Curled hair is classified in group 3211.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3219.1511	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for padding and stuffing Kapok, Algerian fibre (erin vegetal), seigrass (zostera) and certain other vegetable down which have undergone off-the-farm processing in preparation for use as padding or stuffing. These materials may be on a support or between sheets of textile fabric, paper etc. Fibres obtained by reprocessing scrap or used textiles are classified elsewhere in this group. Excelsior (wood wool) is classified in group 3311.	292.92(P)	14.02
	3219.1512	Wadding and articles of wadding Wadding is made by superimposing layers of carded or air-laid textile fibres and compressing them to increase the cohesion of the fibres or to fix the layer of wadding on a support of woven or other textile fabric. The wadding may be covered on both sides by textile fabric, paper etc., by punching, gluing or sewing. Bleached, dyed or printed wadding. The fibres may be of new material or of mill wastes, or obtained by reprocessing used fabrics, yarns etc. Articles such as window, door and similar draught excluders, certain sanitary towels, small rolls of wadding for cutting up into cigarette filter-tips etc.	655.81(P2)	59.01
3219.16		Textile fibres obtained by Processing Waste; Textile Flock, Dust and Mill Neps Textile fibres obtained by processing mill waste or by pulling or garnetting new or old rags, rope etc. Also included are textile flock, dust and mill neps. The fibres may be cleaned, dyed or bleached but when further processed, e.g., by carding or combing, they are classified with new material which has been similarly treated, generally in group 3211.		
	3219.1611	Wool shoddy Wool shoddy, i.e., wool fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting new or used rags or by garnetting waste yarns. Also included are mungo and extract wool. Other animal hair (fine or coarse) obtained by similar processes.	262.6(C)	55.04
	3219.1612	Recovered cotton fibres Cotton fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting new or used rags or old cotton articles, or by garnetting waste yarns, cordages etc.	265.5(P3)	55.05
	3219.1613	Recovered silk fibres Silk fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting new or used rags or old silk articles, or by garnetting waste yarns.	261.2(P3)	50.05
	3219.1614	Recovered vegetable fibres other than cotton Other vegetable fibres recovered by pulling or garnetting new or used rags or old articles, or by garnetting waste yarns, cordages etc. Fibres of jute, flax, true hemp, kapok etc.	264.0(P3) 265.1(P3) 265.2(P3) 265.3(P3) 265.4(P3) 265.5(P3) 265.8(P3)	57.03 54.01 57.01 54.02 57.04A 57.02 57.04B
	3219.1615	Recovered man-made (synthetic or regenerated) fibres Man-made textile fibres obtained by pulling or garnetting new or used rags or old articles, or by garnetting waste yarns, cordages etc.	266.4(P3)	56.03
	3219.1616	Textile flock and mill neps Textile flock, i.e., very short fibres of textile materials produced by cutting textile filaments or fibres into very short lengths, or obtained as waste from the shearing of velvets. Textile dust obtained by grinding textile fibres or as waste of processing operations. Also included are mill neps, i.e., small regular sized balls of textile fibres generally made by rolling fibres between two discs. The flock, dust and neps may be bleached or dyed.	655.81(P2)	59.01
3219.21		Tyre Cord and Tyre Fabric Other Than of Metal Tyre cord is distinguished from other yarns by the peculiarities of its twist and the finishing operations to which it is subjected. Tyre fabric consists of a "bundle" of parallel tyre cords held together by spaced warp threads. Tyre cord of cotton, man-made fibres (usually continuous filament) or glass fibres. Metal tyre cord is classified in group 3519. The reeled man-made filaments from which the cord is fabricated are classified in group 3513. The fabric may also be used as reinforcement for industrial belting, fuel cells, and in similar applications. Tyre fabric which has been impregnated with rubber is classified in group 3559.		
	3219.2111	Tyre cord and tyre fabric of cotton Tyre cord and fabric of cotton yarn for use in reinforcing rubber tyres, industrial belting, fuel cells, etc.	651.41(P3) 652.26(P3)	55.05B 55.05B
	3219.2112	Tyre cord and tyre fabric of man-made fibres Tyre cord and tyre fabric of man-made fibres for use in reinforcing rubber tyres, industrial belting, fuel cells, etc.	651.51(P3) 651.71(P3) 653.51(P3) 653.61(P3)	51.01A 51.01B 51.04A 51.04B

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3220.12	3220.1112	Tailored suits and jackets for men and boys	841.44(P2)	60.05
		Complete tailored suits, i.e., garments consisting of a tailored jacket and trousers and at times a waistcoat (vest). Separate jackets of a similar kind (e.g., blazers) are included but separate trousers and separate waistcoats are classified elsewhere in this group.		
3220.12		Men's and Boys' Shirts, Neck Clothes, Leisure Clothing and Allied Garments Including Underwear		
		Dress and sport shirts; trousers (slacks, and outerwear shorts); work clothes including dungarees, underwear (except knitted) and nightwear; leisure wear, such as beach wear, warm clothing for outdoor activities, gymnasium clothing, athletic uniforms etc. A wide variety of textile fabrics are employed but garments of leather or of fur are excluded. Trimmings of leather and fur do not affect the classification. The distinction between garments of knitted or crocheted fabrics which are classified here and those which are classified in group 3211 rests chiefly on the extent to which the garment requires further fabrication beyond knitting. The following garments are always classified in group 3211 if made of knitted fabrics, even though cut from flat piece goods: underwear, pullovers, jerseys, cardigans, sweaters, outerwear-type "tee" shirts (chemise de nuit), cardigan shirts, bathing trunks (other than of elastic knitted fabric) and similar garments. Garments containing a substantial amount of woven fabric in addition to knitted fabric are always classified here. Trousers and outerwear shorts, regardless of fabric, are also classified here. Excluded are garments not readily distinguishable as being for males, e.g., academic robes.	841.13(P2) 841.44(P2)	61.03 60.05
		Shirts for men and boys		
		Outerwear shirts, i.e., those which have collars or cuffs or provision for attaching these parts. Shirts with neither collars nor cuffs are classified with underwear elsewhere in this group. Dress (business) shirts, shirts for formal attire, uniform shirts (but not work shirts, i.e., industrial attire). Also included are collars, cuffs, shirt-fronts and similar articles.		
		Trousers for men and boys	841.11(P2) 841.44(P2)	61.01 60.05
		Trousers (outerwear pants, slacks, knickers and outerwear shorts) for dress or street wear and also for leisure wear (but not gymnasium clothing or trousers designed for use when playing a particular game, e.g., boxing shorts or knickers used when playing American football). Similar garments for work, e.g., dungarees, are excluded.		
3219.29	3219.2900	Processed Textile and Related Materials, Not Elsewhere Classified	292.95(P2)	14.03
		Textile materials used primarily in brushes and brooms, which have been combed (other than for spinning) or otherwise prepared off-the-farm. Prepared knots or tufts of fibre, ready for incorporation without division in brooms or brushes, are classified in group 2909.		
181C Group	3220	MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR		
		The manufacture of wearing apparel by cutting and sewing fabrics, leather, fur and other materials; and the making of hat bodies, hats and millinery. Important products of this group include underwear and outerwear; millinery; hats; fur apparel, accessories and trimmings; gloves and mittens; suspenders, garters, and related products; robes and dressing-gowns; rain-coats and other waterproofed outer garments; leather clothing; sheepskin-lined clothing; apparel belts regardless of material; handkerchiefs; academic caps and gowns; vestments, theatrical costumes. The repair of wearing apparel is classified in group 9220 (laundries and laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants).		
3220.11		Men's and Boys' Suits, Coats and Overcoats		
		Suits, suit jackets, coats and overcoats of types described as "tailored", i.e., attire considered suitable for wear in business situations or relatively formal social occasions. Garments of traditional or national design for these same purposes are excluded. Included are uniforms (e.g., police, military, band etc.) and formal attire. These goods may be made of any textile material including knitted fabric, and may be distinguished from work clothing by the degree and care of finish or fit, and from leisure clothing (outdoor or indoor) by use for which intended, e.g., riding-habits are excluded. The following are also excluded: separate trousers (slacks, outerwear pants and shorts); clothing of leather and of fur (including fur-lined coats); waterproof coats. Ordinary rainwear of closely woven fabric, even if impregnated (other than rubber-coated), remains classified here.		
		Tailored coats and overcoats for men and boys		
		Tailored coats (i.e., overcoats, topcoats, greatcoats) knee-length or longer. These garments may be trimmed with fur but fur-lined coats are considered fur garments and are excluded. Water-repellent coats of closely woven fabric remain classified here. Buffalo coats, hunting coats, capes and similar garments are excluded.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3220.1213	3220.1213	<u>Underwear and nightwear for men and boys</u> Underwear made of woven fabric or of a combination of woven and knitted fabric. Underwear of all-knitted fabric is classified in group 3213. Nightwear (pyjamas and night-shirts) made of woven fabric or of a combination of woven and knitted fabric, or of a combination of fabric piece goods and knitted fabric serving. Padded underwear is included.	841.13(P2) 841.14(P2) 841.24(P) 841.45(P3)	61.03 60.04
3220.1214	3220.1214	<u>Work clothing for men and boys</u> The garments classified here are distinguishable from garments classified elsewhere by the quality of fabric employed, looseness of fit, and use mainly by the purposes for which used. Overall, coveralls and service fatigues. Washable service apparel such as is used by physiotherapists, dentists, bakers, barbers etc. Specialized work clothing (e.g., for fishermen and divers, but not for athletes) of woven fabric. Excluded are academic robes, monks' habits and similar garments and heavy outer garments of general use such as lumber jackets.	841.11(P2)	61.01
3220.1219	3220.1219	<u>Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c., other than sleeping accessories, hats, gloves etc.</u> Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. Rough outerwear, e.g., lumber jackets, short coats, duffle coats, hunting coats and jackets and padded clothing etc. Clothing for games and sporting activities, e.g., uniforms for baseball, boxing shorts (but not protectors classified in group 3903), riding habits, ski clothes, skater's outfits. Also, bathing suits and gymnasium clothing (including those of elastic knitted but not of non-elastic knitted fabric), and also, lounging clothes such as bathrobes, dressing-gowns and kimonos (other than traditional style). Clothing not readily identifiable as being for a particular sporting activity, e.g., light coloured shorts used by tennis players or knickerbockers used by golfers are classified with trousers. Also excluded are theatrical costumes, vestments, raincoats etc.	841.11(P2) 841.44(P3) 841.45(P3)	61.01 60.05 60.06
3220.13	3220.131	<u>Suits, trouser suits, skirts and coats, for women and girls</u> Garments for outerwear that are usually tailored and frequently lined. Uniforms of this type are also included. The garments classified here are intended for general use, indoors or out, for relatively formal social occasions and for use at work in offices and shops. Ordinary rainwear of closely woven fabric, even if impregnated (other than rubber-coated), remains classified here. Formal gowns are included but not theatrical costumes, nurses' habits and academic gowns. The garments classified here may be distinguished from leisure clothing (e.g., ski suits and sun suits) chiefly by use for which intended and frequently by fit and fabric employed. Separate slacks are excluded.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 60.05
3220.1311	3220.1311	<u>Blouses, waists and shirts</u> Light outerwear garments covering the upper torso (with or without sleeves) designed for wear with skirts, pants (slacks) and blouses. Jackets. The garments are usually unlined. Uniform shirts and uniform waists are included. Also included are certain garment trimmings such as bodice fronts, collarettes, cuffs, flouncings, jabots, ruffles, yokes etc.	841.13(P2) 841.14(P2) 841.24(P) 841.45(P3)	61.02 61.04 61.03 60.04
3220.1312	3220.1312	<u>Dresses for women or girls</u> Dresses including ensemble dresses (two or three pieces), party dresses, house dresses and uniform dresses (but not washable service apparel). These garments are of a type not usually suitable for wear out of doors in cold weather without coats, jackets, sarongs and other garments of traditional or national design (e.g. the Japanese kimono and the burrows) are classified elsewhere in this group. Suits are classified in group 3211 if merely lengths of cloth with woven selvedges or cut along dividing threads, and in group 3212 if hemmed or finished with sewn trimmings. Bodices worn with skirts are classified with women's shirts, waists and blouses. Skirts and pants (slacks) are excluded.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 60.05
3220.1313	3220.1313	<u>Suits, trouser suits, skirts and coats, for women and girls</u> Garments for outerwear that are usually tailored and frequently lined. Uniforms of this type are also included. The garments classified here are intended for general use, indoors or out, for relatively formal social occasions and for use at work in offices and shops. Ordinary rainwear of closely woven fabric, even if impregnated (other than rubber-coated), remains classified here. Formal gowns are included but not theatrical costumes, nurses' habits and academic gowns. The garments classified here may be distinguished from leisure clothing (e.g., ski suits and sun suits) chiefly by use for which intended and frequently by fit and fabric employed. Separate slacks are excluded.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 60.05

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3220.14	3220.1419	Women's and girls' clothing, n.e.c., other than clothing accessories, millinery, gloves etc. Women's and girls' clothing, n.e.c., of woven or of flat knitted fabrics from which the garment parts are cut and subsequently sewn. Outwear for active sports (e.g., ski suits and snow suits, riding habits); slacks (pants) shorts, culottes and knickers; beach wear, bathing costumes (including bathing costumes of elastic knitted but not of non-elastic knitted fabric classified in group 3213) and gymnasium clothing (but not leotards which are also in group 3213). Work clothing such as washable service apparel for nurses, maids, waitresses etc., and dungarees and aprons. Lounging clothing is also included, e.g., bathrobes, dressing-gowns and negligees.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3) 841.45(P3)	61.02 60.05 60.06
3220.14	3220.1411	Overwear for Very Young Children and Infants Children's and infants' dresses, blouses, waists and shirts; coats and suits and other articles of clothing such as shorts, rompers, skirts, slacks, beach wear, robes and leggings. A wide variety of textile fabrics are employed but garments of leather or of fur are excluded. Trimmings of leather or of fur do not affect the classification. For an explanation of the distinction between garments of knitted or crocheted fabrics which are classified here and those classified in group 3213, see the preceding class definition.	841.12(P2) 841.14(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 61.04 60.05
3220.14	3220.1412	Dresses, blouses, waists, shirts and similar relatively light outerwear garments. Coats and suits for children and infants relatively heavy outerwear garments designed for use in cold weather. Coat and legging sets, trouser suits, ski suits, snow suits and jackets.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 60.05
3220.15	3220.1419	Children's and infants' outerwear, n.e.c. Lounging clothes (e.g., bathrobes and house coats); beach wear (bathing costumes and sun suits); play suits, rompers, shorts and slacks.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 60.05
3220.15	3220.1512	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Undergarments Underwear and nightwear and articles of apparel designed for wear as body-supporting garments. The latter category of garments may be made of any fabric including knitted or crocheted fabrics whether or not elastic. The underwear and nightwear, to remain classified here, must be of woven fabric or of combinations of woven and knitted fabric or, if of all-knitted fabric, it must be made by cutting and sewing. Under-drawers, bloomers, drawers, panties, infants' sleepers and baby nappies are always classified in group 3213 if of knitted fabric, even though cut and sewn.	841.12(P2) 841.44(P3)	61.02 61.04
3220.16	3220.1611	Leather Garments Other Than Apparel Accessories, Gloves, Headgear and Footwear Articles of clothing made of leather (i.e., the tanned skins of animals with hair removed) or of composition leather (i.e., material consisting chiefly of agglomerated natural leather fibres or leather particles, dressed with work clothes, and specialized clothing for wear when playing golf, engaging in outdoor recreational activities and so on. Clothing for both sexes and all ages. Gloves, headgear and footwear are excluded. Also excluded are ties, belts, straps, girdles and other apparel accessories and trimmings such as frogs for silencers, fasteners of artificial leather (i.e., plastic-coated textile fabrics) and artificial leather where in this group with garments of textile fabric. Garments of artificial fur (i.e., leather to which has been affixed animal hair, wool or textile fibres) are classified with fur garments.	841.3(P3)	42.03
3220.16	3220.1612	Men's and boys' leather apparel Leather apparel for men and boys. Coats, jackets, trousers, shorts, waistcoats, shirts, caps (chaparrajos), aprons, capes, overalls etc. Women's, girls' and infants' leather apparel Leather apparel for women, girls and infants. Coats, jackets, skirts, slacks (pants), shorts, waistcoats (vests) etc.	841.3(P3)	42.03
3220.17	3220.1717	Garments of Fur or of Artificial Fur Other Than Gloves, Headgear and Footwear Articles of clothing made of fur (i.e., the tanned skins of animals with hair on) or of artificial fur (i.e., leather or textile fabric to which has been affixed animal hair, wool or textile fibres, other than by weaving). Flee fabrics resembling fur are considered textile fabrics and garments of this material are classified accordingly. Clothing for both sexes and all ages. Gloves, headgear and footwear are excluded. Also excluded are belts, and straps but shawls, collars, cuffs, scarves and similar articles of fur remain classified here as fur-lined garments.	841.3(P3)	42.03

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
3220.22	3220.22	Hats, Millinery and Headgear	842.01(P3)	43.03
		Hat forms, bodies and shapes (i.e., semi-fabricated articles) identifiable as materials from which are made finished hats, millinery and headgear of felt, plaited materials, leather, fur, textile fabrics (including oiled or coated fabrics), feathers etc. Headgear knitted to completion or to shape (whether or not flat) and requiring only sewing to finish is classified in group 3213. Headgear cut to shape from flat knitted fabrics and subsequently assembled remains classified here. With certain exceptions protective headgear is classified by material from which fabricated, e.g., steel helmets are classified in group 3217 and moulded plastic hard hats in group 3560. Among the exceptions are protective headgear of leather used by athletes (e.g., by boxers) which are classified in group 3503. In general, leather protective headgear (e.g., firemen's helmets) remain classified here.	655.71(C)	65.01
	3220.221	Hat bodies of wool, felt and fur felt		
		Fur felt hat forms, hat bodies and hoods are usually made from the fur of the rabbit, hare, mink-fox, marten or weasel. Wool felt hat forms etc. are usually sheep's wool or the hats of the vicuña, camel etc. Similar articles subjected to blocking are considered hats and are therefore excluded. Also included are flat plateau and felt mannikins.	655.72(C)	65.02
	3220.222	Plaited hat bodies and hat shapes		
		Hat shapes, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, neither blocked to shape nor with male brims. The shapes classified here may be made directly by plaiting such materials as straw, reeds, palm fibres, raffia, shad, strips of paper, strips of artificial plastic material or strips of wool. They may also be made by assembling strips (usually quite narrow) of any material (e.g., plaited or other strips of felt or other textile fabric, monofil, or artificial plastic material) usually by sewing the strips spirally together or by other means. Hat shapes of this kind are sometimes worn as such (e.g., for beach wear or for field work) but as they are not blocked or lined they remain classified here.		
	3220.223	Felt hats and other felt headgear for men and boys		
		Felt hats and other felt headgear made from the forms, hoods and bodies previously classified provided they are identifiable as men's and boys' wear. Berets made directly from plateaux are included.	841.31(P1)	65.03
	3220.224	Plaited hats and other plaited headgear for men and boys		
		Hats and other headgear made from the plaited hat shapes previously classified. Hats of this type which are not identifiable as men's or boys' wear are included here.	841.32(P1)	65.04
3220.21	3220.211	Gloves of fur or of artificial fur	842.01(P3)	43.03
		Garments of fur for men, women, boys, girls and infants	842.02(P3)	43.04
		Fur apparel for men, women, boys, girls and infants, in addition to the usual articles of clothing, the subclass includes stoles, capes, mufflers and trimmings of fur such as collars and cuffs. Fur-skin rugs, coverlets and pillow-cases are classified in group 3232 and baggage and luggage of furskins in group 3233.		
	3220.212	Garments of artificial fur for men, women, boys, girls and infants		
		Artificial fur apparel for men, women, boys, girls and infants. In addition to the usual articles of clothing, the subclass includes stoles, capes, mufflers, shawls and trimmings of artificial fur such as collars and cuffs. Artificial fur rugs, coverlets and pillow-cases are classified in group 3232 and baggage and luggage of artificial furskins in group 3233.		
	3220.21	Gloves Other Than "Complete" by Knitting, or Athletic (Sporting) Equipment		
		Gloves for dress, warmth or work of leather, composition leather, fur, artificial fur or of any textile fabric other than "complete" by knitting, i.e. gloves knitted to completion or to shape (whether or not flat) and requiring only sewing to finish. Such gloves are classified in group 3213. Gloves cut to shape from flat knitted fabric and subsequently assembled remain classified here. Gloves made of a combination of materials (e.g., shells of woven fabrics and linings of knitwear fabric) are also classified here.	841.35(P2) 841.41(P3)	61.10 61.02
	3220.211	Gloves of textile fabric		
		Dress gloves, work gloves and mittens of textile fabrics other than "complete" by knitting for men, women, boys, girls and children. The gloves may be lined or unlined. Long or short gloves made of a combination of textile fabrics and other materials (e.g., leather) are excluded.	841.5(P3)	42.03
	3220.212	Gloves of leather or of composition leather		
		Dress gloves, work gloves and mittens of leather or of composition leather for men, women, boys, girls and children. The gloves may be lined with textile fabric or with fur, or unlined. Gloves made of a combination of leather and textile fabric (knitted or woven) remain classified here. Athletic equipment (e.g., boxing-gloves) are classified in group 3503.		
	3220.213	Gloves of fur or of artificial fur		
		Gloves of fur or of artificial fur for men, women, boys and girls. The gloves may be lined with any textile material. Gloves with shells of textile fabrics and fur linings remain classified here but fur-lined leather gloves are excluded.	842.01(P3) 842.02(P3)	43.03 43.04

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3231.12	3231.1211	Leather of sheep, lamb, goat and kid skins	611.91(C)	41.03
		Dehaired hide and skins of sheep and goats (sature or young), tanned or similarly processed to convert them into leather. The leather classified here is made by processes similar to those described under bovine cattle leather. The exclusions noted there also apply here. The uses to which these leathers are put differ somewhat from the uses of bovine cattle leather.		
	3231.1212	Leather of sheep and lamb skins	611.91(C)	41.03
		Leather of sheep and lamb skins. "Basils" (i.e., skins processed with certain vegetable tannings), doeskin, tanned sheepskins, skivers (i.e., the tanned grain split).		
	3231.1213	Leather of goat and kid skins	611.92(C)	41.04
		Leather of goat and kid skins, "tawed" goat and kid skins, glove leather, Morocco leather etc.		
3231.13		Chamois-dressed leather and Parchment-Dressed Leather Including Rawhide		
		Leather produced by processes other than those described under bovine, equine, sheep and goat leather. The skin of any animal may be used to produce chamois- and parchment-dressed leather. Patent leather is excluded.		
	3231.1311	Chamois-dressed leather	611.93(C)	41.06
		Chamois-dressed leather is tanned and dressed by repeated working of the skins with fish or animal oil and certain additional processes. Such leather is washable, soft and supple.		
	3231.1312	Parchment-dressed leather	611.94(C)	41.07
		Parchment-dressed leather is not a tanned product. The parchment treatments, however, ensures that the skin will not deteriorate. The finest qualities of parchment-dressed leather are known as vellum; thicker hides and skins are called rawhides.		
3231.14	3231.1400	Patent and Metallized Leather	611.95(C)	41.08
		Patent leather is leather coated with a hard brilliant varnish in successive coats. Imitation patent leather is included and is sometimes made by affixing to the leather base a smooth preformed sheet of artificial plastic material. Metallized leather is made by coating the leather base with metal powder or metal leaf.		
3231.15		Leather, N.E.C., Other Than Reconstituted (Composition)		
		Dehaired hides and skins of land animals, h.e.c., and of marine mammals and reptiles, tanned or similarly processed to convert them into leather. The leather classified here is made by processes similar to those described under bovine cattle leather. The exclusions noted there also apply here. Reconstituted (composition) leather is excluded.		
3230.2919		Other apparel and apparel accessories (but not apparel trimmings), h.e.c.	941.45(P2) 941.46(P2) 941.5(P2)	61.09 61.10 42.03
		Articles for men and boys such as trouser braces (suspenders), garters, sock-straps (athletic supporters), body belts, elastic underwear etc. Articles for women and girls such as garters and garter belts but not corset-belts, hygienic belts etc. Articles for males and females such as stockings of woven fabrics and ear muffs. These articles may be made of a wide variety of textile fabrics and leather.		
3230.2921		Apparel trimmings and other apparel parts, h.e.c.	941.20(P2) 941.3(P2) 941.6(P2)	61.11 42.03 40.13
		Apparel trimmings of any material other than of moulded rubber or plastic. Dress shields, epaulettes, frogs, lanyards, removable coat linings, shoulder pads, sleeve protectors and similar articles.		
3231.11		TANNERS AND LEATHER FINISHING		
		The tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and depanning of leather.		
3231.11		Bovine Cattle Leather (Including Buffalo Leather) and Equine Leather		
		Dehaired hides and skins of bovine and equine animals, tanned or similarly processed to convert them into leather. Whole hides, sides, shoulders, butts, heads, bellies and cheeks or strips or sheets. Pieces of leather cut to special shapes are generally classified in group 3233. Split leathers remain classified here. Leathers produced by "vegetable tanning", "mineral tanning", "chemical tanning" or a combination of these processes. Skins which have been "oil-tanned" (chamois-dressed) or which have been parchment-dressed are excluded. The skins may be further treated (curried) and further dressed or finished by dyeing, graining, sizing, polishing, grinding of the flesh side (sneading), waxing, printing etc. Metallized leather and varnished leather (patent leather) are excluded. The processes described above give sole leather. Leather for machinery belting, "box-calf", willow-calf and other types of leather.		
3231.1111		Calf leather	611.3(C)	41.02A
		Calf leather, i.e., leather made from hides of young bovine animals.		
3231.1112		Bovine cattle leather other than calf	611.4(P1)	41.02B
		Bovine cattle leather, i.e., leather made from the hides of mature animals including buffaloes.		
3231.1113		Horse hide and other equine leather	611.4(P1)	41.02B
		Leather of equine animals (sature or young) including horse hide, mule hide, ass hide etc.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3231.16	3231.1511	Leather of swine including wild pigs and boars.	611.99(P1)	41.05
	3231.1512	Leather of marine mammals and fish skins	611.99(P1)	41.05
	3231.1519	Leather of other animals, n.e.c.	611.99(P1)	41.05
3231.16	3231.1600	Reconstituted leather and Artificial Leather Containing Leather or Leather Fibre	611.2(C)	41.10
3231.21	3231.2100	Spent Tanning Bark; Natural Degras	244.1(P3) 411.35(P3)	44.01 15.09
3231.21	3231.2100	Wood and bark no longer usable as a tanning material. Natural degras, i.e. a residue from the cold-tanning of chamois leather. Waste of leather, regardless of origin, is classified in group 3240, waste of travels and skins (other than fur skins) in group 3211; hog bristle is also classified in group 3211 but other brush-making hair is classified in group 3232.		
ISIC Group 322	FUR DRESSING AND DYING INDUSTRIES	The scraping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade and the manufacture of fur and skin rugs and mats and other fur and skin articles not elsewhere classified.		
3232.11	Furkins, Tanned or Dressed (Including Dyed)	Unassembled hides and skins, including cuttings, heads, paws, tails and the like, which have been washed or dressed with the hair on. Tanning consists of the treatment of the flesh side by means analogous to those used in the manufacture of leather (see class definitions in group 3211). The hair may also be treated to improve its appearance by bleaching, dyeing, combing, trimming, glossing etc. included are pony skins, cat skins and sheep skins with the hair on. Artificial fur is excluded.		
3232.1111	Tanned or dressed furskins of certain short-haired animals	Tanned or dressed furskins (hairskins) of the following animals: bovines including buffalo and zebu; equines (horses, mules, asses, zebras etc.); sheep and lambs (other than Persian, Astrakhan, Garacul and similar lambs, and Indian, Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan lambs); goats and kids (other than Yamen, Mongolian and Tibetan goats and kids); chamois and gazelle; elk, reindeer, roebucks and other deer; camels; dogs.	613.0(P2)	43.02
3232.1112	Other tanned and dressed furskins	Tanned and dressed furskins of long-haired animals and of short-haired animals not elsewhere classified, e.g., hair seals.		
3232.12	Artificial fur	Artificial fur is defined as a material consisting of wool, hair or other fibres grafted or sewn on to a leather base. The same materials grafted or sewn on to a fabric base are classified in group 3219.	642.02(P3)	43.04
3232.15	Assemblies of Furkins and Articles Other than Apparel, Handbags or Luggage	Assemblies of tanned or dressed furskins in which two or more skins or pieces of skins have been sewn together in the form of rectangles, trapeziums or crosses. Articles of furskins such as rugs, coverlets, unstuffed pouffes and similar house furnishings and articles and accessories for use in machinery or for industrial purposes (e.g., polishing caps and sleeves for painting rollers). Also included are "dropped" furskins.		
3232.1511	assemblies of furskins other than "dropped" furskins	Plates, mats and strips (i.e., rectangular assemblies), crosses (i.e., cruciform assemblies); sacs (i.e., assemblies in the form of a trapezium, sometimes sewn into tubular form). Trimmings and parts of garments are classified in group 3220. Assemblies of furskins and other materials (e.g., leather) are excluded.	615.0(P2)	43.02
3232.1512	Articles of furskins (including artificial furskins) other than apparel	House furnishings such as rugs, coverlets and unstuffed pouffes. Articles and accessories for use in machinery or for industrial purposes (e.g., polishing caps). Also, "dropped" furskins (i.e., furskins which have been cut into V or W-shaped strips and reassembled in their original order so as to obtain a longer but narrower furskin. Assemblies of furskins and other materials, e.g., leather or textile fabric.	642.01(P3) 642.02(P3)	43.03 43.04

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3232.21	3232.2100	<u>Brush-making Hair Other than Bristles of Swine</u> Brush-making hair (other than mice bristles) generally obtained from animals also values for their fur. The hair may be presented in various packings (such as the form of bangles, knots, curls, group 3209). Certain types of hair such as wigs and equipped certain styles on hair chiefly as textile raw materials are classified in group 1110 if cut from the live animal (e.g., hat of the hair and neck of white animals) and in 3211 if pulled from the hide of the dead animal (e.g., hair of the sides and flanks of bovine animals).	291.92(P)	05.02
3233.11	3233.1111	<u>MANUFACTURE OF PRODUCTS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER SUBSTITUTES, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR AND WEARING APPAREL</u> The manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel, such as luggage, handbags, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases and coin purses, saddlery and harness whips; and similar articles made of leather, plastics, fibreglass and other leather substitutes. The manufacture of wooden saddlery is classified in group 3219 (Wood and cork products n.e.c.).	331.0(Pl) 342.01(P) 342.02(P)	42.02 43.03 43.04
3233.11	3233.1111	<u>Saddlery and related articles for horses and other equines and for bovine animals</u> Saddles and harnesses (including reins, bridles and traces) for camels, elephants and other draught and pack animals (e.g., llamas). Decrated trappings for circus animals; collars, leas and trappings for dogs and cats. Blankets, cloths and coats, specially shaped for the purpose are included. Also included are whips and riding-crops.	331.0(Pl) 342.01(P) 342.02(P)	42.02 43.03 43.04
3233.11	3233.1112	<u>Saddlery and related articles for other animals</u> Saddles and harnesses (including reins, bridles and traces) for camels, elephants and other draught and pack animals (e.g., llamas). Decrated trappings for circus animals; collars, leas and trappings for dogs and cats. Blankets, cloths and coats, specially shaped for the purpose are included. Also included are whips and riding-crops.	331.0(Pl) 342.01(P) 342.02(P)	42.02 43.03 43.04
3233.12	3233.1211	<u>Luggage and travel goods</u> Travel goods such as trunks, valises, suit-cases, dressing-cases, travelling bags, hat-boxes, toilet cases, knapsacks, rucksacks, kit-bags and haversacks. In general, the articles classified here are not designed to hold a specific object of a particular design. They are also of relatively large size, thus, women's handbags, brief-cases, spectacle cases, jewel-boxes, instrument-cases and golf bags are excluded.	331.0(Pl) 342.01(P) 342.02(P)	42.02 43.03 43.04
3233.12	3233.1212	<u>Women's handbags and purses</u> Women's handbags, pocket-books and purses of any material except chiefly of precious metal. Wallets and billfolds which are not clearly intended for use by women are excluded.	331.0(Pl) 342.01(P) 342.02(P)	42.02 43.03 43.04
3233.12	3233.1213	<u>Leather cases and containers (other than travel goods and articles worn on the person)</u> Cases (whether large or small) designed to hold a specific object of a particular design (e.g., binoculars, musical instruments, cameras, guns, fishing-rods, sextants, knives, golf-clubs etc.). Also, small cases (other than luggage or women's purses) not carried on the person (e.g., jewel-boxes, collar boxes, brush cases, cigar and cigarette boxes) sewing cases, vanity cases etc.). Also included are brief-cases, portfolios, music cases, tool rolls and bags and map-cases. Leather cases of types worn on the person are excluded (e.g., key-cases, cigarette cases, etc.).	331.0(Pl) 342.01(P) 342.02(P)	42.02 43.03 43.04

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ITC Code	ITC Code	BTW Code	Title and Description
3240.11	3240.1100	612.1(P3)	612.1(P3)	64.05	<p><u>Boot and Shoe Cut Stock and Findings</u></p> <p>Articles of leather and of certain other materials identifiable as intended for use in shoe manufacture. Parts of uppers (e.g., caps, toe-caps, quarters, legs, linings and girth straps), stiffeners (other than of metal) for insertion between toe-caps or quarters and lining, inner, midsole, and heel soles including half soles other than of molasses rubber or artificial plastic, each supports leather. Various types of heels and soles other than of moulded rubber, or of artificial or finished wood heels are included but not cork or wood of heel blocks. In general, materials of wood, cork, rubber and artificial plastics are classified according to the material of which they are made. Shoe nails are classified in group 3209 (e.g., buckles, eyelets, buttons, heelcaps and tips).</p>
3240.12					<p>Shoes for Special Purposes or of Unusual Design or of Uncommon Materials Including House Slippers</p> <p>Special purpose shoes for women, girls, men, boys and infants. Work shoes which afford protection or facilitate job performance. Shoes for athletes, ballet dancers, circus performers and others engaged in special activities. Shoes made with unusual materials (e.g., with cover-soles of rope or twine or of felt without applied soles). All-rubber or all-plastic shoes and shoes with fabric or leather uppers to which rubber or plastic soles are vulcanized are classified in group 3559 if of rubber and in group 3560 if of artificial plastics. Orthopaedic shoes are classified in group 3651.</p>
3240.1211		851.02(P3)	851.02(P3)	64.02	<p><u>Work shoes</u></p> <p>Work shoes are defined as footwear which incorporate a protective feature (e.g., steel reinforcement between the toe-cap and lining to prevent injury by falling objects), or which facilitate job performance. Shoes designed merely for rough wear or hard use are classified with dress shoes elsewhere in this group.</p>
3240.1212		851.02(P3)	851.04(P1)	64.04	<p><u>Special shoes for playing games, ballet dancing and related activities</u></p> <p>Shoes for playing games are defined as footwear, the design of which makes them impractical for ordinary wear. Golf shoes, cowboy boots, jodhpurs etc. are excluded as being essentially dress shoes. Included are shoes for runners, baseball and football players, skiers, ballet dancers, tight rope walkers etc. The exclusion of shoes with rubber or plastic soles vulcanized to the upper applies.</p>

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ITC Code	ITC Code	BTW Code	Title and Description
3253.13	3253.1300	612.1(C)	612.1(C)	42.04	<p><u>Machine Leather Belting and Other Articles of Leather for Use in Machinery</u></p> <p>Articles of leather or of composition leather, conveyor or transmission belting (including plaited belting) of any section whether made up into finished belts or in the length. Leather articles for textile machinery (e.g., lug straps, pickers, combing leathers, card clothing leathers, pump or press leathers, cylinder sleeves etc.). Raw hide hammer heads. Leather diaphragms and leather tubes and hose pipings. Similar articles of gut (other than silk worm gut), goldbeater's skin, bladders and tendons. Unmounted gut for tennis racquets and fishing tackle is included. Articles of types classified here made of other materials are generally classified by material. (e.g., rubber belting is classified in group 3559). Sterile surgical gut is classified in group 3651.</p>
3253.19	3253.1900	612.9(C)	612.9(C)	42.05	<p><u>Articles of Leather, N.E.C.</u></p> <p>The articles in this subclass may be made of leather or of composition leather. They may be wholly of these materials or leather may cover a base material such as glass, wood, metal etc. Articles merely trimmed with leather are excluded. Parts for travel goods of leather or of composition leather are classified here (e.g., handles, corners), ashtrays, book ends, book-markers, buckles, myrella cases, clasps, desk equipment, flasks, bottles, picture frames, labels, laces, pad holders, razor-straps, tassels, unstuffed pouffes, waiting (in the length) etc.</p>
3260					<p><u>MANUFACTURE OF FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT OF VULCANIZED OR MOULDED RUBBER OR PLASTIC FOOTWEAR</u></p> <p>The manufacture of all kinds of leggings, gaiters and footwear from leather, fabrics and other materials except footwear made wholly of wood or almost entirely of vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic. The manufacture of leather, fabric or wood boot and shoe cut stock and findings is included. The manufacture of wooden shoes is classified in group 3319 (Manufacture of wood and cork products, n.e.c.) the production of vulcanized or moulded rubber footwear (n.e.c.) shoe findings is classified in group 3559 (Manufacture of rubber products, n.e.c.) and the manufacture of moulded plastic footwear and plastic shoe findings is included in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products, n.e.c.).</p>

ICHS CLASS	ICHS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	FTN Code
3240.121	3240.121	Footwear (excluding house slippers) with outer soles of fibrous materials or without applied soles	651.03(P3) 651.04(Pl)	64.03 64.04
		Footwear (excluding house slippers) for general use with outer soles of tanned animal skins, furskin, textile fabric, felt, bonded fibre fabrics, linoleum, raffia, straw, cork, wood or cork. The uppers may be of any material. Certain footwear for streetwear without applied soles is also classified here (e.g., footwear cut from used automobile tyres and footwear of all felt). Surfaces with soles of leather, composition leather, rubber or artificial plastic material are excluded even if the sole is not attached to a welt and the upper consists merely of thongs or straps. Sabots (all wood) are classified in group 3519.		
3240.1214		House slippers	651.02(P3) 651.03(P3) 651.04(Pl)	64.02 64.03 64.04
		Footwear of any material or of any construction intended primarily for use indoors. Bedroom slippers, mules, bath slippers, lounging slippers, Footwear Not Elsewhere Classified		
3240.191		Footwear, not elsewhere classified, for women, girls, men, boys and infants. The soles of the shoes classified here are of leather, composition leather, rubber or artificial plastic material. In general, these soles are applied by sewing or gumming to a welt. Sandals are included provided that that part of the footwear (other than a fitted heel) which is in contact with the ground is of the material specified above. Shoes for streetwear, dress shoes, casual shoes, shoes for hard wear or rough usage, shoes with rubber or plastic soles vulcanized to the uppers are excluded (group 3559 and group 3560, respectively).		
3240.1911		Footwear for women, girls and infants, h.e.s.c.		
		Shoes for women, girls and infants, not elsewhere classified. Shoes for dress, street, casual wear and rough wear.	651.02(P3)	64.02
3240.1912		Footwear for men and boys, h.e.s.c.		
		Shoes for men and boys, not elsewhere classified. Shoes for dress, street, casual wear and rough wear.	651.02(P3)	64.02
3240.21	3240.2100	Gaiters, Spats, Leggings and Similar Articles	651.05(P3)	64.06
		Gaiters, spats, leggings and similar articles designed to cover the whole or part of the leg and in some cases part of the foot. They may be made of any material except asbestos. Shirts-guards used by athletes are classified in group 3903.		
3311.11		Sawn or Planed Timber Including Flooring—Coniferous		
		Coniferous wood and timber, of any length but of a thickness exceeding that of veneer, sawn along the general direction of the grain or cut by slicing or peeling. Also, wood that has been planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, "v"-jointed, beaded or the like. The classification is not affected by treatment necessary for preservation such as seasoning, superficial charring, priming and stopping or impregnation with creosote.		
3311.1111		Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled (excluding veneer)—coniferous		
		Coniferous wood and timber of any length, but of thickness exceeding that of veneer, sawn along the general direction of the grain or cut by slicing or peeling, but not further worked. In general, the subclass covers wood (including wood blocks) not identifiable as to end use. Paving blocks, railway sleepers and rough sawn wood stakes are excluded.	243.21(C)	44.05A
3311.1112		Surfaced lumber including lumber worked along the edges—coniferous		
		Timber (coniferous) particularly in the form of boards, planks, etc. which after drying or squaring has been surface worked by planing to produce smooth flat surfaces and generally worked along the edges to facilitate subsequent assembly. Planed wood, rebated boards, chamfered boards, round-edged boards, "uv-jointed" boards and beaded boards. Excluded are blocks, strips and bridges for stumpy, parquet or block floor; mouldings; wood which has been surfaced, tanned, dovetailed or similarly worked at the ends (builders' carpentry or joinery); planed or other worked boards put up in sets as box boards.	243.22(Pl)	44.13A
3311.1113		Surfaced lumber including lumber worked along the edges—non-coniferous		
		Timber (non-coniferous) particularly in the form of boards, planks, etc. which after drying or squaring has been surface worked by planing to produce smooth flat surfaces and generally worked along the edges to facilitate subsequent assembly. Planed wood, rebated boards, chamfered boards, round-edged boards, "uv-jointed" boards and beaded boards. Excluded are blocks, strips and bridges for stumpy, parquet or block floor; mouldings; wood which has been surfaced, tanned, dovetailed or similarly worked at the ends (builders' carpentry or joinery); planed or other worked boards put up in sets as box boards.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
	3311.1511	<u>Wooden beading and mouldings</u> Wood shaped to various contours such as are used for the decoration of walls, furniture, doors and other carpentry and joinery. The goods may be cut to length or surface-worked. Complicated profiles made by assembling several different beadings and mouldings.	631.67(C)	44.19		3311.1711	<u>Plywood, veneered panels and sheets and in-laid wood and wood marquetry</u> Veneered panels and sheets, i.e., sheets or panels consisting of a thin veneer of wood affixed to a base, usually of inferior wood, by gluing under pressure. Plywood (i.e., panels consisting of three or more sheets of wood glued and pressed one on the other, and generally disposed so that the grains of successive layers are at an angle). Block board, laminboard, battenboard and similar products are excluded.	631.21(F1)	44.15
	3311.1512	<u>Builders' joinery (millwork)</u> Builders' fittings such as doors, windows, shutters, stairs, frames (door, window and screen but not picture frames), porch work, wallcases, wallings, blinds (shades and louvers but not venetian blinds which are classified in group 3320). Also included are parquet flooring blocks, strips etc. assembled into flooring panels, kitchen cabinets, bookcases, wardrobes, etc. are classified in group 3320.	632.4(F1) 632.09(F2)	44.23 44.26		3311.1712	<u>Blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products</u> Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard are panels with thick cores composed of blocks, latas or battens of wood glued together and faced with veneers or plywood. Included are similar panels in which the wooden cores are replaced by other materials such as asbestos, cork or wood waste glued together. Cellular wood panels are excluded.	631.22(C)	44.16
	3311.1513	<u>Builders' carpentry (structural members)</u> Structural members such as beams, rafters and struts whether used for structural purposes, or in scaffolding, or as temporary supports. Complete buildings (sectional or prefabricated) are excluded.	632.4(F1)	44.27		3311.1713	<u>Cellular wood panels</u> Cellular wood panels are made with a core in which the battens or latas are spaced one from the other either parallel or in lattice form. The interstices may be packed with sound-insulating or heat-resisting materials.	631.22(C)	44.16
	3311.1514	<u>Wooden buildings—prefabricated or sectional</u> Sectional or prefabricated buildings of wood (e.g., houses, chalets, huts, summer, garages, hangers, woodsheds, cabanas, cabins, chicken coops, corrubles, rabbit-hutches, beehives, kennels and other farm buildings). Fairground amusements consisting chiefly of wooden structures. Structures of this type equipped with mechanical devices are generally classified in group 3329.	632.4(F1) 632.09(F2) 634.5(F3)	44.23 44.26 97.06		3311.18	<u>"Improved" or Reconstituted Wood</u> Wood that has been chemically or physically treated to increase its density or hardness and to improve its mechanical strength or resistance to chemical agents. Also, reconstituted wood, i.e., wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other lignous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like.		
	3311.1600	<u>Veneer Sheets and Sheets for Plywood and Wood For Other Purposes of the Same Thickness as Veneer Sheets</u> Veneer sheets, whether actually to be used for making plywood or for other purposes, obtained by sawing, slicing or peeling. They may be smoothed, dyed, coated or impregnated, or reinforced with paper or fabric backings or in the form of motifs for marquetry.	631.1(C)	44.14		3311.1611	<u>"Improved" wood</u> Wood, the density or hardness of which has been increased by impregnation or densification or by both processes. In impregnation the wood is deeply impregnated, usually with synthetic resins or with molten metal (metalized wood). Densification which may be done by transverse compression or by compression in all directions, has the effect of contracting the cells of the wood. Simultaneous impregnation and densification applies heavy pressure and high temperature to very thin sheets of wood and synthetic bonding resins.	631.41(C)	44.17
	3311.17	<u>Plywood, Blockboard, Laminboard, Battenboard and Cellular Wood Panels</u> Plywood, blockboard, laminboard and battenboard. Veneered panels and sheets (and similar laminated wood products). Cellular wood panels. Also, panels of marquetry and in-laid wood, including those partly of materials other than wood. Panels and plywood containing materials other than wood cores, bases or outer plies remain classified here provided the wood is their most important element having regard to value.							

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3311.21	3311.2100	Wood waste	241.1(P3)	44.01
	3311.1812	Reconstituted wood (particle board)	631.42(C)	44.18
		Reconstituted wood (particle board) is a sheet material (or blocks) made by aggregating small pieces of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials (e.g., chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shavings, sawdust) with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, usually under heat or pressure. Smaller products employing a mineral binder are classified in group 3699.		
		Wood waste of types arising in the production of lumber and in the manufacture of products of wood, sawmill rejects, sawdust, bark and shavings etc. Old crates, unusable as such, are classified in group 6100; twigs and logs, in group 1220.		
ISIC Group 3312		MANUFACTURE OF WOODEN AND CANE CONTAINERS AND SMALL CANE WARE		
		The manufacture of boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers; baskets and other rattan, reed or willow containers, and smallware made entirely or mainly of rattan, reed, willow or other cane.		
3312.11		Coopers' Products—Slack or Tight		
		Containers which are products of the coopers' trade, that is, those having bodies of grooved staves into which the heads and bottoms are fitted, the shape being maintained by hoops of wood or metal. These products may be lined, coated or charred on the inside. Tight cooperage (for wet goods) and slack cooperage (for dry goods). Containers made of staves fixed to the heads and bottoms by nailing are not considered coopers' products and are classified elsewhere in this group. Also included are staves further worked (e.g., notched) than merely sawn on the principal faces to produce curved surfaces, and all other wooden products, finished or not, recognizable as parts of coopers' products (e.g., barrel heads). Used cooperage products are classified in group 6100.		
	3312.1111	Tight cooperage	632.2(P3)	44.22
		Casks of various kinds, vats, tubs, buckets, jugs and similar articles designed to hold wet goods. Parts are excluded.		
	3312.1112	Slack cooperage	632.2(P3)	44.22
		Slack cooperage, i.e., casks, barrels and similar articles designed to hold dry materials. Parts are excluded.		
3312.12		Wooden Packing Cases, Boxes, Crates, Drums and Similar Packings		
	3312.1211	Packing cases, boxes and crates of sawn wood (lumber or plywood)	632.1(P3)	44.21
		Packing cases and boxes with solid sides, lids and bottoms, used for general packing and transport purposes. Also crates, boxes (fruit and vegetable, egg trays and other containers), tin sheeted cases and open tops. Excluded are boxes made of sliced or peeled wood and drums and cargo containers combined with skids or pallets. Also excluded are crates and cages designed for the carriage of animals.		
	3312.1212	Boxes of sliced or peeled wood (other than of planed wood)	632.1(P3)	44.21
		Boxes made of sliced or peeled wood (other than of planed wood) of the kind used for packing cheese and pharmaceutical products, and also match-boxes (including those with a scarring surface) and conical case containers for marketing butter, berries, etc.		
	3312.1213	Drums and barrels (but not cooperages)	632.1(P3)	44.21
		Drums and barrel-shaped containers, not of a kind made by coopers, such as are used for the transport of dry colours, chemicals etc. Excluded are cable reels and drums.		
3312.13		Parts of coopers' products recognizable as such, e.g., barrel heads, and hoopwood cut to length and notched at the ends for assembly. Also, staves further worked than merely sawn on the principal faces to produce curved surfaces. The staves classified here may be bent along the length, played, hollowed, crozed, tapered or rounded at the ends.		
ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3312.1313	3312.1313	Parts of coopers' products	632.2(P3)	44.22

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	YCSB Class	YCSB Subclass	SITC Code	RYN Code	YCSB Class	YCSB Subclass	SITC Code	RYN Code
3312.1214	Pallets and skids	3312.21	3312.1219	632.1(P3) 632.09(P3)	44.21 44.28	3312.21	3312.1219	632.1(P3) 632.09(P3)	44.27
	Pallets, skids and combined cargo containers and pallets. Pallets and skids are devices designed to facilitate the raising, stacking and transport of packing cases and crates, usually by means of fork lift trucks. The two longitudinal members of pallets are covered on both side by cross members. Skids are fitted with cross members on one side. In combined cargo containers and pallets, the bottom of the cargo container forms the upper cross members. The container itself may have hinged sides and be reinforced with metal.		Shipping containers n.e.c.				Other wooden boxes and cases, n.e.c.		
	Cable drums and reels, animal cages and poultry shipping coops and other wooden shipping containers, not elsewhere classified. Bird-cages incorporating a decorative element are classified in group 3319.						Cigarette and cigar boxes and fancy boxes provided they are too large to be carried on the person or in the handbag and provided their finish is not so detailed and careful as to make them chiefly articles of decoration, in which case they are classified in group 3909.		
3312.19	Wooden Boxes and Cases, n.e.c.						Plaits and Plaiting Materials Bound Together in Parallel Strands and Certain Articles of These Materials		
	The wooden boxes and cases classified here are distinguished from packing cases and crates by their careful manufacture and good finish. They are also distinguished from small boxes of very high finish such as lacquered wood (of the Chinese, Indian and Japanese style) and other small boxes to be carried in the pocket, in the handbag (e.g., women's compact) or on the person (e.g., snuffboxes) which are classified in group 5909. Included are travelling chests and trunks; wooden containers designed to hold a particular article (e.g., tools, guns, instruments); cigar and cigarette boxes, and fancy boxes provided they are too large to be carried on the person, e.g., boxes for sweetmeats and tobacco jars. Common spice boxes and other kitchen containers are classified in group 3319.						Semi-manufactured products made by plaiting, interlacing or binding together unspun materials such as straw, osier or willow, bamboos, rushes, rattans, reeds, chipwood, green wood, strips of vegetable fibre or bark, unspun textile fibres, monofil and strip of artificial plastic materials or strips of paper. Woven plaiting materials are included provided they do not have the character of textile fabrics. Also included are certain coarse matting not intended as household floor coverings, e.g., straw mats used for horticultural purposes and building panels of plaiting materials.		
3312.1911	Wooden travelling chests			632.09(P3)	44.28		Plaits and similar products	899.21(C)	46.01
	Wooden travelling chests, trunks, suitcases and the like provided they are not covered with leather, composition leather, paper-board, vulcanized fibre, textile fabric or artificial plastic sheeting.						Plaiting material worked into longitudinal strands by interlacing without warp or weft. Plaits of this kind may be joined side by side and assembled into wider strips by sewing. Also, products similar to plaits made by a process other than plaiting, e.g., products known in the trade as "China cord". These goods are used in a variety of products, e.g. in millinery and in the manufacture of furniture, shoes, mats, baskets etc.		
3312.1912	Instrument and similar cases of wood			632.09(P3)	44.27		Plaiting materials bound together in parallel strands and certain articles of these materials	632.09(P3)	46.02
	Wooden containers designed to hold a particular tool, instrument or implement. Such containers generally have inserts to support the article and may be lined to prevent scuffing. Boxes to hold knives, guns, drawing instruments, musical instruments, scientific instruments etc. Cases, cabinets and other containers constituting integral parts of the article (instrument, toy etc.) are classified with the article. Coffins are classified in group 3319.						Goods made by binding parallel strands of plaiting materials. The binder may be a plaiting material, a textile yarn or some other material. Also included are sheets of plaiting materials woven together, generally in the manner of warp or weft fabrics, provided they are not usable as textile fabrics, e.g., sheets of chipwood. The finished articles classified here include coarse matting used for horticultural purposes, screens or panels such as those of willow or osier, building panels and straw envelopes for bottles. Floor coverings are classified in group 3014.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3312.22	3312.221	<u>Basket-work, Wicker-work and Other Articles of Plaiting Materials, N.E.C.</u> Articles made directly to shape from plaiting materials by plaiting, interlacing or similar processes, or from plaits or similar products, or from products bound together in parallel strands or woven in mesh form. Baskets, hampers and other basketware containers; baskets or boxes of interlaced chipwood; handbags, shopping bags and the like; lobster-pots, bird-cages and beehives; bottle-holders, cane-bearers and other household articles and tableware, articles of loofah are also classified here. Millinery motifs and other fancy articles are classified in group 3949 and vehicle bodies (e.g., perambulator bodies) in group 3949.	899.22(P3)	46.05
	3312.2211	<u>Basketware containers used in trade and industry</u> Basketware, wickerware and similar containers used in trade and industry. Fish and fruit baskets, baskets for the delivery of bread, for the handling of laundry and similar uses. Also included are lobster-pots, beehives and similar articles. Boxes of interlaced chipwood are also included. Basket-work containers which do not have chiefly an industrial use are excluded (e.g., handbags, household laundry bags, waste-paper-baskets and similar small articles).		
	3312.2212	<u>Basketware containers for personal or household use</u> Basketware, wickerware and similar containers for personal or household use such as handbags, travelling bags and cases, baskets for the serving of bread or fruit, waste-paper-baskets, bottle-holders, urinals, glass holders, shopping bags and similar containers. Smaller articles of interlaced chipwood are included.	599.22(P3)	46.05
	3312.2213	<u>Household articles of plaiting materials (except containers and furniture)</u> Household articles of plaiting materials other than containers and furniture. Tableware such as mats and trays, carpet-beaters, seat cushions, certain fans, hand sieves, napkin-rings etc. Also included are articles of loofah such as pads and friction gloves.	899.22(P3) 899.21(P3)	46.05 96.06
ISIC Group 3319		<u>MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND CORK PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u> The manufacture of products of cork, shellware consisting wholly or mainly of wood, footwear wholly of wood, wooden holders, lasts, blocks, handles, pins, racks, rods and sundries and carvings; picture and mirror frames; and corfins.		
	3319.1111	<u>Crushed, granulated or ground cork</u> Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips. Crushed granulated or ground cork. Agglomerated cork. Articles in which cork is a subsidiary part are classified elsewhere according to the kind of article or the material giving it its essential character (e.g., metal crowns containing a cork liner are classified in group 3619).	244.01(P3)	45.01
	3319.1112	<u>Semi-manufactured products of natural cork</u> Natural cork in the form of rectangular plates, blocks, sheets and strips cut from bulk cork. These shapes may consist of layers of cork placed one on the other and glued together. Cork sheets reinforced with paper or fabric, including strips of very thin cork in rolls used for tipping cigarettes.	244.02(C)	45.02
	3319.1113	<u>Articles of natural cork</u> Blocks of cork cut to shape other than rectangular sheets. Natural cork sponges of all kinds (including bladders) provided the cork is not merely a subsidiary part of the articles. Plates, sheets and cork linings or shells for the covers of books and other lifebuoys. Kiosks for fishing nets (but not for fishing lines—group 3903), bath mats, table mats and other mats. Handle grips of various kinds, washers and gaskets etc.	653.01(C)	45.03
	3319.1114	<u>Agglomerated cork and articles thereof</u> Agglomerated cork is manufactured by agglomerating granulated or ground cork generally under heat and pressure either with or without an added binding substance. Articles of agglomerated cork include the same range of products as those described in the preceding two subclasses, plus articles shaped by moulding agglomerated cork (e.g., pipe lagging).	653.02(C)	45.04
	3319.1121	<u>Waste of natural or agglomerated cork</u> Waste of natural or agglomerated cork (i.e., shavings, waste pieces and scrap) used specially for the production of crushed, granulated or powdered cork.	244.01(P3)	45.01

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
3319.12	Household Articles of Wood Including Picture Frames and Ornamental Objects	Household articles of wood, turned or not, which are essentially of the nature of table-ware or kitchen or household implements. Picture- and mirror frames even if fitted with backs, supports and plain glass. Ornamental objects (other than boxes) such as wooden trays of all kinds, statuettes, animal figures, lamp bases, coat and hat racks, clothes hangers and brush hangers and similar articles. Furniture is classified in group 3520.	632.72(C) 632.69(F3)	44.24 44.28	3319.1311	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles and similar articles	632.61 (P1) 694.73 (F3) 699.43 (F3) 921.03 (F3)	44.25 93.06A 66.03 93.06B	
3319.1211	Household utensils of wood	Articles of wood, turned or not, that are essentially of the character of table-ware or kitchen or household implements. Spoons and forks; platters and serving-dishes; cups and saucers; common spice-boxes and other kitchen containers; rolling-pins; pastry moulds; meat pounders; boards for washing, chopping or cutting; plate-racks; clothes-pegs; coat and skirt hangers etc.	632.72(C) 632.69(F3)	44.24 44.28	3319.1312	Boot and shoe lasts and trees	632.61 (P1)	44.25	
3319.1212	Wooden picture frames, mirror frames and the like	Wooden frames of all shapes and dimensions, whether cut in one piece from a solid block of wood or built up from headings and mouldings. The frames may be fitted with backs, supports and plain glass. Frames enclosing pictures, photographs etc. remain classified here if the frame gives the article its greatest value. Framed mirrors are generally classified in group 3620.	632.71(C)	44.20	3319.1313	Spools, caps, bobbins etc. of turned wood	632.62(C)	44.26	
3319.1213	Articles of wood incorporating decorative or ornamental elements	Small house furnishing articles not usually classified as furniture, e.g., small, hanging medicine and toilet cabinets, clothes-brush hangers, coat and hat racks (but not clothes hangers), wooden lighting fixtures and lamp bases; wooden trays, ashtrays, statuettes (other than original works of art), animal figures etc. Decorative wooden boxes are classified in group 3312.	632.73(F3)	44.27	3319.1319	Appliances of wood and other wooden articles. Br.e.c.	632.69 (F3) 719.92 (F3) 84.61 84.63 861.93 (F3) 894.32 (F3) 899.43 (F3)	44.28 84.61 84.63 90.16 93.05 66.03	
3319.13	Tools and Appliances of Wood Including Bodies and Handles; Shoe Lasts; Spools, Bobbins and the Like	Wooden tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom and brush bodies, gun-stocks and similar articles. Boot and shoe lasts and trees (but not wooden shoes). Spools, caps, bobbins, sewing thread reels and the like (but not cable ladders and stops, capacity measures, spigots, templates, moulding patterns and coffins, among others).	651.03(F3)	64.03	3319.1400	Footwear Made Entirely of Wood	651.03(F3)	64.03	

ISIC Group	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3320			MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, EXCEPT PRIMARILY OF METAL The manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture and fixtures which are mainly made of wood or other material other than metal, included also in this group is the manufacture of upholstered furniture regardless of the material used in this frame; dual purpose sleepers such as sofa-couches, more bed and chair beds; mattresses and bedspreads and window and door seated frames. The production of furniture and fixtures which are made primarily of metal is classified in group 3312 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal); the resulting of plastic furniture is included in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products, n.s.c.).	821.09(F3)	94.03
	3320.11		Household furniture of wood Other Than Upholstered, Out-of-doors or Children's Furniture or Kitchen Cabinets		
		3320.1111	Household furniture of wood other than upholstered, out-of-doors or children's furniture or kitchen cabinets. Household furniture is defined as furniture commonly used in dwellings, hotels etc. Furniture made of a number of different materials in addition to significant parts of wood remains classified here. Chair frames of wood, unfinished (i.e., for upholstered furniture) are also included. Separate mirrors even if enclosed in wooden frames, are classified in group 3650 and wooden lamp bases are classified in group 3319.	821.01(F3)	94.01
		3320.1111	Wooden chairs for household use Chairs, benches, stools and the like made chiefly of wood and intended for use in dwellings. Chairs with cane seats or backs of bent wood (but not of bamboo) and folding chairs (e.g., bridge chairs) identifiable as household types, not institutional. Chairs with loose cushions resting on an un sprung surface and those with simple padded seats or backs (also un sprung) are included. Also included are chair frames intended for covering with upholstery, wooden chair parts and also chairs with moveable backs but not dual purpose chairs (i.e., chairs convertible into beds).	821.01(F3)	94.01
	3320.1112		Household furniture of wood other than chairs or beds Furniture of wood intended for use chiefly in dwellings, other than chairs or beds, cabinets (other than kitchen cabinets), chests, tall-boys, lowboys and wardrobes, tables for dining, card playing, cocktail and other uses; buffets and breakfasts; bookcases, wall units, room dividers and displays. Other pieces such as serving trolleys and wagons, standing ashtrays, furniture type floor-standing screens, umbrellastands etc.	821.09(F3)	94.03
	3320.12		Upholstered Furniture Other than Dual Purpose Furniture Upholstered furniture for use in dwellings, offices, public buildings and commercial establishments such as shops and restaurants. Frames used in the construction of this furniture may be of wood, metal, artificial plastics or of other materials. Frames alone are classified elsewhere in this group if of wood, in group 3560 if of artificial plastics and in group 3312 if of metal. Cushions intended for use on upholstered furniture (usually fitted) whether sprung or internally sprung with any material are classified elsewhere in this group. Cushions not intended for such use and not internally sprung are classified in group 3212 if covered with textile materials, in group 3232 if covered with fur skin and in group 2233 if covered with leather or leather-like material. Upholstered vehicle seating classified elsewhere in this group.	821.01(F3)	94.01
		3320.1211	Upholstered furniture intended chiefly for household use Chairs, couches, sofas and other upholstered furniture intended chiefly for use in dwellings.	821.01(F3)	94.01
		3320.1212	Upholstered furniture not intended chiefly for household use (excluding vehicle seating and restaurant booths) Upholstered chairs of a kind clearly intended for use in offices, theatres, churches and public buildings. Upholstered couches, sofas and chairs found in such places which cannot be distinguished from furniture intended for use in dwellings are classified with upholstered household furniture.	821.01(F3)	94.01
	3320.13		Dual Purpose Furniture The term "dual purpose" describes furniture which has the appearance and function of upholstered seating but which may be transformed into a fully equipped bed complete with mattress and mattress support. In the form of seating, the mattress and mattress support are concealed internally. Studio couches are classified elsewhere in this group with mattresses.	821.01(F3)	94.01

LCES Class	LCES Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3320.14	3320.1400	<u>Upholstered Vehicle Seating</u> Upholstered seats for aircraft, automobiles, railway cars and other public conveyances. The seat frames may be of any material.	821.01(P3)	94.01
3320.19		<u>Household Furniture (Other Than of Metal or Artificial Plastic), N.E.C.</u> Furniture of rattan, reed, wicker, willow, palacca or bamboo intended for use out-of-doors or indoors. Children's and infants' furniture of wood kitchen cabinets whether or not finished and other household furniture, e.g., porch, lawn and garden furniture. Equipment cabinets (furniture-type are classified elsewhere in this group.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94.01 94.05
3320.1911		<u>Furniture of rattan, reed, wicker or similar materials</u> Household furniture of rattan, reed, wicker, willow, palacca, bamboo or similar materials. Chairs, stools, couches, stands of various kinds, bookcases, tables and other pieces of furniture for children for out-of-doors (lawn, garden and porch) and for other uses. Furniture which employ these materials as decoration or as a minor constituent (e.g., cane-backed chairs) is excluded.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94.01 94.05
3320.1912		<u>Children's furniture of wood</u> Furniture of wood which is designed especially for use by children. Crisbs and cradles including those complete with mattress and mattress support, play yards and playpens, high chairs and feeding chairs (combined chair and table). Small scale furniture (tables, chairs, chests, desks etc.).	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94.01 94.05
3320.1913		<u>Kitchen cabinets of wood</u> Kitchen cabinets and similar cupboards, Cupboards for incorporation in assemblies consisting of complementary units and also independent hanging wall cupboards. Cupboards for restaurants are excluded.	821.09(P3)	94.05
3320.1919		<u>Other household furniture of wood</u> Household furniture of wood, not elsewhere classified, e.g., porch, lawn and garden furniture. Camp furniture is included. Portable folding chairs are classified elsewhere in this group with furniture for public buildings.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94.01 94.05
3320.21	3320.2100	<u>Cabinets of wood for Radio and Television Receivers, Sewing Machines and Other Household Equipment</u> Cabinets of wood for radio and television receivers, gramophones, and similar equipment intended for use by households. Also cabinets for sewing-machines, floor-standing clocks and other equipment. All of these cases and cabinets are specially designed to receive the apparatus in question. In general, they have the finish of furniture and usually constitute part of room decoration. Bar cabinets are classified with household furniture of wood.	717.5(P3) 724.99(P3) 864.26(P3) 891.12(P3)	84.41 85.15C 91.10 92.15
3320.22		<u>Mattresses, Mattress Supports and Sprung Cushions</u> Mattresses whether sprung or merely stuffed or filled with material such as foam rubber. Mattress supports, i.e., spring assemblies (flat or coil) whether or not padded, usually fixed to a frame, upon which a mattress is placed. Sprung cushions, i.e., those containing a padded spring assembly. Spring assemblies for mattresses, mattress supports and cushions. In sprung cushions are classified by kind of material used for external covering (e.g., cushions covered with textile materials are classified in group 3112). Also included are mattress supports on legs or frames plus mattress, the whole frequently covered in decorative fabric, and sometimes including loose cushions, i.e. studio couches. Although they may be used for seating, their primary purpose is for sleeping. Wooden beds are classified with household furniture of wood.	821.09(P3)	94.04
3320.2211		<u>Mattresses and sprung cushions</u> Mattresses whether or not containing an inner spring assembly. Mattresses containing felt, foam rubber, urethane, animal hair, kapok, cotton fibre or any other filling material, or combination of such materials. Sprung cushions are included.	821.09(P3)	94.04
3320.2212		<u>Mattress supports and spring assemblies</u> Mattress supports, i.e., the sprung part of a bed, normally consisting of wooden or metal frame fitted with springs or steel wire mesh or of a wooden frame with internal coil springs and stuffing covered with fabric. The frame may be mounted on legs. Studio couches are included. Also included are spring assemblies for mattress supports, for mattresses and for cushions.	821.09(P3)	94.04

ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	HTS Code	HTS Code	HTS Code
3320.29	Furniture of Wood, N.E.C.	Office furniture, public building furniture, school furniture, church furniture, portable seating and other furniture of wood, not elsewhere classified. Furniture found in such places which cannot be distinguished from furniture intended for use in dwellings is classified elsewhere in this group with household furniture. Office and store fixtures, lockers, partitions, restaurant booths etc. are also excluded. Medical, dental and veterinary furniture of a specialized nature (e.g. operating-tables, beds combined with splints or other dislocation or fracture appliances) are classified in group 3851.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94-01 94-05	632.09(P3) 44.26
3320.2911	Office furniture of wood	Benches, bookcases, cabinets, chairs, desks, filing cabinets and cases, stools, tables etc. of wood. Furniture found in offices which cannot be distinguished from furniture intended for use in dwellings is excluded.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94-01 94-05	
3320.2912	Public building and related furniture of wood	Furniture for churches (pews, altars, confessionals etc.), for schools (pupil seating, easels), for law courts (judges benches), for libraries (carrels, library tables etc.), for laboratories and scientific workers (draughting and drawing tables, laboratory benches, microscope tables). Also, portable folding chairs (utilitarian), park benches etc.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94-01 94-05	
3320.31	Store (shop) fixtures and Related Articles of Wood	Store (shop) fixtures such as cases and cabinets for the display and storage of goods. Prefabricated, finished wooden partitions such as are used to divide space in offices and other places. Counters, bars, restaurant booths (including upholstered booths), factory furniture.	821.09(P3)	94-05	
3320.3111	Store (shop) fixtures and related articles of wood	Store (shop) fixtures such as cases, cabinets, cupboards and shelving for the display and storage of goods. Counters (including bar counters) garment racks, lockers (whether or not insulated but not refrigerated), store-booths (whether or not upholstered), food carts and other related articles of wood such as prefabricated wooden partitions for offices.	821.09(P3)	94-05	
3320.3112	Workshop fixtures of wood	Workshop fixtures of wood. Fixtures found in print-shops (types cases), and in machine-shops (tool cabinets). Other furniture and fixtures such as work-benches and tables of a strictly utilitarian design.	821.09(P3)	94-05	
3411.11	Pulp of Wood and Other Fibrous Vegetable Materials	Pulp consists essentially of cellulose fibres obtained from various vegetable materials or from waste textiles of vegetable origin. Wood pulp and pulp of rags, straw, esparto, waste, bagasse, other grasses and reeds, cotton linters, ramie paper etc. Pulp obtained by purely mechanical means and by chemi-mechanical and semi-chemical processes. Also sulphate and sulphite pulps. The pulps may be bleached or unbleached, wet or dry, in sheet, bale or powder form.			
3411.1111	Wood pulp—mechanical	Wood pulp obtained by grinding or milling into the fibres of softwood or hardwood rounds, quarters, billets etc., or through refining softwood or hardwood chips. Also called groundwood pulp and refiner pulp.	251.2(C)	47.01A	
3411.1112	Wood pulp—chemi-mechanical and semi-chemical	Wood pulp obtained by subjecting the wood to a series of mechanical and chemical treatments, one of which separately is sufficient to make the fibres separate readily. According to the order and importance of the treatments, such pulp is variously named: semi-chemical, chemi-groundwood, chemi-mechanical etc. The name "high-yield pulp" is also used.	251.9(C)	47.01B	
3411.1113	Wood pulp—sulphate (kraft) and soda, except dissolving grades	Wood pulp obtained by cooking small pieces of wood in a liquor of caustic soda (soda pulp) or in a mixture of caustic soda and sodium sulphate liquor (sulphate pulp). Bleached semi-bleached and unbleached pulp. Dissolving grades are excluded.	251.71(C) 251.72(C)	47.01D 47.01E	

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3411.12	3411.1200	<u>Wood pulp—sulphite, except dissolving grades</u> Wood pulp obtained by cooking small pieces of wood in a bisulphite liquor. Bisulphites of ammonium, calcium, magnesium and sodium are commonly used. Bleached, semi-bleached and unbleached pulp. Dissolving grades are excluded.	251.81(C) 251.82(C)	47.01F 47.01G	3411.15	3411.1511	<u>Other printing and writing paper—uncoated</u> Uncoated printing and writing paper including base stock for coating. The papers classified here may have been subjected to sizing, calendaring, supercalendering, glazing, water-marking or similar simple finishing processes, but not coating.	641.21(C)	48.01B
3411.12	3411.1200	<u>Wood pulp and pulp from other fibrous vegetable materials—dissolving grades</u> Chemical pulp (sulphate, soda or sulphite) from wood, rags, cotton linters etc., or special quality, with a very high alpha-cellulose content (usually 90 per cent and over) readily adaptable for uses other than paper making.	251.5(F1) 251.6(C)	47.01B 47.01C	3411.15	3411.1512	<u>Kraft paper and Paperboard in Rolls or Sheets</u> Kraft paper is manufactured wholly of bleached or unbleached sulphate pulp. Included are papers which have been subjected to sizing, calendaring, supercalendering, glazing or similar simple finishing operations (including false water-marking) or which have been coloured in the mass, but not further processed.	641.22(C)	48.07A
3411.12	3411.1200	<u>Pulp of fibrous vegetable materials, n.e.c.</u> Pulp (other than dissolving grades) made by any process using materials other than wood. Pulp from straw, bamboo, bagasse, esparto, other reeds or grass, cotton linters, flax, hemp, rags and other textile wastes. Bleached pulp is included.	251.5(F1)	47.01B	3411.15	3411.1513	<u>Kraft liner in rolls or sheets</u> Paper or board used as facing on corrugated or solid paper or paperboard.	641.3(F1)	48.01C
3411.12	3411.1200	<u>By-Products and Wastes of Pulp Production</u> Residual lyes from the manufacture of wood pulp by the alkali or sulphate processes, whether or not concentrated (including the rooily mass which forms on the surfaces of these lyes in the settling tanks), concentrated sulphite lye, usually in the form of a viscous liquid, a sticky brownish paste, a blackish mass (sulphite pitch or cellulose pitch) or a dry powder. Also, sulphate and sulphite turpentine obtained as a by-product during manufacture of wood pulp. Other wood turpentine and tall oil are classified in group 3511. Wood pulp screenings remain classified here.	599.62(C) 599.63(F2) 599.99(F2)	36.06 36.07 36.19A	3411.15	3411.1514	<u>Kraft board</u> Kraft paper having characteristics making it suitable for use in producing single or multi-wall stacks.	641.3(F1)	48.01D
3411.13	3411.1300	<u>Newsprint</u> Uncoated paper, unsized (or only slightly sized) or the type used mainly for the printing of newspapers.	641.1(C)	48.01A	3411.16	3411.1600	<u>Machine-Made Paper and Paperboard in Rolls or Sheets, N.E.C. and Hand-Made Paper</u> Household and sanitary paper, special thin paper, wrapping and packaging paper, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose wadding, paperboards of various types including in addition to folding board, grades used principally for packaging such as liquid or oily foods. The papers and paperboards classified here may be sized, calendared, supercalendered, stained or subjected to similar finishing operations. Included are kraft papers and construction (building) papers. Classified in group 3419 are papers with coatings typically off-machine produced. Creped and crinkled papers remain classified here, but corrugated paper is classified in group 3412 with shipping boxes.	641.3(F1)	48.01C
3411.14	3411.1400	<u>Other Printing and Writing Paper (Machine-Made) in Rolls or Sheets</u> Paper except newsprint, suitable for printing, writing, sketching, drawing etc. made from a variety of pulp blends and with various finishes. Included are book and magazine papers, wall-papers (stock), calculator papers, rotogravure stock, and papers of the following types: duplicating, tablet or block, label, lithograph, bank-note, tabulating card stock, bible or imitation bible, stationery, manifold, ordnance, typewriter, poster etc. Included are machine-coated papers, i.e., papers which have undergone processes usually carried out on integrated making and coating machinery.			3411.16	3411.1601	<u>Machine-Made Paper and Paperboard in Rolls or Sheets, N.E.C. and Hand-Made Paper</u> Household and sanitary paper, special thin paper, wrapping and packaging paper, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose wadding, paperboards of various types including in addition to folding board, grades used principally for packaging such as liquid or oily foods. The papers and paperboards classified here may be sized, calendared, supercalendered, stained or subjected to similar finishing operations. Included are kraft papers and construction (building) papers. Classified in group 3419 are papers with coatings typically off-machine produced. Creped and crinkled papers remain classified here, but corrugated paper is classified in group 3412 with shipping boxes.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3411.1611	Corrugating medium (fluting paper). Corrugating medium (fluting paper) made from any furnish other than sulphate pulp (kraft).	641.5(P2) 641.5(P2)	46.01E 46.01E		3411.1619	Other machine-made paper and paperboard, n.e.c. and hand-made paper. Straw paperboard, non-folding board for shipping cases, shoe board, gasket board, transformer board, panel board (automotive), trunk and suitcase board, matrix board etc. Papers, n.e.c. such as rope and jute paper, folder stock, blotting-paper, filter-paper, photographic sensitizing paper etc. Also, hand-made paper. Construction (building) paper is excluded.	641.5(P2) 641.7(C)	46.01E 46.02
	3411.1612	Vegetable parchment, greaseproof and glassine papers and paperboards. Papers made from pure chemical wood pulp and cotton fibre pulp which is highly hydrated to render the resulting paper resistant to oil, grease and water. Papers that have been rendered greaseproof or waterproof by coating, impregnating or similar processes after manufacture of the paper are classified in Group 3419.	641.92(C)	46.01E	3411.17	Building Paper and Building Board of Wood Pulp or Vegetable Fibre (Fibreboard) Papers, paper felts and paperboards of types used in the construction of buildings and other structures. Fibreboards, i.e., boards composed of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre (e.g., bagasse) compressed into sheets (usually of fairly substantial thickness) with or without the aid of organic binding materials such as artificial resins. Papers, paper felts and paperboards saturated or impregnated with asphalt or tar are classified in Group 3500.			
	3411.1613	Household and sanitary paper and wadding stock Absorbent paper made from bleached or unbleached chemical wood pulp, sometimes with pulp of waste paper and mechanical pulp. This type of paper should be sufficiently strong to avoid disintegration or tearing in use and should be easily disposable. Stock for towelling, napkins, toilet tissues, facial tissues, wadding stock etc. Crêped and crinkled papers are included.	641.5(P2) 641.93(P3)	46.01E 46.05	3411.1711	Buildings (construction) paper and paperboard Papers, paper felts and paperboards used in construction for insulation, vapour seal, roofing and flooring underlay etc. because of their low thermal conductivity, moisture resistance, fire resistance, insect and vermin resistance and similar characteristics. They are made from fully refined material such as wood pulp, other vegetable pulp and mineral fibre. Paper containing asbestos fibres is included.	641.5(P2) 663.01(F3)	46.01E 68.13	
	3411.1614	Special thin paper These papers are made for special purposes, their common characteristic being their relative thinness. The papers included may be made from chemical or mechanical wood pulps, and from pulps containing flax, hemp or cotton fibre. Types of paper include carbonizing tissue, condenser and capacitor paper, cigarette paper, lens tissue, stencil tissue, pattern tissue and tea-bag tissue. Classified elsewhere in this group are thin printing and writing papers, e.g., onion-skin and air-mail stationery stock.	641.4(C) 641.5(P2)	46.01D 46.01E	3411.1712	Fibreboards and other building boards of wood pulp or of vegetable fibres Wood pulp, wood fibre or other vegetable material, reduced to a fibrous state and compressed (to a greater or lesser extent) into sheets, usually of a fairly substantial thickness, with or without the aid of an organic bonding material. They may be surfaced with various materials except wood veneers. The surface is sometimes grained or stamped in imitation of wood.	641.6(C)	46.09	
	3411.1615	Solid bleached board and other folding boxboard Solid bleached board of types used principally for packaging moist, liquid, or oily foods. These hard sized, moisture-resistant boards are generally produced under sanitary conditions so that direct contact with food is possible. Other folding boxboards made of wood pulps, waste paper pulps or any combination of these pulps. They may be plain or coloured throughout the mass, and may be single or double lined (duplex, triplex and multiple). Folding kraft board is classified elsewhere in this group.	641.5(P2)	46.01E	ISIC Group 3412	MANUFACTURE OF CONTAINERS AND BOXES OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD The manufacture of shipping boxes or cases made of corrugated or solid fibreboard, folding or set-up paper or paperboard boxes, vulcanized fibre boxes, sanitary food containers, bags of materials other than textile or plastics, etc., whether printed or not.			
	3411.1616	Sulphite wrapping paper in rolls or sheets Wrapping paper made of bleached or unbleached sulphite pulp.	641.5(P2)	46.01E					

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	SITC Code	PTN Code	SITC Code	PTN Code
3412.11	3412.1100	3412.11	3412.1100	642.11(P2)	48.16	642.11(P2)	48.16
Corrugated Paper and "Built-Up" Corrugated Paperboard and Boxes of Corrugated Paper		Sanitary Food Containers		Food containers made from special food board including tubular containers. Containers for fluid milk, folding paraffined cartons for butter, margarine and shortening; containers for frozen foods and ice-cream; liquid-light containers; sanitary pails, etc. Paper cups are included but steamed or moulded paper plates and utensils and drinking straws are classified in group 3419.			
3412.1111	3412.1111	3412.19	3412.1900	641.92(P3)	48.05	642.11(P2)	48.16
Corrugated paper and built-up corrugated paperboard		Paper Containers, N.E.C. (Including Bobbins and Similar Supports), Except Paper Bags		Cans, drums and similar products. Bobbins, tubes, spools, cones and similar supports for winding yarn or wire. Box files, letter trays, storage boxes and similar articles of a kind commonly used in offices and shops.			
3412.1112	3412.1112	3412.1911	3412.1911	642.11(P2)	48.16	642.11(P2)	48.16
Containers and packaging materials of corrugated paper and paperboard		Cans and drums		Cans and drums generally made of fibreboard, whether or not vulcanized. These products may be fitted with ends or closures of wood, metal, etc. and the board may be laminated or lined with metal foil or plastic sheeting.			
3412.1120	3412.1120	3412.1912	3412.1912	642.94(C)	48.20	642.94(C)	48.20
Solid Fibre Boxes		Bobbins, spools, cones and similar supports		Bobbins, spools, cones, tubes and similar supports for winding yarn or wire and cylindrical cores (open-ended or closed) of the kind used for winding cloth, paper or other material. These articles may have reinforcements or fittings, at one or both ends, of wood, metal, or other materials.			
3412.12	3412.1200	3412.1913	3412.1913	642.12(C)	48.17	642.12(C)	48.17
Boxes and packaging materials of solid fibre stock. Included, in addition to shipping containers, are containers for the display and sale of merchandise and for storage. Also included are inserts, supports, partitions, pallets and similar packaging materials of solid fibre stock. Fibre cans, tubes, drums and similar products are excluded as are box files, letter trays and similar articles. Generally of better finish than packing containers.		Box files, letter trays and similar articles		Box files, letter trays and similar articles filing cabinets, box files, letter trays, storage boxes, wardrobes and similar articles of a rigid and durable type, which are generally of better finish than the packing containers classified elsewhere in this group. These articles may have reinforcements, hinges, handles and locking devices of metal, wood, plastic or textile material.			
3412.13	3412.1300	3412.21	3412.2100	642.11(P2)	48.16	642.11(P2)	48.16
Paperboard boxes, N.E.C.		Paper Bags (Sacks)		Paper bags including multi-wall or heavy duty shipping sacks used for cement, coal, flour and other bulk commodities. Also, shopping bags, grocers' bags, garment bags, wardrobe bags etc.			
3412.1311	3412.1311	3412.21	3412.2100	642.11(P2)	48.16	642.11(P2)	48.16
Folding paperboard boxes made from solid paperboard stock.		Folding paperboard boxes		Folding paperboard boxes made from solid paperboard stock.			
3412.1312	3412.1312	3412.21	3412.2100	642.11(P2)	48.16	642.11(P2)	48.16
Set-up paperboard boxes made from solid paperboard stock.		Set-up paperboard boxes		Set-up paperboard boxes made from solid paperboard stock.			

ISIC Group 3419	MANUFACTURES OF PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD ARTICLES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	IC05 Class	IC05 Subclass	ITC Code	RTM Code
3419.11	Off-Machine Processed Paper and Paperboard (Coated, Glated, Impregnated Etc.) in Bulk (Rolls or Sheets)			641.92(C)	46.04
3419.111	Paper and paperboard in bulk (rolls or sheets) that have been subjected to secondary operations of types generally performed on finished paper and paperboard. Composite paper and paperboard; coated (e.g., with gelatin) impregnated (e.g., with oil); coloured or printed paper provided the printing is incidental to its use as paper, surface-worked (e.g., embossed). The following paper and paperboard are excluded: coated printing and writing paper, corrugated, crinkled and creped, wallpaper and linocrusta, paper tapes and rolls and other paper cut to size or in strips, sheets or forms. Certain coated and impregnated papers are classified in other groups, e.g., paper impregnated with asphalt or bitumen (roofing board) is classified in group 3946.	3419.11		641.92(C)	46.04
3419.1111	Composite paper and paperboard	3419.112		641.92(C)	46.04
3419.1112	Paper and paperboard made by sticking two or more layers together with the aid of an adhesive. Any quality of paper or paperboard and any of a large variety of bonding materials may be used including asphalt or latex. Such papers may be internally reinforced with textile material, metal gauze, plastic sheeting, etc. provided the essential character of the product remains that of paper or paperboard.	3419.113		641.92(C)	46.079
3419.1113	Coloured or printed (including ruled or squared) paper and paperboard	3419.113		641.94(C) 641.95(22)	46.06 46.079
3419.1114	Embossed or perforated paper and paperboard	3419.114		641.92(P)	46.05
3419.1111	Filter blocks, slabs and plates of paper pulp	3419.111		641.96(C)	46.08

The manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard not elsewhere classified, such as off-machine coated, glazed, gummed and laminated paper and paperboard; pulp plates and utensils; bottle caps; unprinted cards, envelopes and stationery; wallpaper, towels; toilet paper; straws, mousses; cut-outs; patterns, paper mache. The manufacture of printed cards and stationery is classified in group 3420 (Printing, publishing and allied industries).

Paper and paperboard in bulk (rolls or sheets) that have been subjected to secondary operations of types generally performed on finished paper and paperboard. Composite paper and paperboard; coated (e.g., with gelatin) impregnated (e.g., with oil); coloured or printed paper provided the printing is incidental to its use as paper, surface-worked (e.g., embossed). The following paper and paperboard are excluded: coated printing and writing paper, corrugated, crinkled and creped, wallpaper and linocrusta, paper tapes and rolls and other paper cut to size or in strips, sheets or forms. Certain coated and impregnated papers are classified in other groups, e.g., paper impregnated with asphalt or bitumen (roofing board) is classified in group 3946.

Composite paper and paperboard

Paper and paperboard made by sticking two or more layers together with the aid of an adhesive. Any quality of paper or paperboard and any of a large variety of bonding materials may be used including asphalt or latex. Such papers may be internally reinforced with textile material, metal gauze, plastic sheeting, etc. provided the essential character of the product remains that of paper or paperboard.

Coloured or printed (including ruled or squared) paper and paperboard

Embossed or perforated paper and paperboard

Filter blocks, slabs and plates of paper pulp

Filter blocks, slabs and plates are composed of vegetable fibres (cotton, flax, wood etc.) with a high cellulose content, without the aid of any binding materials. Filter blocks are also known as filter masse. Filter-papers and wadding are excluded.

Pressed and Moulded Pulp Goods

Pressed and moulded pulp goods including papier mache articles other than statuary and art goods classified in group 3909. Included are filter blocks, slabs and similar articles, household equipment such as dishes, spoons, forks etc.; and articles for industrial use such as gaskets, pipes, containers, egg cartons and flower pots.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3419.1919	3419.1913	Letter paper in sheets	642.99(P2)	46.15
		Letter paper in loose sheets of filler size including loose-leaf fillers. The paper may be boxed or packeted (ream paper) and may contain printed characters merely incidental to its use as paper. Paper stationery of a kind used in correspondence is excluded.		
3419.1400	3419.1914	Cigarette paper cut to size	642.91(C)	46.10
		Paper specially made for cigarettes in the following forms: (i) ribbons or rolls cut to size (generally 2 to 5 cm. in width) for use on cigarette machines; (ii) in leaves or booklets (printed or not) of a size sufficient for one cigarette; and (iii) tubes of the dimension of a cigarette. Cigarette paper may be coated on one end with wax, metal pigments or other non-absorbent substances and the tubes are sometimes tipped with straw, cork, silk etc. or fitted with filters. Cut rolls larger than 5 cm. in width are classified elsewhere in this class.		
3419.1912	3419.1919	Other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape	642.9(P3) 642.93(P2) 642.99(P3)	48.16 48.15 48.21
		Paper in strips or narrow rolls (other than sanitary paper, e.g. toilet-paper rolls) such as are used on calculating machines, telegraph tapes and teletypewriter paper with perforated edges and the like, and strip paper for plaiting; cigarette paper in cut rolls (not cut to cigarette size); paper wool (i.e. narrow strips of a uniform width in tangled mass used for packing); paper in sheets (other than letter paper, foolscap paper and other writing paper) such as confectionery wrappers, fruit wrappers, blotting sheets, circular filter-papers and filter boards, cake boards and papers (other than of moulded pulp), jam-pot covers; die cut paper and paper-board articles such as paper lace and embroidery, shelf edging, paper baskets and washers, trays, dishes, plates, utensils (but not similar articles of moulded pulp and not paper cups and other containers), stamp mounts, photograph mounting corners, flat shaped cards for binding yarn etc., dress patterns, models and templates, also cards for tabulating, time recording, indexing, isograms and other machines and instruments whether or not punched or printed. Milling rollers are also included but not bound cases, excercises, ring and similar black boxes similar articles used in connexion with celebrations and festivals, even if merely cut paper, are classified in group 3999.		
3419.1400	3419.1400	Sanitary Paper Products Other than Containers	642.9A(P2) 642.99(P3)	46.15 46.21
		Sanitary paper products such as cleansing tissues, facial tissues, napkins, toilet-paper, sanitary napkins (pads, towels, and the like), undergarments and disposable slippers, toilet-seat covers and similar products. In general, the goods included here are put-up in forms indicative of the use intended. Paper dishes and utensils are not considered sanitary goods and are classified elsewhere in this group.		
3419.1912	3419.1912	Articles of Paper and Paperboard, N.E.C.	642.2(P1)	46.14
		Paper in strips or rolls, in sheets or in other forms such as die-cut paper articles. The sheets and rolls classified here are smaller than the bulk rolls and large sheets classified elsewhere in this group. Also included are envelopes, writing blocks and stationery. In general, the paper and paper articles classified here have undergone secondary and tertiary operations such that the form as well as the material is an important feature. Articles containing printed impressions remain classified here not only when these impressions are made on bulk stock (e.g., ruled sheets or design printed wrapping papers) but also when the printing is merely incidental to the use of the article or an integral but minor part of the manufacturing process as in the case of envelopes with return addresses and cards for statistical machines with printed numerals.		
3419.1911	3419.1911	Envelopes	642.2(P1)	46.14
		Envelopes of all types including envelopes containing printed material such as sender's address, advertising messages, lists of contents etc., letter-cards, i.e., sheets of paper or card with gummed (and sometimes perforated) edges or other provision for closing or sealing without the use of envelopes. Envelopes to which postage stamps are affixed are classified in group 3420.		
3419.1912	3419.1912	Stationery (including boxed sets), writing blocks and similar articles	642.2(P1)	46.14
		Paper stationery of a kind used in correspondence, e.g., writing blocks, letter pads, boxed assortments of stationery, plain post-cards and similar articles. They may be printed with addresses, names, trade marks, decorations, crests, initials etc. merely incidental to their use as stationery. Separate writing paper in loose sheets is excluded.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
3419.21	3419.2100	Waste paper and paperboard Fecuring and production of paper articles. Shavings, cuttings, clippings etc. Printers' rejects and binders' wastes are classified in group 3420 and old paper in group 5100.	251.1(P3)	47.02
131C Group 3420.		PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES Printing, lithographing and publishing newspapers, periodicals, books, maps, atlases, sheet music and directories; commercial or job printing; commercial lithographing; manufacture of printed cards, envelopes and stationery; manufacture of loose-leaf devices and library binders; book-binding; blank book making; paper ruling; and other work related to bookbinding such as book or paper bronzing, sliding and edging; map and sample mounting; services for the printing trades such as type-setting, engraving and etching steel and copper plates; making woodcuts, photo-engraving; electrotyping and stereotyping. Type foundries are classified in group 3419 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.). Engraving on precious metals is classified in group 3901 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles).		
3420.11	General-Interest Newspapers	General-interest newspapers are distinguished from all other periodical publications in that (i) they are intended for the general public; (ii) they contain news of general interest on current local, national or international events, public affairs, politics etc.; (iii) they are the primary sources of written information. Both daily and non-daily general-interest newspapers are included. News magazines which appear once a week or even less frequently are excluded as are specialized newspapers even if they come out every day. News magazines are distinguished from general-interest newspapers in that their main function is to condense and comment on current news published by other newspapers, often supplementing it by news which they themselves have collected. Such publications are seldom primary sources of news in the way that general-interest newspapers are. The printing of general-interest newspapers on a fee or contract basis is included.	692.2(P2)	49.02
3420.1111	General-interest newspapers	General-interest newspapers are produced by publishers who undertake such functions as the gathering of news, preparation of copy, writing of editorials, sale of space and distribution of the printed paper as well as administrative and business functions. Newspapers are frequently printed by publishers. Newspaper printing on a fee or contract basis is considered a service to publishers and is separately classified.		
3420.1112	Newspapers and parts of newspapers printed on a fee or contract basis	Newspaper printing for others is considered a service in the same sense that harvesting of crops on a fee or contract basis is a service to farmers. Line-engravings, half-tones, stereom-type matrices etc. made for publishers or printers of newspapers are classified elsewhere in this group.	892.2(P2)	49.02
3420.12	Other Periodicals	A publication is considered to be a periodical if it constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same title, published at regular or irregular intervals, over an indefinite period, individual issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issue being dated. The term "printed" covers reproduction by any method of mechanical impression. All periodical publications (except general-interest newspapers) obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge, whether or not intended for the general public or a restricted readership, except: (i) publications issued for advertising purposes provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge (e.g., trade catalogues, prospectuses, tourist advertising and also publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher); (ii) publications considered to be of a transitory character with minimal literary or other text (e.g., time-tables, price lists, telephone directories, programmes of entertainments, regulations and reports of business firms); (iii) publications in which the text is not the most important part (e.g., musical scores or music books, maps, charts and atlases). News magazines, fashion magazines and similar periodicals consisting largely of pictures remain classified here. Also, periodicals in Braille. The printing of other periodicals on a fee or contract basis is included.	892.2(P2)	49.02
3420.1211	Other periodicals	Periodicals which appeal to a mass audience or to a readership limited on technical or other grounds. Periodicals are produced by publishers who undertake such functions as the writing of or contracting for articles including news articles, editing, make-up, sale of space and subscriptions, distribution of the printed work as well as business and administrative functions. Periodicals may be printed by the publisher. Periodical printing and binding on a fee or contract basis is considered a service to publishers and is separately classified. Included, in addition to periodicals which appeal to mass audiences, are specialized daily newspapers (e.g., financial, commercial or trade), government periodicals, academic and scientific journals, periodicals published by organizations (e.g., trades union, political parties, sports associations, religious bodies, school magazines and newspapers, "house organs" and programmes (entertainment, radio, television) if the literary text in them is substantial.		

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3420.1212	3420.1212	Other periodicals and parts of other periodicals printed or bound on a fee or contract basis	892.2(P2)	49.02
		Periodical printing and binding for others is considered a service in the same sense that harvesting of crops on a fee or contract basis is a service to farmers. Line-engravings, halftones, stereotype matrices and plates of various types made for publishers or printers are classified elsewhere in this group.		
3420.13		Books and Pamphlets		
		Books and pamphlets are non-periodical publications, i.e., and published at one time, or at intervals by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance. Books contain at least 40 pages exclusive of the cover pages, and pamphlets have at least 7 but not more than 40 pages exclusive of cover pages. Books and pamphlets in braille are included. Certain categories of books and pamphlets are excluded. These categories are described elsewhere in this group. Also excluded are diaries and other stationery books, i.e., those which are essentially for completion in manuscript, and children's picture books, painting books and colouring books. No printing and binding of books and pamphlets on a fee or contract basis is included.		
	3420.1311	Books	892.11(P2)	49.01
		Books consisting essentially of textual matter of any kind in any language or characters, whether or not illustrated. Literary works of all kinds, textbooks, technical publications, bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, directories, museum and library catalogues (but not trade catalogues) liturgical books etc. Books may be bound (in paper or with soft or stiff covers) in one or more volumes. Books are produced by publishers who undertake such functions as composing, designing, distribution and other functions. Books may be printed by the publisher but are frequently printed and bound on a fee or contract basis. Such printing and binding is a service to publishers and is separately classified.		
	3420.1312	Pamphlets	092.11(P2)	49.01
		A pamphlet is a non-periodical publication of at least 7 but no more than 40 pages. The kind and quality of binding does not affect the classification. Pamphlets are produced by publishers who undertake such functions as composing, designing, distribution and other functions. Pamphlets may be printed by the publisher but are frequently printed and bound on a fee or contract basis. Such printing and binding is a service to publishers and is separately classified.		
	3420.14	Musical Works (Scores or Music Books)		
		Musical works including "sheet" music, scores, music books etc., provided that the music is more important than the words. Music of all kinds whatever the system of notation (e.g. tonic sol-fa, staff notation, numerical symbols and braille music). Music scores in manuscript are classified in group 9415 and hard-copied scores are classified in group 8229. The printing of music on a fee or contract basis is included.		
	3420.1411	Musical works	892.3(P2)	49.04
		Musical works are produced by publishers who undertake such functions as contracting with composers for scores in manuscript, distribution of the printed work and other functions. Musical works may be printed by the publisher but are also printed and bound on a fee or contract basis. Such printing and binding is a service to publishers and is separately classified. Original manuscripts produced by composers are classified in group 9415.		
	3420.1412	Musical works printed and bound on a fee or contract basis	892.3(P2)	49.04
		The printing and binding of musical works on a fee or contract basis is considered a service to publishers of musical works. Music copying service is classified in group 8322.		
	3420.15	Maps and Hydrographic and Similar Charts of All Kinds Including Atlases		
		All printed maps, charts and plans designed to represent the natural or artificial features of countries, towns, seas, the heavens etc., conventional signs being used to indicate contours and so on. These products may be printed on paper or other material (e.g. cloth) and may be in the form of single sheets or may consist of a collection of such sheets bound together in book form (e.g. atlases). It also covers printed globes. Maps in the form of original drawings are classified in group 8234. The printing of maps on a fee or contract basis is included. Excluded are schematic maps designed to show suitable illustrations a particular industrial, tourist or other activity, the outline of railway systems, and so on.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3420.1511	3420.1511	<u>Maps and similar charts of all kinds including atlases</u> Maps and atlases are generally produced by publishers who obtain original drawings and arrange for the distribution of the printed work. Maps may be printed by the publisher but may also be printed on a fee or contract basis, in which case the printing (and the binding of atlases) is a service to the publisher and is separately classified.	692.13(P1)	49.05
3420.1512	3420.1512	<u>Maps and similar charts including atlases printed on a fee or contract basis</u> Map and chart printing, including atlas binding, on a fee or contract basis, is considered a service to publishers.	692.13(P1)	49.05
3420.16	3420.1611	<u>Children's Picture- and Painting Books</u> Picture-books clearly compiled for the interest and amusement of children or for guidance in their first steps of primary education provided that the pictures form the principal interest and are not subsidiary to the text. Also included are children's drawing and painting books and also picture-books incorporating "stand-up" or movable figures or consisting essentially of pictures or models for cutting out and assembling. The printing and binding of such books on a fee or contract basis is included.	692.12(P1) 694.23(P3)	49.05 57.05
3420.16	3420.1612	<u>Children's picture-books and painting books printed and bound on a fee or contract basis</u> The printing and binding of children's picture-books and painting books on a fee or contract basis is considered a service to publishers. Not Elsewhere Classified.	692.12(P1) 694.23(P3)	49.05 57.05
3420.19	3420.1911	<u>Decorative posters and reproductions of art works and similar articles</u> Decorative posters, reproductions of art works and photographs and similar articles for which publishing functions including sales effort are important, decorative posters may be printed by the publisher but are also printed on a fee or contract basis; this is considered a service to publishers and is separately classified. Advertising and publicity posters, even though sometimes used for decorative purposes, are excluded.	692.99(P2)	49.11
3420.19	3420.1919	<u>Other published works</u> Books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers specifically excluded from other classes of this Group. Included, among others, are: (i) publications used for advertising purposes provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge (e.g., annotated trade catalogues, booklets for tourists, publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher); (ii) publications considered to be of a transitory character with a minimal literary or other text (e.g., telephone directories (but not directories having the character of reference works), consolidated multi-company timetables, freight schedules and similar works and also reports of firms and organizations). The works classified here are multi-page. Many are bound. Also included are shopping newspapers made up almost exclusively of advertisements, whether or not distributed free of charge. These works may be printed by the publisher but are frequently printed and bound on a fee or contract basis. Such printing and binding is a service to publishers and is separately classified.	692.99(P2)	49.11

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3420.21	3420.1929	Unused Postage and Other Stamps, Paper Currency, Share Certificates and Similar Products The printing or binding of published works, n.e.c., for others, is considered a service. Line-drawings, half-tones and printing plates of various types made for publishers or printers are classified elsewhere in this group. The characteristic of the products classified here is that on being issued (if necessary, after completion and validation) by the appropriate authority, they have a fiduciary value in excess of the intrinsic value. Postage, revenue and other stamps; stamped envelopes, letter cards and post-cards; paper currency, stock, share, bond and similar certificates or documents of title; cheque-books. These products may be produced by government organizations or private firms. They are printed on special paper bearing special watermarks or other marks, and are frequently serially numbered. Sample receipt books are considered business forms and are excluded. Used stamps and unused stamps not of current or new issue are classified in group 6100 or 6200.	892.42(Pl) 892.99(Pl)	49.09 49.11
3420.21	3420.2111	Unissued Postage and Other Stamps, Paper Currency, Share Certificates and Similar Products The characteristic of the products classified here is that on being issued (if necessary, after completion and validation) by the appropriate authority, they have a fiduciary value in excess of the intrinsic value. Postage, revenue and other stamps; stamped envelopes, letter cards and post-cards; paper currency, stock, share, bond and similar certificates or documents of title; cheque-books. These products may be produced by government organizations or private firms. They are printed on special paper bearing special watermarks or other marks, and are frequently serially numbered. Sample receipt books are considered business forms and are excluded. Used stamps and unused stamps not of current or new issue are classified in group 6100 or 6200.	892.93(Pl)	49.07
3420.29	3420.2911	Printed Matter, Not Elsewhere Classified Calendars, transfers (decalcomanias) playing cards, manifold business forms, labels and general commercial printed matter such as are produced by job printers. These goods are produced by several methods of ordinary hand and mechanical printing (letterpress, screen, lithographic gravure, engraved and etched plates etc.). Materials reproduced by office duplicating machines (e.g., mimeographed or hectographed) are classified in group 5929. Calendars of any kind of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks Calendars of any kind provided they are printed on paper or paperboard. They may contain, in addition to the normal sequence of dates, days of the week etc., various other items of information, and may incorporate pictorial and advertising matter. Calendars with replaceable blocks mounted on bases of materials other than paper or paperboard are considered office supplies and are classified in group 5929. Diaries are classified elsewhere in this group.	892.94(C)	49.10
3420.29	3420.2912	Manifold business forms Special forms for use in the operation of a business, in single and multiple sets, including carbonized forms or those interleaved with carbon or otherwise processed for multiple reproduction. Autographic register forms, manifold forms, sales books, strip forms etc. Transfers (decalcomanias) Transfers or decalcomanias consist of printed impressions on a suitably prepared and backed medium so that when moistened and applied with slight pressure to a permanent surface the printed impression is transferred to the permanent surface. Window transparencies are classified in group 3419.	892.99(Pl)	49.11
3420.21	3420.2112	"Trading stamps" and certain stamps not having a fiduciary value "Trading stamps" and vouchers in the form of stamps sometimes issued by retailers, wholesalers or manufacturers to their customers as a rebate on purchases or as rights to merchandise. Vouchers may also be issued by governments to welfare clients. Also, stamps not having a fiduciary value such as are issued by charitable or religious organizations as a means of raising funds or obtaining publicity. Paper currency (bank-notes) Paper currency (bank-notes) of all denominations intended for issuance by governments or approved issuing banks for use as a medium of exchange or legal tender.	892.99(Pl)	49.11
3420.21	3420.2113	Paper currency (bank-notes) Paper currency (bank-notes) of all denominations intended for issuance by governments or approved issuing banks for use as a medium of exchange or legal tender.	892.93(Pl)	49.07

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3420.2914	3420.2914	<u>Paper and Paperboard Labels</u> Paper and paperboard labels, whether or not gummed or printed. All varieties of paper labels whether of the stick-on type or of affixing by string or other method to any kind of article, package etc. They may be fitted with clasps, hooks or other fasteners. Labels put-up in sheets, books etc.	892.91(C)	48.19
3420.2915	3420.2915	<u>Playing-cards</u> Printed sets of playing-cards for use in playing such games as bridge, poker, bacarat etc. Games or games-requisites consisting of an assembly of articles including bridge or similar cards are classified in group 3909 (e.g., a container of wood or plastic for chips or counters, the chips themselves and a deck of playing-cards). Cards used in playing games which are not essentially card games are excluded.	894.24(P2)	97.04
3420.2919	3420.2919	<u>Other Printed Matter</u> All printed matter not more specifically covered elsewhere in this group. In addition to the more obvious products, this subclass covers printed calendars, books with or without illustrations; calendars printed on material other than paper or paperboard; schematic maps; anatomical, botanical and similar charts and diagrams; cinema, railway, concert, theatre and other tickets.	892.99(P2)	49.11
3420.31	3420.3100	<u>Blankbooks, Registers, Albums, Diaries, Loose-leaf Binders and Related Articles</u> Included is a large variety of paper stationery in the form of bound books (including loose-leaf binders with or without filler sheets), registers, account books, notebooks or all kinds, exercise books (whether or not blank), order books and receipt books (but not bound manifold business forms), diaries, engagement books, address books, albums for stamps, samples, photographs and similar articles, these articles may be bound with metal, other than paper and have reinforcements or fittings of wood, plastic etc. Sets made consisting of blank or merely ruled sheets assembled by gumming one side and fitted, at most, with one paperboard backing, are classified in group 3419. Simple die-cut folders graph case albums and reading jackets remain classified here.	642.3(P3)	46.18
3420.41	3420.41	<u>Composed Type, Prepared Printing Plates and Similar Goods Used to Produce Printed Matter</u> Type set by hand or other means and plates of various types (photogravure, intaglio, offset, stereotype etc.) intended for use by others to produce printed matter. All the articles classified here contain images. Metal plates and cylinders, stones etc. prepared for, but not yet containing, images are considered printing machinery and are classified in group 3824.	892.22(P2)	84.34
3420.4111	3420.4111	<u>Composed type and typographic plates</u> Composed type (hand or machine) and typographic plates (clichés) made from such type. The composed type may be "locked up" in chases and may contain not only type but also line cuts and half tones (photogravure plates). The plates are obtained by making a casting of the composed type using for this purpose paper or paper pulp (called a "rhone", "mat" or "matrix") and subsequently pouring molten lead into the pulp flong thereby reproducing the composed type in a material of sufficient strength for printing purposes. Semi-cylindrical plates thus obtained are called "stereotypes". Typographic plates are often electroplated with copper, nickel or chromium. Other plates called "electros" are obtained by electroplating a wax or artificial plastic mould of the composed type. The metal shell obtained in this way is then filled with lead. Typographic plates may also be made of vulcanized rubber, artificial plastics and similar materials. All of the articles described above remain classified here.	718.22(P2)	84.34 37.05
3420.4112	3420.4112	<u>Offset printing plates</u> Printing plates of the planographic type intended for use on offset presses. Included are positives and negatives of composed type from which lithographic plates are made. Also, lithographic stones with impressed images.	717.15(P2)	84.40A 84.34 37.05
3420.4119	3420.4119	<u>Photogravure and other printing plates.</u> E.g.S. Photogravure plates (half-tones or line cuts) and exposed and developed photographic plates used to produce line cuts, half-tones etc. Also, relief (intaglio) plates engraved by hand, mechanically or by acid for picture reproduction. Engraved or etched cylinders and also blocks, plates and rollers for use on textile printing machines.	718.22(P2)	84.34 37.05

181C Group 3511

MANUFACTURE OF BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS EXCEPT FERTILIZERS

The manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals such as cyclic intermediates and crudes, dyes, organic pigments, non-cyclic organic chemicals, solvents, polyhydric alcohols, rubber processing chemicals, synthetic and natural tanning materials, gum and wood chemicals, esters of polyhydric alcohols, urea and fatty and other acids, inorganic acids, alkalis, inorganic pigments, hydrogen peroxide, carbon bisulphide, phosphorus, magnesium carbonate, bromine, iodine, industrial gas in compressed, liquified and solid form; sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate and dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). The manufacture of chemical materials for atomic fission and fusion and the products of these processes are included. The manufacture of straight, mixed, compound and complex fertilizers and insecticides and germicides, and of synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres, and of medicinal chemicals, are classified in groups 3512, 3513 and 3522, respectively. Sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acid plants which are operated in conjunction with fertilizer plants and which can be separately reported are to be classified in this group.

ICPS Class	ICPS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3511.11	3511.111	Oxygen, Nitrogen, Argon and Other Atmospheric Gases and Liquid Air	513.11(C)	26.04A
		Atmospheric gases such as are chiefly produced by liquefaction and also liquid air. Oxygen, nitrogen, argon and the inert gases, krypton, neon and xenon. Except where noted the gases classified here are separate chemical elements, whether or not containing impurities. Other gases which are present in the atmosphere, e.g., carbon dioxide, hydrogen and helium, are excluded.		
		<u>Oxygen</u>		
		Liquid and gaseous oxygen; also ozone, an allotropic form of oxygen.		
		<u>Nitrogen</u>		
		Nitrogen obtained by fractional distillation of liquid air.		
		<u>Neon, argon, krypton and xenon</u>		
		These gases obtained by fractional distillation of liquid air. Helium is excluded.		
		<u>Liquid air</u>		
		Liquid air including liquid air from which rare gases have been removed. Compressed air is included.		
3511.12		Other Elemental or Inorganic Industrial Gases, N.E.C.		
		The following gases are included: hydrogen, helium, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and nitric oxide. Except where noted the gases classified here are separate chemical elements or separate chemically defined compounds, whether or not containing impurities.		
		<u>Hydrogen</u>		
		Hydrogen may be obtained by several means, e.g., from water-gas, coke-oven gas or hydrocarbons.		

ICPS Class	ICPS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3511.1212	<u>Helium</u>	513.13(P2)	26.04
		Helium may be obtained by fractionating liquid air or from certain natural gases.		
	3511.1213	<u>Carbon dioxide</u>	513.39(P2)	26.13
		Carbon dioxide may be put-up either as a liquid or a solid.		
	3511.1214	<u>Carbon monoxide</u>	513.39(P2)	26.13
		The carbon monoxide included is the chemically defined compound.		
	3511.1215	<u>Nitrous oxide and nitric oxide</u>	513.39(P2)	26.13
		Nitrous oxide in the gaseous state is used as an anaesthetic and in the liquid or solid state as a refrigerating agent.		
	3511.13	<u>Acetylene</u>	512.12(P2)	29.01B
		Acetylene is a colourless gas with a characteristic odour from which a wide range of products can be synthesized.		
	3511.14	<u>Refrigerant Gases, N.E.C. and Mixed Industrial Gases</u>		
		Chlorofluoromethanes and ethanes of types used chiefly as refrigerants and dispersants including mixed gases of this type. Also, all mixed gases, other than individual gases dissolved in water or in other solvents when the solution constitutes a normal and necessary method of putting-up the gas (adopted solely for reasons of safety or for transport), and provided that the solvent does not render the product particularly suitable for specialized uses rather than for general use.		
		<u>Chlorofluoromethanes and ethanes of types used chiefly as refrigerants or dispersants</u>		
		A series of compounds consisting of ethane or methane with some or all of the hydrogen substituted by fluorine or by fluorine and chlorine (e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane), whether or not flammable.		
		<u>Mixed industrial gases</u>		
		Elemental gases mixed with inorganic or organic gases. Inorganic gases mixed with other inorganic gases or with organic gases. Argon-carbon dioxide, argon-methane, helium-argon, helium-butene, nitrogen-hydrogen etc.		
		<u>Chemical Elements, N.E.C.</u>		
		All separate chemically defined elements except base metals, precious metals and radioactive chemical elements, isotopes and stable isotopes. The elemental gas fluorine is included but other gaseous elements are excluded, e.g., chlorine. Mercury is also included.		

29.02

36.19A

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SYTC Code	SP/A Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SYTC Code	SP/A Code
	3511.1511	<u>Halogens except chlorine.</u>	513.22(C)	28.01B		3511.1513	<u>Sulphur dioxide</u>	513.32(C)	28.07
		Chemically defined bromine, fluorine and iodine.					Sulphur dioxide may be liquefied under pressure, or in aqueous solution.		
	3511.1512	<u>Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated, colloidal sulphur</u>	513.22(C)	28.02		3511.1514	<u>Nitric acid</u>	513.34(P1)	28.09
		Sublimed and precipitated sulphur is usually about 99.5% pure. Colloidal sulphur is a white powder which forms an emulsion with water. It can be preserved if a protective colloid is added, but only for a limited time. Unrefined and refined sulphur, even though often very pure, is classified in group 2902.					Nitric acid is a colourless or yellowish toxic liquid.		
	3511.1513	<u>Other non-metals excluding gaseous elements and carbon</u>	513.24(C)	28.04b		3511.1515	<u>Phosphorous pentoxide and phosphoric acids</u>	313.35(C)	28.10
		Selenium, tellurium, phosphorus, arsenic, silicon and boron.					Phosphorous pentoxide and the three acids successively obtained by hydrating that pentoxide: meta-, pyro- and ortho-phosphoric acids.		
	3511.1514	<u>Mercury</u>	513.25(C)	28.05A			<u>Chlorosulphuric acid and sulphonic acids</u>	513.31(P1) 513.34(P2)	28.06 28.09
		Mercury (quicksilver) is the only metal which is liquid at normal temperature.					Chlorosulphuric acid ("sulphuric chlorohydrin") results from the dry combination of hydrogen chloride with sulphur trioxide or oleum. Sulphonic acids are mixtures of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids.		
	3511.1515	<u>Alkali and alkaline-earth metals; rare earth metals, yttrium and scandium</u>	513.26(C)	28.05B	3511.17		<u>Alkalis and Chlorine</u>		
							Alkalis and chlorine including carbonates and hydroxides of sodium and potassium and peroxides of sodium and potassium.		
						3511.1711	<u>Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)</u>	513.62(C)	28.17A
							Sodium hydroxide may be liquid (soda lye or liquid soda) or solid.		
						3511.1712	<u>Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)</u>	513.65(P1)	28.17B
							Potassium hydroxide may be put-up as an aqueous solution (potash lye), more or less highly concentrated, or as a solid containing (amongst other impurities) potassium chloride.		
3511.16		<u>Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and oleum, Nitric acid and Phosphoric Acids and Sulphur Dioxide</u>				3511.1713	<u>Sodium carbonate (soda ash)</u>	514.26(C)	28.42A
		In addition to the acids named in the title, the following related compounds are included: chlorosulphuric acid, sulphonic acid and phosphorous pentoxide (phosphorous anhydride).					Neutral carbonate (sodium carbonate) - improperly called "carbonate of soda" - should not be confused with caustic soda. Natural sodium carbonate (natron etc.) is classified in group 2902.		
	3511.1611	<u>Hydrochloric acid</u>	513.51(P1)	28.06			<u>Potassium carbonate</u>	514.29(P2)	28.42B
		This acid may be presented as a gas under pressure or in liquid form or, more often, in more or less highly concentrated aqueous solutions.					This compound is obtained from various sources, but mainly from potassium chloride. Natural potassium carbonate is classified in group 2902.		
	3511.1612	<u>Sulphuric acid and oleum</u>	513.33(C)	28.08					
		Commercial sulphuric acid composed 98.5% of pure acid and 1.5% of water. Oleum is sulphuric acid charged with an excess of sulphur trioxide.							

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and description	ATN Code	ATN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and description	SITC Code	STY Code
5511.21	5511.1822	<u>Calcium carbide</u> Calcium carbide is a transparent, colourless solid in the pure state, and grey when impure. <u>Inorganic chemicals, n.e.c.</u> Inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals; halogen and sulphur compounds of non-metals; inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides, metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids; colloidal precious metals, amalgams of precious metals, salts and other compounds (inorganic or organic) of precious metals, including albuminates, proteinate, tannates and similar compounds, whether or not chemically defined; compounds (inorganic or organic) of thorium, of uranium depleted in U 235, of rare earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium, whether or not mixed together; other inorganic compounds (but not distilled and conductivity water and water of similar purity classified in group 31.34) and amalgams.	26.56A	514.54(C)	5511.22	5511.2200	<u>Isoleses and Their Compounds, Inorganic or Organic, n.e.c.</u> Included are heavy hydrogen or deuterium, heavy water; other compounds made with water, e.g., heavy acetylete, heavy methane, heavy acetic acids; the isotope of carbon known as carbon 13; the isotopes of lithium known as lithium 6 and 7 and their compounds. Elements found in nature which consist entirely of one isotope (e.g., iodine) are excluded, as are artificially produced radio-active isotopes of these elements (e.g., iodine 131). Saturated and Unsaturated Acyclic and Cyclic Hydrocarbons Other than Aromatic Hydrocarbons To be classified here the saturated and unsaturated cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbons must be in the form of separate chemically defined compounds, methane and propane, whether or not pure, are classified in group 35.00. Acetylene is classified elsewhere in this group. Aromatic hydrocarbons are also excluded.	515.2(C)	26.51
			26.11 26.12 26.13 26.14 26.15 26.22 26.23 26.24 26.25 26.26 26.27 26.28 26.29 26.30 26.31 26.32 26.33 26.34 26.35 26.36 26.37 26.38 26.39 26.40 26.41 26.42 26.43 26.44 26.45 26.46 26.47 26.48 26.49 26.50 26.51 26.52 26.53 26.54 26.55 26.56 26.57 26.58 26.59 26.60	513.56(C) 513.57(C) 513.58(C) 513.59(C) 513.60(C) 513.61(C) 513.62(C) 513.63(C) 513.64(C) 513.65(C) 513.66(C) 513.67(C) 513.68(C) 513.69(C) 514.11(C) 514.12(C) 514.13(C) 514.14(C) 514.15(C) 514.16(C) 514.21(C) 514.22(C) 514.23(C) 514.24(P1) 514.25(C) 514.26(C) 514.27(C) 514.28(P2) 514.31(P1) 514.32(C) 514.33(P1) 514.34(C) 514.35(P1) 514.36(C) 514.37(C) 514.38(C) 514.39(C) 514.40(C) 514.41(C) 514.42(C) 514.43(C) 514.44(C) 514.45(C) 514.46(C) 514.47(C) 514.48(C) 514.49(C) 514.50(C) 514.51(C) 514.52(C) 514.53(C) 514.54(C) 514.55(C) 514.56(C) 514.57(C) 514.58(C) 514.59(C) 514.60(C)	5511.23 5511.2311 5511.2312 5511.2313 5511.2314	Saturated and Unsaturated Acyclic and Cyclic Hydrocarbons Other than Aromatic Hydrocarbons To be classified here the saturated and unsaturated cyclic or acyclic hydrocarbons must be in the form of separate chemically defined compounds, methane and propane, whether or not pure, are classified in group 35.00. Acetylene is classified elsewhere in this group. Aromatic hydrocarbons are also excluded. <u>Ethylene</u> An unsaturated gaseous hydrocarbon with a faint odour of ether. <u>Ethylene</u> An unsaturated hydrocarbon containing three carbon atoms. <u>Saturated acyclic hydrocarbons containing five or more carbon atoms</u> Saturated acyclic hydrocarbons containing five or more carbon atoms, e.g., hexanes, heptanes, octanes, decanes etc. <u>Butadiene</u> Butadiene is a polyethylenic hydrocarbon. Other saturated and unsaturated acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons other than aromatic hydrocarbons Unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons; mono-ethylenic hydrocarbons except ethylene and propylene, polyethylenic hydrocarbon; except butadiene, mono- and polyacetylenes except acetylene and ethylene-acetylene hydrocarbon. Cyclic hydrocarbons: cyclanes, cyclenes and cycloterpenes. Aromatic Hydrocarbons Benzene, toluene, xylene etc. are classified here when in the form of separate chemically defined compounds in the pure or commercially pure state.	512.12(F2) 512.12(F2) 512.12(F2) 512.12(F2) 512.12(F2)	26.01B 29.01B 26.01B 29.01B	

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3511.2411	<u>Benzene</u> Benzene occurs in coal gas, in some petroleum oils and in the liquid products of the dry distillation of numerous organic compounds rich in carbon.	512.12(P2)	29.013	3511.2515	<u>Vinyl chloride monomer</u> Vinyl chloride is used for the preparation of polyvinyl chloride.	512.13(P2)	29.02	
	3511.2412	<u>Toluene</u> Toluene (methylbenzene) is a derivative of benzene.	512.12(P2)	29.01B	3511.2516	<u>Trichloroethyl ethane</u> Trichloroethyl ethane is the insecticide called DDT. When put up as an insecticide it is classified in group 5512.	512.13(P2)	29.02	
	3511.2413	<u>Xylene</u> Xylene (dimethylbenzene) is a benzene derivative. Mixtures containing only Xylene isomers are included.	512.12(P2)	29.01B	3511.2519	<u>Other halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons</u> Other halogenated derivatives of: saturated acyclic hydrocarbons; unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons; cyclanes, cyclenes and cyclo-terpenes; aromatic hydrocarbons.	512.13(P2)	29.02	
	3511.2414	<u>Styrene</u> Styrene is used mainly in the preparation of plastic materials.	512.11(C)	29.01A					
	3511.2415	<u>Naphthalene</u> Naphthalene results from the condensation of two benzene rings. Commercial naphthalene is included but crude naphthalene is classified in group 3530.	512.12(P2)	29.01B	3511.2611	<u>Mixed hydrocarbon derivatives used in explosives</u> Hexadinitrobenzene, 2,4- dinitrotoluene and 2,4,6- trinitrotoluene.	512.14(FI)	29.03	
	3511.2419	<u>Other aromatic hydrocarbons</u> Other aromatic hydrocarbons including ethylbenzene, p-xylene, diphenyl, anthracene etc.	512.12(P2)	29.01B	3511.2619	<u>Derivatives of hydrocarbons, n.e.c.</u> Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, n.e.c.	512.14(FI)	29.03	
3511.25		<u>Halogenated Derivatives of Hydrocarbons</u> Halogenated derivatives of saturated acyclic hydrocarbons; of unsaturated acyclic hydrocarbons; of cyclanes and cyclenes of cyclo-terpenes; and of aromatic hydrocarbons. Chlorofluoromethanes and ethanes of types used chiefly as refrigerants are classified elsewhere in this group.			3511.27	<u>Acyclic Alcohols and Their Halogenated, Sulphonated, Nitrated or Nitrosated Derivatives</u> Acyclic alcohols are derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons obtained by replacing one or more atoms of hydrogen by the hydroxyl group. Saturated (ethyl alcohol) is classified in group 3111. Unsaturated monohydric alcohols; unsaturated polyhydric alcohols, polyhydric alcohols. Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.			
	3511.2511	<u>Dichloromethane</u> Dichloromethane is a toxic liquid used in organic synthesis.	512.12(P2)	29.02	3511.2711	<u>Methanol</u> Methanol (methyl alcohol) is obtained by dry distillation of wood or by synthesis. Wood naphtha (crude methyl alcohol) is excluded.	512.21(C)	29.04A	
	3511.2512	<u>Carbon tetrachloride</u> Carbon tetrachloride is a liquid used as a solvent and in fire-extinguishers.	512.12(P2)	29.02	3511.2712	<u>Ethyl alcohol</u> Ethyl alcohol including all four isomers.	512.22(FI)	29.04B	
	3511.2513	<u>Chloroethane</u> Chloroethane (ethyl chloride) is a gas usually presented as a liquid in special containers.	512.12(P2)	29.02	3511.2713	<u>Ethandiol</u> Ethandiol (ethylene glycol) is a syrupy liquid used in the manufacture of explosives and for other purposes.	512.22(FI)	29.04B	
	3511.2514	<u>Trichloroethylene</u> Trichloroethylene is used as a solvent and in organic synthesis.	512.13(P2)	29.02					

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	STTC Code	STTC Code	STTC Code	STTC Code
511.28	511.2719	511.2811	512.27(P1)	29.04B	512.45(P1)	29.13	512.45(P1)
	Other acyclic alcohols and derivatives of acyclic alcohols				Ethyl methyl ketone		
	Other acyclic alcohols and halogenated, sulphated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols.				Ethyl methyl ketone is found in the by-products of the distillation of alcohol from beet molasses.		
511.28	511.2811	511.2811	512.27(P1)	29.05	512.45(P1)	29.13	512.45(P1)
	Phenols and Phenol-alcohols				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
	Mononuclear monophenols, polynuclear monophenols, polyphenols and phenol-alcohols.				Other acyclic ketones: cycloanic, cycloenic and cycloterpane derivatives (including camphor); aromatic ketones; ketone-alcohols; ketone-aromatics; ketone-aldehydes; ketone-phenols; quinone-alcohols; quinone-phenols; quinone-aldehydes and ether oxygen-function quinones. Halogenated, sulphated, nitrated and nitrosated derivatives of the chemicals in this class.		
511.28	511.2811	511.2811	512.27(P1)	29.06	512.45(P1)	29.13	512.45(P1)
	Phenol				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
	Phenol is obtained by the fractional distillation of coal tars, or by synthesis.				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
511.28	511.2819	511.2819	512.27(P1)	29.06	512.45(P1)	29.13	512.45(P1)
	Other phenols and phenol-alcohols				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
	Mononuclear monophenols, e.g., cresols and xylenols, polynuclear monophenols e.g., naphthols; polyphenols, e.g., hexylresorcinol; phenol-alcohols.				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
511.28	511.2819	511.2819	512.27(P1)	29.06	512.45(P1)	29.13	512.45(P1)
	Oxygen-function aldehydes				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
	Aldehydes, aldehyde-alcohols, aldehyde ethers, aldehyde-phenols and other single or complex oxygen-function aldehydes; cyclic polymers of aldehydes; paraformaldehyde.				Other ketones, quinones and derivatives		
511.28	511.2811	511.2811	512.44(P1)	29.11	512.51(P2)	29.14	512.51(P2)
	Methanal (formaldehyde)				Formic acid		
	Methanal (formaldehyde) is obtained by catalytic oxidation of methanol.				Formic acid is found in nature and obtained synthetically.		
511.28	511.2812	511.2812	512.44(P1)	29.11	512.51(P2)	29.14	512.51(P2)
	Acetal (acetaldehyde)				Acetic acid		
	Acetal (acetaldehyde) is obtained by oxidation of ethanal or from acetylene.				Acetic acid is obtained by the dry distillation of wood or synthetically. Commercial acetic acid is included but crude pyrolytic acetic acid is classified elsewhere in this group.		
511.28	511.2819	511.2819	512.44(P1)	29.11	512.51(P2)	29.14	512.51(P2)
	Other oxygen-function aldehydes				Methyl, ethyl and butyl acetates		
	Other saturated acyclic aldehydes; unsaturated acyclic aldehydes; cycloanic, cycloenic and cycloterpane aldehydes; aromatic aldehydes; aldehyde-alcohols; aldehyde ethers, aldehyde-phenols and other complex oxygen-function aldehydes; cyclic polymers of aldehydes; paraformaldehyde.				Methyl acetate, ethyl acetate and butyl acetate are esters of acetic acid.		
511.32	511.3219	511.3219	512.45(P1)	29.15	512.51(P2)	29.14	512.51(P2)
	ketones, quinones and derivatives				Other monocarboxylic acids and derivatives		
	Acetone and other ketones, ketone-alcohols, ketone-phenols, ketone-aldehydes, quinone-alcohols, quinone-phenols, quinone-aldehydes and other single or complex oxygen-function ketones and quinones, and their halogenated, sulphated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.				Other monocarboxylic acids and derivatives		
511.32	511.3211	511.3211	512.45(P1)	29.15	512.51(P2)	29.14	512.51(P2)
	acetone				Other monocarboxylic acids and derivatives		
	Acetone is found in the products of the dry distillation of wood, but is mainly obtained by synthesis.				Other monocarboxylic acids and derivatives		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3511.3411	<u>Oxalic acid</u> Oxalic acid is used as a bleaching agent, in organic synthesis and for other purposes.	512.52(P1)	29.15
	3511.3412	<u>Maleic anhydride</u> Maleic anhydride is used for preparing plastic materials and in other organic synthesis.	512.52(P1)	29.15
	3511.3413	<u>Phthalic anhydride</u> Phthalic anhydride is used in organic synthesis.	512.52(P1)	29.15
	3511.3419	<u>Other polycarboxylic acids and derivatives</u> Other polycarboxylic acids and other anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peracids of polycarboxylic acids and also halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of these acids.	512.52(P1)	29.15
3511.35		<u>Carboxylic acids with Alcohol, Phenol, Aldehyde or Ketone Function and Other Single or Complex Oxygen-Function Carboxylic acids and Derivatives</u> Tartaric acid, acetylsalicylic acid and other carboxylic acids with alcohol, phenol, aldehyde or ketone function and other single or complex oxygen-function carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and per-nitrosated derivatives.		
	3511.3511	<u>Tartaric acid</u> Tartaric acid is used in dyeing, photography, manufacture of baking powder and for other purposes.	512.53(P1)	29.16
	3511.3512	<u>Acetylsalicylic acid</u> Acetylsalicylic acid is used in medicine under the name of aspirin.	512.53(P1)	29.16
	3511.3519	<u>Other carboxylic acids with alcohol function, etc.</u> Alcohol-acids, acyclic and cyclic; aldehyde-acids, ketone-acids; phenol-acids; other single or complex oxygen-function acids.	512.53(P1)	29.16
3511.36		<u>Amine-Function Compounds</u> Acyclic monamines, aniline and other aromatic monamines, acyclic polyamines, aromatic polyamines and cyclic, cyclic-nit and cycloaliphatic amines. Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated and nitrosated derivatives and their salts.		
	3511.3611	<u>Aniline</u> Aniline is extensively used in the preparation of dyes.	512.71(P1)	29.22
	3511.3619	<u>Other amine-function compounds</u> Acyclic monamines, aromatic monamines (other than anilines), acyclic polyamines, aromatic polyamines, and cyclic, cyclic-nit and cycloaliphatic amines. Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated and nitrosated derivatives.	512.71(P1)	29.22
	3511.37	<u>Nitrile-Function Compounds</u> Acrylonitrile and other nitrile-function compounds. Artificial plastic materials are classified in group 3512.		
	3511.3711	<u>Acrylonitrile</u> Acrylonitrile polymers and co-polymers constitute artificial plastic materials and are classified in group 3512.	512.76(P1)	29.27
	3511.3719	<u>Other nitrile-function compounds</u> Other nitrile-function compounds.	512.76(P1)	29.27
	3511.38	<u>Diazo-, Azo- and Azoxy-Compounds</u> Many of these compounds are important in the dyeing industry.	512.77(C)	29.28
	3511.41	<u>Other Organic Compounds</u> Separate chemically defined organic compounds not elsewhere classified. Among the chemicals included are tetraethyl-lead, caprolactam, lactones and other lactams, sulphonamides, enzymes, chemically pure sugars (other than sucrose, glucose and lactose) and chemically pure urea, provitamins, vitamins and hormones are classified in group 3522 along with polyoxides and vegetable alkaloids and also antibiotics, whether or not in bulk. In general, products suitable for therapeutic or prophylactic use, put-up in measured doses or in packages of a kind sold by retail for such uses, are also classified in group 3522.		
	3511.4111	<u>Tetraethyl-lead</u> Tetraethyl-lead is a very efficient anti-knock agent used in fuels for internal combustion engines.	512.84(P1)	29.34
	3511.4112	<u>Caprolactam</u> Caprolactam is used in the manufacture of plastics and man-made fibres.	512.85(P1)	29.35
	3511.4113	<u>Lactones and other lactams</u> Lactones have a number of uses, e.g., in perfumery, plastics, medicine, paint etc. Lactams have generally the same uses as lactones.	512.85(P1)	29.35

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	STIC Code	STIC Code	STIC Code	STIC Code	STIC Code	STIC Code
	3511.4114	512.05(C)	29.36	512.05(C)	28.27	512.05(C)	28.27
	3511.4115	512.01(C)	29.40	512.01(C)		512.05(C)	
	3511.4116	512.02(C)	29.45	512.02(C)		512.05(C)	
	3511.4117	504.1(F5)	31.02B	511.4212		511.4212	36.07
	3511.4119	512.25(C) 512.26(C) 512.28(C) 512.31(C) 512.32(C) 512.33(C) 512.34(C) 512.35(C) 512.36(C) 512.37(C) 512.38(C) 512.39(C) 512.40(C) 512.41(C) 512.42(C) 512.43(C) 512.44(C) 512.45(C) 512.46(C) 512.47(C) 512.48(C) 512.49(C) 512.50(C) 512.51(C) 512.52(C) 512.53(C) 512.54(C) 512.55(C) 512.56(C) 512.57(C) 512.59(C)	29.05 15.10B 29.07 29.08 29.09 29.10 29.12 29.17 29.18 29.19 29.20 29.21 29.22 29.23 29.24 29.26 29.27 29.29 29.30 29.31 29.32 29.33 29.34 29.35 29.36 29.37 29.45	511.4219	535.1(F1)	535.1(F1)	535.1(F1)
3511.4114	Sulphonamides	Many sulphonamides are powerful bactericides.		Lead oxides, red lead and orange lead			
3511.4115	Enzymes	Included are pure enzymes and enzymatic concentrations. Pancreatic enzymes; pepsin; rennet; malt enzymes; papain, bromelain, ficin; thrombin, thrombokinase; amylases and proteases obtained from bacteria and moulds.		Lead oxide (massicot, litharge) is used in the glass industry, in the enamel industry and for other purposes. Also included are lead sulfate, lead chromate and lead dioxide (pure oxide). Red lead is used for extending other colours, for preparing anti-rust paints and other purposes. The term orange lead is applied either to a very pure sulfate oxide or to lead oxides still containing lead carbonate from the cerussite used in its preparation. Pigments based on lead oxides are excluded.			
3511.4116	Chemically pure sugars (other than sucrose, glucose and lactose), sugar ethers, esters and their salts	Fructose, galactose, maltose, xylitol and other chemically pure sugars. Pure sucrose is classified in group 3116, lactose in group 3112 and glucose in group 3121.		Pigments with a basis of chromium compounds			
3511.4117	Urea (carbamide)	Chemically pure urea is classified here. Urea compounded as a fertilizer is classified in group 312.		Included are yellows consisting of mixtures of lead chromate and other inorganic products such as lead sulphate.			
3511.4119	Organic compounds, not elsewhere classified	Cyclic and aromatic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives. Many alcohols, i.e., mixtures of cyclic alcohols obtained by catalytic reduction of mixed crude fatty acids, halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives or phenols or phenol-alcohols. Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-benols, ether-alcohol-terpenols, alcohol peroxides and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives. Epoxides, epoxyalcohols, four member rings, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, acetals, hemiacetals and single or complex oxygen-function acetals and hemiacetals and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of oxygen-function aldehydes. Inorganic esters and their salts and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives. Nitrogen-function compounds excluding (i) amine-function compounds (ii) nitrile-function compounds and (iii) diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds		Lithopone and other pigments with a basis of zinc sulphide			
3511.42	Inorganic Colouring Matter or Colouring Matter of Mineral Origin	Inorganic colouring matter of mineral origin, except for pure lead oxide and inorganic products of a kind used as lumino-phores, the products classified here are not separate chemically defined elements or compounds.		Other inorganic colouring matter including inorganic lumino-phores			

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SYWC Code	BTM Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SYWC Code	BTM Code
3511.43	3511.431	Colouring Matter of Vegetable or Animal Origin; Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	532.1(C)	32.04	3511.51	3511.4412	Prepared pigments, opacifiers, enamels, glazes, lustres etc.	533.31(C)	36.08
		Colouring matter of vegetable or of animal origin (including dyewood extract and other vegetable dyeing extracts, and also natural indigo). Colouring matter of animal origin but not ivory black and other animal black classified elsewhere in this group. Also, synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of a kind known as bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre. In general, the products classified here are mixed chemicals or chemicals which are not separately defined compounds. This is not always the case, e.g., certain luminophores may be chemically defined as are certain vegetable extracts and synthetic organic dyestuffs.					Included is a range of preparations used in the ceramic industry, in the glass industry or for colouring or finishing metal articles. Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours are dry mixtures formed by heat-treatment of certain oxides or salts. Vitriifiable enamels and glazes are mixtures of silica with other products (feldspar, Meelin, lead oxide etc.). Liquid lustres are solutions or suspensions of metallic compounds in spirits of turpentine or other organic solvents. Shagbols (alips) are semi-fluid pastes with a basis of clay, whether or not coloured, used to coat ceramic ware. Glass frit and all other varieties of glass in the form of powder, granules or flakes.		
		Products of vegetable or of animal origin used mainly as colouring substances. Generally, they are relatively complex materials but they may also be chemically defined compounds. Materials of vegetable origin obtained from leaves, rebarbs, berries, grape skins, certain lichens etc. Materials of animal origin, e.g., cochineal extract, extract of kermes, sepia from the ink sac of a species of cuttle-fish, colouring extracts from shells etc.					Preparation used in the tanning and setting of hides and skins - -		
		<u>Natural indigo</u> Natural indigo is obtained from plants of the Indigifera family. Synthetic indigo is excluded.	531.01(F1)	32.05			Vegetable extracts used mainly for the tanning of hides and skins. The principal tanning extracts are those from oak, chestnut, quebracho, fines, wattle (mimos), sumach, margrove, divi-divi, among others. Also covered are tannins (tannic acids), including water-extracted gall-nut tannin and their salts, esters and other derivatives. The following are also included: synthetic organic tanning substances and inorganic tanning substances; tanning preparations, whether or not containing natural tanning materials; enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning (e.g., of enzymatic, pancreatic or bacterial origin).		
		<u>Synthetic organic dyestuffs</u> The various types of synthetic organic dyestuffs classified here include: nitrous and basic dyes; mono- and polyazo dyes; stilbene dyes; thiazole dyes; carbazole dyes; quinonarine dyes; xanthene dyes; phthalocyanine; acridine dyes; di- and tri-phenylmethane dyes; hydroquinone and anthraquinone dyes; sulphomated indigo and synthetic indigo dyes, among others. Some of these products may be mixed synthetic organic dyestuffs (whether or not chemically defined compounds). Also included are synthetic organic products of a kind used as organic luminophores and products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre.	531.01(F1)	32.05	3511.51	3511.5111	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin	532.4(C)	32.01
		<u>Synthetic organic dyestuffs</u> The various types of synthetic organic dyestuffs classified here include: nitrous and basic dyes; mono- and polyazo dyes; stilbene dyes; thiazole dyes; carbazole dyes; quinonarine dyes; xanthene dyes; phthalocyanine; acridine dyes; di- and tri-phenylmethane dyes; hydroquinone and anthraquinone dyes; sulphomated indigo and synthetic indigo dyes, among others. Some of these products may be mixed synthetic organic dyestuffs (whether or not chemically defined compounds). Also included are synthetic organic products of a kind used as organic luminophores and products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre.					Vegetable tanning materials are generally prepared by extraction with warm water (sometimes acidulated) from the vegetable material (wool, leaves, fruits, roots etc.), previously ground or shredded. Tannins (tannic acids), including water-tanned gall-nut tannin are excluded. Mixed extracts and synthetic tanning substances are also excluded.		
3511.44	3511.444	Colour Lakes; Prepared Pigments, Opacifiers, Glazes and Related Products					Colour lakes are preparations, insoluble in water, obtained by fixation of natural colouring matter or synthetic organic dyestuffs (whether or not soluble in water) on a base, generally mineral (barium sulphate, calcium sulphate, china-clay, talc etc.).		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
	3511.5212	<u>Tanning (tannic acids) and derivatives</u> Tannins are the main active constituents of vegetable tanning materials and are obtained by extraction with ether or alcohol raw vegetable materials or from vegetable tanning extracts cell- and extracts are included. The tannates classified here include those of aluminium, bismuth, calcium, iron, manganese, mercury and zinc.	532.5(C)	32.02
	3511.5213	<u>Tanning substances—synthetic organic and inorganic, tanning preparations</u> The products classified here are not separate chemically defined compounds. Included are: synthetic organic tanning substances (sometimes known as "synthens") which may contain natural tanning materials; inorganic tanning products or "mineral tannings" (e.g., based on chromium, aluminium, iron or zirconium salts) which may be intermixed with organic synthens; artificial bases which are usually based on enzymes, on selected microbial diastases, on pancreatic etc. bases cause the hides to be more receptive to the action of tanning substances.	532.7(C)	32.05
3511.52	3511.5214	<u>Gum and Wood Chemicals Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Volatile products of the distillation (usually by steam extraction) of the oleoresins (turpentines) exuded from pines or other coniferous trees. These products are sometimes called "gum spirits of turpentine". Wood turpentine and pine oil obtained by steam or destructive distillation of resinous parts of pine trees. Sulphate and sulphite turpentine are also included. Other products obtained from these processes, viz. rosin and resin acids, and other products obtained, in turn, from rosin and resin acids, viz. rosin spirit and resin oils. Other products obtained during the distillation (or carbonization) of resinous or non-resinous wood such as pyroligneous liquids, wood tar, wood tar oils and vegetable pitches.	599.66(F3)	36.10
	3511.5215	<u>Spirits of turpentines etc.</u> Spirits of turpentine (gum and wood) and other terpene solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude diphenes; pine oil (excluding "line oils" not rich in terpenes); sulphate and sulphite turpentine obtained as a by-product of wood pulp manufacturing is classified in group 3411.	512.51(F2)	29.44
	3511.5216	<u>Rosin and resin acids and derivatives; rosin spirit and resin oils</u> Rosin and resin acids consist essentially of complex mixtures of resin acids (abietic acid and allied acids). Resin acids extracted from tall oil are included. Derivatives of rosin and resin acids such as oxidized rosin, hydrogenated rosin, hardened rosin, salts of resin acids etc. Resin spirit and rosin oils are	599.65(F3)	36.07
	3511.5217	<u>Rosin and resin acids and derivatives; rosin spirit and resin oils</u> Rosin and resin acids consist essentially of complex mixtures of resin acids (abietic acid and allied acids). Resin acids extracted from tall oil are included. Derivatives of rosin and resin acids such as oxidized rosin, hydrogenated rosin, hardened rosin, salts of resin acids etc. Resin spirit and rosin oils are	599.64(C)	36.06
	3511.5218	<u>Wood tar, wood tar oils, wood creosote, wood naphtha and acetone oil</u> Wood tar is obtained by draining from wood (coniferous or other) during carbonization in charcoal kilns or by distillation in retorts or ovens. Partially distilled tars and the volatile fractions drawn off, i.e., wood tar oils and wood creosote are included but wood pitch (the residue remaining after distillation is as complete as possible) is excluded. Also included is wood naphtha obtained by processing pyroligneous liquids and acetone oil.	599.67(C)	36.09
	3511.5219	<u>Wood and other vegetable pitches not prepared for special uses</u> Wood pitch, a residue of the distillation of wood tar. Rosin pitch, a residue of the preparation of rosin spirit and rosin oil by the distillation of rosin. Sulphate pitch, a residue after the distillation of tall oil. "Brewers' pitch and similar compounds based on rosin or on vegetable pitch are classified in group 3529.	599.68(F3)	36.10
	3511.5220	<u>Pyroligneous liquids including crude pyroligneous acid</u> Crude pyroligneous liquids obtained during the distillation (or carbonization) of resinous or non-resinous wood. Crude pyroligneous acid, obtained from the crude liquids, is a liquid containing about 50% acetic acid. Pure acetic acid and also commercial acetic acid is classified elsewhere in this group.	512.51(F2)	29.44
	3511.5221	<u>Wood Charcoal</u> Wood charcoal is obtained when wood is carbonized out of contact with air. Also included is charcoal obtained by carbonizing nut shells.	241.2(C)	44.02
	3511.5222	<u>Tall Oil</u> Tall oil is obtained by processing the block liquor left over from the manufacture of wood pulp by the alkali (sulphate) process. Crude and refined tall oil. Tall oil resin acids and sulphate pitch are excluded.	599.61(C)	38.05

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Title and Description	STTC Code	STTC Code	STTC Code	STTC Code
3511.59	3511.5915	Basic Industrial Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified Included is a wide range of chemical products and certain chemical preparations, not elsewhere classified. In addition to certain separate chemically defined elements or compounds, the class includes certain mixtures of chemicals other than chemicals in aqueous solution and other than chemicals with an added anti-rusting agent or a colouring substance added to facilitate their identification or for safety reasons. Certain mixed bases are classified elsewhere in this group.	599.55(P5) 599.54(P5) 599.56(T5)	35.01 35.02 35.04	599.99(P2) 599.26(C)	36.07 36.19A 36.07
3511.5911	3511.5919	Aluminous substances Caseinates and other casein derivatives. Casein itself is classified in group 3112 and casein glues, in group 3529. Albuminates and other albumin derivatives. Milk, blood, fish, milk and other albumins are classified in group 3121. Peptone derivatives such as iron and manganese peptonates. Other protein substances, e.g., globulins, are classified in group 3522. In general, protein substances put-up as medicaments are also classified in group 3522.	599.75(C) 599.92(C)	36.02 36.05	599.93(P2) 599.99(P2)	36.07 36.19A
3511.5912	3511.5912	Artificial graphite, colloidal graphite other than suspensions in oil Artificial graphite is a variety of carbon usually prepared in an electric furnace by heating a mixture of finely ground coke and carbonaceous binders. Also included are nuclear grade artificial graphite, impregnated or impervious artificial graphite and colloidal graphite. Artificial graphite worked to special shapes for use in the electrical industry is classified in group 3609. Waste from the working of artificial graphite is also classified in group 3609 and worn out graphite articles are classified in group 6100.	607.4(P2)	71.05		
3511.5915	3511.5915	Activated carbon and other activated mineral substances, animal black Carbon and mineral substances are said to be activated when their superficial structure has been modified by appropriate treatment in order to make them suitable for such purposes as decolourizing, gas or moisture adsorption, catalysis, ion exchange or filtering. Activated carbon, activated diatomite, certain activated volcanic minerals, and activated clays and earths. Also included are animal blacks.	599.75(C) 599.92(C)	36.02 36.05		
3511.5914	3511.5914	Synthetic precious or semi-precious stones—unworked Synthetic stones normally have the same composition as natural stones, but are obtained chemically. Cut or otherwise worked synthetic stones are also unworked reconstructed stones are classified in group 3901.	607.4(P2)	71.05		
		Prepared metal carbide mixtures; sintered metal carbides Non-agglomerated metal carbides mixed together with metallic binders. Sintered metal carbides of tungsten, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, vanadium or niobium. These products may be in the form of tool-tips, blades, sticks, rods, pellets, rings etc., whether or not sharpened, but not mounted (welded or brazed) onto tool holders.				
		Other chemicals, not elsewhere classified The following separate chemically defined compounds are included: cultured crystals (other than optical elements) weighing not less than 2.5 grams each, of magnesium oxide or of the halides of the alkali or alkal-earth metals (calcium or lithium fluoride, potassium or sodium chloride, potassium bromide etc.); certain unmounted cut elements of piezo-electric materials (other than precious or semi-precious stones) e.g., Rochelle salt, ethylenediamine tartrate, calcium-orthophosphates; barium titanate, lead titanate, zirconate, calcium titanate etc.; crystals doped for use in electronics and ferro-cerium and other pyrophoric alloys in bulk. The remaining products classified here are either mixtures (except certain mixed industrial gases classified elsewhere in this group) or occasionally solutions of chemicals (except aqueous solutions). In general, chemicals obtained as by-products are classified with the primary product, e.g., kerosene oil is classified in group 3131. Preparations made chiefly by manufacturers of paints and varnishes (e.g., compounded extenders for paints) are classified in group 3521, composite diagnostic reagents are classified in group 3522; anti-rust preparations, anti-freezing and anti-rust preparations, certain foundry core binders and other miscellaneous preparations are classified in group 3529; plasters specially compounded for use by dentists or in making artificial teeth are classified in group 3651.				
		MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES The manufacture of straight, mixed, compound and complex nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers; the formulation and preparation of ready-to-use pesticides, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides and of concentrates for this purpose. Included are sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acid plants created in conjunction with fertilizer plants which cannot be separately reported; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing urea are classified in group 3511. The manufacture of basic or technical chemicals used in preparing pesticides, such as lead and calcium arsenates, copper sulphate, DDT and BHC, is classified in group 3511.				

ICCI Class	ICCI Subclass	Title and Description	STC Code	STC Code	STC Code	
512.11	512.111	<u>Ammonium sulphate--straight</u> Ammonium sulphate, whatever the degree of purity. Mixed fertilizers containing ammonium sulphate are excluded.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.112	<u>Ammonium sulphonitrate--straight</u> Ammonium sulphonitrate, whatever the degree of purity. Mixed fertilizers containing ammonium sulphonitrate are excluded.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.113	<u>Ammonium nitrate--straight</u> Ammonium nitrate, whatever the degree of purity. Mixed fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate are excluded.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.114	<u>Calcium cyanamide--straight</u> Fertilizer grade calcium cyanamide. Calcium cyanamide containing more than 2% by weight of nitrogen is classified in group 511.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.115	<u>Urea--fertilizer grade</u> Fertilizer grade urea. Chemically pure urea is classified in group 511.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.116	<u>Calcium nitrate--straight</u> Fertilizer grade calcium nitrate. Calcium nitrate containing more than 10% by weight of nitrogen is classified in group 511.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.119	<u>Mixed nitrogenous fertilizers and other nitrogenous fertilizers, n.e.c.</u> Fertilizers consisting of mixtures of mineral (e.g., sodium nitrate) or chemical fertilizers, in which each of the ingredients is valued chiefly for nitrogen. Mixtures containing ammonium chloride (not classified as a fertilizer) are included. Also included are nitrogen fertilizer materials mixed with chalk, gypsum or other inorganic non-fertilizing substances. Liquid fertilizers consisting of ammonium nitrate, or of urea, or of mixtures of these products in an aqueous or liquid ammoniac solution.	561.1(F4) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
512.12	512.121	<u>Superphosphates (single, double or triple)--straight</u> Single superphosphate is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on natural phosphates or powdered bone. Double and triple superphosphates are obtained by the action of phosphoric acid on these materials. Some superphosphates are included.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.122	<u>Other phosphatic fertilizers--unmixed</u> Distressed (calcined) calcium phosphates (thermophosphates and fused phosphates); calcined natural aluminum calcium phosphates; calcium hydrogen phosphate, fertilizer grade. Sodium phosphate is classified in group 511.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.123	<u>Mixed phosphatic fertilizers</u> Fertilizers consisting of mixtures of phosphatic materials in which each of the ingredients is valued chiefly for phosphate. Mixtures containing sodium phosphate (not classified as a fertilizer) are included. Also included are phosphatic fertilizer materials (including basic slag) mixed with dolomite, borax or other non-fertilizing substances. Unmixed basic slag is classified in group 510.	561.1(F3) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05
	512.13	<u>Chemical Fertilizers--Potassic</u> Chemical fertilizers valued chiefly for potassium content, whether or not mixed, including mixed potassium mineral and chemical fertilizer materials. One having potassium even if benefited here the mineral materials must have undergone processes making them specifically suitable for use as fertilizers. Materials of types classified here may be put-up in any form. Complex fertilizers containing potassium are also excluded.	561.1(F4) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05	561.29(F1) 561.9(F2)	31.02B 31.05

ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	REV Code	ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	REV Code
3512.1.14	3512.1.1400	<u>Composite and Complex Fertilizers</u> Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or more different fertilizing substances (nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium). They are obtained by: (i) mixing together two or more fertilizing products; (ii) chemical processes; and (iii) both mixing and chemical processes. Among the products included are monoammonium and diammonium orthophosphates; disintegrated calcium phosphates and potassium chloride; calcium cyanamide and basic slag; ammonium nitrate, superphosphate and potassium sulphate or chloride; potassium nitrophosphate (not a separate chemically defined product). Also included are these products mixed with non-fertilizing substances. The materials classified here may be put-up in any form.	561.9(P2) 561.9(P2)	31.05 31.05	3512.1612	3512.1611	<u>Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides and similar preparations put up in retail packings</u> Disinfectants, insecticides, vermin poisons and similar preparations put up in retail packings. Included are separate chemically defined compounds clearly intended for such uses provided they are put up in retail packings. These products may be in the form of balls, strings of balls, tablets, plates and the like. Also included are such articles as fly-papers (including those coated only with glue), sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles etc.	599.2(Pl)	38.11
3512.15	3512.1500	<u>Treated Organic Materials Including Treated Guano</u> Natural animal or vegetable materials converted into fertilizers by the action of chemicals (other than bone superphosphates), e.g., leather treated with sulphuric acid and disintegrated guano; compost consisting of rotted waste vegetables treated with lime, etc. Goods of this type may be put-up in any form.	561.9(P2)	31.05	131C Group 3513		<u>MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC RESINS, PLASTIC MATERIALS AND MAN-MADE FIBRES EXCEPT GLASS</u> The manufacture of synthetic resins, plastics materials and non-vulcanizable elastomers, in the form of moulding and extrusion compound, solid and liquid resins, sheets, rods, tubes, granules and powders; cellulosic and other man-made fibres, wools, felts, in the form of nonfilament, multi-filament staple fibres, suitable for further processing on textile machines; and vulcanizable elastomers (synthetic rubber). Not included is the further processing of parohesed resin or plastic materials to produce plastic products, film and sheets, which is classified in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.); and the throwing, twisting, spinning and weaving of purchased man-made fibres, which is classified in group 3211 (Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles).		
3512.16		<u>Disinfectants, Insecticides, Fungicides, Weed-Killers and Similar Preparations</u> Included is a wide range of products (excluding those having the character of medicaments which are classified in group 3522) intended to destroy or combat pathogenic germs, insects, moulds, weeds, rodents etc., and certain products for disinfecting seeds and for preventing vegetables from sprouting. These products may be applied by spraying, dusting, sprinkling, coating, impregnating etc. Except in the case of goods put up in packings for retail sale (in which case they may be separate chemically defined compounds) these products have the character of mixtures or of preparations consisting of suspensions or dispersions of the active ingredients in water or in other liquids (e.g., a dispersion of DDT in water or copper naphthenate in mineral oil). Unmixed chemically defined products are generally classified in group 3511.							

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STNU Code	BIN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3513.11	3513.1111	Synthetic Rubber Latex; Synthetic Rubber; Factice Derived From Oils The materials covered by the term "synthetic rubber" apply to: (i) unsaturated synthetic substances which can be irreversibly transformed into non-thermoplastic substances by vulcanization and which, when so vulcanized, can produce substances with certain mechanical properties; (ii) saturated synthetic substances known as thioplasts which are generally vulcanizable and are resistant to solvents but have mechanical properties inferior to unsaturated substances; and (iii) modified natural rubber obtained by grafting or mixing rubber with artificial plastic material, de-polymerized natural rubber obtained by mechanical processing, and mixtures of unsaturated synthetic substances and saturated synthetic high polymers (e.g., mixtures of polybutadiene-acrylonitrile and polyvinyl chloride). Among the unsaturated materials included (item (i) above) are: SIS-polyisoprene (IR), polybutadiene (BR), polychlorobutadiene (CR), polybutadiene-styrene (SBR), polychlorobutadiene-acrylonitrile (NCR), polybutadiene-acrylonitrile (NBR) and butyl rubber (IIR). Also included are oil-extended rubbers and factice derived from oils, and also mixtures of natural and synthetic rubbers.	251.1(P2) 251.2(F1)	40.01 40.02	3513.1212	3513.1212	<u>Aminoplasts</u> Aminoplasts are formed by the condensation of amines or amides with aldehydes. The most important are urea-formaldehyde and thiourea-formaldehyde, melamine-formaldehyde and aniline-formaldehyde.	38L.1(P2)	39.01
						3513.1213	<u>Alkyd resins</u> These are polycondensation products of polyhydric alcohols, particularly glycerol, with polybasic organic acids such as thalic acid (glycerophthalic resins) and maleic acid (glyceromaleic resins).	58L.1(P2)	39.01
						3513.1214	<u>Unsaturated polyesters</u> Unsaturated polyesters are prepared by the condensation of polyacids such as maleic, fumaric, itaconic and phthalic acids with saturated or unsaturated polyalcohols. This category includes allyl resins.	58L.1(P2)	39.01
						3513.1215	<u>Polyurethanes</u> Polyurethane (or polyisocyanate) resins are produced by the reaction of a di-isocyanate with a compound containing at least two active hydrogen atoms such as di-carboxylic acid. Some polyurethanes are thermosetting.	58L.1(P2)	39.01
						3513.1216	<u>Epoxide resins</u> Epoxide resins are obtained, for instance, by polycondensation of polyphenols, polyalcohols, polyamines or polycarboxylic acids with substances containing an epoxide group or by epoxidation of unsaturated products.	58L.1(P2)	39.01
3513.12		Condensation, Polycondensation and Polyaddition Products (Whether or Not Modified or Polymerized) in Primary Forms Condensation and polycondensation products are formed by reaction between several molecules of the same or of different chemical constitution with elimination of simple substances such as water. Also included are polyaddition products.	251.1(P2) 251.2(F1)	40.01 40.02	3513.1312	3513.1312	<u>Synthetic rubber in the form of blocks, cakes etc.</u> Synthetic rubber put-up in the form of blocks, cakes, plates, powder or unwaxed sheets (whether rolled or calendered), suitable for use solely as raw materials. Thioplasts in the form of more or less viscous liquids. Factice derived from oils is excluded.	58L.1(P2)	39.01
						3513.1313	<u>Factice derived from oils</u> Factice is the product of the reaction of certain vegetable and fish oils (whether or not oxidized) with sulphur or sulphur chloride, or less commonly, with selenium or tellurium.	58L.1(P2)	39.01

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	STW Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	STW Code
5313.12	5313.1217	<u>Silicones</u> The silicones classified here are non-chemically derived products. They have a high stability and may be either liquid, semi-liquid or solid. Silicone "rubber" is included.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1421	<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition Products of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.12	5313.1218	<u>Polyamides and superpolyamides</u> Polycondensation products of dibasic organic acids with diamines, or of certain amino-acids.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1422	<u>Plates, sheets, strip, film or foil of condensation etc. materials</u> Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil and "cellular" or "expanded" plates, sheets etc. expanded by chemical or physical means.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.12	5313.1219	<u>Other condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products</u> Linear polyesters such as polycondensation products of terephthalic or adipic acids with ethanediol. Polycarbonates, that is, polyesters obtained from o-cresol, phosgene and 2:2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, polycarbonates, e.g., polyoxymethylene and polyethylene imides.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1423	<u>Polymerization and Copolymerization Products in Primary Forms</u> Polymerization products are obtained by the union of several single molecules of the same chemical constitution (homopolymer) with multiple carbon bonds, as a result of opening these bonds, the single molecules form macromolecules. Copolymerization products are obtained from single molecules of different chemical constitution. Polyethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyac-	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.13		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1441	<u>Polymerization products of styrene or its substitution derivatives</u> Polymerization products of styrene or its substitution derivatives, particularly the halogen derivatives such as polytetrafluoroethylene and polychlorotrifluoroethylene.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.14		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1442	<u>Polypropylene</u> Polymerization products of polypropylene in primary forms.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.14		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1443	<u>Polyisobutylene</u> When sufficiently polymerized, polyisobutylene resembles rubber but its mechanical properties cause it to be excluded from the class covering synthetic rubber. Slightly polymerized polyisobutylene is a viscous liquid. It is also included.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.14		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1444	<u>Polystyrene</u> Polystyrene is a highly transparent resin suitable for most plastic purposes, and which has optical properties.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.14		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1445	<u>Polyvinyl chloride</u> Polyvinyl chloride and its copolymers. The polymerization of vinyl chloride and its copolymerization with other vinyl monomers may be initiated by peroxides and are conveniently carried out in the presence of chain-transfer agents in aqueous emulsion or suspension systems.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.14		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1446	<u>Polyvinyl acetate</u> Polyvinyl acetate is a leathery, colourless thermoplastic material which softens at relatively low temperatures and which is relatively stable in relation to light and oxygen. The polymers are clear and non-crystalline.	581.2(P3)	39.02
5313.14		<u>Condensation, Polycondensation or Polyaddition; Materials in the form of Primary Shapes</u> Products of condensation etc. in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles, and as such may not require further fabrication for use, e.g., as insulation or wall-covering etc. If, however, they are further worked, e.g., drilled, milled, twisted, framed or edge-ground they are classified in group 3222. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in plastic, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, always provided that the product retains the characteristics of an artificial plastic.	581.1(P3)	39.01	5313.14	5313.1447	<u>Other polyvinyl and polyvinylidene derivatives</u> Polyvinyl acetals, ethers, alcohols, ketones, amines; polyvinylidene chloride and certain vinyl copolymers.	581.2(P3)	39.02

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3513.15	3513.1418	<u>Polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives</u> The most important is polymerized ethyl methacrylate a plastic of exceptional transparency, with a property of conducting light along curved surfaces.	58L.2(F3)	39.02
3513.15	3513.1419	<u>Other products of polymerisation and copolymerisation in primary forms</u> Among the products included are comaroures-indene resins used mainly as varnish bases.	58L.2(F3)	39.02
3513.15	3513.1511	<u>Polymerisation or Copolymerisation Materials in the Form of Primary Shapes</u> Except that the materials involved are polymerisation or copolymerisation products, the goods classified here are the same as the goods of class 3513.15. <u>Monofil of a certain cross-section and seamless tubes, rods etc. of polymerized materials</u> Except that the materials involved are polymerisation or copolymerisation products, the goods classified here are the same as the goods of subclass 3513.1511.	58L.2(F3)	39.02
3513.16	3513.1512	<u>Plates, sheets, strip, film or foil of polymerized material</u> Plates, sheets, strip, film or foil of regenerated cellulose and chemical derivatives of cellulose in primary forms	58L.2(F3)	39.02
3513.16	3513.1611	<u>Chemical derivatives of cellulose-not plasticized</u> The principal chemical derivatives of cellulose are: cellulose nitrate; cellulose acetate (di- or tri-acetate); cellulose acetate-butyrate and cellulose propionate; cellulose ethers such as ethyl-cellulose and benzyl-cellulose, among others, when plasticizers are added to these materials they are excluded.	58L.2(F3)	39.03B
3513.16	3513.1612	<u>Regenerated cellulose and plasticized derivatives of cellulose</u> Regenerated cellulose is a glossy, transparent material, usually obtained by precipitation and coagulation when an alkaline solution of cellulose acetate is extruded into an acid bath. When in the form of thin transparent sheets	58L.2(F3)	39.03B
	3513.17	<u>Regenerated Cellulose, Chemical Derivatives of Cellulose and Vulcanized Fibre in the Form of Primary Shapes</u> Regenerated cellulose, plasticized derivatives of cellulose and vulcanized fibre in the form of primary shapes, including monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. These products are not usually finished articles although they may be surface-worked, cut to length or cut into rectangles. If they are drilled, slotted, beaded, edge-ground or otherwise worked they are generally classified in group 3960. Also included are plates and sheets completely embedded in regenerated cellulose or plasticized derivatives, or plates and sheets incorporating a reinforcing or supporting mesh of another material or incorporating a separate layer of another material, provided that the product retains the characteristics of regenerated cellulose.	58L.2(F3)	39.03B
	3513.171	<u>Monofil of a certain cross-section and seamless tubes, rods etc. of regenerated cellulose or its derivatives</u> Monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm. Seamless tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes including such products which have been merely cut to length exceeding the maximum cross-sectional dimension, or surface-worked but not otherwise worked. Vulcanized monofil in any form is excluded.	58L.2(F3)	39.03B
	3513.172	<u>Plates, sheets, strip, film or foil of regenerated cellulose or cellulose derivatives</u> Plates, sheets, strip, film, foil and similar products of regenerated cellulose or plasticized derivatives of cellulose. Vulcanized fibre is excluded.	58L.2(F3)	39.03A
	3513.173	<u>Vulcanized fibre</u> Vulcanized fibre is a rigid material made generally by treating paper or sheets of cellulose pulp with zinc chloride, and laminating the layers of the resulting gelatinized material. This material is produced in the form of sheets, strip, rods, tubes or plates.	58L.2(F3)	39.03A

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SYN Code	STC Code	STC Code	ENY Code
3513.19	3513.19	Other Natural or Artificial Plastic Products in Primary Forms or Shapes				
		<p>Hardened proteins (for example, hardened casein and hardened gelatin); natural resins modified by fusion (run gums); artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums); chemical derivatives of natural rubber (for example, chlorinated rubber, rubber hydrochloride, oxidized rubber, cyclized rubber); other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials including alginic acid, its salts and esters; linocryl. The materials classified here may be in primary forms (i.e., liquids or pastes; powder, granules or flakes; blocks, lumps and similar bulk forms) or in primary shapes (i.e., monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm, and seamless tubes, rods, sticks, plates, sheets, foil, film and profile shapes).</p>				
	3513.1911	Hardened proteins	581.91(P3)	39.04		
		<p>The most important hardened protein is hardened casein. The material resembles ivory or horn, but may be coloured. It is manufactured in the form of blocks, sheets, tubes, rods, etc. It is not suitable for use as moulding powder. Gelatin can be hardened with formaldehyde. It is usually manufactured in sheet form. Other plastic materials with a vegetable protein base such as peanut and soybean proteins, and with an animal protein base such as is obtained from hides or skin waste, are classified in group 3211.</p>				
	3513.1912	Modified natural resins, ester gums and chemical derivatives of natural rubber	581.92(P3)	39.05		
		<p>Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums). Run gums are soluble in drying oils. Artificial resins obtained by esterification of natural resins or of resinic acids (ester gums). Ester gums are more plastic than natural resins. Natural rubber, which is a high polymer, forms certain substances of a plastic character on chemical treatment. These derivatives are manufactured in both primary forms and primary shapes.</p>				
	3513.1919	Natural or artificial plastic products in primary forms or shapes, base	581.99(P3)	39.06		
		<p>Artificial plastic materials not covered elsewhere in the classification. Among the natural high polymers included are dextrin, glyco-gen ('animal starch') and chitin. Also plastic materials produced from lignin. Starches modified by esterification or esterification are also included. Also, alginic acid, its salts and esters, and linocryl, an elastic oxidation product obtained from linseed oil.</p>				
3513.21	3513.211	Synthetic Fibres, Continuous; Synthetic Fibres, Discontinuous (Not Tared or Otherwise Prepared for Spinning)				
		<p>The term "synthetic" applies to fibres of organic polymers produced by polymerization or condensation of organic monomers. The polymerized or condensed materials are either melted or dissolved in a suitable solvent and extruded through spinnerets into air or into a suitable coagulating bath where they solidify on cooling or evaporation of the solvent; or they may be precipitated from their solution in the form of continuous filaments. The fibres of this class include: superpolyamides, superpolyurethanes, superpolyesters and numerous vinyl derivatives. Fibres in the form of continuous filaments, continuous multifilaments twisted as they are taken from the spinnerets, "staple fibres", i.e., fibres in the form of a thick rope or tow cut into short lengths, and continuous filament tow for the manufacture of "staple fibres" or of the continuous filament tow are classified in group 3211.</p>				
	3513.2111	Yarn of continuous synthetic fibres	651.61(P3) 651.63(C)	51.01A 51.05A		
		<p>Yarn of continuous synthetic fibres may be in the form of monofil (or monofilament yarn) of a weight less than 6.6 mg/m and multifilament yarns obtained by grouping together a number of monofilaments (from two to several hundred), generally as they emerge from spinnerets. These yarns may be without twist or twisted.</p>				
	3513.2112	Monofil and strip (artificial straw and like)	651.62(P3)	51.02A		
		<p>Monofil of a weight of 6.6 mg/m or more and a cross-section of less than 1 mm. Strip (artificial straw and the like) of a width not exceeding 5 mm, either produced as such by extrusion or cut from wider strips or from sheets. Provided their apparent width (i.e., in the folded, flattened, compressed or twisted state) does not exceed 5 mm, the following are also included: strip folded along the length; flattened tubes; compressed or twisted strip. Imitation oatgrain is classified in group 3211.</p>				
	3513.2113	Synthetic fibres (discontinuous) other than continuous filament tow	266.21(C)	56.01A		
		<p>The principal product included is staple fibre. Filaments from a large number of jets (spinnerets) having as many as several thousand holes, are collected together in the form of a thick rope or tow. The tow is cut into lengths, usually between 2.5 cm and 18 cm, according to the particular type of fibre, the type of yarn to be manufactured and the nature of fibres with which it may be mixed. Also included is continuous filament tow of a length of 2 m or less provided each filament weighs less than 6.6 mg/m.</p>				

1008 CLASS	1008 SUBCLASS	1008 CLASS	1008 SUBCLASS	SITC Code	HTS Code	SITC Code	HTS Code
	3513.2214		3513.2214	266.22(C)	56.02A	266.31(C)	56.01B
	Title and Description Continuous synthetic filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous)		Title and Description Regenerated fibres (discontinuous) other than continuous filament tow				
	<p>Tow produced in the same manner as staple fibre provided it is more than 2 metres long, untwisted or twisted less than 5 turns per metre, and provided that each filament weighs less than 6.6 mg/m. To remain classified here the tow must have been drawn to give the material its characteristic properties.</p>		<p>The principal product included is staple fibre. Filaments from a large number of jets (spinner-ets) having as many several thousand holes are collected together in the form of a thick rope or tow. The tow is cut into lengths, usually between 2.5 cm and 18 cm, according to the particular type of fibres, the type of yarn to be manufactured and the nature of fibres with which it may be mixed. Also included is continuous filament tow of a length of 2 m or less provided each filament weighs less than 6.6 mg/m.</p>				
3513.22	Regenerated Fibres, Continuous; Regenerated Fibres, Discontinuous (Not Carded or Otherwise Prepared for Spinning)		3513.2214			266.32(C)	56.02B
	<p>The term "regenerated" applies to fibres of organic polymers produced by chemical transformation of natural cellulose fibres. The main products of this class are: cellulosic fibres (viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon and acetate fibres); protein fibres (casein fibres and other fibres from proteins); alginate fibres. Fibres in the form of continuous filaments, continuous multifilaments twisted as they are taken from the spinnerets, monofil, straw, "staple fibre", i.e., fibres in the form of a thick rope or tow cut into short lengths and continuous filament tow for the manufacture of yarns of discontinuous regenerated fibres. Yarns made of "staple fibre" or of the continuous filament tow are classified in group 3211.</p>		<p>Tow produced in the same manner as staple fibre provided it is more than 2 metres long, untwisted or twisted less than 5 turns per metre, and provided that each filament weighs less than 6.6 mg/m.</p>				
	3513.2211		3513.2211	651.71(P3) 651.75(C)	51.01B 51.05B		
	Title and Description Yarn of continuous regenerated fibres		MANUFACTURE OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS				
	<p>Yarn of continuous regenerated fibres may be in the form of monofil (or multifilament yarn) of a weight less than 6.6 mg/m, or of multifilament yarns obtained by grouping together a number of monofilaments (from two to several hundred) generally as they emerge from spinnerets. These yarns may be without twist or twisted.</p>		<p>The manufacture of paints, varnishes, stains and shellacs, lacquers; enamels and composite thinners, paint removers, paint-brush cleaners, putty and other caulking and filling materials. The production of white spirits is classified in group 3530 (Petroleum refineries).</p>				
	3513.2212		3521.1111	651.72(P3)	51.02B		
	Title and Description Monofil and strip (artificial straw and the like)		3521.1112				
	<p>Monofil of a weight of 6.6 mg/m or more and a cross-section of less than 1 mm. Strip (artificial straw and the like) of a width not exceeding 5 mm, either produced as such by extrusion or cut from wider strips or from sheets. Provided their apparent width (i.e., in the folded, flattened, compressed or twisted state) does not exceed 5 mm, the following are also included: strip folded along the length; flattened tubes; compressed or twisted strip. Imitation oatmeal is classified in group 3211.</p>		<p>Paints, Enamels and Varnishes Based on Cellulose Nitrate and Other Cellulose Derivatives</p> <p>The paints, enamels and varnishes included here all contain film-producing products based on cellulose nitrate and other cellulose derivatives. Varnishes and lacquers for a dry, more or less transparent or translucent and frequently brilliant film on the surface to which they are applied. Paints form, after drying, a non-sticky, opaque coloured film on the surface to which they are applied.</p>				

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
3521.12	Water Paints Including Aqueous Emulsions and Distempers	The paints included here contain a binder which is dispersed in water. When the binder is a high polymer, the paints are known as "latex paints". Distempers are essentially composed of colouring pigment or of mineral substances (e.g., whitening) with certain quantities, usually very small, of binders such as skin glue or casein. They are usually in powder form to which water is added in use.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1211	Water-thinned paints	In water-thinned paints (or emulsion paints or dispersion paints) the binder is dispersed in water with added pigment. The binder may consist of drying oils or of resins (sometimes dissolved in a solvent), emulsified in water by means of a surface-active agent, or of dispersions of polymerisation resins with a high molecular weight. When the binder is a high polymer, the paints are known as "latex paints".	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1212	Distempers and similar products	Distempers are paints with water soluble binders as distinguished from those in which the binders are dispersed in emulsion form. Included are distempers with binders of glue or casein. Also gelatinous white and silicate distempers. Distempers may be in the form of powder or paste. Whitening for cleaning footwear and water pigments for finishing leather are also included.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.13	Other Paints, Enamels and Varnishes; Pigments in Oil; Stamping Foils	Paints are dispersions of insoluble colouring matter (chiefly mineral or organic pigments, or colour lakes) or metallic flakes or powders, in a vehicle consisting of a binder and a solvent and, sometimes, a thinner. When the vehicle consists of varnish, the paint is known as an enamel. Oil varnishes and varnishes not containing drying oils (e.g., shellac dispersed in alcohol, among others) are included. Paints, enamels and varnishes based on cellulose nitrate and other cellulose derivatives and water-thinned paints, are excluded. Also included are pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media, and stamping foils. Dyes or other colouring matter of a kind sold at retail are classified in group 3529 and artists' materials and certain other special types of colouring materials (e.g., colours in sets or outfits) are classified in group 3909.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1311	Oil varnishes	Oil varnishes are products in which the film-producing ingredient is a mixture of a drying oil (e.g., linseed oil, tung oil) with gums or natural or artificial resins (e.g., aldehydized-ophthalate resins). Enamels are excluded.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1312	Other varnishes and lacquers excluding cellulose-based	Varnishes and lacquers, not containing drying oils and not based on cellulose derivatives, The products included consist generally of solutions or dispersions of gums or natural resins (shellac, copal, rosin, damar etc.) or artificial resins (acrylates or other phenoplasts, endocaplanes, silicones etc.) in alcohol, spirits of turpentine, white spirit, acetone etc. Also included are varnishes based on bitumen, pitch and similar products. Solutions of artificial resins containing more than 50% by weight of resinous material are classified with resins in group 3513.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1313	Enamels other than cellulose-based	When the vehicle (binder and solvent) consists of a varnish the product is known as an enamel; on drying, enamels give a particularly smooth hard film, which may be glossy or matt. Enamels based on cellulose derivatives are excluded.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1319	Paints, not elsewhere classified	General and special purpose paints, usually solvent-thinned. In solvent-thinned paints the solvent and the thinner are volatile liquids (such as white spirit, toluene, spirits of turpentine etc.) added to dissolve a solid binder, among other reasons. Among the special paints included are anti-corrosion paints, anti-fouling paints and luminous paints.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.1321	Pigments in linseed oil or other media; stamping foils	Pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media. Included are metal powders and flakes in the same media. Prepared pigments in solid form are classified in group 3511 and distempers and prepared water pigments are classified elsewhere in this group. Stamping foils are also included. These products are also known as blocking foils.	533.32(P3)	32.09
3521.19	Paint-Related Products, W.B.C.	Paint-related products include certain products used in preparing paints or in additives to paint prior to surface application, e.g., prepared driers, solvents and thinners and paint extenders. Also included are certain products used to prepare the surfaces to which paint may be applied, e.g., glassers' putty, grouting putty, painter's filling, mopping sealers, staining media, etc. Putty and sealers distinguished from glues and other adhesives (classified in group 3528) by the fact that they are applied in thick coatings.	533.32(P3)	32.09

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3521.1911	3521.1911	<u>Prepared driers</u> Prepared driers are mixtures used to accelerate the drying of certain paints and varnishes by facilitating the oxidation of the drying oil. The following are excluded: boiled and drying oils are classified in group 3115 and separate chemically defined compounds in group 3511.	533.34(C)	32.11
3521.1912	3521.1912	<u>Glassers' putty, grouting putty, painters' fillings and similar products</u> Glassers' putty; grouting putty; stopping, sealing and similar mastics, including resin mastics and cements. These preparations are mainly used to stop, seal or caulk cracks and, in certain cases, to bond or firmly join components together. Also included are putty's fillings, mny of which are similar to stopping and sealing mastics. Non-excretory surfacing preparations are also included. Many of these preparations have plasticisers (artificial plastic materials or resins) added to an inorganic mineral base.	533.35(F1)	32.12
3521.1913	3521.1913	<u>Composite solvents and thinners</u> Solvents and thinners used in the preparation of varnishes, paints and similar products, provided they are not separate chemically defined compounds and are not covered more specifically elsewhere in the classification. Among the products included are: mixtures of acetones, methyl acetate and methanol, and mixtures of ethyl acetate, butyl alcohol and toluene. These same mixtures may, with certain additional constituents, be used as paint removers.	599.95(C)	38.18
3521.1914	3521.1914	<u>Compounded extenders for paints</u> These are prepared powders often added to paints (other than distempers) to reduce cost and, sometimes, to improve certain properties. Mixtures of natural products (chalk, natural barium sulphate, alate, dolomite etc.) and mixtures of these natural products with chemical products or of mixtures of chemical products (e.g., mixtures of aluminium hydroxide and barium sulphate).	599.99(F3)	38.19A
3522.1111	3522.1111	<u>Antisera and microbial vaccines</u> Antisera are obtained from the blood of humans or of animals which are immune or have been immunized against diseases or ailments whether these are caused by bacteria and viruses, toxins or allergic phenomena etc. Sera from normal blood is excluded. Microbial vaccines are preparations of microbial origin containing either viruses or bacteria suspended in certain media. These preparations have usually been treated to reduce their toxicity.	541.65(F1)	30.02
3522.1112	3522.1112	<u>Toxins, microbial cultures and similar products</u> Toxins (poisons secreted by bacteria), toxoids, crypto-toxins and anti-toxins, of microbial origin. Microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts). Included are: lactic ferments used in the preparation of milk derivatives and acetic ferments; moulds for the manufacture of penicillin and other antibiotics; microbial cultures for technical purposes (e.g., for aiding plant growth). Also included are: viruses and anti-viruses (human, animal and vegetable); bacteriophages; and diagnostic reagents of microbial origin. Enzymes, even if of microbial origin, are classified in group 3511.	541.65(F1)	30.02
3522.1113	3522.1113	<u>Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs—dried, whether or not powdered</u> Glands or other organs of animal origin of the kind used in medicine (e.g., brain, spinal cord, liver, kidneys, spleen, pancreas etc.). These materials may be dried or dried and powdered.	541.66(F1)	30.01
3522		<u>MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES</u> The manufacture, fabrication and processing of drugs and medicines, including biological products, such as bacterial and virus vaccines, serums and plasmae, medicinal chemicals and botanical products, such as antibiotics, quinine, strychnine, sulphur drugs, opium and derivatives, adrenal, caffeine, codeine derivatives, vitamins; and pharmaceutical preparations for human or veterinary use.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	BHC Code	BHN Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	BHC Code	BHN Code
	3522.1114	Organic-therapeutic extracts and other animal substances for therapeutic purposes, n.e.c.	541.62(F1) 599.56(F3)	50.01 55.04		3522.1212	Hormones	541.5(C)	29.59
	3522.1119	Other biological products, not elsewhere classified	541.59(F2) 599.77(C)	50.05 58.16		3522.1213	Glycosides and their derivatives	541.61(C)	29.41
3522.12		Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products Other than Antibiotics				3522.1214	Vegetable alkaloids, natural or synthetic, and their derivatives	541.4(C)	29.42
	3522.1211	Vitamins and provitamins	541.1(C)	29.49		3522.13	Antibiotics	541.3(C) 599.99(F3)	29.44 36.19A
		Organic-therapeutic extracts and other animal substances for therapeutic purposes, n.e.c.					Natural hormones and hormones reproduced by synthesis. Derivatives of natural or synthetically reproduced hormones (halogenated derivatives, cyclic acetals, salts, esters and salts of esters etc.) are also included provided that their primary use is as hormones. When such derivatives are steroids, they must have the fundamental gonane structure unmodified. The number of hormones is extensive. The following three groups may be identified: (1) phenol derivatives (thyroid and adrenal hormones); (11) polypeptides and protein hormones (ACTH and insulin); (111) steroids used primarily for their hormone function (oestrogens and progesterone). The following are generally classified in group 5511: intermediate products; synthetic non-steroid substitutes for hormones; certain products sometimes considered to be hormones but which have no real hormone activity; phyto-hormones.		
		Other biological products, not elsewhere classified					Glycosides and their derivatives		
		Prepared culture media for development of micro-organisms. These are preparations in which bacteria, moulds, microbes, viruses etc. can find nourishment and multiply. Certain culture media for viruses consist of living embryo. Also included are blood-growing reagents which are either sera of human or animal origin or extracts of seeds or other parts of plants.					Natural or synthetic glycosides and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives. Digitalis, glycosides, glycyrrhizin and glycyrrhizates, silybin, silybinin, silybinol, silybinolol, arbutin, sinigrin, among others.		
		Concentrates and mixtures of provitamins and vitamins, whether natural or reproduced by synthesis. Natural hormones or hormones reproduced by synthesis and chemical derivatives provided that their primary use is as hormones. Glycosides and vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives. The products of this class need not be separate chemically defined compounds. They may be dissolved in water or other solvents provided that such solutions constitute a normal and necessary method of putting them up. Stabilizers, colouring matter or odoriferous substances may be added. They may be mixtures but if put-up in measured doses or in retail packings they are classified elsewhere in this group as medicaments.					Vegetable alkaloids are complex organic bases produced by plants. Some are obtained by synthesis. They are all more or less poisonous. Unmixed alkaloids and natural mixtures. Other mixtures or preparations are considered medicinal and are excluded. In general, any alkaloid derivative is included if its structure is largely the same as that of the natural alkaloid from which it is obtained. Among the products included are morphine, codeine, caffeine, cocaine, curarine, epinephrine, nicotine, quinine, strychnine and theanine.		
		Vitamins and provitamins					Antibiotics		
		Natural or synthetically produced vitamins and provitamins and their derivatives (including natural concentrates). Concentrates of natural vitamins, i.e., enriched forms of vitamins and mixtures of vitamins, of provitamins or of concentrates (e.g., natural concentrates of vitamins A and D in various proportions, to which an additional quantity of vitamin A or D has been added subsequently). The following are generally classified in group 5511: products which, although sometimes called vitamins, have a vitamin activity which is of secondary importance in relation of other uses (e.g., cholins or bilineurine); synthetic substitutes for vitamins (e.g., menadione); and certain sterols, among others.					Antibiotics are obtained by the secretion of many micro-organisms. Penicillins including such commercial forms as molecular compounds of benzylpenicillin with organic bases such as procaine. Also streptomycin, chlorotetracycline, actinomycin, among others. Also included are certain intermediate products and by-products of antibiotics manufacturing such as are obtained by simply drying the mass obtained from fermentation vessels.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3522.14	3522.1414	Medicaments including Veterinary Medicaments Goods for use in the internal or external treatment or prevention of human or animal ailments. In general, these products are finished in the form intended for final consumption such as ampoules, tablets, capsules, vials, ointments, medicinal powders, solutions and suspensions. The number and variety of preparations is very great. Two types of products may be identified: (1) pharmaceutical preparations promoted primarily to the dental, medical or veterinary professions; and (2) pharmaceutical preparations promoted primarily to the general public. Included are preparations obtained by mixing or compounding together two or more substances including those in which one of the substances has no medicinal properties, e.g., aspirin tablets containing a sweetening agent. Medicinal mixtures of certain plants or parts of certain plants and also unaltered plants and parts of plants put-up for sale by retail for medicinal purposes. Unaltered products are also included provided they are put up in measured doses in forms such as tablets etc. or in packings of a kind sold by retail for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes. Also included are certain diagnostic reagents, not elsewhere classified. Dietetic, diabetic or fortified foods, tonic waters etc. are not regarded as medicaments and are classified in the appropriate group of major group XII or XI2. Classified elsewhere in this group, even though put up in measured doses, are antisera, sera, toxins, microbial cultures, skin and bone grafts and other biological products. Sterile sutures, medicated gauze, dental cements and similar products are classified in group 3591.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522.1411	Antibiotics put-up as medicaments Antibiotics put-up as medicaments whether or not promoted to the medical, dental and veterinary professions.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522.1412	Vitamins put-up as medicaments Vitamins put-up as medicaments whether or not promoted to the medical, dental or veterinary professions.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522.1413	Alkaloids put-up as medicaments Alkaloids put-up as medicaments whether or not promoted to the medical, dental or veterinary professions.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522.1414	Hormones put-up as medicaments Hormones put-up as medicaments whether or not promoted to the medical, dental or veterinary professions.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522.1419	Medicaments, n.e.s., promoted to the medical or dental professions Medicaments, not elsewhere classified, promoted to the medical or dental professions. Medicaments promoted chiefly to veterinarians are excluded. Also, opacifying preparations used in X-ray examinations and also composite diagnostic reagents other than diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient.	541.7(P1) 541.99(P3) 599.99(P3)	30.03 30.05 38.19A
	3522.1429	Medicaments, n.e.s., promoted chiefly to veterinarians Medicaments, not elsewhere classified, promoted chiefly to veterinarians. Poultry and other animal remedies and preparations. Medicaments which are employed in both human and animal ailments and are promoted to the medical profession are excluded.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522.1459	Medicaments, not elsewhere classified, promoted chiefly to the general public Medicaments, not elsewhere classified, promoted chiefly to the general public. Many, but not all, of these goods are sold without a doctor's prescription under a proprietary name with which the general public is familiar.	541.7(P1)	30.03
	3522	MANUFACTURE OF SOAP AND CLEANING PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, COSMETICS AND OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS The manufacture of soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos and shaving products; cleansers, washing and scouring powders and similar cleaning preparations; crude and refined glycerin from vegetable and animal oils and fats; natural and synthetic perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, tooth-paste and other toilet preparations. The manufacture of synthetic glycerin and synthetic perfume essence is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertiliser); and the production of essential oils is classified in group 3528 (Manufacture of chemical products, n.e.s.).		
	3523.11	Soap; Organic Surface-Active Products and Preparations for Use as Soap Put-up in Certain Forms Soap is an alkaline salt (inorganic or organic) formed from a fatty acid or a mixture of fatty acids containing at least eight carbon atoms. In practice, part of the fatty acids may be replaced by rosin acids. Organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap in the form of bars, cakes or moulded pieces or shaves. Washing preparations and related products in the form of liquids, powders or pastes of types principally used for washing clothes, dishes or kitchen utensils. These products differ from surface-active agents and surface-active preparations (classified in group 3529) in that they are specially formulated for the purposes stated and are known as detergents. Also included are household scouring powders and pastes containing soap. Shaving soap is included here but shaving cream, dental cream and powder, and shampoos are excluded.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3523.1111	3523.1111	<u>Soap</u> The soap included here must be true soap, viz., soap soluble in water. Hard soap and soft soap. The latter may contain small quantities of synthetic organic surface-active products. Household soaps, toilet soaps (i.e., perfumed), glycerin soaps, shaving soaps, medicated soaps, disinfectant soaps, abrasive soaps (but not abrasive scouring pastes and powders), rosin, tall oil and naphthalene soaps, industrial soaps and liquid soaps but not shampoos. These products may be in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces, flakes, powder, paste (except abrasive paste), aqueous solutions, or in the form of sheets or booklets or cellulose wadding, impregnated or coated with soap.	554.1(C)	34.01
3523.1112	3523.1112	<u>Organic surface-active products, in certain forms, for use as soap</u> Toilet or washing products in which the active component consists wholly or partly of synthetic surface-active agents (which may be combined with soap in any proportion), provided that they are put-up in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes. Included are products of the same type and in the same form that have abrasive properties.	554.2(F3)	34.02
3523.1113	3523.1113	<u>Surface-active washing preparations—liquids, powders or pastes</u> Washing preparations, auxiliary washing products and certain cleaning products. These preparations are known as detergents. An essential constituent of these preparations are synthetic surface-active agents and/or soaps. To be classified here these essential constituents must be mixed with subsidiary constituents known as "builders", "boosters", "fillers" or "sulleries". Also included are sheets or booklets of cellulose wadding impregnated with these preparations. Surface-active agents which do not contain these subsidiary constituents are classified in group 3529.	554.2(F3)	34.02
3523.1114	3523.1114	<u>Scouring powders and pastes</u> Scouring powders classified here consist of mixtures of very finely ground sand with sodium carbonate and soap. Scouring pastes are made by binding the powders with, for example, a solution of wax in a lubricating mineral oil.	554.2(F3)	34.05
3523.12	3523.1211	<u>Shaving Creams, Shampoos and Tooth-Pastes and Other Dentifrices; Mouth-Washes and Personal Deodorants</u> Shaving creams and shampoos whether or not containing soap or detergents. Tooth-pastes and other dentifrices (liquid, powder or block). Mouth-washes, shaving lotions, body deodorants and related products. Although they may be scented, the products included here are not perfumes, toilet waters or cosmetics and although they may be held out as beauty aids, their main purpose is to cleanse or protect the body;	553.0(F2)	33.06
	3523.1212	<u>Shaving creams and shampoo</u> Shaving creams, whether or not containing soap or detergents. Also, shampoos whether or not containing soap or detergents. Also included are animal toilet preparations such as dog shampoos and plumage-improving washes for birds.	553.0(F2)	33.06
	3523.1213	<u>Tooth-pastes and other dentifrices</u> Tooth-pastes and other dentifrices (liquid, powder or block). Denture cleaners and fixative powders and pastes are excluded.	553.0(F2)	33.06
	3523.1214	<u>Mouth-washes, Personal deodorants and related products</u> The products classified here may be scented but are not perfumes and not cosmetics in that they are not generally applied to exposed parts of the body. For example, body powders are included but face powder is classified elsewhere in this group. Ruburn-preventive preparations and sun-tan lotions and also after-shaving lotions are, however, classified here. Also included are personal (body) deodorants, denture cleaners, and fixative pastes and powders, preparations for perfuming or deodorizing rooms, perfumed sealing-waxes, perfumed bath salts and scented soaps.	553.0(F2)	33.06
	3523.13	<u>Perfumes and Cosmetics including Preparations for the Care of Nails and Hair</u> Prepared products for use as perfumery or cosmetics, whether or not they contain pharmaceutical or disinfectant constituents or are held out as having curative or prophylactic value. Perfumes are designed to impart to the body a pleasing scent. Cosmetics are designed to impart certain desirable characteristics or colours to the skin, generally exposed parts. Cold creams, shaving creams and skin foods and face powders, are classified here. Also, preparations for the care or removal of hair (but not shampoos) and nails (e.g., nail varnishes and also nail varnish removers). Products which are included for other purposes in addition to those described above (e.g., acetone nail varnish removers) remain classified here provided they are put-up in a form clearly specialized for such use.	3523.13	

ICSB Class	ICSB Subclass	Title and Description	SINCC Code	SPN Code
3529.11	3529.11	Parfumery products Parfumery products are defined as preparations for application on the body with the purpose of imparting to the body a pleasing smell. Among the preparations which do not meet this criterion, and which are excluded, are perfume and bath salts and preparations for perfuming rooms. Perfumes and scents generally consist of essential oils and alcohol, concentrated alcohol. A stabilizer and fixative are also constituents. Also included are toilet waters, lavender water, Eau de Cologne etc. Also, vinegars, essences and solid perfumes. Perfumed cosmetics are excluded.	553.0(P2)	33.06
3529.11	3529.1112	Cosmetics other than for the care of hair or hair Cosmetics are defined as products for the care or tending of the skin. Beauty creams, cold creams, make-up creams, skin foods, skin lotions, lip-sticks, face powder, eye make-up and similar products. Grease paints, whether or not for theatrical use, are included.	553.0(P2)	33.06
3529.14	3529.1400	Products for the care of hair and hair, other than shampoo Products for the care of hair such as nail polishes and varnishes and hair-removers and other preparations for use in manicures or pedicures. Products for the care of hair such as brilliants, hair oils, hair creams and also permanent waving lotions and hair dyes. Depilatories are included.	512.26(C)	15.11
3529.14	3529.1400	Glycerol and glycerol lyse Crude glycerol is of varying quality according to the method of production. Derived from the residues of soap-making, it is a blackish-yellow liquid with a sweetish flavour and a more or less disagreeable odour. Glycerol may be purified by filtering, by distillation, or by redistillation. Synthetic and chemically pure glycerol are included. Also, glycerol lyse which are residues from the preparation of fatty acids and soaps.	512.26(C)	15.11
191C Group	3529	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED The manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products, not elsewhere classified, such as furniture, metal and other polishes; waxes and dressings; disinfectants and deodorants; wetting agents, emulsifiers and penetrants; explosives and ammunition; adhesives, glues, sizes and cements, except dental, from vegetable, animal or purchased synthetic plastic materials; candles; inks and carbon black; incense and camphor products; essential oils; bleaching and laundry soaps; boiler and heat insulating compounds; water-proofing compounds; metal, oil and water treating compounds; and prepared photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, paper and cloth.		
	3529.11	Gelatin, Gelatin Derivatives, and Gelatin Substitutes from Animal Sources; Gelatin Glues and Copying Pastes Gelatin and the glues of animal origin classified here are water-soluble protein substances obtained by treating skins, cartilage, bones, tendons or similar animal materials. Materials used as alternatives to gelatin include agar-agar, endosperm flour of locust beans, carrageenin and thickeners obtained from gums and gum resins. Isinglass prepared from the air bladders of certain fish. The glues classified here are in bulk, i.e., not put-up for sale by retail. Also included are bones and horn cores treated with acid or degelatinized.	599.55(P1)	35.03
	3529.1112	Fish and animal glues The glues classified here are impure forms of gelatin used as glues. Bone glues, hide glues, nerve glues, sinew glues and fish glues. Glues put-up for retail sale are excluded.	599.55(P1)	35.03
	3529.1113	Bones and horn cores treated with acid or degelatinized Degelatinized bones are usually in the form of powder. Boneu treated with acid retain only their cellular tissue and cartilaginous parts which can easily be transformed into gelatin.	292.11(P3)	05.08
	3529.1114	Copying pastes with a basis of gelatin The composition of these pastes varies but the essential constituent is gelatin. They may be in bulk or ready for use (generally on a paper or textile backing).	895.95(P2)	98.09
	3529.1115	Mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products Mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products are used as alternatives to gelatin in the preparation of food, in the manufacture of textile and paper dressings, to clarify liquids etc. Agar-agar, endosperm flour of locust beans, carrageenin and other thickeners.	292.91(P3)	13.03

LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3529.12	3529.12	Adhesives and Glues and Certain Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Glues and Other Products The adhesives and glues classified here are distinguished from stoppings, sealings and similar mastics classified in group 3521 in that they are not usually applied with a spatula, a trowel, a plasterer's float or similar tools. Casein glues; dextrin glues; glutin glues; glues based on silicates; glues consisting of a mixture of rubber, organic solvents, fillers, vulcanizing agents and resins; other preparations specially formulated for use as glues. Glues put-up for retail sale are included. The raw materials for the manufacture of glues classified here are dextrins and soluble or roasted starches.		
	3529.1211	Dextrins and soluble or roasted starches Dextrins are obtained by the degradation (hydrolysis with acids or enzymes) of starch. They are classified here as dextrins only if their reducing sugar content, expressed as dextrose on the dry basis, does not exceed 10%. Soluble starch (amylum) is an intermediate product obtained in the transformation of starches into dextrins. Roasted starches. Starch glues and dextrin glues are excluded. Prepared dressings and sizes are also excluded.		
	3529.1212	Glues, not elsewhere classified, other than glues put-up for retail sale Casein glues consist of calcium caseinate (other than of a character suitable for use in food preparation) or of mixtures of casein and chalk and certain other materials. Dextrin glues consist of dextrin in aqueous solution or mixed with other substances. Starch glues. Prepared glues not elsewhere covered in the classification: glutin glues ("Vienna glues"); glues obtained by chemically treating natural gums; glues based on silicates; glues consisting of a mixture of several artificial plastic materials falling individually in other groups of major groups 351 or 352; and glues consisting of a mixture of rubber, organic solvents, fillers, vulcanizing agents and resins. Rubber solutions are classified in group 3559.		
	3529.1213	Glues put-up for sale by retail Materials, whether classified in this group or elsewhere, put-up for sale by retail and bearing indications of or directions for use as glues.		
	3529.13	Carbon Black Carbon black results from the incomplete combustion or cracking (by heating, by electric arc or by electric sparks) of organic substances rich in carbon. Carbon black (acetylene black and lamp black) may also be described as channel black or furnace black according to the method of production. Pure carbon is included. Carbon black may contain oily impurities.		
3529.14	3529.14	Printing Ink, Writing Ink and Other Inks Printing inks are pastes of varying consistency containing a coloured pigment in a more or less complex vehicle. Ordinary writing and drawing inks are solutions or suspensions of coloured material in water. Other inks include copying and hectograph inks, inks for ball-point pens, inks for duplicating machines, marking inks etc.		
	3529.1411	Printing ink Printing ink is designed for use chiefly on printing presses. It consists of a pigment (usually carbon black for black and an organic colour for coloured inks) with a vehicle such as a mixture of ground oil with resin or common rosin, among others.	533.2(C)	32.13A
	3529.1412	Ordinary writing and drawing inks; other inks Ordinary writing and drawing inks including India ink. Included also are copying and hectographic inks, inks for ball-point pens, inks for duplicating machines, marking inks, marking inks and prepared symphonic pads, and inks for ball-point pens, inks for duplicating machines, marking inks etc.	895.91(C)	32.13B
	3529.15	Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products Explosives and propellant powders are mixtures of chemicals characterized by the fact that they contain the oxygen necessary for their combustion and that in combustion they produce, at a high temperature, a large volume of gas. Included are prepared explosives and propellant powders put-up in forms ready for incorporation in munitions; certain accessory preparations required for ignition of explosives; and certain articles prepared from explosive, pyrophoric, inflammable or combustible preparations and products. Matches are excluded and main torques, firelighters and the like are classified in group 3940.		
	3529.1511	Propellant powders Propellant powders are mixtures whose decomposition produces a large volume of gases at high temperature; the resulting gases reach a high pressure only progressively and thus produce a propellant effect. Black powder (gunpowder) and smokeless powder based on nitrocellulose (usually gun-cotton). Smokeless powders are usually in the form of cord, sticks, discs, tubes, flakes or grains.	571.11(C)	36.01
	599.57(P1)	599.57(P1)	599.57(P1)	35.05
	599.59(P1)	599.59(P1)	599.59(P1)	35.06
	513.27(C)	513.27(C)	513.27(C)	28.03

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
3529.1512	3529.1512	<u>Prepared explosives, other than propellant powders</u> Explosive mixtures whose decomposition, unlike that of propellant powders, is virtually instantaneous. Such products produce a shattering action. Mixtures based on nitric esters of polyhydric alcohols; mixtures based on other organic nitrated derivatives (e.g., trinitrotoluene); mixtures based on ammonium nitrate; on chlorates or perchlorates; and initiatory explosives mainly based on mercury fulminate, lead azide etc. These explosives may be in various forms: pastes, powders, granules, sticks, bars etc.	571.12(C) 571.22(C)	36.02 36.04
3529.1513	3529.1513	<u>Mining fuses; percussion and detonating caps; igniters</u> Mining, blasting and safety fuses are usually formed of a gunpowder charge enclosed in a thin fabric tube which has been specially prepared. Also, detonating fuses which serve to transmit one or more detonations and generally comprise a core of penthrite, mercury fulminate, trinitrotoluene etc. Also included are ordinary percussion caps, friction percussion caps or firing tubes and detonators. Igniters (electrical and chemical) and electric detonators are also classified here.	571.21(C) 571.22(C)	36.02 36.04
3529.1514	3529.1514	<u>Pyrotechnic articles</u> Pyrotechnic articles (e.g., fireworks, railway fog signals, aéroces, rain rockets and similar goods). These articles contain inflammable, combustible and sometimes explosive materials producing flames, smoke or light effects. They may be used for signalling or for entertainment purposes. Very flares, rockets, Roman candles, Bengal matches, ammunition for boys etc. Matches, resin torches and the like are excluded.	571.3(C)	36.05
3529.16	3529.1600	<u>Matches</u> Matches (excluding Bengal matches) produce a flame on being rubbed on a rough surface. They usually consist of a stem of wood, cardboard etc. and a head made of various inflammable chemical products.	999.32(C)	36.06
3529.17	3529.17	<u>Essential Oils and Related Products</u> Essential oils are of vegetable origin. The class includes such oils whether or not their fragrance has been modified by removal of their terpenes. Essential oils in the form of concretes, absolutes and concentrates. Also included are resinoids extracted from various dry parts of plants. Terpenic by-products of the distillation of essential oils and mixtures of essential oils and aqueous distillates and solutions.	571.1(C) 571.21(C) 571.22(C) 571.24(PL)	33.01 33.02 33.03 33.05
3529.171	3529.171	<u>Essential oils (concretes, absolutes and aqueous distillates)</u> The number of essential oils is very large. They are obtained by: expression; steam distillation; solvents; and by extraction from concretes. Concretes are obtained by extraction from fresh materials by solvents. Absolutes are obtained by removal of waxes from concretes. Concentrates are obtained when essential oils are extracted by means of fats, fixed oils, petroleum jelly, wax etc. Resinoids are products similar to concretes. Terpenic by-products are removed from essential oils either by fractional distillation or other processes. Aqueous distillates are obtained as the aqueous portions of the distillates resulting when essential oils are extracted by steam distillation. Also, solutions of essential oils in water. Mixtures of essential oils and of aqueous distillates are excluded.	571.23(C) 571.24(PL)	33.04 33.05
3529.18	3529.18	<u>Prepared Photographic and Cinematographic Goods</u> The photographic plates, film, paper, paperboard and cloth classified here are those with one or more layers of any emulsion sensitive to light or other radiations (e.g., infra-red, ultra-violet or X-ray), whether for reproduction in monochrome or colour. These plates, film, paper etc. have not yet been submitted to the action of light or other radiations. Plates and film for the production of negatives, positives or reversibles (i.e., with special emulsions which permit the direct production of positives). Also included are chemical products and flash-light materials of a kind used in photography provided, when single substances, they are put-up in measured portions or in packings of a kind sold at retail for photographic use. Preparations consisting of mixtures of such chemicals remain classified here whether put-up in bulk or small quantities.	999.32(C)	36.06

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	STWC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	STWC Code	BTN Code
3529.1811	3529.1811	862.41(C)	37.01	3529.21	3529.2111	554.2(P3)	34.02
Photographic plates and film in the flat (other than of paper, paperboard or cloth)	Unexposed plates and film in the flat (i.e., not coiled) except paper, paperboard or cloth. The materials commonly used besides glass are celluloid or other transparent plastics and metal or ename. Plates, cut film and film backs for amateur or professional use. Film backs include sheets of any material other than paper, paperboard or cloth (negatives), the paper, paperboard or specially treated layers (positives) and a developer, for quick production of finished positive photographic X-ray plates and flat film (usually sensitized on both sides); photo-mechanical process plates (used for photo-engraving etc.); special plates for use in micro-photography, astronomy, aerial photography etc.	862.42(C)	37.02	Surface-active Agents and Certain Preparations Containing Surface-active Agents	Organic surface-active agents (other than soap) are chemical compounds, not chemically defined, which contain certain functional groups which render them water-soluble. They are capable of adsorption at an interface. They are usually known as "surfactants". Also included are certain surface-active preparations used for many industrial purposes and for preparing washing preparations which, however, are classified in group 3529.	554.2(P3)	34.02
3529.1812	3529.1812	862.42(C)	37.02	3529.2111	Organic surface-active agents are chemical compounds, not chemically defined. Anionic agents, cationic agents, non-ionic agents and ampholytic agents. These agents are used for making surface-active preparations.	554.2(P3)	34.02
Film in rolls, perforated or not	Unexposed photographic film in rolls other than those of paper, paperboard or cloth. They are usually of celluloid, cellulose acetate or similar flexible materials. Cinematographic film: "still" camera film in roll form; and the rolls of sensitized film from which these goods are made. Film in rolls for quick production of finished positive photographs consisting of film of celluloid (negative) and treated paper (positive) and developer. Sensitized film for photo-electric sound recording is also included.	862.43(P3)	37.03	3529.2112	Surface-active preparations other than washing preparations	554.2(P3)	34.02
Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth—unexposed	Unexposed paper, paperboard and cloth, flat or rolled. Papers and cloth for the production of positive photographic prints. These may be used in amateur, professional, X-ray, electro-cinematographic, recording, photocopying etc., work. Also, so-called paper "plates" and "films" used to produce negatives by exposure in a camera, and film backs for quick production of finished positive photographs consisting of finished areas of paper or paperboard (negatives), the same number of equally sized papers (positives) and a developer. Also included are ferricyanide, ferric gallate etc., papers used to produce blue-prints and so on.	862.3(C)	37.06	3529.2112	Surface-active preparations include inter-mixtures of the organic surface-active agents of the preceding subclass; solutions or dispersions of the materials in the preceding subclass; other mixtures based on a surface-active agent of the preceding subclass (e.g., surface-active agents with a proportion of soap); and solutions or dispersions of soap in an organic solvent such as cyclohexanol. These preparations are used in the textile industry (wetting agents, caulifying agents, fulling assistants, brightening agents etc.); auxiliaries for the leather and fur industries (soaking agents, de-greasing agents, wetting agents for use in dyeing, levelling agents, toners etc.); basic materials for the manufacture of washing preparations classified in group 3529; auxiliaries for the paper and synthetic rubber industries; flotation aids for the mining industry; and surface-active agents used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic products.	554.2(P3)	34.02
3529.1814	3529.1814	862.3(C)	37.06				
Chemical products and flash-light materials in certain forms or packings	The chemical products classified here are subject to the following conditions: (1) If single substances they must be put-up in measured portions, e.g., small envelopes, tablets etc.,						

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3529.22	3529.2200	<u>Prepared glazings, dressings and mordants</u> Prepared glazings and prepared dressings of a kind applied to yarns and fabrics, paper and paperboard, leather and similar materials. Preparations with a basis of starchy substances, lignates, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, resin or similar substances. Prepared sizing, stiffening agents, preparations for water-proofing fabrics, optical brightening preparations. Also mordants used in textile dyeing and printing processes and the dyeing of paper, paperboard, leather etc., to fix the dyestuffs. Fixing adjuncts, normally preparations of surface-active agents, are excluded.	599.74(C)	36.12
3529.23		<u>Wax (Vegetable, Animal or Artificial); Preparations of Wax; Polishes and Special Cleaners Whether or Not Based on Wax</u> Beeswax and other insect waxes which have been bleached or purified. Vegetable waxes other than crude. Artificial waxes and synthetic paraffin wax and synthetic micro-crystalline wax (Paraffin wax and other mineral waxes are classified in group 3530.) Prepared waxes, i.e., mixed waxes and polishes and creams for footwear, furniture or floors and also metal polishes and polishes for glass intended or not containing wax. Scouring powders are classified in group 3523 and carline and tapers are classified elsewhere in this group.	599.74(C) 599.74(E)	36.05 36.13
3529.2311		<u>Animal and vegetable waxes—bleached, coloured and purified but not further prepared</u> Animal waxes include beeswax, lac wax and Chinese wax. Vegetable waxes include carnauba wax, ouricury wax, palm wax, candelilla wax, sugar-cane wax, eparico wax, among others.	431.42(E) 431.43(E)	15.15 15.16
3529.2312		<u>Artificial waxes (including water-soluble waxes) synthetic waxes</u> The term "artificial waxes" means substitutes for natural waxes, produced chemically, but not having the character of separate chemically defined compounds. Included are certain polychloroacrylamides and soluble or emulsifiable waxes such as polyethylene-glycol waxes which are used in the preparation of cosmetics, water colours etc. Synthetic waxes resemble paraffin wax and micro-crystalline wax and are obtained by synthesis. Natural paraffin wax is classified in group 3530.	332.62(E) 599.71(E1)	27.13 34.04
3529.2313		<u>Prepared waxes, not emulsified or containing solvents</u> Mixtures of animal waxes, mixtures of vegetable waxes and mixtures of artificial waxes but not mixtures of mineral waxes classified in group 3530. Also included are mixtures of different classes of waxes (animal, vegetable, mineral	599.71(E1)	34.04
	3529.2314	<u>Polishes for footwear, furniture or floors; metal polishes but not scouring powders or pastes</u> Polishes and creams for footwear, furniture or floors generally consist of waxes impregnated with spirits of turpentine or emulsified in an aqueous medium, and frequently contain added colouring matter. Metal polishes and polishes for glass consist of very soft polishing materials such as chalk or Messelgub in suspension in an emulsion of white spirit or liquid soap.	594.3(P3)	34.05
	3529.24	<u>Pickling Preparations for Metal Surfaces</u> Pickling preparations for metal surfaces are preparations used to remove oxides, scale, rust or tarnish from the surfaces of metals, or for roughening these surfaces to facilitate certain operations. Pickling preparations are usually based on dilute acids. Some have a basis of alkalis.	599.94(P2)	36.13
	3529.25	<u>Prepared Rubber Accelerators</u> Products which are added to rubber prior to vulcanization to give the vulcanized articles better physical properties and reduce the time and temperature required for the vulcanizing process. Only such products which are mixtures are included.	599.76(C)	36.15
	3529.29	<u>Other Chemical Preparations, N.E.C.</u> This group consists of a diverse group of chemical preparations (i.e., not separate chemically defined compounds), some of which are finished products for use by households (e.g., candles and tapers) while others have chiefly industrial uses. Lubricating preparations which contain less than 70% of mineral oil are classified in group 3540; preparations made chiefly by manufacturers of paints and related products (e.g., compounded extenders for paints) are in group 3521; chemicals obtained as by-products are classified with the main product (e.g., fusel oil is classified in group 3131); separate chemically defined compounds are classified in group 3511 (e.g., cultured crystals, other than optical elements, weighing not less than 2.5 grams).		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HSR Code
	3529.2911	<u>Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding</u> Preparations for soldering, welding or brazing; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding rods and electrodes. Electrodes themselves, coated or cored with a flux, are classified in 3819.	599.94(P2)	38.13
	3529.2912	<u>Anti-scaling compounds including ion exchangers</u> Anti-scaling compounds are usually based on sodium carbonates, sodium silicates, taurin etc., and are added to hard water to prevent formation of calcareous deposits in boilers, boiler tubes and other apparatus. Ion exchangers (including base or acid exchangers but not artificial resins classified in group 511) are insoluble compounds which, e.g., have the capability of removing the calcium or magnesium salts from hard water by the exchange of one of their ions for one of those contained in a substance dissolved in the water.	599.99(P3)	38.19A
	3529.2913	<u>Anti-freezing preparations</u> Anti-freezing preparations, e.g., mixtures with a basis of glycol derivatives.	599.99(P3)	38.19A
	3529.2914	<u>"Carbon" blocks, plates, bars and similar semi-manufactures</u> "Carbon" blocks and similar semi-manufactures of metallo-graphitic or other grades of the kind used to make "carbon" brushes for electro-technical machinery or apparatus.	599.99(P3)	38.19A
	3529.2915	<u>Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers</u> Preparations for fire-extinguishers, liquid or dry. Some of these preparations produce a blanket of foam. Charges for fire-extinguishers are lightweight condensers of glass, thin sheet-metal, etc. designed to be incorporated into fire-extinguishers. They are classified here if they contain fire-extinguishing preparations or two or more unreacted products, or single unreacted fire-extinguishing material. Charged fire-extinguishing grenades are also included.	599.70(C)	38.17
	3529.2916	<u>Solid and semi-solid fuels</u> Metalsulphide (meta fuel) hexamethylmetastearine (hexamine) and similar substances (whether or not separate chemically defined compounds) put up in forms for use as fuels. In other forms, unreacted, they are classified in group 511, except when in forms designed for medical use when they are classified in group 5922. Also included are fuels with a basis of alcohol and containing	899.33(P2)	36.08
ICCS Class	1065 Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HSR Code
	3529.2917	<u>Anti-knock preparations and additives for mineral oils</u> Anti-knock preparations slow down the combustion of motor fuels. They are usually based on tetra-ethyl-lead with other chemicals. Additives for mineral oils are not themselves lubricating preparations. Among other properties, they prevent oxidation, remove gum and carbon deposits etc. Among the materials used in their preparation are poly-methacrylic esters, silicones, organic chemicals containing zinc, aluminium, barium etc.	599.75(C)	38.14
	3529.2918	<u>Candles, tapers, night-lights and the like</u> Candles, tapers (including ball or coiled tapers), night-lights etc. are usually made of tallow, stearin, paraffin wax or other waxes.	899.31(C)	34.06
	3529.2919	<u>Chemicals and chemical preparations, not elsewhere classified</u> Brewers' pitch and similar compounds based on rosin or on vegetable pitch, e.g., cobbler's wax and caulking pitch. Foundry core binders based on natural resinous products, poly-chlorobiphenyls and chloroparaffins, mixed poly-ethylene glycols and mixtures of glycerol mono-, di-, and tri-glycerates other than those having the character of artificial waxes. Dippels oil obtained by destructive distillation of the bones or horns of ruminants. Oxylith. Compound catalysts. Compound hardening agents. Getters for vacuum tubes. Anti-oxidizing preparations. Anti-acid additives for cements. Liquids for hydraulic transmission containing only small amounts of, or no, mineral oils. Ink removers and stencil correctors put up in packages for retail sale. Preparations used mainly for clarifying wines and other fermented beverages. Foundry core binders based on products other than natural resinous products. Soda-lime prepared by impregnating pure lime with sodium hydroxide. Hydrated silica gel coloured with cobalt salts for use as a desiccating agent. Anti-rust products (other than paint). Sealing wax in sticks, cakes or similar forms.	599.66(P3) 599.99(P3) 899.95(P2)	38.10 38.19A 98.09
	181C Group 3530	<u>PETROLEUM REFINERIES</u> Petroleum refineries producing gasoline (motor spirit), fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and greases, and other products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products,		

ICOB Class	ICOB Subclass	ICOB Class	ICOB Subclass	HTUC Code	HTUC Code	HTUC Code	HTUC Code
3550.11	3550.11.00	3550.11	3550.11.00	351.02(F3)	27.10A	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Partly-refined Crudes</u>						
	The partly-refined crudes classified here result from distillation processes which remove certain lighter fractions. Oils which have been subjected to certain physical processes, e.g., decantation, de-salting, dehydration, vapour pressure normalization including the elimination of very light fractions by these same types of processes, are classified in group 2800.						
3550.12	3550.12.00	3550.12	3550.12.00	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Refined Petroleum Products Other than Residual Fuel Oils</u>						
	Light, medium and residual oils obtained in more or less broad fractions by the distillation or refining of crude petroleum oils or of crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals. These oils are liquid and consist predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons. These products may have been treated to eliminate impurities and blended to produce particular characteristics. Also included are similar oils in which the weight of the non-aromatic constituents exceeds that of the aromatic constituents obtained by cracking, reforming or other processes.						
3550.12.01	3550.12.01	3550.12.01	3550.12.01	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Aviation Gasolene (piston-engine)</u>						
	Specially blended grades of gasolene with high anti-knock value, high stability, high volatility and low freezing-point, intended for use in aviation piston-engines. Natural gasolene and motor gasolene are excluded.						
3550.12.02	3550.12.02	3550.12.02	3550.12.02	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Jet Fuels other than kerosene</u>						
	Fuel meeting the required properties for use in jet engines and aircraft-turbine engines. This product is mainly a specially refined kerosene. Gasolene-type jet fuel (light hydrocarbons, also naphtha type, intended for use in aviation gas-turbine units) is included.						
3550.12.03	3550.12.03	3550.12.03	3550.12.03	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Motor Gasolene</u>						
	Motor gasolene is a mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, which have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition internal combustion engines. Natural gasolene is classified in group 2800 and aviation fuels are excluded.						
3550.12.04	3550.12.04	3550.12.04	3550.12.04	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Naphthas</u>						
	Refined or partly-refined light distillates derived from crude petroleum, with a boiling-point range roughly between 27 degrees C and 221 degrees C. Depending on the character of the naphthas derived and the demands of various industries, these products are: (i) blended or mixed with other materials to make high grade motor gasolene or jet fuel; (ii) used as raw materials for town gas or as feed-stocks to make various kinds of chemical products; (iii) used as various solvents.						
3550.13	3550.13.00	3550.13	3550.13.00	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Petroleum Bitumen; Petroleum Coke</u>						
	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials, such as extracts derived from the treatment of lubricating oils with certain selective solvents. Sulphur extracted from petroleum is classified in group 2902.						
3550.13.01	3550.13.01	3550.13.01	3550.13.01	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Petroleum Bitumen</u>						
	Petroleum bitumen (also known as petroleum pitch, petroleum asphalt) is usually obtained as a residue of the distillation of crude petroleum. It is brown or black and maybe soft or brittle.						
3550.13.02	3550.13.02	3550.13.02	3550.13.02	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Residual Fuel Oils</u>						
	Residual fuel oils are mixtures of hydrocarbons with a viscosity of at least 40 centistokes at 20 degrees C and an asphalt content of at least 1%. These oils are crude petroleum residues, such as viscosus residuum, after gasolene, kerosene and sometimes heavier distillates have been removed.						
3550.13.03	3550.13.03	3550.13.03	3550.13.03	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>White Spirit</u>						
	A highly refined distillate with a boiling-point range from about 150 to 200 degrees C, used as a paint solvent and for dry-cleaning purposes.						
3550.13.04	3550.13.04	3550.13.04	3550.13.04	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Distillate Fuel Oils</u>						
	Gas oils (with a flash-point in a closed vessel of at least 55 degrees C and distilling 90% or more in volume at 360 degrees C); fuel oils (with a flash-point in a closed vessel of between 55 and 150 degrees C and a needle penetration at 25 degrees C of 400 or more); domestic fuel oil (with a viscosity of less than 12 centistokes at 20 degrees C and an asphalt content of not less than 0.5%). These fuels are used for internal combustion in diesel engines, as burner fuel in furnaces and heating installations and for enriching water-gas to increase luminosity.						
3550.13.05	3550.13.05	3550.13.05	3550.13.05	352.1(F3)	27.10B	352.2(F1)	27.10C
	<u>Residual Fuel Oils</u>						
	Residual fuel oils are mixtures of hydrocarbons with a viscosity of at least 40 centistokes at 20 degrees C and an asphalt content of at least 1%. These oils are crude petroleum residues, such as viscosus residuum, after gasolene, kerosene and sometimes heavier distillates have been removed.						

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3530.14	3530.1412	<u>Petroleum coke</u> Petroleum coke is a black, porous, solid residue resulting from the cracking or destructive distillation of petroleum.	332.94(C)	27.14A
	3530.1413	<u>Other residues of petroleum oils</u> Extracts derived from treatment of lubricating oils with certain selective solvents. Petroleum gum and other resinous substances obtained from petroleum. Acid residues and spent bleaching earths containing a portion of oil. Petroleum jelly and mineral waxes are excluded.	332.95(FI)	27.14B
3530.15		<u>Lubricating Oils and Lubricating Greases Containing Chiefly Petroleum Oil</u> The lubricants classified here are products that contain not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals and which are not more specifically described elsewhere in the classification. Lubricating oils are usually liquid at normal temperature and lubricating greases are more or less solid at normal temperature. Lubricants containing less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils are generally classified in group 3540. Non-lubricating oils are excluded.	332.51(FI)	27.10F
	3530.1411	<u>Lubricating oils containing chiefly petroleum oil</u> Lubricating oils including compounded oils containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils. Such oils contain a wide variety of additives such as rust-preventives, anti-foam agents, graphite etc. Lubricating oils are liquid at normal temperature.	332.51(FI)	27.10F
	3530.1412	<u>Lubricating greases containing chiefly petroleum oil</u> Lubricating greases including compounded greases containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils. Lubricating greases contain a wide variety of additives such as soaps of aluminum, calcium, lithium etc.	332.51(C)	27.10G
3530.15	3530.1500	<u>Non-lubricating Oils Containing Chiefly Petroleum Oil</u> The non-lubricating oils classified here are products that contain not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, and which are not more specifically described elsewhere in the classification. Transformer and circuit-breaker oil, cutting oils, cleansing oils, mould release oils and liquids for hydraulic brakes and hydraulic transmissions.		
3530.16		<u>Petroleum Jelly and Other Wax Extracted from Petroleum</u> Petroleum jelly is obtained from the residues of the distillation of certain crude petroleum oils, or by other means.		
	3530.1611	<u>Petroleum jelly</u> Petroleum jelly is white, yellowish or dark-brown with a greenish background hue. It is obtained from the residues of the distillation of certain petroleum crudes, or by mixing fairly high viscosity petroleum oils with such residues, or by mixing paraffin wax with refined mineral oil. Petroleum jelly obtained by synthesis remains classified here.	332.61(C)	27.112
	3530.1612	<u>Paraffin wax and other wax extracted from petroleum</u> Paraffin wax is a hydrocarbon wax extracted from certain distillates of petroleum oils or other bituminous minerals. Micro-crystalline wax is extracted from petroleum residues and from vacuum-distilled lubricating oil fractions. Also "gatsch", slack and scale wax from the de-waxing of lubricating oils. Other mineral waxes, e.g., peat wax, are classified in group 3540.	332.62(P)	27.113
	3530.17	<u>Liquefied petroleum gases and similar gaseous hydrocarbons</u> The liquefied petroleum gases classified here are crude materials obtained from petroleum or produced chemically. Also included is chemically pure methane. Liquefied natural gas is classified in group 2200.	341.1(P)	27.11
	3540.11	<u>COKE AND SEMI-COKES OF COAL, OF LIGNITE OR OF PEAT (OR CARBONIZATION) OF COAL, LIGNITE OR PEAT IN THE ABSENCE OF AIR. SEMI-COKE RESULTS FROM THE DISTILLATION OF COAL AT LOW TEMPERATURE. GAS HOUSE COKE IS CLASSIFIED IN GROUP 4102.</u>		
	3540.12	<u>MANUFACTURE OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL</u> The manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials; fuel briquettes and packaged fuel from purchased coal or lignite; and compounded and blended lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Included is the distillation of coal in coke ovens which are not part of gas or iron and steel works and which while part of iron and steel works, can be reported separately. Coke ovens which are in gas works are classified in group 4102 (Gas manufacture and distribution); coke ovens located in iron and steel works which cannot be reported separately are classified in group 3710 (Iron and steel basic industries). The manufacture of fuel briquettes and packaged fuels by coal and lignite mining units is included in group 2100 (Coal mining).		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3540.11	3540.1111	Metallurgical coke	321.8(P3)	27.04
		Coke with properties making it particularly suitable in metallurgical processes.		
	3540.1112	Coke and semi-coke of coal other than metallurgical grade or gas house coke	321.8(P3)	27.04
		Coke and semi-coke of coal other than coke with properties making it particularly suitable in metallurgical processes. Gas house coke is classified in group 4102.		
	3540.1113	Coke and semi-coke of lignite or peat	321.8(P3)	27.04
		Coke and semi-coke produced from lignite and peat, other than metallurgical coke.		
3540.12	Mineral Tars	Other than Gas House Tars; Ammoniacal Gas Liquors; Retort Carbon		
		Mineral tars are very complex mixtures of variable proportions of aromatic and aliphatic constituents, usually resulting from the distillation of coal, lignite or peat. Ammoniacal gas liquors settle out of crude coal tar. Retort carbon is a by-product of coking operations. Coal-gas, water-gas, producer gas and similar gases are classified in group 4102.		
	3540.1211	Mineral tars other than gas house tars	521.1(P3)	27.06
		Tars produced by high temperature distillation of coal which consist predominantly of aromatic constituents such as benzene, phenol, naphthalene, anthracene etc. Tars obtained by the distillation of lignite and peat, or the low temperature distillation of coal. Dehydrated or partially distilled tars are included. Gas house tars, e.g., from water-gas producers, are classified in group 4102.		
	3540.1212	Ammoniacal gas liquors and spent oxide	521.5(C)	38.04
		Ammoniacal gas liquors, produced as an aqueous portion settling out from crude coal-tar condensed from coal-gas, and also by the absorption of ammonia in the waters used to wash coal-gas. Also included is a material known as spent oxide resulting from the exhaustion of a mass composed of bog iron, among other ingredients, which is used to purify coal gas. When spent this material contains recoverable chemicals such as sulphur and Praxian blue and may be used as a fertilizer.		
	3540.1213	Retort carbon	513.28(C)	27.05
		Retort carbon (gas carbon) is a hard, brittle, black form of carbon which given a metallic ring when struck. It is obtained as a by-product in coke ovens and gas-works. Artificial graphite is classified in group 5111.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3540.13	3540.131	Oils and Other Products of the Distillation of Coal-Tar	321.4(C)	27.07
		The oils and other products obtained by the distillation of high temperature coal-tar in more or less broad fractions, producing mixtures consisting predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons and other aromatic compounds. Similar oils and products obtained by the distillation of low temperature coal-tar. These products may be crude or refined but they are not separate chemically defined compounds in the pure or commercially pure state which are classified in group 5111. Also included are pitch and pitch coke obtained from coal-tar or from other mineral tars.		
	3540.1311	Oils and other products of the distillation of coal-tar excluding pitch and pitch coke	332.02(C)	27.06A
		Oils and other products obtained from the distillation of high or low temperature coal-tar or other mineral tar. Includes are benzole, toluole, xylene and solvent naphtha, naphthalene oils and crude naphthalene; anthracene oils and crude anthracene oils (phenols, cresols, xylenols, etc.); pyridine, quinoline and acridine bases; creosote oils.		
	3540.1312	Pitch obtained from coal-tar	332.02(C)	27.06A
		Pitch obtained as a residue or the distillation of high or low temperature coal-tar, or other mineral tars. It contains a small proportion of heavy tar oils. It may be soft or brittle. Air-blown pitch remains classified here.		
	3540.1313	Pitch coke	332.02(C)	27.06B
		Pitch coke is the final residue of the distillation of high or low temperature coal-tar or other mineral tars.		
3540.14	Bituminous Mixtures Based on Asphalt, Bitumens (Petroleum, Natural or Coal-Tar) and Articles and Products Made with these Materials			
		Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch. Among the articles and products made with these products are tarred macadam, paving materials (plates, bricks, tiles, flagstones etc.), roofing paper and felts and also torches, fire-lighters and the like. Briquettes of coal and lignite agglomerated with bituminous materials are excluded.		
	3540.1411	Bituminous mixtures based on asphalt, petroleum etc.	332.96(C)	27.15
		Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tars or on mineral tar pitch. Mixed materials used for road surfacing (e.g., emulsions or stable suspensions of asphalt, bitumen, pitch or tar in water). Also mastics of asphalt and other bituminous mastics incorporating mineral substances such as sand or asbestos. These materials may be agglomerated in blocks, etc., of the kind re-melted before use, but finished articles of regular shape and tarred macadam are excluded.		
	3540.1412	Tarred macadam and other crushed stones mixed with tar	273.4(P3)	25.17
		Roughly graded crushed stones, pebbles, slag or similar industrial waste or intermixtures of these materials when mixed with tar, bitumen etc.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3540.1413	3540.1413	Roofing felt impregnated with tar or similar substances	655.1(F3)	59.02	3540.18	3540.1800	Liquid Fuels of a Kind Used in Mechanical Lighters Put-up for Sale by Retail	899.3(F3)	36.08
	3540.1414	Roofing felts are felts made by the normal felting process and subsequently impregnated with tar.					Liquid Fuels of a kind used in mechanical lighters (e.g., petrol and liquid butane) in containers (ampoules, refill cartridges, bottles, cans etc.) of a capacity intended for sale by retail.		
	3540.1415	Articles of asphalt or of similar material	664.81(C)	68.08					
	3540.1415	Articles made from natural asphalt or bitumen, coal-tar pitch, petroleum bitumen, bituminous mixtures etc. These articles usually contain fillers such as sand, chalk, plaster, cement, talc, sulphur, asbestos fibre, wood fibre, saw-dust, waste cork and natural resins. Pressed or moulded plates, bricks, tiles, flagstones used for roofing, paving, tiling, facing. Roofing boards (but not roofing felts) consisting of a substrate (e.g., of paperboard, of fabric or glass fibre, of man-made fibre or jute or of metal foil) completely enveloped in, or covered on both sides by bituminous material. Also, building board completely enveloped in asphalt or similar material. Paper merely coated or impregnated with tar and intended use as wrapping paper is classified in group 3419.							
	3540.1500	Asphalt torches, fire-lighters and the like	899.32(F3)	36.08					
	3540.1500	Torches composed of combustible substances and impregnated with asphalt, pitch or tar, or resin.							
	3540.1500	Briquettes of Coal	321.5(C)	27.01B					
	3540.1500	Briquettes of coal which have been agglomerated with bituminous materials and similar manufactured fuels which have been carbonized to render them smokeless. Lignite briquettes are classified in group 2200 and peat briquettes in 2909.							
	3540.1600	Lubricating and Non-lubricating Preparations Containing Less than 70% by Weight of Petroleum Products	332.52(C)	34.03					
	3540.1700	Provided they do not contain 70% or more by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, the following types of preparations are included: lubricating preparations; cutting-oil preparations; preparations for lubricating, oiling or greasing of textiles, leather, hides, furskins etc.; mould release preparations; lubricating preparations used in wire drawing. Many of these preparations contain some mineral oils but some contain none at all.							
	3540.1700	Lignite Wax and Other Mineral Waxes, N.E.C.	332.62(F3)	27.13					
	3540.1700	Lignite (or montan) wax and the product known as "montan pitch" are ester waxes extracted from lignite. Peat wax is physically and chemically similar to lignite wax. Also, ceresine, obtained by purifying the natural mineral wax ozocerite.							
		ISIC Group 3551 TYRE AND TUBE INDUSTRIES							
	3551.1111	The manufacture of tyres and tubes from natural or synthetic rubber for automobiles, trucks, aircraft, tractors and other equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in repairing, rebuilding and retreading tyres are included.							
	3551.1111	Pneumatic Rubber Tyres Whether or Not Requiring Inner Tubes							
	3551.1111	Pneumatic rubber tyres may be distinguished from solid tyres and cushion tyres in that they do not provide a viable riding surface unless they are inflated. The air, under pressure, may be retained in an inner tube or in the tyre casing and may be varied at will by means of a valve. Re-capped pneumatic tyres are excluded.							
	3551.1111	Pneumatic rubber tyres for agricultural and other off-the-road vehicles	689.1(F2)	40.11					
	3551.1112	Pneumatic rubber tyres for agricultural and other off-the-road tractors, construction machinery, aircraft, industrial trucks and barrows, among other applications. These tyres may or may not require an inner tube.							
	3551.1112	Pneumatic rubber Tyres for motorcycles and bicycles	689.1(F2)	40.11					
	3551.1113	Pneumatic tyres for motorcycles and bicycles whether or not an inner tube is needed to retain the air.							
	3551.1113	Pneumatic rubber tyres for other road vehicles	689.1(F2)	40.11					
	3551.1119	Pneumatic rubber tyres for road vehicles other than motorcycles or bicycles. Tyres for motor-cars, motor-coaches and buses, lorries, trailers and trailer-tractors and similar applications. These tyres may or may not require an inner tube.							
	3551.1119	Pneumatic rubber Tyres, N.E.C.							
	3551.1119	Pneumatic rubber tyres for toys, furniture and other applications, n.e.c. The tyres classified here are generally smaller and of lighter construction than the tyres classified in the preceding subclasses. These tyres may or may not require an inner tube.	689.1(F2)	40.11					

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	STTC Code	STTC Code	BTN Code	BTN Code
3551.12	3551.1200	3551.15	3551.1419	629.1(22)	629.98(23)	40.11	40.14
	<u>Inner Tubes for Pneumatic Rubber Tyres</u>		<u>Parts of tyres, n.e.s.</u>				
	Inner tubes are airtight continuous cylinders of rubber which are inserted into pneumatic rubber tyres to provide a medium for retaining the air needed to support the tyre. The air pressure in the tube may be raised or lowered at will by means of a valve.		Parts of tyres of partly-vulcanized rubber, in their final shape, and prepared for building new tyres after processing (glueing, further vulcanization etc.), or for repairing (re-capping) worn tyres.				
3551.13		3551.16		629.1(22)	629.1(22)	40.11	40.11
	<u>Cushion or Solid Rubber Tyres</u>		<u>Tyre Sunstrips</u>				
	Cushion or solid rubber tyres may be distinguished from pneumatic tyres in that they provide a viable riding surface without the introduction of air under pressure prior to mounting on the vehicle. Cushion tyres may, however, be built with enclosed trapped-air cavities. Semi-cushion tyres are built with non-trapped-air cavities.		Included are tyre flaps used to protect the inner tube from the metal rim or spoke ends of the wheel upon which a pneumatic tyre is mounted. Also, rectangular patches with bevelled edges and patches of any other shape for repairing inner tubes, obtained by moulding, cutting or grinding, and consisting generally of a layer of self-vulcanizing rubber on a vulcanized rubber backing. Also included are inner tube patching kits.				
3551.14		3551.16		629.1(22)	629.1(22)	40.11	40.11
	<u>Tyre Parts</u>		<u>Re-capped Pneumatic Tyres</u>				
	Tyre cases (outer covers); tyre carcasses specially designed for fitting with interchangeable tyre treads. Also, interchangeable tyre treads for fitting on a tyre carcass specially designed for the purpose. Parts of tyres, of partly-vulcanized rubber, in their final shape and prepared for building new tyres after processing, or for repairing (re-capping) worn tyres. Tyre flaps and tyre repair materials are excluded.		Re-capped (rebuilt) pneumatic tyres are tyres upon which new tread rubber has been affixed by glueing, vulcanization etc. Also included are used tyres which have had grooves cut in to whatever tread rubber remains. The repairing of flat tyres is classified in group 9513.				
	Tyre cases and certain tyre carcasses						
	Tyre cases are the outer covers of pneumatic tyres without tread rubber. The tyre carcasses classified here are specially designed for fitting with interchangeable tyre treads.						
3551.1412		3559.11		629.1(22)	629.1(22)	40.11	40.11
	<u>Interchangeable Tyre Treads</u>		<u>Waste and Parings of Unhardened Rubber; Powder Obtained from Waste; Reclaimed Rubber</u>				
	Interchangeable tyre treads of unhardened vulcanized rubber, for fitting on a tyre carcass specially designed for that purpose.		The waste and parings of unhardened rubber included here are manufacturing wastes of unhardened or vulcanized unhardened rubber. Scrap obtained from worn out articles (usually worn out rubber tyres) is classified in group 6100. Reclaimed rubber differs from virgin rubber in that it is more tacky and more plastic.				
		3559.1111		251.4(23)	251.4(23)	40.04	40.04
			<u>Waste and Parings of Unhardened Rubber</u>				
			Manufacturing waste and parings of unhardened or vulcanized unhardened rubber.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	STTC Code	STTC Code	BTN Code	BTN Code
3551.14	3551.1319	3551.16	3551.1600	629.1(22)	629.1(22)	40.11	40.11
	<u>Solid or Cushion Rubber Tyres, n.e.s.</u>		<u>Re-capped Pneumatic Tyres</u>				
	Solid or cushion rubber tyres for wheeled toys, furniture, baby carriages and other applications which require tyres of small size and light construction.		Re-capped (rebuilt) pneumatic tyres are tyres upon which new tread rubber has been affixed by glueing, vulcanization etc. Also included are used tyres which have had grooves cut in to whatever tread rubber remains. The repairing of flat tyres is classified in group 9513.				
3551.14		3559.11		629.1(22)	629.1(22)	40.11	40.11
	<u>Tyre Parts</u>		<u>Waste and Parings of Unhardened Rubber; Powder Obtained from Waste; Reclaimed Rubber</u>				
	Tyre cases (outer covers); tyre carcasses specially designed for fitting with interchangeable tyre treads. Also, interchangeable tyre treads for fitting on a tyre carcass specially designed for the purpose. Parts of tyres, of partly-vulcanized rubber, in their final shape and prepared for building new tyres after processing, or for repairing (re-capping) worn tyres. Tyre flaps and tyre repair materials are excluded.		The waste and parings of unhardened rubber included here are manufacturing wastes of unhardened or vulcanized unhardened rubber. Scrap obtained from worn out articles (usually worn out rubber tyres) is classified in group 6100. Reclaimed rubber differs from virgin rubber in that it is more tacky and more plastic.				
	Tyre cases and certain tyre carcasses						
	Tyre cases are the outer covers of pneumatic tyres without tread rubber. The tyre carcasses classified here are specially designed for fitting with interchangeable tyre treads.						
3551.1412		3559.1111		251.4(23)	251.4(23)	40.04	40.04
	<u>Interchangeable Tyre Treads</u>		<u>Waste and Parings of Unhardened Rubber</u>				
	Interchangeable tyre treads of unhardened vulcanized rubber, for fitting on a tyre carcass specially designed for that purpose.		Manufacturing waste and parings of unhardened or vulcanized unhardened rubber.				

MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

The manufacture from natural or synthetic rubber, gutta-percha, balata or gutta-serik, of all kinds of rubber products except tyres and tubes, such as footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber, industrial and mechanical rubber goods, and rubber specialties and sundries, e.g., gloves, mats, sponges and other vulcanized articles. Establishments primarily engaged in reclaiming rubber from scrap rubber tyres, tubes and miscellaneous waste rubber articles are included. Also included are the chipping, mixing, rolling, cutting and related processing of natural rubber, except on rubber plantations (classified in group 1110, Agricultural and livestock production) and in forests (classified in group 1210, Forestry).

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	BTM Code	BTM Code
3559.1112	3559.1112	<u>Powder obtained from waste or scrap of unhardened rubber</u> This powder consists of finely ground waste of vulcanized rubber. It may be added to rubber-based compounds as an elastic filler, or it may be used directly for moulding under high pressure.	231.4(F3)	40.04
3559.1113	3559.1113	<u>Reclaimed rubber</u> The process of reclaiming rubber consists of softening the old rubber or manufacturing waste and removing some of the unwanted matter, usually by chemical means. It is generally put-up in sheets about 25 mm thick and weighing about 15 kg, dusted with talc or chalk. Also included are pieces, sheets and strip consisting of reclaimed rubber compounded with natural or synthetic rubber, provided they have the essential character of reclaimed rubber.	231.3(G)	40.05
3559.12	3559.1211	<u>Unvulcanized Rubber in Primary Forms</u> Plates, sheets and strip of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets classified in group 1110 (the plates, sheets and strip may be surface-worked, e.g., annealed, grooved, channelled, ribbed etc., or cut into rectangles, but not otherwise worked); granules of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanization; unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black (with or without the addition of mineral oil) or with silica (with or without the addition of mineral oil), in any form of a kind known as masterbatch.	621.04(F1)	40.05
3559.1211	3559.1211	<u>Plates, sheets and strip other than those containing textile fabrics</u> Classified here are: (i) plates of natural or synthetic rubber, not compounded or vulcanized, obtained either by slicing or sawing; (ii) plates, sheets and strip of natural or synthetic rubber, compounded with balata, with gutta-percha or similar natural gums, with service or strike-resistant rubber, provided they have the essential character of natural or synthetic rubber products; (iii) plates, sheets and strip of the substances described above containing other added substances. The products under (iii) are usually made by calendaring or extrusion. They include: sheets for repairing tyres or inner tubes (hot process); sheets of adhesive patches, sheets for the preparation of rubber solutions; strip for moulding rubber soles; strip for the manufacture of washers; cut sheets known as "English sheets", plates for the manufacture of rubber granules.	621.04(F1)	40.05
3559.1212	3559.1212	<u>Textile fabrics combined with rubber of a certain weight and composition</u> Plates, sheets and strip consisting of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted fabrics) combined with rubber, weighing more than 1.500 grams per square metre and containing not more	621.01(F1)	40.05
3559.13	3559.1311	<u>Unvulcanized Rubber in Other Forms or States</u> Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber, including rubber latex, in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes, profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber (for example, coated or impregnated textile thread and rings and discs). Among the goods excluded are: dispersions of colouring matter in rubber (group 3211); more or less pasty products used as painters' fillings etc. (group 3521); rubber solutions or dispersions put-up for sale by retail as glues (group 3528); adhesive rubber tapes (elsewhere in this group); gaskets consisting of rubber discs with other materials, not identifiable as being parts of a particular piece of equipment or machinery (group 3519).	621.02(F1)	40.06
3559.1312	3559.1312	<u>Compounded natural or synthetic rubber latex</u> Latex compounded with vulcanizing agents or accelerators; thickeners, fillers or reinforcing agents, plasticizers, wetting agents or any other substances provided that as a result of such compounding the preparation has not acquired the character of a product more specifically described elsewhere in the classification. An example of a more specifically described product is latex paint classified in group 3521.	621.02(F1)	40.06
3559.1313	3559.1313	<u>Unvulcanized solutions or dispersions</u> Solutions or dispersions of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in organic solvents used for the manufacture of dipped articles or for coating finished articles.	621.02(F1)	40.06
3559.1314	3559.1314	<u>Unvulcanized rubber tubes</u> Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber tubes made by extrusion and used, in particular, to line textile hosepipes.	621.02(F1)	40.06

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3559.134	3559.134	<p><u>Unvulcanized profile shapes</u></p> <p>Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber profile shapes, e.g., plates and strip of non-rectangular cross-section, generally made by extrusion "Gardol-type" strips with a slightly trapezoidal cross-section, for re-treading tyres.</p>	621.02(P1)	40.16
3559.139	3559.139	<p><u>Other articles of unvulcanized rubber</u></p> <p>Rubber thread made by helical cutting of unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber sheets or by extrusion of compounds with a basis of latex. Textile thread, impregnated or covered with unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber or with latex, including so-called "lyped thread". Such thread is chiefly used for the manufacture of tyre fabric, of machinery belts or belting and of tubes. Also, rings and discs, washers, plates, sheets and strip, worked otherwise than by surface-working, or cut to shapes other than rectangular.</p>	621.02(P1)	40.06
3559.14		<p><u>Articles of Unhardened Vulcanized Rubber</u> (Other than Apparel, Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Articles, Toys, Boots and Certain Other Excluded Items)</p> <p>Vulcanized rubber thread and cord and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber. Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes of unhardened vulcanized rubber. Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanized rubber. Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of vulcanized rubber and other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber except those specifically excluded in the title of this class.</p>		
3559.141	3559.141	<p><u>Vulcanized thread and cord and thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber</u></p> <p>Thread wholly of vulcanized rubber (single strand) or any cross-section provided the maximum cross-section does not exceed 5 mm. Thread of larger cross-section is considered strip or rods and is excluded. The thread may be produced by cutting sheets and plates or by vulcanizing thread obtained by extrusion. Cord (multiple strand) irrespective of the thickness of the strands of which it is composed. Textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber. Vulcanized rubber thread covered by textile banding or by a plated textile covering is classified in group 321.</p>	621.03(P3)	40.07
3559.142	3559.142	<p><u>Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanized rubber</u></p> <p>Piping and tubing consisting wholly of unhardened vulcanized rubber and vulcanized rubber piping and tubing (including hose-piping) reinforced by stratification, comprising, e.g., one or more "plies" of textile fabric or of metal threads, embedded in the rubber. Also included is tubing of vulcanized rubber whether or not cut to length, of a kind used, in particular, for the manufacture of inner tubes.</p>	621.05(C)	40.09
3559.143	3559.143	<p><u>Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of vulcanized rubber</u></p> <p>Belting and belts, wholly of vulcanized rubber, or of fabric impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with rubber or made from textile yarn or cord impregnated or coated with rubber. Many belts and much belting consist of a carcass made up of several layers of fabric, whether or not rubberized, or of steel cable which is wholly covered with rubber. Belting in the length, cut to length, jointed belts and endless belts. Belt cross-section is not a factor.</p>	621.04(C)	40.08

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SUCC Code	BTN Code
3559.14.5	3559.14.5	<u>Substituted textile fabrics: knitted or crocheted fabrics coated or impregnated with rubber after finishing</u> Textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted) impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with rubber and weighing less than 1500 grams per square metre or, if weighing more than this amount, containing more than 50% by weight of textile material. Textiles fabrics composed of parallel textile yarns, segmented by gumming and/or calendering with rubber, irrespective of their weight per square metre. These products are used for the manufacture of tyres, rubber tubes, transmission, conveyor or elevator belts and belting etc. Also, plates, sheets, and strip of expanded foam or sponge rubber in which the textile fabric is more than a mere backing. Adhesive tape in which the backing is of textile fabric, whether or not previously rubberized, and of adhesive of rubber. Also included are knitted or crocheted fabrics (flat or tubular) which have been coated or impregnated with rubber after they have been knitted or crocheted.	655.45(C) 941.45(F3)	59.11 60.06
3559.16	3559.16	<u>Rubber Articles of Apparel Excluding Footwear and Shoe Findings</u> The rubber articles classified here are chiefly moulded goods or goods assembled from flat materials by gumming or vulcanizing. Similar articles assembled chiefly by sewing are classified in group 320. Included are articles of apparel, gloves and clothing accessories (including protective clothing for surgeons, radiologists, divers etc.) which are: wholly of rubber; of textile fabric impregnated, covered, coated or laminated with rubber (other than knitted or crocheted elastic or rubberized fabric, e.g., women's body support garments); of rubber, with parts of textile fabric, when the rubber is the constituent giving the goods their essential character.	629.98(F3)	40.14
3559.16.1	3559.16.1	<u>Rubber articles of apparel other than headgear and gloves</u> Articles of apparel such as, for example, capes, aprons, dress-shields, bibs, belts and corset-belts, diving suits etc.	941.6(F3)	40.13
3559.16.2	3559.16.2	<u>Rubber gloves</u> Rubber gloves including surgeons' gloves and protective gloves for gardening, household and industrial work.	941.6(F3)	40.13
3559.16.3	3559.16.3	<u>Headgear</u> Headgear of rubber for rainwear and other purposes, such as bathing caps.	941.58(F3)	65.06
3559.17	3559.17	<u>Rubber Footwear Including Gaiters but Not Shoe Findings of Rubber</u> Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or of soles of rubber vulcanized to uppers of textile fabric coated or covered externally with rubber or artificial plastic material. Footwear with outer soles of rubber sewn or merely gummed to uppers of leather or other materials are classified in group 3240.		

LCES Class	LCES Subclass	Title and Description	STWC Code	PRN Code
3560.1212	3560.1212	Bags and similar soft containers and covers of artificial plastic materials	893.0(P3)	39.07
		The bags and similar soft containers of artificial plastic materials classified here are made by methods other than sewing, e.g., by gumming or heat-sealing. They may include handles and stiffeners and attachments such as eyelets. Also included are related articles such as file-covers, reading jackets and similar protective goods. Also sausage casings. Goods of this type made by sewing are classified in Group 3212.		
3560.19	Articles of Artificial Plastic Materials, Not Elsewhere Classified			
		Articles of artificial plastic materials not specified or included in other classes of this Group or in other groups of the classification. With the exception of transmission belts and certain rectangular articles obtained otherwise than by cutting out, the articles classified here are made from tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes and from plastic sheets, strip film and foil, i.e., from plastic materials in primary shapes. The materials in primary shapes are classified in Group 3513. To be classified here the articles must be further worked than merely cut into rectangles and must not be more specifically described elsewhere, e.g., plastic shoe findings, toys, furniture etc. are all excluded.	893.0(P3)	39.07
		Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts of plastic material—endless	593.0(P3)	
		Endless transmission, conveyor or elevator belts. Such belts may be joined end-to-end or fitted with fasteners. Articles in the length or simply cut to length are classified in Group 3513.	593.0(P3)	
		Out down tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes of artificial plastic materials	593.0(P3)	
		Tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes which have been cut down to the point where the length does not exceed the maximum cross-sectional dimension or which have been worked otherwise than merely surface-worked, e.g., drilled or milled.	593.0(P3)	
		Articles of rectangular shape, n.e.c.	893.0(P3)	
		Articles of rectangular shape which have been further worked than merely surface-worked and cut into rectangles (e.g., when the goods have been ground, cut, other than merely to rectangular shape, bevelled, rounded, bordered etc., or when they have been perforated, framed etc.), provided they are not more specifically covered elsewhere in this or in other groups, e.g., cloths hemmed by sewing are classified in Group 3212. Finished rectangular articles obtained otherwise than by cutting out (e.g., by moulding) are also included unless they are more specifically covered elsewhere.	893.0(P3)	

LCES Class	LCES Subclass	Title and Description	STWC Code	PRN Code
3560.1111	3560.1111	Plastic table and kitchen utensils and other household articles	893.0(P3)	39.07
		Table and kitchen utensils such as plates, dishes, salad bowl, cup, tumblers, salt-cellars, sugar-drawers, knives, forks, spoons, knife-rests, table mats, bottles, stands, funnels and similar articles. Other household articles such as dustbins and buckets, watering-cans etc. Also, sanitary and toilet articles such as wash basins, baths, water-closet seats, chamber-pots, toilet rails, containers for brush and kitchen waste, soap dishes etc. Packing and shipping containers are excluded.	893.0(P3)	39.07
3560.1119		Articles for use in and about the house or on the person, n.e.c.	893.0(P3)	39.07
		Fancy goods, statuettes and small articles for interior decorations, chandeliers, wall lamps, and parts of such articles (e.g., lamp shades, diffusers, globes) provided they are wholly of plastic materials and are not equipped with electrical fittings or wiring. Paper-weights, paper-knives, blotting-pads, pen-rests, book-marks, ash-trays, trays, boot-and shoe-trees, coat-hangers. Rug and floor protectors for placing under the legs of furniture, plastic handles (of knives, forks, tools etc.) and smaller plastic articles. Also, combs, hair slides and the like; corset bands and similar supports for articles of apparel; button blanks as obtained from the mould and not yet usable as buttons; plastic outer casings and stoppers for vacuum flasks; and other small plastic articles.	893.0(P3)	39.07
3560.12		Packing and Shipping Containers and Bags and Protective Covers of Artificial Plastic Materials	893.0(P3)	39.07
		Packing and shipping containers of artificial plastic materials, containers of all sizes and shapes and for all purposes, except containers for kitchen trash. They may be produced by moulding, blowing or other means. Bags and similar soft containers and protective covers (other than merely rectangular sheets even if such sheets are perforated or hemmed), provided the bags etc. are not made by sewing. Bags of sewn plastics are classified in Group 3212.	893.0(P3)	39.07
3560.1211		Packing and shipping containers of artificial plastic materials	893.0(P3)	39.07
		Packing and shipping containers of artificial plastic materials including carboys, bottles, flagons, pots, jars, cases, sachets and similar articles as well as lids and caps. In addition to packing and shipping containers, bottles and similar containers (e.g., infant's feeding bottles) used in and about the house are also included, but not kitchen trash containers.	893.0(P3)	39.07

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Code	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Code	Table and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3960.21		3560.25	3560.2300	3560.25	<u>Plastic footwear, including gaiters but not shoe findings</u>	581.01(P3) 581.02(P3)	64.01 64.02
		3560.24	3560.2400	3560.24	<u>Shoe findings of artificial plastic materials</u>	612.3(P3)	64.05
					Parts of footwear of artificial plastic materials. Inner, middle and outer soles; heels; removable insoles; and other parts. The articles classified here are identifiable as parts of footwear. Plastic sheets or plates from which heels or soles may be cut are classified elsewhere in this group or, if in primary shapes, in Group 3573.		
		3560.25	3560.2500	3560.25	<u>Dolls, toys and similar articles of moulded artificial plastic materials</u>	594.22(P3) 594.23(P3) 594.24(P3) 594.42(P3)	97.02 97.03 97.04 97.06
					The dolls, toys etc. included here are chiefly moulded articles consisting almost entirely of artificial plastic materials. Toys and similar articles consisting of assemblies of a number of different materials in addition to artificial plastics are classified in Group 3909, e.g., plastic dolls complete with clothing of textile fabrics.		
		3560.26	3560.2600	3560.26	<u>Waste occurring in the fabrication of artificial plastic materials and articles</u>	581.1(P3) 581.2(P3) 581.32(P3) 581.91(P3)	39.01 39.02 39.03B 39.04
					Manufacturing waste (shavings, dust, trimmings etc.) occurring in the fabrication of plastic materials or articles. Broken or worn out articles of plastic are classified in Group 6100.		
					<u>MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE</u>		
					The manufacture of vitreous and semi-vitreous china, table and kitchen articles for preparing, serving or storing food and drink; vitreous china plumbing fixtures and china and earthenware plumbing fittings and bathroom accessories; porcelain electrical supplies; art, ornamental, industrial and laboratory pottery, stoneware and concrete earthenware; and unglazed red earthenware florists' articles.		
3960.22		3560.2200		3560.22	<u>Plastic articles of apparel (not assembled by sewing) excluding footwear and shoe findings</u>	841.58(P3) 893.0(P3)	65.06 39.07
					The plastic articles classified here are chiefly moulded goods or goods assembled from flat materials by gumming or other means of sealing but not by sewing. Included are gloves, headgear, protective clothing, raincoats etc. Clothing assembled by sewing is classified in Group 3220.		
3960.2111		3560.2111		3560.2111	<u>Furniture of artificial plastic materials other than furniture-type equipment cabinets</u>	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94.01 94.03
					Household, office, public building, public and vehicle seating and similar furniture of artificial plastic materials. Chairs, tables, cabinets (including office and kitchen but not household equipment cabinets). Out-of-doors, children's and restaurant furniture. Portable and stackable seating.		
3960.2112		3560.2112		3560.2112	<u>Household equipment cabinets of artificial plastic materials</u>	717.5(P3) 724.59(P3) 804.26(P3) 891.12(P3)	84.41 85.15G 91.10 92.15
					Cabinets of artificial plastic materials for radio and television receivers, gramophones, sewing-machines and other household equipment cabinets, provided the cabinets incorporate design elements or finish indicative of their suitability for use as decorative pieces. Clock cases are included.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3610.11		Table-ware and Other Articles of a Kind Commonly Used for Domestic or Toilet Purposes The goods classified here may be of porcelain or china or of common pottery, stoneware, earthenware, imitation porcelain or other fired mineral materials whether or not glazed, coloured or decorated. Table-ware such as tea and coffee services, plates, dishes, bowls, teacups and coffee-pots, mugs, cups, spoons, table mats, artificial-servings etc. Kitchen ware, such as steam-pans, casseroles, baking trays, roasting dishes, basins, jerry and jelly moulds, kitchen jugs, storage jars and bins, funnels, presses, colling-pins etc. Also, toilet articles (essentials for domestic or non-domestic use) such as toilet sets, sanitary pails, bid-pans, washbasins, bidets, bidet seats, bidets, towel rails, toothbrush holders, shaving brushes, shaving brushes, etc. Goods designed for fitting to or setting in the wall. Articles normally connected to the water or sewage systems are excluded. Articles used for packing or transporting goods are also excluded.		
	3610.1111	Porcelain or china household wares Porcelain or china includes hard porcelain, soft porcelain, bisquit porcelain and bone china. All these ceramics are completely vitrified and are hard, impermeable, white or artificially coloured, translucent (except on a thick) and resonant. Hard porcelain is made from a body composed of kaolin, quartz, feldspar and sometimes calcium carbonate. Bone china contains calcium phosphate in this form of bone ash.	666.4(C)	69.11
	3610.1112	Household wares of other ceramic materials Household wares of other ceramic materials include articles made from common clay, earthenware, majolica, delft-ware, stoneware and ceroid so-called "semi-porcelain" or "imitation-porcelains" which, when prepared, decorated and glazed give the commercial appearance of porcelain.	666.5(C)	69.12
	3610.1200	Sinks, Wash-Basins, Water-Closet Pans, Urinals and Similar Sanitary Fixtures Ceramic fittings designed to be permanently fixed in place in buildings etc., normally by connection to the water or sewage systems. These goods may be made impervious to water by glazing or by prolonged firing. Sinks, wash-basins, water-closet pans and cisterns, urinals, baths etc. Fittings of vitreous enamel on a metal base are classified in group 3619. Small accessory bathroom or sanitary fittings are excluded.	312.2(C)	69.10
	3610.13	Laboratory and Industrial Ceramic Wares Other than Refractory Wares Included is a very wide range of articles usually made from vitrified ceramic materials (stoneware, porcelain or china, stonite ceramics etc.), glazed or unglazed. Refractory goods are excluded except for certain articles made of refractory materials but not designed for high temperature work (e.g., thread guides and grinding apparatus of sintered alumina). Also included are containers of types used for the commercial transport or packing of goods and troughs and tubs of the type used in agriculture.	3610.14	
	3610.1311	Ceramic laboratory and industrial wares except containers and electrical insulators Laboratory wares such as crucibles and crucible lids, evaporating dishes, combustion boats, mortars and pestles, spoons and spatulas, filter plates, beakers, graduated vessels etc. Industrial wares such as pumps, valves, resortis, vats, chemical baths, taps for acids, coils, Raschig rings, grinding apparatus and balls for grinding mills, thread guides for textile machines etc. Also troughs and tubs of the type used in agriculture.	665.91 (P1)	69.09
	3610.1312	Ceramic containers for goods transport or packing Containers of the kinds used for the commercial transport or packing of goods, e.g., large containers, carboys etc., for the transport of chemical products; flagons, jars, pots etc., for foodstuffs (jam, condiments, meat pastes, liquors etc.); for pharmaceutical products or cosmetics (pomades, ointments, creams etc.); for inks and other goods.	665.91 (P1)	69.09
	3610.1400	Ceramic insulators and insulator fittings Ceramic insulators of ceramic material (e.g., porcelain and stonite). They may contain fixing devices such as metal brackets, screws, bolts or clips and they may be assemblies consisting of other materials provided they are chiefly of ceramics. Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment of ceramic materials such as covers, bases, handles, rings and other parts of lamp holders; formers for resistor coils; and also sparking-plug bodies. Insulating fittings differ from insulators in that they have other functions in addition to insulating.	725.21 (P2) 725.22 (P2)	69.25 69.26

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
360.19	360.1911	Ornaments and Other Ceramic Articles, N.E.C. Ceramic articles not covered more specifically elsewhere in this group or in other groups of the classification. Fine ceramic sets, whether or not glazed, are classified in group 3601; factory-made artificial teeth are classified in group 3651; and original statuary is classified in group 9445.	665.5(C)	69.13
		Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture Articles which are wholly ornamental and articles whose only usefulness is to support or contain other decorative articles or to add to their decorative effect, e.g.: statuettes, statues; bas- and haut-reliefs; ornaments such as symbolic or allegorical figures; crucifixes and church ornaments; sporting or art trophies; wall ornaments; medals; artificial flowers; knob-knocks for shaft display etc. Also articles which are chiefly decorative but which serve some utilitarian function, e.g.: boxes and cases (jewel, cigarette, watch); office and home furnishings (ink-stands, book-ends, paper-weights, umbrella-stands, pedestals etc.); lamp bases and lamp parts of pottery and etc.; articles of personal adornment such as bracelets and pendants which, however, when combined with other materials are considered costume jewellery and are classified in group 3909.		
	360.1919	Ceramic articles, n.e.s. Stoves and other heating apparatus, made essentially of ceramic material; ceramic parts of stoves and fireplaces; non-decorative flower-pots made of common pottery; door, window and furniture fittings (handles, knobs, hinges-plates, castors), sign-plates, numbers and letters; spring lever stoppers; jars and containers not designed for household use nor for the transport of goods, e.g., concertina's and pharmacists' display jars and other articles, not elsewhere classified.	663.92(G)	69.14
	360.21	Broken Pottery Broken pottery obtained chiefly in the course of pottery manufacture or as manufacturing rejects broken to prevent sale.	276.99(F)	25.32
151C Group 3620		MANUFACTURE OF GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS The manufacture of glass, glass fibres and other glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in group 3852 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods).		
	3620.1111	Glass in Primary Forms or States Except Optical Glass All types of glass (including fused quartz, fused silica, alkali-oxide glass and glass-ceramics) except optical glass, are classified here provided the material is presented in primary forms or states, i.e., in the mass, in sheets, in balls, rods and tubes and in slabs. These products may be made by casting, rolling, blowing, drawing or extruding.	664.11(F) 664.12(C) 664.13(C)	70.01 70.02 70.05
	3620.1112	Glass in the mass, and glass balls, rods and tubes—unworked Glass in the mass (i.e., in more or less regular blocks) with no particular intended use. Solid glass balls which are usually made by moulding or pressing; glass rods of various diameters and being of various wall thicknesses. Tubes may have had fluorescent material added to the mass but coated tubes are excluded. Veined glass marbles (toys) and glass grains (ballotini) are excluded. "Kannel" glass in the same form is included. It is of greater fusibility and higher density than most ordinary varieties.	664.5(C)	70.04
	3620.1113	Unworked plate glass. This is generally non-transparent on account of its grained or rough surfaces. Also, non-transparent glass which is more or less opacified in the mass and sometimes completely opaque. It may resemble marble, porcelain or alabaster. Also included is a range of non-transparent glass with an irregular surface obtained during manufacture, e.g., rough cast glass, cathedral glass, figured rolled glass having one surface impressed with patterns, corrugated glass, glass with intentional defects (bubbles, cracked surface). Included are flint and vared glass. Glass of this category may be rendered plane by further processing. Drawn or blown glass in rectangular—unworked Drawn or blown glass is frequently used in the form in which it is originally produced (without any further working), in windows, doors, display cases etc., or it may be coloured or opacified in the mass or finished with glass of another colour. Polished drawn or blown glass is excluded.	664.3(C)	70.05

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ITC Code	BTN Code	ITC Code	BTN Code
3620.12	3620.1200	664.4(C)	70.06	664.4(F1)	70.06
	<u>Cast, Rolled, Drawn or Blown Glass, in Rectangular-Shapes—Surface-Ground or Polished</u>				
	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass in rectangular shapes (including flashed or wired glass), that has been surface ground and/or polished. Flats glass in particular is processed in this way. Grinding is a smoothening process. Polishing renders glass transparent.				
3620.13					
	<u>Cast, Rolled, Drawn or Blown Glass in Other Shapes or Forms Including Watch and Clock Glasses</u>				
	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (for example, edge-worked or engraved), whether or not surface-ground or polished. Watch and clock glasses and similar glasses. Also, multiple walled insulating glass and leaded lights. Safety glass (toughened or laminated) is excluded.				
3620.1311		664.91(F1)	70.07	664.91(F1)	70.07
	<u>Bent, curved, engraved or similarly worked glass excluding watch and clock glasses</u>				
	Bent or curved glass (excluding watch, clock and similar glasses). Glass with worked edges. Glass perforated or fluted as a subsequent operation and glass which has been surface worked after manufacture, e.g., engraved, sand-blasted, decorated with vitrifiable colours etc. Also, metallized glass (other than mirrors). Certain glass articles are included such as finger-plates or perforated glass and sign-plates, provided they are not framed, beaked nor fitted with material other than glass.				
3620.1312		664.91(F1)	70.07	664.91(F1)	70.07
	<u>Multiple wall insulating glass; leaded lights</u>				
	The most common type of multiple wall insulating glass consists of two or more sheets of glass separated by a layer of dry air and welded around the edges by a metal or artificial resin joint. Other types of multiple wall insulating glass are included. Leaded lights for residential buildings, churches etc. These consist of panels or other shapes formed by embedding glass in lead, copper or other metal cames.				
3620.1313		664.93(C)	70.15	664.93(C)	70.15
	<u>Watch and clock glasses</u>				
	Clock and watch glasses and similar glasses (including glass of a kind used for sunglasses but excluding glass suitable for corrective lenses), curved, bent, hollowed and the like. Glass spheres, and segments of spheres, of a kind used for the manufacture of clock and watch glasses and the like.				
3620.14	3620.1411				
	<u>Safety Glass—Toughened or Laminated</u>				
	The term "safety glass" covers only (i) toughened glass obtained by reheating and cooling pieces of plate or sheet glass under controlled conditions or by a complex physical-chemical treatment (commonly known as "chemically toughened glass") and (ii) laminated glass which is made by interlaying plastic materials between two or more sheets of glass. Wire mesh may also be incorporated in the laminated glass. Curved safety glass having the character of clock or watch glasses or of a kind used for sunglasses is excluded. Safety glass incorporated in other articles in the form of parts of machines, vehicles or appliances is generally classified with the groups covering the machines etc.				
	3620.1412				
	<u>Laminated glass</u>				
	Laminated glass normally cracks without flying into pieces.				
3620.15					
	<u>Optical Glass and Elements of Optical Glass—Unworked; Blanks of Non-Optical Glass for Corrective Spectacle Lenses</u>				
	The term "optical glass" applies to special glasses used in the manufacture of optical instruments or for the manufacture of certain corrective lenses. Glasses of this type (of which there are many) have refractive indices and dispersive powers unusual in other glasses. The optical elements included (lenses, prisms, etc.) are unworked. Blanks of non-optical glass for corrective spectacle lenses are made of non-optical glass cut into small pieces and then pressed in moulds, either flat or curved. In some cases, spectacle lenses are made by moulding molten glass.				
	3620.1511				
	<u>Optical glass and optical blanks and elements thereof—unworked</u>				
	Optical glass in irregularly-shaped blocks or lumps, glass, sheet, strip or moulded or cut out pieces (plates, discs, lenses, prisms, spectacle lenses). Optical glass fibres consisting of concentric layers of glass of different refractive indices in the form of bound bundles.				

ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	ICBS Glass	ICBS Subclass	SYTC Code	BTW Code	Title and Description	SYTC Code	BTW Code
	3620.1512		3620.18	664.2(F1)	70.16	Blanks of non-optical glass for corrective spectacle lenses—unworked	664.92(C) 665.12(C)	70.11 70.12
						Blanks of non-optical glass for corrective spectacles, i.e., pieces simply moulded and not optically worked.		
3620.16			3620.21	604.6(F1)	70.16	Glass Construction Materials and Multicellular Glass in Forms Used in Construction		
						Bricks, tiles, slabs, paving blocks, squares and similar articles of pressed or moulded glass of a kind commonly used in building. Multicellular glass in blocks, slabs, plates, panels and similar forms.		
						<u>Glass construction materials—solid or hollow</u>		
						Solid or hollow bricks, squares, tiles, slabs and various mouldings, architectural ornaments (rosettes, kingposts etc.) steps and risers, banisters, knobs etc. These articles, which are of different degrees of translucency, may have their edges worked or grooved, and may be patterned, wired or combined with other materials. They are obtained by pressing or moulding, whether or not combined with blowing.		
						<u>Multicellular glass in certain forms</u>		
						Blocks, panels, plates, slabs or shells of multicellular or foamed glass, usually obtained from molten glass into which compressed air is blown or gassing agents are introduced. It is a light, heat- and sound-insulating easily-worked material used in construction. Multicellular glass articles not used chiefly in construction are classified elsewhere in this group, e.g., lifebelts.		
3620.17			3620.2112	664.6(F1)	70.16	Glass Mirrors Whether or Not Framed	665.11(C)	70.10
						The term "glass mirrors" applies to sheet or plate glass, one surface of which has been coated with metal (usually silver, sometimes platinum or aluminium) to give a clear and brilliant reflection. The metal coating is given protective coatings, sometimes of varnish or of an electrolytic deposit of copper. Optically-worked mirrors are classified in Group 3651.		
						<u>Mirrors in sheets or plates—not framed</u>		
						Mirrors of any size or shape provided they are not framed, included are mirrors with engraved or etched borders, bevelled edges and drilled mounting holes. Simply-backed mirrors (cardboard, veneer or plywood) with the backing held in place by clips, crimped metal (not constituting a frame) or by gluing, are also included.		
						<u>Framed mirrors</u>		
						Framed mirrors of all types and sizes and for all purposes provided the frame is not of precious metals or encrusted with precious or semi-precious stones and provided the mirror and frame are not		
						<u>Glass containers of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods</u>		
						Carboys, demijohns, bottles, phials and similar containers of all sizes and shapes. These containers may be ground, cut, sand-blasted, etched, engraved or decorated, beaded, or worked, and they may be graduated. Jars, pots and similar containers (not being household articles) for the conveyance or packing of foodstuffs, cosmetic or toilet preparations, pharmaceutical preparations, polishes etc. Tubular containers and similar containers obtained from lamp-worked glass tubes or by blowing. Also, stoppers and other closures of glass of all types.		
						<u>Laboratory hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware and glass ampoules</u>		
						Glass articles of a kind in general use in laboratories. Such articles may be calibrated and may be fitted with tubing or stoppers other than of glass, but they cease to have the character of glassware and become instruments when they consist partly of glass but are mainly of other materials, or if they consist of glass parts incorporated or permanently fixed in frames, mounts, cases or the like. Thus, Orsat's apparatus is an instrument and is classified in Group 3651 but acidimeters, galactometers and similar articles remain classified here. The expression "hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware" refers to articles of general use not requiring the services of a practitioner. Nozzles, urinals, bed-pans, chamber-pots, sputums, breast-relievers, eye-baths, inhalers, tongue depressors, among other things. Glass instruments for use by physicians, dentists and veterinarians (e.g., hypodermic syringes, thermometers) are classified in Group 3851.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3620.211	3620.2211	<u>Table and kitchen glassware; toilet articles; stationary glassware</u> The glassware included here are articles which, although they may have decorative elements, are clearly intended to have a utilitarian function. Table- and kitchen-ware such as glasses, goblets, tumblers; pitchers and jugs; plates, dishes, serving platters; sugar bowls, other bowls and basins; egg-cups, butter dishes, oil and vinegar cruet; graduated containers; jars and boxes; and other similar items. Toilet articles such as soap dishes; books and ralls for linen; perfume bottles and parts of toilet sprays and the like. Stationery glassware such as paper-weights, inkstands and ink-wells, book-ends, ashtrays and containers for pins etc.	665.2(P1) 812.41(P2)	70.13
3620.29	3620.2911	<u>Ornamental glassware; lighting fittings</u> With the exception of lighting fittings, the articles classified here are intended chiefly for ornamental purposes, statues and statuettes; ornamental fruit bowls and glass fruit; table centres; decorative vases; souvenirs bearing views etc. Also included are lighting fittings such as chandeliers; table, desk and bedside lamps; other types of lighting fittings. Glass Articles, Not Elsewhere Classified, Other than Fibre-Glass and Articles Thereof Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative small-wares, and certain articles made therefrom. Also, glass cubes and small glass plates whether or not on a backing, for mosaics and similar decorative purposes. Artificial eyes, of glass, including those for toys but excluding those for wear by humans (group 3651). Among the articles made with the glass classified here are flowers and foliage, blinds, portières and table-mats and the like. Assemblies of glass beads, imitation stones etc. which have the character of costume jewellery are classified in group 3909.	665.82(P2) 812.41(P2)	70.19
3620.211	3620.2111	<u>Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and unworked optical elements of non-optical glass</u> Glass articles for any type of lighting fittings, i.e., for the diffusion, shading or protection of the light, lamp glasses or chimneys; diffusers; bowls, caps, shades, globes; small plates, balls, pear-shaped drops and other shaped pieces. Lighting fittings of glass (unwired chandeliers, standard lamps, hanging lamps etc.) are classified as household articles elsewhere in this group. Also included here are glass elements intended for incorporation in reflecting road signs, display signs or as simple reflectors for cycles, automobiles etc. Such elements have the property of reflecting light projected on them. Also, unworked elements made so as to produce some required optical effect. Lenses for automobile head-lights, parking lights, certain buoys, electric torches and certain magnifying glasses. Such articles may be framed but if they are recognizable as finished articles, they are classified elsewhere, e.g., sealed-beam automobile head-lights a. v. in group 3659.	812.41(P2)	70.14
3620.214	3620.2141	<u>Glass insulators and insulating fittings</u> Glass insulators may contain fixing devices such as metal brackets, screws, bolts or clips, and they may be assemblies consisting of other materials provided they are chiefly of glass. Insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment of glass such as covers, bases, handles etc. Insulating fittings differ from insulators in that they have other functions in addition to insulating.	723.21(P3) 723.22(P3)	35.25 35.26
3620.219	3620.2191	<u>Other articles of glass—chiefly industrial</u> The articles classified here may be combined with materials other than glass provided that they retain the essential character of glass articles. Articles of husbandry (tanks, troughs etc.), horticultural appliances (bell-cloches etc.), industrial articles such as cylinders or discs for glazing hides and skins; greasing cups; thread guides; sight-holes and gauge-glasses; guttering and drains for corrosive products; absorption drums and trickling columns; among other things. Miscellaneous articles, not chiefly industrial, such as floats for fishing-nets, spirit-lamps, base cups for furniture feet, lifebuoys and lifebelts of foamed glass, glass knobs and handles etc.	665.89(C)	70.21
3620.22	3620.2211	<u>Glassware, of kinds commonly used for Table, Kitchen, Toilet or Office Purposes</u> Table and kitchen glassware, toilet articles, stationary glassware and ornamental glassware. Also included are lighting fittings consisting of assemblies of chiefly glass parts with other materials provided these other materials are minor constituents. Glass parts of lighting fittings, e.g., bowls, diffusers, reflectors etc. are excluded.	665.82(P2) 812.41(P2)	70.19

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3620.31	3620.2919	Glass and articles of glass not elsewhere classified	665.82(F3) 664.25(F3)	70.19 97.05
		Mosaic cubes, generally coloured or with one surface gilded, and small glass rectangles used as facing materials for walls, furniture etc.; artificial eyes (other than those for wear by humans); flowers, foliage and certain ornaments not containing other materials and not assembled from a number of pieces; blinds, portières and table-mats and similar assembled articles other than costume jewellery. Also, blown Christmas-tree ornaments.		
3620.31		Glass Fibre (Including Wool) Yarns and Articles Made Therefrom Other than Fabrics		
		Glass fibre (including wool), yarns and articles made of glass fibre other than fibre-glass fabrics and other articles more specifically described elsewhere in the classification, e.g., bundles of fibres of optical glass and elements thereof classified elsewhere in this group.		
	3620.3111	Glass Fibre including wool	664.94(F1)	70.200
		Glass fibres can be obtained by mechanical drawing, a process which gives continuous fibre very similar in appearance to continuous rayon fibre; by centrifugal drawing, a process which yields short fibres known as glass wool and which are used in bulk without spinning; and by drawing by means of fluids, the fibres thus obtained being coiled on a drum to form either webs (which are used as such) or continuous slivers or rovings of discontinuous filaments (similar to silvers) or rovings of waste silk) which can subsequently be spun into yarn. Spun glass fibre yarns are excluded.		
	3620.3112	Yarn of glass fibre (single, multiple or cabled) spun from slivers or rovings of glass fibre.	651.6(C)	70.20A
	3620.3113	Glass fibre articles other than yarn or fabrics	664.94(F1)	70.200
		Glass fibre articles for heat insulation purposes in the form of modules, felt, pads, pipe casings, etc.; for sound insulation purposes in the form of mattresses, felts or rigid boards; and for other purposes. Glass fibres in bulk are excluded and inside of glass fibres, even though intended for use as insulation, are classified in group 3211. Furniture of plastics reinforced with fibre glass is classified in group 3560, boat hulls of similar construction in group 3841, motor vehicle body parts in group 3843, fishing-rods in group 3903 and so on.		
		Waste glass arising from the manufacture of glass, including glass waste splashed outside old bottles and other glass articles of glass are classified in group 6100.	664.11(F3)	70.01
	3620.41	Waste Glass Occurring in Glass Manufacture		
	3620.4100	Waste glass arising from the manufacture of glass, including glass waste splashed outside old bottles and other glass articles of glass are classified in group 6100.		
	3620.41	Waste glass arising from the manufacture of glass, including glass waste splashed outside old bottles and other glass articles of glass are classified in group 6100.		
		MANUFACTURE OF STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS		
		The manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tile, pipe, crucibles, architectural terracotta, stove lining, chimney pipes and tops, and refractories.		
	3620.11	Bricks and Other Structural Clay Products Other than Heat Insulating and Refractory Goods		
		Bricks (including flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like), roofing tiles, chimney pots, clogs, chimneys, liners, services and other constructional goods, including architectural ornaments, piping conduits and gutters (including angles, bands and similar fittings). Setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, whether or not glazed. In general, the classification is not affected by the nature of the ceramic materials used in the manufacture of the above-mentioned products, nor by the presence or absence of glaze, so long as the finished products are not heat-insulating or refractory goods. Used building bricks, etc. are classified in group 6100.	662.41(C)	69.04
		Building bricks		
		Building bricks, including flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like, of the kinds commonly used for building walls, houses, industrial structures etc. Bricks are usually porous (common pottery) but some are more or less vitrified for use where strength or resistance to chemical action are required. Ordinary solid bricks, curved bricks, hollow bricks, perforated bricks, facing bricks and hollow flooring blocks and support or filler tiles. Also included are light bricks made from mixtures containing organic materials, e.g., chopped straw.		
	3620.1112	Setts, flags and tiles whether or not glazed	662.44(C) 662.45(C)	69.07 69.08
		Ceramic setts, flags and tiles commonly used for paving or for facing walls, hearths etc. whether or not glazed. Flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles are distinguished from bricks in that they are thinner than building bricks in relation to their surface dimensions, and they do not generally play an essential part in the strength of the structure as do bricks. They also differ from roofing tiles in that they are usually flat, are not pierced nor provided with ribs or offsets. Ceramic setts are used solely for paving. Unlike bricks they are usually cubic or in the form of truncated pyramids.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ISIC Class	ISIC Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SLTC Code	BTN Code	SLTC Code	BTN Code
3691.12	3691.119			3691.13	3691.1300	662.42(C) 662.43(C)	69.05 69.06	662.43(C)	38.138
	<u>Title and Description</u>			<u>Title and Description</u>					
	Other structural clay products, not elsewhere classified			of refractories are only fired during the first heating of the furnace. Those are also included provided they are not permanently fired, also included are tubing, piping, angles, bends and similar fittings, if intended for use as permanent fixtures in construction work.					
	Refractory tiles are usually provided with ribs, holes for nailing or offset for interlocking. They may be flat, half cylinders or of special shapes. Chimney-pots, corks, chimney-liners etc. Architectural ornaments (e.g. cornices, friezes, eggshells, pediments, roses, balustrades, capitals etc.). Piping, conduits and gutters (including angles, bends and similar fittings) Other constructional ceramic ware e.g., ventilator grills, bric-a-brac etc.			Refractory cements or mortars based on chemically and physically among other materials, for use, e.g., for furnace linings.					
3691.12								662.43(C)	
	<u>Title and Description</u>			<u>Title and Description</u>					
	Heat-insulating Ceramic Goods and Goods of Ceramic Materials and Refractory Cements			MANUFACTURES OF CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER					
	Heat-insulating ceramic goods of types made by shaping and subsequently firing siliceous fossil meals or other similar siliceous earths or shales, which are usually mixed with binders such as clay or magnesia and sometimes with substances such as asbestos, hair, sand, etc. Also, refractory goods, i.e., fired articles having the property of withstanding high temperatures and, frequently, rapid changes of temperature and other conditions not withstanding the glass industry and the production of sheet glass. In addition to bricks and other refractory construction materials, crucibles, reactors and other articles of heat-resistant materials are included. Graphite refractories are classified in group 3699.			The manufacture of all types of cement, such as Portland, natural, ansony, pozzolana, Roman and Keene's, quick, hydrated and aluminatic lime, and plaster.					
3691.121						662.41(C)	69.01	661.2(C)	25.23
	<u>Title and Description</u>			<u>Title and Description</u>					
	Heat-insulating bricks, blocks, etc. of siliceous fossil meals or of similar earths			Hydraulic cements					
	Heat-insulating bricks, blocks, tiles and other heat-insulating goods of siliceous fossil meals or of similar siliceous earths (for example, Keene's, tripolite or diatomite). These goods may be of any shape and include cylindrical shells, pipes etc.			Hydraulic cements, e.g., intimate mixtures of finely divided calcareous and arenaceous materials which have been fired and subsequently finely ground and, when mixed with water, react chemically to form a hard stone-like mass. Among the cements included are <u>CEMENT PORTLAND</u> (aluminous cement), slag cement, superaluminatic cement (ground blast furnace slag mixed with an accelerator and calcined gypsum), pozzolanic cement, Roman cement etc. Underground cement cements are included but unair-dried blast furnace slag, even if ground, is classified in group 3710. Also excluded are Keene's or English cement which are actually plasters. Dental cement is classified in group 3691.					
3691.122						662.42(F) 662.43(F)	69.02 69.16		
	<u>Title and Description</u>			<u>Title and Description</u>					
	Refractory bricks, blocks and similar constructional goods			quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime					
	Refractory bricks of all shapes including key-stones and bricks shaped to fit a particular piece of equipment. Also, refractory blocks, and tiles for flooring, walls, hearths etc. Certain types of refractories are only fired during the first heating of the furnace. Those are also included provided they are constructional goods. Tubing, piping and articles of refractory materials are excluded. Graphite refractories are classified in group 3699.			quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime are products of calcined limestone. Limestone (CaCO ₃) is calcined in vertical shaft kilns to drive off carbon dioxide. The resulting product, quicklime, consists of calcium oxide with some magnesium oxide. Quicklime is used as such, but often it is treated with water to form hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide). The process of hydration is known as slaking, but generally the term slaked lime is used to designate the material with water in excess of that needed to form the hydroxide. Hydraulic lime is made from a limestone containing silica and alumina which is calcined at a temperature below fusion.					
3691.121						663.63(F) 663.7(F)	68.16 69.03	661.1(F)	25.22
	<u>Title and Description</u>			<u>Title and Description</u>					
	Other refractory goods excluding graphite refractories			quicklime					
	Articles of refractory materials which, unlike bricks, are in many cases not permanent fixtures (e.g., reactors, reaction vessels, crucibles and similar articles for industrial or laboratory use); mullies, nozzles, plugs, burner jets and similar parts of furnaces; kiln furniture and other refractory ceramic articles. Certain types			Quicklime (impure calcium oxide) is obtained by calcining limestone containing little or no clay. Slaked lime and hydraulic lime are excluded.					

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3692.13	3692.12L2	<u>Slaked lime</u> Slaked lime is made by treating quicklime with water. Slaked lime is usually employed for soil improvement and in the sugar industry.	661.1(P1)	25.22
3692.13	3692.12L3	<u>Hydraulic lime</u> Hydraulic lime is calcined limestone containing sufficient clay to assure that the product sets under water. Hydraulic lime differs from natural cements in that it still contains appreciable amounts of uncombined quicklime, which may be slaked with water. Plaster of Paris is excluded.	661.1(P1)	25.22
3692.13	3692.1500	<u>Plasters with a basis of Calcium Sulphate (Gypsum)</u> Gypsum plasters (plaster of Paris) including plasters known as Keene's cement or English cement. Included are plasters containing added colouring matter. Plasters specially prepared for use in dentistry are classified in group 3851.	271.2L(P3)	25.20
1530 Group 3699		<u>MANUFACTURE OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u> The manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, such as concrete, gypsum and plaster products, including ready-mixed concrete; mineral oil; slates products; cut-stone products not produced in conjunction with quarrying and extraction; asbestos products; graphite products; and all other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.		
3699.11		<u>Articles of Cement, of Concrete or of Artificial Stone</u> The articles classified here may be made by moulding, pressing or centrifuging (e.g., certain pipes) provided they are chiefly of cement, concrete or artificial stone or of sand-lime-water mixtures which have been pressure-moulded and specially treated (steam-treated under pressure) to give heavy bricks, tiles etc. All of these goods may be reinforced or pre-stressed. Artificial stone is an imitation of natural stone usually obtained by agglomerating pieces of natural stone, cement or powdered natural stone with lime or cement or other binders (e.g., artificial plastic material). In addition to constructional goods, a very wide variety of articles is included. Articles of plaster or of asbestos cement are excluded.		
3699.1111		<u>Concrete blocks and bricks</u> Structural blocks and bricks made of light- or heavy-weight aggregates. These goods are used chiefly for building walls, foundations, partitions, chimneys (hollow flooring slabs), walls (cladding), wall facing (tiles), and in general, as substitutes for fired clay bricks. Constructional goods of more intricate design or for specialized uses, are excluded e.g., pillars and posts, pipe and conduits, railings, stairs, treads, beams, railway sleepers etc.	663.62(P1)	68.11
1035 Class	1035 Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3699.1112	3699.11L1	<u>Concrete pipes</u> Concrete pipes, whether or not reinforced. Culverts, sewer pipe, irrigation pipe, pressure pipe. Also, guttering, bends, angles and similar fittings.	663.62(P1)	68.11
3699.1119	3699.11L2	<u>Concrete articles, i.e.c., other than statuary, furniture and the like</u> Articles of concrete, not elsewhere classified, such as are used in construction, transportation, industry or agriculture. Pillars, posts, beams, columns and poles; railings, stair treads, door and window frames, manhole-covers, window sills, door saddles, friezes and cornices; baths, sinks, lavatory bowls; troughs, vats and reservoirs; railway sleepers; battery wells and boxes; other boxes; chimney caps; pier footings; tombstones; sewer manhole covers etc. Also included are prefabricated building components.	663.62(P1)	68.11
3699.1121	3699.11L2L	<u>Concrete decorative articles</u> Decorative articles chiefly of concrete. Statuary, animal figures, furniture, bas-reliefs, vases, flowerpots and other fancy and ornamental goods.	663.62(P1)	68.11
3699.12	3699.1200	<u>Ready-mixed Concrete</u> Ready-mixed concrete (usually of Portland cement) is delivered to purchasers in a plastic and unhardened state. The material may be available at a central mixing plant or it may be mixed in transit.		
3699.13	3699.1311	<u>Building Materials of Vegetable Substances Agglomerated with Mineral Binders; Similar Materials of Asbestos-Cement or of Plastering Materials</u> In addition to building materials, this class includes certain articles of plastering materials and of asbestos-cement. Building materials of vegetable fibre (e.g., cellulose fibre, wood fibre, wool fibres, reeds, rushes etc.) agglomerated or moulded with mineral binders such as cement, lime or plaster. Building boards and certain other articles consisting essentially of an intimate mixture of asbestos cellulose or other vegetable fibres and cement or other hydraulic binders, the fibres acting as strengthening agents. Building boards and certain other articles consisting chiefly of plaster or of plastering materials such as stucco.		
3699.1311		<u>Building materials of vegetable substances agglomerated with mineral binders</u> Building and heat and sound insulating panels, boards, tiles, blocks etc. made of vegetable materials agglomerated or moulded with mineral binders such as cement, plaster, lime etc. These articles are relatively light but rigid. A distinguishing characteristic is the fact that the vegetable materials retain their own identity in the body of the binder. Reconstituted wood is classified in group 3411 and boards etc. of wood pulp are in group 3411.	661.82(C)	68.09

ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
	3699.1312	<u>Plastering materials</u> Panels, boards, sheets or tiles of plastering or of plastering materials, whether or not faced with paperboard, these boards etc. may contain textile tow, straw, wood fibres etc., but such materials constitute a small proportion of the mass.	663.61(P1)	68.10
	3699.1313	<u>Other articles of plastering materials</u> Moulded articles such as casts, statues, staves, rosettes, columns, friezes, capitals, architectural mouldings in strips, bowls, vases, fancy goods, industrial moulds and other articles of plastering materials.	663.61(P1)	68.10
	3699.1314	<u>Panels, boards, sheets or tiles of asbestos-cement or of cellulose fibre-cement</u> Panels, boards, sheets or tiles consisting essentially of an intimate mixture of fibres (asbestos, cellulose or other vegetable fibres) and cement or other hydraulic binders, the fibres acting as strengthening agents. Included are sheets of all sizes including corrugated, bent and embossed sheets. Excluded are moulded articles such as basins and sinks, and assembled articles such as furniture and pipes and tubes.	663.63(P1)	68.12
	3699.1315	<u>Other articles of asbestos-cement or of cellulose fibre-cement</u> Moulded articles such as reservoirs, troughs, basins, sinks, jars; pipes, ventilation and other tubing, cable conduits; fabricated or assembled articles such as furniture, window frames, chimney cowls and other articles.	663.63(P1)	68.12
3699.14		<u>Asbestos Products Other than of Asbestos-cement</u> Asbestos fibres further worked than beaten, cleaned, sorted or graded. Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof provided they are not specifically included elsewhere in the classification. Among the products included are yarn and fabric; board and felt (but not paper); friction material including such material of other mineral substances or of cellulose; and a wide variety of articles such as filter blocks, pipe lagging, tiles, containers etc. Boots with asbestos uppers are classified in group 3240. Certain moulded clothing, e.g. helmets and gloves and also specialized protective apparel, remain classified here.		
	3699.1411	<u>Mixtures of asbestos with other materials in bulk</u> Mixtures of asbestos with magnesium carbonate, cellulose fibres, sawdust, pumice stone, talc, plaster, siliceous fossil earths, slag, aluminium oxide, glass fibres, cork etc. used as packings for heat insulation purposes, or as filtering material, or as a basis for moulding asbestos articles.	663.81(P3)	68.13
	3699.1412	<u>Spun, woven and twisted asbestos</u> Asbestos fibres that have been prepared for spinning, i.e., beaven and carded. Spun asbestos, i.e., yarn (single or multiple). Woven fabrics, cords and plaits. Woven felt is included.	663.81(P3)	68.13
	3699.1419	<u>Other asbestos articles excluding friction materials</u> Asbestos articles produced by methods other than spinning, weaving, twisting or plaiting. Asbestos board and felt obtained either by pressing or by bonding superimposed layers of asbestos sheets with synthetic resin. These articles may be in rolls, sheets or plates, or cut in the form of strips, frames, discs, rings etc. Also, sheaths, tubing, conduits, tube joints; rods, slabs and tiles; filter blocks; containers; moulded goods such as gloves, hand hats and protective apparel; other asbestos articles, not elsewhere classified.	663.81(P3)	68.13
	3699.1421	<u>Friction material with a basis of asbestos or of other materials</u> Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textiles or other material. Asbestos friction material is usually made by high-pressure moulding of a mixture of asbestos fibres, synthetic resins etc.; it can also be made by compressing layers of woven or plaited asbestos which have been impregnated with synthetic resin, pitch, rubber etc. These materials may be reinforced with metal wire. Mounted brake linings are classified in the same groups as the machines for which they are designed.	663.82(C)	68.14
	3699.15	<u>Mineral Insulating Materials, Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wools. Extruded vermiculite, expanded clays and similar expanded mineral materials. Mixtures and articles of heat-insulating, sound-insulating or sound-absorbing mineral materials, not elsewhere classified, e.g., mixtures composed essentially of kieselsguhr, siliceous fossil meals, magnesium carbonate etc.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3699.1511	3699.1511	<u>Mineral wools, expanded minerals and certain mineral mixtures in bulk</u> Slag wool and rock wool (e.g., of granite, basalt, limestones or dolomite) are obtained by melting one or more of these constituents and converting a stream of the resulting liquid into fibres, usually by a blast of steam or compressed air or by centrifugal action. Expanded or extruded vermiculite. Also, expanded forms of perlite, chlorites, obsidian etc., and expanded clays. Included are heat-insulating, sound-insulating or sound-absorbing mixtures of mineral substances containing such substances as kieselguhr, siliceous fossil meals, magnesium carbonate etc. often with added plaster, slag, powdered cork, sawdust, textile fibres etc. Mineral wools may also form parts of such mixtures. All of these materials are in bulk form.	663.5(P1)	68.07
3699.1512	3699.1512	<u>Articles made of low density materials such as mineral wool</u> Articles made of low density mineral materials. Blocks, sheets, bricks, tiles, tubes, cylinder shells, cords, pads etc. Also included are diatomite or other siliceous earths sawn into blocks or shapes.	663.5(P1)	68.07
3699.16	3699.16	<u>Abrasive Articles</u> Grindstones, grinding wheels and the like (including grinding, sharpening, polishing, truing and cutting wheels, heads, discs and points), of natural stone (agglomerated or not), of agglomerated natural or artificial abrasives, or of pottery with or without cores, shanks, sockets, axes and the like of other materials, and without frameworks; segments and other finished parts of such stones and wheels of the same kinds or material. All of the foregoing goods are designed for use on machines (hand-, pedal- or power-operated). Classified in Group 2909 are identifiable blanks (of natural stone) of grindstones, grinding wheels etc. Included are hand polishing stones, whetstones, oil-stones, bones and the like. Also, natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made-up.	663.2(C) 697.91(C)	68.06 73.59
3699.17	3699.1700	<u>Worked Industrial Diamonds; Crushed Bort</u> Industrial diamonds worked so as to be recognizable as intended for use on cutting, grinding and abrading tools. Watch and clock bearings made from diamonds are classified in group 3901. Also included are diamond dust and powder obtained by crushing bort (industrial grade diamond grains). Dust and powder obtained from polishing or grinding gem stones are classified in Group 3901.	275.1(P3) 275.2(P3)	71.02A 71.04
3699.18	3699.18	<u>Worked Monumental or Building Stone; Worked Paving Setts and Flagstones; Worked Slate</u> Worked monumental and building stone which has been further processed than merely shaped into blocks, sheets or slabs. In general, the stone is cut into its forms produced by the stonemason, sculptor or other skilled mechanic. Also included are road and paving setts, curbs and flagstones obtained by splitting, rough hewing or shaping quarry stone by hand or machine. Worked slate and articles of slate including articles of agglomerated slate.	663.11(P7)	68.04
3699.1611	3699.1611	<u>Millstones, grindstones, grinding wheels and the like for hand-, pedal- or power-operated machines</u> Millstones and grindstones; grinding wheels, heads, discs, points etc.; and segments of such stones or wheels. Included are wheels, heads, discs etc. not only when they are predominantly of abrasive materials, but also when they consist of only a very small abrasive head on a metal shank, or of a centre or core of rigid material onto which layers of agglomerated abrasive have been bonded. All of these articles are designed for use	663.12(C)	68.05

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HSN Code
3699.1811	3699.1811	<u>Worked monumental or building stone and articles thereof</u> Natural monumental or building stone (except slate) which has been worked beyond the stage of the normal quarry product. Non-rectangular sheets of stone, stone of any shape which has been bossed, carved, grooved, planed, sand dressed, ground, polished, moulded, turned, ornamented, curved, etc. Includes: door and window transoms, lintels, window sills and door sills; cornices, balustrades, columns and pedestals; bases, pillars, columns (and bases and capitals); balustrades, pedestals, chairs, seats and other furniture, statues, busts, tablets and pedestals (but not works of art classified in group 9415); crosses; animal figures, beads, vase, cups; boxes; ashtrays, etc. Free-panels mosaic cubes of marble or other kinds of stone. Mottled or not backed with paper or other material. Road and paving setts, curbs and flag-stones are excluded.	661.32(C)	68.02
3699.1812	3699.1812	<u>Road and paving setts, curbs and flagstones of natural stone (except slate)</u> Natural stone (other than slate) worked into shapes commonly used for paving or bordering roads, pavements or the like. Road or paving setts and flagstones usually have rectangular faces but the flagstones are thin in relation to their length and width. The rough stones included here must show evidence of work indicating intended use. Also, stones which have been dressed, bushed, sand-blasted, ground, rounded at the edges, chamfered, tenned, mortised or otherwise worked.	661.31(C)	66.01
3699.1813	3699.1813	<u>Worked slate and articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate</u> Natural slate which has been worked beyond the stage of the normal quarry product. Blocks, sheets and slabs seen or cut otherwise than square or rectangular and all shapes of slate which have been ground, polished, chamfered, drilled, varnished, enamelled, moulded or otherwise ornamented. Articles, polished or otherwise worked, such as wall tiles, flags and slabs; identifiable roofing, facing and damp course slates; troughs, reservoirs, basins and sinks; guttering stones, manholes, etc. Also included are working slates of any size or slate or of agglomerated slate, whether or not framed.	661.33(C) 697.32(C)	68.05 96.06
3699.19	3699.1911	<u>Non-metallic Mineral Products, Not Elsewhere Classified</u> <u>Worked mica and articles of mica, including bonded mica splittings on a support of paper or fabric. Certain types of earths or clays produced by special treatments or processes, e.g., chemote earth but not activated clays classified in group 3511. Graphite refractory products and other non-metallic mineral products (including articles of peat), not elsewhere classified.</u>	663.4(C)	68.15
	3699.1912	<u>Clays and certain specially formulated refractory materials</u> Mullite is obtained by heat-treatment of sillimanite or by fusing a mixture of silica and aluminium oxide in an electric furnace. It is used to make refractory products with great resistance to heat. Chemotte earth is obtained either by crushing used fireclay bricks or by crushing a mixture of clay with other refractory materials. Dinas earth may be obtained by mixing clay with ground quartz or quartz sand. Ceramic materials specially formulated for the manufacture of artificial teeth are classified in group 3851.	276.21(P3)	25.07
	3699.1913	<u>Refractories based upon graphite or retort carbon</u> Refractories based upon graphite or retort carbon usually agglomerated with pitch, tar or clay. Included are such articles designed for installation in furnaces and other industrial plant (e.g., bricks) and for use in other applications (e.g., crucibles, nozzles, plugs, kiln furniture, etc.) Other non-clay refractory articles are classified in group 3691 (e.g., bauxite brick).	662.32(P3) 663.1(P3)	59.02 69.05
	3699.1919	<u>Other articles of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.</u> Blocks, slabs, sheets and other articles of fused basalt, articles made of heat other than textile articles of peat. Touchstones for testing precious metals. Paving blocks and slabs obtained by moulding fused slag without a binder. Filter tubes of finely crushed and agglomerated quartz or flint. Non-electrical articles of carbon, e.g., filters, discs, bearings, tubes and sheaths etc.	663.65(P3)	68.16

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3710.11	3710.1100	<u>Pig-Iron and Cast Iron</u> Pig-iron is the main primary product of the iron and steel industry. Cast iron is pig-iron which has been re-melted for convenience and to obtain a certain degree of refining, blending and alloying. Both products contain, by weight, 1.5% or more of carbon and one or more of certain other elements in certain limited quantities. The metal may be in the form of pigs, blocks, lumps, or broken pigs but not shaped or worked articles. Pig-iron for foundry, forge or steel making.	671.2(C)	73.01B
3710.12	3710.1211	<u>Spiegeleisen and Other Ferro-Alloys</u> Spiegeleisen is a ferrous product containing, by weight, more than 6% but not more than 30% of manganese and other-wise conforming to the specification of pig-iron. Ferro-alloys are alloys of iron which are not usefully malleable and are commonly used as raw material in the manufacture of ferrous metals. Such alloys conform to certain specifications which differ with the particular alloying elements involved, including iron. Ferro-alloys are produced in blast furnaces, low-shaft furnaces, electric furnaces and other types of iron-making installations.	671.1(C)	73.01A
3710.13	3710.1311	<u>Other Primary Materials of Iron and Steel Metallurgy</u> Sponge iron or steel; iron or steel powders; shot and angular grit whether or not graded, wire pellets of iron or steel. Sponge iron or steel is produced by reducing the ore without fusion, and is obtained in the form of a porous mass (iron sponge) or as a lumpy powder. These products are often pressed into briquettes and used in the manufacture of steel. Iron or steel powders are materials suitable for compacting or agglomeration and are produced, inter alia, by the reduction of iron ores or oxides without fusion or by pulverizing iron or steel. Sponge iron powder is included.	671.32(C) 671.33(C)	73.05A 73.05B
3710.14	3710.1412	<u>Shot and angular grit and wire pellets of iron or steel</u> Shot is produced by pouring liquid iron or steel into cold water or into a jet of steam. Grit is obtained by the crushing of shot, or by crushing sheets, etc., of hardened metal. Wire pellets, used for the same purposes as shot or angular grit, are made by cutting iron or steel wire.	671.31(C)	73.04
3710.15	3710.1512	<u>Slag, Including Basic ("Thomas") Slag, Dross, Scumings and Similar Materials</u> Basic slag is a by-product of the manufacture of steel from phosphatic iron in basic furnaces and converters. It is valued as a fertilizer. Also included are blast furnace and converter slag and other "waste" materials obtained during the refining of pig-iron or the manufacture of steel. Other materials included here are granulated dross (obtained by pouring liquid dross into water so it leaves the blast furnace) and scumings (chips of oxidized iron which result from the forging, hot-rolling etc., of iron or steel), and blast furnace dust.	671.4(C)	73.02A
3710.16	3710.1619	<u>Other ferro-alloys</u> Ferro-aluminum, ferro-aluminum, ferro-silico-aluminum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminum, ferro-silico-manganese, ferro-chromium and ferro-silico-chromium, ferro-titanium and ferro-silico-titanium, ferro-tungsten and ferro-silico-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium. Master alloys are classified in group 3720. They are defined as alloys containing, with other alloy elements, more than 10% by weight of copper.	671.5(C)	73.02B
3710.17	3710.1712	<u>Iron and steel</u> Iron and steel are products of the iron and steel industry, consisting of all processes from melting in blast furnaces to the semi-finished stage in rolling mills and foundries, that is, the production of billets, blooms, slabs or bars; hot- and cold-rolling and drawing into basic forms such as sheets, tin-plate, terns-plate and black-plate, strips, tubes and pipes, rails, rods; and wire rods and heavy gauge wires, and castings and forgings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ferrous wire and wire products from purchased rods are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment, n.e.c.). The foundries included here are part of establishments primarily engaged in producing and rolling iron and steel or which are primarily engaged in manufacturing castings and forgings for sale to others. Foundries in establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture, e.g., stamping, pressing, machining assembling, of a given class of goods, are included in the group to which the parent establishment is classified. Also included are coke ovens which are associated with blast furnaces and which can not be separately reported. Coke ovens which can be separately reported are classified in group 3940 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal).	671.1(C)	73.01A

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	EPN Code
3710.16	Semi-finished Products of Iron or Steel	The products classified here are intermediate product, obtained by hot-rolling or forging puddled bars, pilings or ingots, in particular, blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars (including tir-plate bars). They are intended chiefly for further rolling or forging. Also included are certain semi-finished products which are made from blooms, billets, slabs etc. such as iron or steel coils for re-rolling and wire rod. These products may be of plain, high carbon or alloy steel.	672.51(C)	73.07
3710.1611	Blooms, billets, slabs etc., other than of high carbon or alloy steel	Blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars (including tir-plate bars) and pieces roughly shaped by forging of other than high carbon or alloy steel. The forged pieces classified here are not produced between matrices and the shape of the final article is only barely recognizable as a result of the process.	672.52(C)	73.150
3710.1612	Blooms etc. of high carbon steel	Except for the fact that the material is high carbon steel, the products classified here are the same as those in 3710.1611.	672.53(C)	73.150
3710.1613	Blooms etc. of alloy steel	Except for the fact that the material is alloy steel (including high speed steel, stainless steel and heat-resistant steel), the products classified here are the same as those in 3710.1611.	672.71(C)	73.08
3710.1614	Coils for re-rolling of iron or steel, other than of high carbon or alloy steel	These semi-finished products are coiled lengths of hot-rolled sheet steel. They are obtained by the hot-rolling of slabs and are generally converted into thin sheets by cold reduction. Those made of high carbon or alloy steel are excluded.	672.72(C)	73.158
3710.1615	Coils for re-rolling of high carbon steel	Except for the fact that the material is high carbon steel the products classified here are the same as those in 3710.1614.	672.73(C)	73.158
3710.1616	Coils for re-rolling of alloy steel	Except for the fact that the material is alloy steel (including stainless steel and heat-resistant steel) the products classified here are the same as those in 3710.1614.	673.11(C)	73.104
3710.1617	Wire rod of iron or steel, other than of high carbon or alloy steel	Wire rod is a hot-rolled product mainly used for drawing into wire. Those made of high carbon or alloy steel are excluded.		
3710.15	Ingots and Other Primary Forms of Ferrous Metals	Ingots are the primary form into which ferrous metal is cast after production by the Bessemer, Thomas, Siemens-Martin, Aranco or electric processes. One end of an ingot is thicker than the other to facilitate removal from the moulds. Ingots of plain, high carbon or alloy steel, intended for rolling into blooms, billets, slabs or other products. Other primary forms of ferrous metals are puddled bars and pilings, and blocks, lumps and broken pieces.	672.11(C)	73.06A
3710.1511	Puddled bars and pilings, blocks, lumps and broken pieces of iron or steel	To produce puddled bars (or wuck bars) pig-iron is first converted to wrought iron which is removed from the furnace in the form of balls which are then hammered to remove some of the slag; the resultant mass is then rolled into puddled bars. Pilings are produced by rolling together "piles" or "packets" of puddled bars and scrap iron or steel. Also included are blocks, lumps and similar forms.	672.21(C)	73.06B
3710.1512	Ingots of iron or steel, other than high carbon or alloy steel	Ingots of iron or steel, other than high carbon or alloy steel.	672.32(C)	73.15A
3710.1513	Ingots of high carbon steel	Ingots of high carbon steel contain, by weight, not less than 0.65% of carbon.	672.33(C)	73.15B
3710.1514	Ingots of alloy steel	Ingots of alloy steel including high speed steel, stainless steel and heat-resistant steel.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BN Code
3710.17	3710.1618	Bars and rods (Excluding Wire rods), Hot-rolled, forged, extruded, Cold-formed or Cold-finished; Hollow Mining Drill Steel	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1621	Wire rod of high carbon steel.	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1621	Wire rod of alloy steel	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1621	Wire rod of alloy steel (including stainless and heat-resistant steel).	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1711	Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel, of high carbon steel	673.22(C)	73.151
	3710.1712	Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel, of high carbon steel.	673.22(C)	73.151
	3710.1713	Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel, of alloy steel (including stainless, heat-resistant and high speed steel).	673.22(C)	73.151
	3710.1714	Solid bars and rods, hot-rolled or extruded, other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	673.21(F1)	73.108
	3710.1714	Solid bars and rods, hot-rolled or extruded, other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	673.21(F1)	73.108
	3710.1714	Other bars and rods, including hollow mining steel, other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	673.21(F1)	73.108
	3710.1714	Hollow mining drill steel of plain carbon steel and iron and plain steel bars and rods cold-finished by cold drawing, straightening, reeling or other processes which give the product a finish of higher precision.	673.21(F1)	73.108
	3710.18	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel (Excluding Rails) and Sheet Piling	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1811	The sections most commonly produced are H, I, T, capital omega, L and U (including channels), obtuse, acute and right angles. The corners may be squared or rounded. The limbs equal or unequal and the edges may be "bulbed". These products are usually produced by hot-rolling or forging blooms or billets. Goods cold-finished, by drawing, cold-forming or folding or by extrusion, are also included. Sheet piling consists either of special sections, or of such sections assembled together, designed to fit together when driven into the ground. All of these products may be of plain, high carbon or alloy steel. They may be of any cross-sectional dimension. Rails for railways and tramways are excluded.	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1811	Angles, shapes and sections and sheet piling other than of high carbon or alloy steel	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1812	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished, and sheet piling, other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1812	Angles, shapes and sections and sheet piling of high carbon steel	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.1813	Angles, shapes and sections and sheet piling of high carbon steel.	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.21	Angles, shapes and sections and sheet piling of alloy steel (including stainless and heat-resistant steel).	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.21	Angles, shapes and sections and sheet piling of alloy steel	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.21	Universal plates and sheets of iron or steel, simply hot-rolled or cold-rolled	673.12(C)	73.153
	3710.21	Universal plates are products of rectangular section, hot-rolled lengthwise in a closed box or universal mill which imparts to the goods straighter and more accurately finished sides and sharper edges than those of normal plates. Universal plates are never re-rolled. Hot-rolled plates and sheets are produced by rolling ingots, slabs and sheet bars. Cold-rolled sheet and plate is now often produced by cold reduction of coils for re-rolling classified elsewhere in this group. Heavy plates may be distinguished from slabs and sheet bars as (i) they are often cross-rolled and sometimes oblique-rolled; (ii) their edges are normally sheared or flame-cut; and (iii) they are made to closer tolerances and contain fewer surface defects than slabs and sheet bars. All of these products may be of plain, high carbon or alloy steel. Sheets and plates which have been corrugated, coated, polished or otherwise worked are excluded.	673.12(C)	73.153

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3710.211	Universal plates other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	674.14(C)	73.09		3710.221	Hoop and strip, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, of alloy steel.	675.03(C)	73.15X
	3710.212	Universal plates of high carbon steel.	674.12(P2)	73.150		3710.230	Tinned Plates and Sheets of Iron or Steel.	674.7(C)	73.150
	3710.213	Universal plates of alloy steel.	674.13(P2)	73.15P		3710.24	Sheets and Plates of Iron or Steel, Coated, Polished, Corrugated or Otherwise Worked, Excluding Tin-plate.		
	3710.214	Plates and sheets simply hot-rolled or cold-rolled, other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	674.11(P2) 674.21(P2) 674.31(P2)	73.15A 73.13B 73.13C		3710.241	Sheets and plates of iron or steel which have been further worked than simply hot-rolled or cold-rolled. Plates and sheets which have been coated with zinc (galvanized); chrome-nickel, copper-, lead-plated; coated with paint, lacquer or varnish; printed; artificially oxidized sheets or plates, rolled or pressed to shapes not elsewhere classified, e.g., corrugated, channelled, ribbed; otherwise worked, e.g., polished, cut to non-rectangular shapes, embossed or rounded at the edges. All these products may be of plain, high carbon or alloy steel, finned plates and sheets are excluded. Articles of iron and steel treated in the manner described above on a fee or contract basis are classified in group 3819.	674.11(P2) 674.12(P2) 674.13(P2) 674.21(P2) 674.22(P2) 674.23(P2) 674.31(P2) 674.32(P2) 674.33(P2)	73.15A 73.150 73.15P 73.13B 73.138 73.139 73.15Q 73.15R 73.15C 73.15D 73.15E 73.15F 73.15T
	3710.215	Plates and sheets simply hot-rolled or cold-rolled, of high carbon steel.	674.12(P2) 674.22(P2) 674.32(P2)	73.150 73.154 73.158		3710.241.2	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, perforated, channelled, ribbed or otherwise worked but not corrugated—uncoated.	674.11(P2) 674.12(P2) 674.13(P2) 674.21(P2) 674.22(P2) 674.23(P2) 674.31(P2) 674.32(P2) 674.33(P2)	73.15A 73.150 73.15P 73.13B 73.138 73.139 73.15Q 73.15R 73.15C 73.15D 73.15E 73.15F 73.15T
	3710.216	Plates and sheets simply hot-rolled or cold-rolled, of alloy steel.	674.13(P2) 674.23(P2) 674.33(P2)	73.15P 73.15A 73.15T		3710.241.3	Uncoated sheets and plates of corrugated iron or steel of any thickness and of any carbon or alloying metal composition.	674.11(P2) 674.12(P2) 674.13(P2) 674.21(P2) 674.22(P2) 674.23(P2) 674.31(P2) 674.32(P2) 674.33(P2)	73.15A 73.150 73.15P 73.13B 73.138 73.139 73.15Q 73.15R 73.15C 73.15D 73.15E 73.15F 73.15T
	3710.221	Hoop and strip, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, other than of high carbon or alloy steel.	675.01(C)	73.12		3710.241.4	Sheets and plates of iron or steel coated with metals other than tin.	674.11(P2) 674.12(P2) 674.13(P2) 674.21(P2) 674.22(P2) 674.23(P2) 674.31(P2) 674.32(P2) 674.33(P2)	73.15A 73.150 73.15P 73.13B 73.138 73.139 73.15Q 73.15R 73.15C 73.15D 73.15E 73.15F 73.15T
	3710.222	Hoop and strip, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, of high carbon steel.	675.02(C)	73.15W		3710.241.5	Plates and sheets of iron or steel coated (plated) with metals other than tin, e.g., zinc (galvanized plates and sheets whether or not corrugated), Chrome-, nickel-, copper-, lead-plated. Included are artificially oxidized sheets or plates.	674.11(P2) 674.12(P2) 674.13(P2) 674.21(P2) 674.22(P2) 674.23(P2) 674.31(P2) 674.32(P2) 674.33(P2)	73.15A 73.150 73.15P 73.13B 73.138 73.139 73.15Q 73.15R 73.15C 73.15D 73.15E 73.15F 73.15T

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3710.25	3710.2514	Plates and sheets of iron or steel coated with materials other than metals	674.11(22) 674.12(22) 674.13(22) 674.21(22) 674.22(22) 674.23(22) 674.31(21) 674.32(21) 674.33(21)	73.13A 73.150 73.15F 73.13B 73.13G 73.13H 73.13I 73.13J 73.13K
3710.25		Railway and Tramway Track Construction Material of Iron or Steel		
		Railway and tramway track construction materials consist of: (i) rails, check-rails and rack rails; (ii) switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces and point rods; (iii) iron and steel sleepers; (iv) fishplates; (v) chairs, wedges and other rail-fixing devices; and (vi) bedplates and ties. Screws, bolts, nuts, rivets and spikes are classified elsewhere in this group and assembled track, turntables, platform buffers etc. are classified in group 383.		
	3710.2511	Nails (railway and tramway) of iron or steel	676.1(C)	73.16A
		Rails for railways and tramways are hot-rolled products. All rails of the type normally used for railway and tramway track, irrespective of their intended use. All lengths of rails including bull head rails, flange rails, grooved tram rails and also check-rails and rack rails. Re-rolled rails are included. Assembled track, platform buffers and loading gauges are classified in group 383.		
	3710.2512	Sleepers and other railway track material of iron or steel	676.2(C)	73.16B
		Switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces and point rods, iron and steel sleepers, including those made by welding or riveting several elements together. Fishplates are rolled products of various shapes used to join one rail to another. Also, chairs, wedges, sole plates, bedplates and ties.		
3710.26		Wire (excluding Wire Rod) of Iron or Steel		
		Wire is a cold-drawn product of solid section of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 13 mm. Wire is produced from wire rod by drawing it through a die. Included are wire of any length and wire which has been worked (e.g., by crimping) provided that it does not then have the character of articles classified elsewhere in this group (e.g., barbed wire) or in other groups (e.g., coated welding electrodes). Coated (but not insulated) wire is also included as is wire of high carbon or alloy steel.		
	3710.2611	Seamless tubes and pipes of iron or steel (other than of cast metal)	672.9(C) 676.2(22)	73.18A 73.18B
		Seamless tubes and pipes of iron or steel (other than of cast metal) excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits. Included are blanks for tubes and pipes.		
	3710.2612	Wire of high carbon steel	677.02(C)	73.15Y
		Wire of high carbon steel.		
	3710.2613	Wire of alloy steel	677.03(C)	73.15Z
		Wire of alloy steel (including stainless and heat-resistant steel).		
	3710.27	Tubes and Pipes of Cast Iron or Cast Steel	676.1(C) 676.2(22) 676.3(22)	73.17 73.18B 73.20
		Tubes and pipes of cast iron or cast steel may be made by casting in moulds or by centrifugal casting. Tubes and pipes may be straight or curved, flanged or gilled. They may also be socketed, flanged or threaded to facilitate assembly. Also included are general purpose cast iron pipe fittings, elbows, elbows and bends, T pieces, Y pieces, tees, caps, nipples, multi-branch pieces of all shapes, flanges, joints, collars etc.		
	3710.28	Tubes and Pipes of Iron or Steel (other than of Cast Metal)		
		Tubes and pipes and pipe fittings other than of cast iron or cast steel "Seamless" tubes and pipes made by forging, rolling, hot-drawing or extruding a semi-product such as a round ingot; by cupping and drawing a steel disc in a series of hollow dies of diminishing diameter; by electrolysis with a revolving cathode; or by piercing solid bars. (Hollow annealing drill steel is excluded). Welded tubes and pipes are made from flat semi-products which are formed to a tubular shape and the abutting edges are then welded. The tubes may be formed by bending around its major axis or spirally. Open seam tubes and pipes are brought together without welding, riveting or fastening. Also included are riveted and similarly fastened tubes and pipes and high-pressure hydro-electric conduits. Tubes and pipes made up into specific identifiable articles (e.g., internal combustion engine exhaust pipes) are classified in other groups of the classification. Flexible tubing and piping are classified in group 389.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	SYNC Code	BUN Code	Title and Description	SYNC Code	BUN Code
	3710.2812	678.5(C)	73.18C	<u>Welded, open seam and riveted tubes and pipes of iron or steel</u>		
				Welded, open seam, riveted, clinched and similarly fastened tubes and pipes of iron or steel excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits.		
	3710.2813	678.4(C)	73.19	<u>High-pressure hydro-electric conduits of steel</u>		
				High-pressure hydro-electric conduits of steel are riveted, welded or seamless circular steel tubes or pipes and bends therefor, of large internal diameter and substantial wall thickness.		
	3710.2814	678.5(F2)	73.20	<u>Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel (other than of cast metal)</u>		
				General purpose tube and pipe fittings, e.g., elbows and bends (other than bends for hydro-electric conduits), T, Y, and multi-branch pieces, plugs, collars and similar fittings. These products are not made of cast iron or cast steel.		
3710.31				<u>Castings and Forgings, Iron or Steel, in the Rough State</u>		
				Castings and forgings are considered to be in the rough state if they have not been machined or if their finish has not been improved by relatively careful grinding or polishing. Rough castings and forgings remain classified as such even if they have undergone annealing, tempering, case-hardening and similar heat-treatments or nitriding, and even if they have been descaled, pickled or scraped. Flashing and gates may have been removed. A very wide variety of semi-finished, and in some cases finished articles, are included.		
	3710.3111	679.1(C) 679.2(C) 715.2(F2)	73.40A 73.40B 84.43	<u>Castings of iron or steel—in the rough state</u>		
				Castings of iron or steel in the rough state, cast iron or steel tubes and pipes and pipe fittings are excluded. Ingot moulds are included.		
	3710.3112	679.5(C)	73.40C	<u>Forgings of iron or steel—in the rough state</u>		
				Forgings of iron or steel in the rough state. The forgings classified here may be distinguished from the iron or steel pieces roughly shaped by forging, classified elsewhere in this group, in that they resemble closely, or in some cases actually are, a finished article.		
3710.32				<u>Stranded Wire, Cables, Ropes and Wire of Types Used for Fencing of Iron or Steel</u>		
				Stranded wire is made by closely twisting together two or more single wires, and cable, cordage and ropes of all sizes are in turn formed by twisting such strands together. Provided they remain essentially articles of iron or steel, wire, ropes, cables and cordage may be laid on cores of other materials (e.g., textiles) or covered with other materials. They may be cut to length or fitted with hooks,		
	3710.3211	693.11(C)	73.25	<u>Wire cables, ropes, twisted bands and similar articles, not included, of iron or steel</u>		
				Stranded wire and cables, ropes and cordage obtained from stranded wires. Ropes, cables and cordage are generally round in cross-section. Also included are bands, usually of rectangular cross-section, formed by flattening single or stranded wires, ropes, cables etc. cut to length or fitted with hooks, swivels, rings, shackles etc. are also classified here. Ropes etc. of special steels are also included.		
	3710.3212	693.2(C)	73.26	<u>Wire of iron or steel of types used for fencing</u>		
				Barbed wire consisting of iron or steel wires twisted together rather loosely, with barbs or small sharp pieces of strip metal at frequent intervals. Narrow flat hoop or wire coated at intervals. Twisted hoop or single flat wire, i.e., ribbon fencing wire consisting of narrow hoop, strip or flat wire which may be lightly twisted. Loosely twisted wire clearly suitable for fencing. These goods are irregularly galvanized.		
	3710.33			<u>Nails, Tacks, Staples, Spikes Etc. of Iron or Steel; Forged Fasteners and Blanks and Untapped Nuts; Rivets</u>		
				In general, the articles classified here are made on machines specialized for the purpose although they may also be made by forging, cutting from sheet or strip, die cutting and casting. They are not screw machine products which are classified in group 3619 as are fancy nails and tacks (e.g., decorative studs for upholsterers and tacks with plastic or painted heads). The rivets classified here are solid metal and the bolts and untapped nuts are generally produced by forging. The staples are not of the stationary type which are also classified in group 3619.		
	3710.3311	694.11(F2)	73.31	<u>Nails, tacks, staples and similar fastenings</u>		
				The goods classified here are made on machines specialized for the purpose. Also included are articles cut from sheet or strip. Articles produced by forging are excluded. Wire nails of constant cross-section as used by carpenters etc., moulders' nails, glazing nails, cobblers' nails, staples (other than office staples); pointed screw nails with twisted shanks; tacks (other than fancy tacks); nails for pictures, mirrors, fencing etc. Also included are corrugated nails, stamped hook and ring nails, drawing pins, straight pins are classified in group 3909.		

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	RIN Code
3710.2312	3710.2312	Fasteners of types produced by forging Forged cramps or dogs, forged rivets, forged hook-nails and ring nails and forged spikes. Also included are forged blanks for these articles.	694.11(F3)	73.31
3710.34	3710.3400	Unfinished Blanks and Leaves for Springs, Railway Wheels, Axles and Metal Tyres The blanks and leaves for springs classified here are semi-fabricated unassembled articles intended chiefly for use in the suspension systems of railway locomotives, rolling-stock and other vehicles. The wheels, wheel-centres, metal tyres and axles are also semi-fabricated. Finished goods of this type are intended for use on tracked vehicles.	698.61(F3) 751.7(F3)	73.35 86.09
ICIS Group 3720		NON-FERROUS METAL BASIC INDUSTRIES The manufacture of primary non-ferrous metal products, consisting of all processes from smelting, alloying and refining, rolling and drawing and founding and casting; that is, the production of ingots, bars and billets; sheets, strips, circles, sections, rods, tubes, pipes and wire rods; castings and extrusions. Included is the production of alumina from bauxite. Establishments the main activity of which is producing unalloyed non-ferrous wire and cable from purchased wire rods are classified in group 3619 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.); and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing insulated wire and cable from purchased wire rods are classified in group 3629 (Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies n.e.c.). Founding and casting, assembling, of a given class of goods, are included in the group to which the manufacture of the class of products is classified.		
3720.11	Copper Matte; Ash and Residues of Copper Smelting and Refining	Matte and other intermediate products of copper metallurgy and residues resulting from these operations or from the further refining of copper.	283.12(C)	74.01A
3720.1111	Copper matte	Copper matte is obtained by the fusion of roasted copper ores. It consists of cuprous sulphide mixed with ferrous sulphide. The slag which floats on top consists of gangue and other metals.		
3720.1112	Unrefined copper	Unrefined copper includes (i) blister copper (black copper) obtained by treating the matte in a converter and (ii) cement copper (precipitated copper) which is obtained by adding iron to the aqueous solution resulting from the leaching of certain roasted ores or residues.	682.11(C)	74.01
3720.12	Copper in Primary Forms—Refined, Unwrought	Refined copper including copper-base metal alloys (other than master alloys of copper) such as copper-tin (bronzes), copper-zinc (brass), copper-nickel-zinc alloys containing 10% or less by weight of nickel, aluminium bronze, beryllium copper etc. Refined copper may be obtained either by fire-refining with complete fusion or by electrolysis. These products may be cast into various forms for different purposes or, if electrolytically refined, into the form of cathodes. Other primary forms included are shot; sintered bars, rods, slabs etc. obtained by compacting and sintering; and also cast and sintered slabs, sticks, bars etc. Refined copper may be recovered from waste and scrap.	284.01(F3)	26.03
3720.1211	Refined copper in certain forms	Electrolytically refined copper in the form of cathodes, fire-refined copper. Refined copper cast into ingots or ingot-bars for re-rolling or into wire-bars, slabs for re-rolling, billets (including those of circular cross-section) and similar forms for rolling, extruding, drawing or forging into plates, sheets, strip wire, tubes and other semi-wrought products.	682.12(F1)	74.01D
3720.1212	Copper shot and other copper products in Primary forms	Copper shot, a product mainly used for alloying purposes and sometimes for grinding into powder. Refined copper in the form of sintered bars, rods, slabs, sheets etc. obtained by compacting copper powder and sintering. Included are cast and sintered slabs, sticks, bars and rods. Also included are products accurately cast in special moulds, of round, square or hexagonal section (known as "jets") of about 1 m. in length and longer products obtained by the continuous vertical casting process.	682.12(F1)	74.01D
3720.13	Master Alloys of Copper	The master alloys classified here contain more than 10% by weight of copper together with other metals or non-metals, and which, because of their composition, are too brittle for metal-working. Copper-nickel alloys are excluded because of their malleability.	682.13(C)	74.02

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	STTC Code	STTC Code	SPN Code	SPN Code
3720.14	Copper and Alloys of Copper—Worked	3720.14	Copper and Alloys of Copper—Worked	682.24(C)	682.24(C)	74.06	74.06
	Semi-manufactures of copper and copper alloys generally obtained by rolling, extruding, drawing or forging unwrought copper. Also, copper tubes and pipes; wire, powders and flakes and foil.						
3720.1411	Copper bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections—wrought	3720.15	3720.1500	682.21(F1)	682.21(F1)	74.03	74.03
	Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of copper produced by rolling, extrusion or drawing and also by forging. They may be cold-finished for higher precision and may be drilled, punched, twisted or crimped provided they do not thereby become articles or products classified elsewhere. The materials used to produce these products include bars and rods obtained by casting (including "jets") or sintering.						
3720.1412	Copper wire—bare	3720.16	3720.1600	682.21(F1)	682.21(F1)	74.03	74.03
	Wire is defined as rolled, extruded or drawn products of solid section of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 6 mm.						
3720.1413	Copper plates, sheets and strip—wrought, copper foil	3720.21	3720.21	682.22(C) 682.23(C)	682.22(C) 682.23(C)	74.04 74.05	74.04 74.05
	Plates and sheets are usually obtained by the hot- or cold-rolling of certain primary forms of refined copper. These products may be worked (e.g., cut to shape, perforated, corrugated, ribbed, channelled, polished, coated, embossed or rounded at the edges), provided they do not thereby become articles classified elsewhere. Included is copper foil whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material.						
3720.1414	Copper tubes and pipes; hollow bars	3720.21	Aluminium—Unwrought; Residues from the Manufacture of Aluminium	682.25(C)	682.25(C)	74.07	74.07
	Most copper tubes and pipes are seamless but may sometimes be made by brazing or welding or other processes. Tube blanks are included. Also, hollow bars of copper for all purposes.						
3720.1415	Copper fittings for tubes and pipes	3720.21	Aluminium and aluminium alloys—unwrought	682.26(C)	682.26(C)	74.08	74.08
	General purpose tube and pipe fittings of copper, e.g., elbows and bends, T, Y and multi-branch pieces, plugs, collars, flanges and similar fittings. Plumbers' fittings (taps, cocks, valves etc.) are classified in group 3319.						
		3720.15	3720.1500	693.12(C)	693.12(C)	74.10	74.10
		3720.16	3720.1600	694.12(F3) 698.92(F3)	694.12(F3) 698.92(F3)	74.14 74.19	74.14 74.19
		3720.21	Aluminium—Unwrought; Residues from the Manufacture of Aluminium	684.1(C)	684.1(C)	76.01B	76.01B

Copper powders and flakes
 All types of copper powders and flakes other than cement copper. Also included are copper powders mixed with other base metal powders (e.g., bronze powder). Copper powders may be made by electro-deposition or by atomization or by other means. Powders and flakes of lamellar structure are normally produced by stamping foil. Powders or flakes prepared as colours are classified in group 5511, and as paints, in group 5521.

Stranded Wire, Cables, Cordage, Ropes and the Like, of Copper Wire—Bare
 The definition of stranded wire, cables, cordage etc. of iron and steel applies, mutatis mutandis, to this subclass. Copper wire and cable made on a core of steel remains classified here provided the copper predominates by weight.

Copper Products of Kinds Chiefly Made by Producers of Copper Metal
 Expanded metal of copper; nails, tacks, studs and similar articles provided they are utilitarian in nature (e.g., fancy tacks used in upholstery are classified in group 3319); rough forgings and castings; electro-plating anodes of copper or of copper alloys.

Aluminium—Unwrought; Residues from the Manufacture of Aluminium
 Aluminium metal is extracted by electrolytic reduction of alumina dissolved in fused cryolite. The aluminium is collected from the bottoms of carbon-lined baths and is then cast in the form of blocks, ingots, billets, slabs, wire bars etc., usually after refining. Also included is aluminium obtained by re-melting aluminium scrap and waste. Alloys of aluminium are also included: aluminium-copper, aluminium-zinc-copper, aluminium-silicon, aluminium-magnesium-magnesium, aluminium-copper-magnesium-manganese (Duralumin), among others. Residues from aluminium refining are also included.

Aluminium and aluminium alloys—unwrought
 Unwrought aluminium in blocks, ingots, billets, slabs, notched bars, wire bars or similar forms obtained by casting electrolytic aluminium or by re-melting metal waste or scrap. Also aluminium pellets and cast-iron cast and sintered bars similar to those described in connexion with copper refining.

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SATC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SATC Code	BTN Code
3720.22	Aluminum and Alloys of Aluminum--Worked				3720.25	3720.2500	Nickel Mats, Nickel Speiss and other Intermediate Products of Nickel Metallurgy; Ash and Residues of Nickel Smelting and Refining	283.22(C) 284.01(F3)	75.04 26.05
	Semi-manufactures of aluminum and aluminum alloys generally obtained by rolling, extruding, drawing or forging wrought aluminum. Also: aluminum tubes and pipes; wire, powders and flakes and foil.				3720.26	3720.2600	Nickel matte, nickel speiss and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy such as impure nickel oxides and impure ferro-nickel which because of its high content of sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities, cannot be used as an alloying product in the steel industry without further refining. Refined ferro-nickel is classified in group 3710. Also included are ash and residues of nickel smelting and refining including sludge from electrolytic refining tanks.	683.1(C)	75.02
3720.221	Aluminum bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections--wrought		684.21(F1)	76.02	3720.27	Nickel and Nickel Alloys--Worked			
3720.2212	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.21(F1)	76.02		Semi-manufactures of nickel and nickel alloys generally obtained by rolling, extruding, drawing or forging wrought nickel. Also, nickel tubes and pipe; wire; foil and powders and flakes.			
3720.2213	Aluminum plates, sheets and strip--wrought; aluminum foil		684.22(C) 684.23(C)	76.03 76.04	3720.2711	Nickel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections--wrought; nickel wire		683.21(C)	75.02
3720.2214	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.25(C)	76.06	3720.2712	Nickel plates, sheets and strip--wrought; nickel foil; nickel powders and flakes		683.22(C)	75.03
3720.2215	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.26(C)	76.07	3720.2713	For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for corresponding goods of copper.		683.23(C)	75.04
3720.2216	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.24(C)	76.05	3720.28	Nickel Electro-plating Anodes		683.24(C)	75.05
3720.2217	Aluminum fittings for tubes and pipes		684.23(C)	76.04		Electro-plating anodes of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis. These anodes are distinguished from cast anodes for refining by their special shapes, or if in the form of plates, sheets, discs or balls, by being fitted with hooks or provision for hooks. They are also, usually, of a high degree of purity.			
3720.2218	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.23(C)	76.04		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2219	Aluminum wire		684.25(C)	76.06		Nickel tubes and pipes; tubes and pipe fittings; hollow bars			
3720.2220	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.25(C)	76.06		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2221	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.26(C)	76.07		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2222	Aluminum plates, sheets and strip--wrought; aluminum foil		684.23(C)	76.04		Electro-plating anodes of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis. These anodes are distinguished from cast anodes for refining by their special shapes, or if in the form of plates, sheets, discs or balls, by being fitted with hooks or provision for hooks. They are also, usually, of a high degree of purity.			
3720.2223	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.25(C)	76.06		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2224	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.26(C)	76.07		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2225	Aluminum fittings for tubes and pipes		684.23(C)	76.04		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2226	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.24(C)	76.05		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2227	Aluminum wire		684.25(C)	76.06		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2228	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.25(C)	76.06		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2229	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.26(C)	76.07		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2230	Aluminum plates, sheets and strip--wrought; aluminum foil		684.23(C)	76.04		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2231	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.25(C)	76.06		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2232	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.26(C)	76.07		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2233	Aluminum fittings for tubes and pipes		684.23(C)	76.04		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2234	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.24(C)	76.05		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2235	Aluminum wire		684.25(C)	76.06		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2236	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.25(C)	76.06		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2237	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.26(C)	76.07		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2238	Aluminum plates, sheets and strip--wrought; aluminum foil		684.23(C)	76.04		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			
3720.2239	Aluminum tubes and pipes; hollow bars		684.25(C)	76.06		For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.			
3720.2240	For a description of the aluminum products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper.		684.26(C)	76.07		Nickel Electro-plating Anodes			

ICUS Class	ICUS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTN Code
3720.35		Zinc in Primary Forms—Unwrought; Zinc Dust (Blue Powder); Ash and Residues of Zinc Refining		
	3720.3511	Zinc and zinc alloys—unwrought Unwrought zinc in its different degrees of purity from spelter to refined zinc. Zinc obtained by electrolysis or by re-melting zinc scrap is included. Zinc dust (blue powder) is obtained as a very fine but impure powder during spelter production. Pure zinc powder is excluded. Ash and residues of zinc refining.	686.1(C)	79.01B
	3720.3512	Zinc dust (blue powder) Blue powder is obtained as a very fine but impure powder in the retort extensions during the production of spelter. It is an impure product.	204.08(C)	79.03A
	3720.3513	Ash and residues from the manufacture of zinc Ash and residues obtained in the course of refining the metal. Sludges obtained from electro-galvanizing tanks and from dipping tanks are classified with other metal working wastes.	284.01(F3)	26.03
	3720.36	Zinc and Zinc Alloys—Worked Semi-manufactures of zinc and zinc alloys generally obtained by rolling, extruding or drawing unwrought zinc. Also, zinc tubes and pipe; wire, foil and powders (other than blue powder) and flakes.		
	3720.3611	Zinc bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections—wrought; zinc wire For a description of the zinc products classified here, consult the definitions for corresponding goods of copper. Uncoated brazing or welding rods of zinc base metals are included.	686.21(C)	79.02
	3720.3612	Zinc plates, sheets and strip; zinc foil—wrought; zinc powders (other than blue powder) and flakes For a description of the zinc products classified here, consult the definitions for corresponding goods of copper.	686.22(C)	79.03B
3720.31		Nickel Products, of Kinds Chiefly Made by Producers of Nickel Metal For a description of the nickel products classified here, consult the definitions for corresponding goods of copper. Electro-plating anodes of nickel are excluded.	698.93(F3)	75.06
	3720.32	Lead (Including Argentiferous Lead)—Unwrought; Ash and Residues of Lead Refining Unwrought lead and lead alloys of different degrees of purity, from impure lead to electrolytically refined lead. They may be in blocks, ingots, pigs, slabs, cakes and similar forms or in cast sticks. Also, cast anodes for electrolytic refining. Also included are ash and residues of lead smelting and refining including sludge from electrolytic refining.	284.01(F3) 685.1(C)	26.03 78.01B
	3720.33	Lead and Lead Alloys—Worked Semi-manufactures of lead and lead alloys generally obtained by rolling, extruding or drawing unwrought lead. Also, lead tubes and pipe; wire; foil and powders and flakes.	685.21(C)	78.02
	3720.3311	Lead bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections—wrought; lead wire For a description of the lead products classified here, consult the definitions for corresponding goods of copper.		
	3720.3312	Lead plates, sheets and strip—wrought; lead foil; lead powders and flakes For a description of the lead products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.	685.22(C) 685.23(C)	78.03 78.04
	3720.3313	Lead tubes and pipes; tube and pipe fittings; hollow bars For a description of the lead products classified here, consult the definitions for corresponding goods of copper. Sheaths for electric cables are included but collapsible tubes are classified in group 3319.	685.24(C)	78.05
	3720.34	Lead Products of Kinds Chiefly Made by Producers of Lead Metal For a description of the lead products classified here, consult the definition for corresponding goods of copper. Among the articles included are general purpose counter-weights; skains, hanks and ropes of lead fibres; and electro-plating anodes.	698.96(F3)	78.06

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3720.361	3720.361	<u>Zinc tubes and pipes; tube and pipe fittings; hollow bars</u> For a description of the zinc products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.	686.25(C)	79.04		
3720.370	3720.370	<u>Zinc Products of Kinds Chiefly Made by Producers of Zinc Metal</u> For a description of the zinc products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper. Electro-plating anodes of zinc are included.	698.97(F5)	79.06		
3720.38	3720.360	<u>Tin—Unwrought, Ash and Residues of Tin Refining</u> Unwrought tin and tin alloys of different degrees of purity, e.g., crude tin produced by reduction with coke of the purified oxide and refined tin produced from crude tin processes and also by re-melting tin waste and scrap. Also included are ash and residues from tin smelting and refining.	284.01(F3) 687.1(C)	26.03 80.01b		
3720.41	Tin and Tin Alloys—worked	Semi-manufactures of tin and tin alloys generally obtained by rolling, extruding or drawing unwrought tin. Also, tin tubes and pipes; wire, roll and powders and flakes.				
3720.411	3720.411	<u>Tin bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, tin wire</u> For a description of the tin products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.	687.21(C)	80.02		
3720.412	3720.412	<u>Tin plates, sheets and strip—wrought, tin foil; tin powders and flakes</u> For a description of the tin products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.	667.22(C) 687.23(C)	80.03 80.04		
3720.413	3720.413	<u>Tin tubes and pipes; tube and pipe fittings; hollow bars</u> For a description of the tin products classified here, consult the definitions for the corresponding goods of copper.	687.24(C)	80.05		
3720.42	3720.4200	<u>Tin Products of Kinds Chiefly Made by Producers of Tin Metal</u> For a description of the tin products classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding goods of copper. Electro-plating anodes are included.	698.98(F5)	80.06		
3720.43	3720.43	<u>Other Base Metals—Unwrought or Wrought</u> Other base metals and alloys thereof including magnesium, beryllium, tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum and also, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, manganese, niobium (columbium), rhenium, antimony, titanium, thorium, thallium, uranium depleted in U235, vanadium and zirconium. Also included are cermets which are materials containing both a ceramic constituent and a metallic constituent. All of these metals may be in primary (unwrought) forms or worked in the form of plates, sheets, bars, rods, shapes, sections, wire etc. Silver, gold, platinum and platinum group metals are excluded.				
	3720.4311	<u>Magnesium and magnesium alloys—unwrought or wrought</u> Unwrought magnesium in ingots, notch bars, slabs, sticks, cakes and billets and similar forms. Wrought magnesium bars, rods, shapes and sections. Magnesium wire. Wrought plates, sheets and strip. Magnesium foil. Raspings and shavings of uniform size. Powders and flakes. Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor. Hollow bars of magnesium. More highly fabricated articles of magnesium are generally specialized parts of machinery and equipment and are classified in the same place as such goods. Screw machine products are classified in group 3619.	689.31(C) 689.32(C)	77.013 77.02		
	3720.4312	<u>Beryllium—unwrought or wrought</u> Beryllium metal in all its forms, i.e., unwrought metal (in blocks, pellets, cubes etc.), semi-manufactures (bars, rods, wire, sheets etc.) and articles, provided these are of kinds chiefly produced by metal refiners and are not more specifically described elsewhere in the classification.				
	3720.4313	<u>Tungsten and tungsten alloys—unwrought or wrought</u> Unwrought tungsten and tungsten alloys in powder, blocks, bars and other forms. Wrought tungsten, e.g., hammered, rolled or drawn bars; rods, wire, filaments, plates, sheets, strip, pellets, shapes and sections. Manufactured articles provided they are of kinds chiefly produced by metal refiners and are not more specifically described elsewhere in the classification. Manufacturing scrap and waste are included but worn-out unusable articles are classified in group 6100.	689.41(F3)	81.01		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BRV Code
3720.4314	3720.4311	<u>Molybdenum—unwrought or wrought</u> Unwrought molybdenum is obtained either in a compact form suitable for rolling, drawing etc., or as a powder which can be sintered like tungsten. For a description of wrought molybdenum products classified here, consult the definitions for tungsten metal.	689.42(F3)	61.02
3720.4315		<u>Tantalum and tantalum alloys—unwrought or wrought</u> For a description of unwrought and wrought tantalum products classified here, consult the definition for tungsten metal.	689.43(F3)	61.05
3720.4316		<u>Uranium depleted in U235 and thorium and their alloys—unwrought or wrought</u> Unwrought or wrought uranium depleted in U235 and thorium and their alloys. Uranium depleted in U235 is obtained as a by-product of uranium enriched in U235 which is classified in group 3511. None of these metals are used as fertile materials in nuclear reactors, and for other purposes. Manufacturing waste and scrap are included but worn-out unusable articles are classified in group 6100.	688.0(F3)	61.04A
3720.4319		<u>Base metals, n.e.c.—unwrought or wrought; Cermet—unwrought or wrought</u> Other unwrought or wrought base metals. Bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromium, gallium, germanium, hafnium, indium, manganese, niobium (columbium), rhodium, antimony, titanium, thorium, thallium, vanadium and zirconium. Also, cermets, materials which contain both a ceramic constituent and a metallic constituent. Cermets are made by sintering, by dispersion or by other processes.	689.5(F3)	61.04B
3720.44	3720.4400	<u>Ash and residues from the Refining of base Metals, n.e.c.</u> Scalings, slag or dross and other residues from the smelting or refining of base metals, not elsewhere classified.	204.01(F3)	26.05
3720.45		<u>Precious Metals and Rolled Precious Metals—Unwrought, Unworked or Semi-manufactured</u> Silver, gold, platinum and platinum group metals are included. Unwrought or semi-manufactured precious metals. Rolled precious metals excluding fabricated precious metal articles. Alloys of precious metals are included. Such alloys usually contain only a small percentage of precious metals. "Rolled precious metals" which have been covered to a base metal, one or more surfaces of which have been covered to any thickness with precious metal by soldering, brazing, welding, hot-rolling or similar mechanical means. Base metals plated or coated with precious metals by electrolysis, vapour deposition, spraying etc., are classified in 3710 or elsewhere in this group with the base metal. Native silver and gold are classified in group 2502 and scrap and waste from the fabrication of articles of precious metals are classified in group 3901.		
		<u>Silver, unwrought or wrought, but not rolled silver</u>	681.11(F3)	71.05
		<u>Silver, including silver gilt (i.e., gold-plated silver) and platinum-plated silver, unwrought or semi-manufactured. Unwrought silver in lumps, grains, ingots, cast bars, pellets etc. wrought silver, s.s., bars, rods, sections, wire, plates, sheets and strip. Also, tubes, pipes, hollow bars, foil and powder; and, pearls, spangles and cuttings. These are semi-manufactured articles used in embroidery or trimmings.</u>	681.12(C)	71.06
		<u>Roller silver—unworked or semi-manufactured</u>		
		<u>Silver is rolled onto the alloys of tin, nickel, zinc and particularly of copper. This material is usually in the form of bars, rods, sections, wire, plates, sheets, strip, tubes, pipes and hollow bars.</u>		
		<u>Gold, including platinum-plated gold—unwrought or semi-manufactured</u>	1.1(C) 1.3(F3)	71.07A 71.07B
		<u>Unwrought gold or semi-manufactured forms of gold and gold alloys. Also, gold plated with platinum. For a description of the various forms of semi-manufactured gold, consult the definition for corresponding goods of silver.</u>		
		<u>Rolled gold—unworked or semi-manufactured</u>	1.4(C)	71.08
		<u>Rolled gold is usually in forms similar to those described for rolled silver. Gold is rolled onto silver as well as onto base metals.</u>		
		<u>Platinum and platinum group metals—unwrought or semi-manufactured</u>	681.21(C)	71.09
		<u>Unwrought platinum or semi-manufactures of platinum, platinum group metals and platinum alloys. Platinum and its alloys have important industrial applications.</u>		
		<u>Rolled platinum and platinum group metals—unworked or semi-manufactured</u>	681.22(C)	71.10
		<u>Rolled platinum and platinum group metals are rolled on to gold, silver, copper, tungsten etc. They are used mainly in jewellery and in electrical apparatus.</u>		

3800.15	3800.1800	Waste and scrap from the working of tin	284.09(F3)	80.01A
		waste and scrap from the cutting, shaping or other working of tin and its alloys.		
3800.19	3800.1900	Waste and scrap from the working of base metals, n.e.c.	688.0(F3) 689.35(F3) 689.41(F3) 689.42(F3) 689.43(F3) 689.5(F3)	81.04A 77.04 81.01 81.02 81.03 81.04B

MANUFACTURES OF CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS AND GENERAL HARDWARE

The manufacture of table, kitchen and other cutlery; hand and edge tools such as axes and hatchets, chisels and files, hammers, shovels, rakes, hoes and other hand agricultural and garden tools, hand saws and plumb lines, masons' and mechanics' precision hand tools; hardware such as fireplace equipment, brackets, lock and key sets, and other builders' and furniture hardware, coasters, clamps, and marine luggages and vehicle hardware. Included are blacksmith shops. Excluded are the production of silverware and plated ware, classified in group 3901 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles) and the manufacture of cutting dies and power-driven hand tools, which are classified in the appropriate group of major group 382 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical).

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3811.11	3811.1100	Table and Kitchen Flatware of Base Metals Including Table (But Not Kitchen) Knives	596.01(F3) 596.06(F3)	82.09 82.14
		Table and Kitchen flatware of base metals (e.g. stainless steel) whether of one piece or fitted with handles of base metal, wood, plastic etc. Included are table knives whether or not with cutting edges. Table knives may be distinguished from kitchen knives (which are excluded) by the fact that their handles are generally of the same design as other table flatware. Such knives, together with other pieces of table flatware, are frequently put-up as sets. Spoons, ladles, forks, spatulas, non-cutting knives for table or kitchen, tongs, and other table and kitchen flatware. The articles classified here may have minor trimmings of precious metal but if the base metal is plated with precious metal the article is classified in group 3901. Knives for use in the kitchen, butcher knives and other trade knives and seacarer-type cutters are excluded.		

181C DIV. 5800 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Note: This note is not a standard group or class definition. Rather, it explains the special treatment afforded base metal waste and scrap resulting from the cutting, shaping or other working of base metals.

A principle of the classification states that each good be classified in a unique place under the industry producing it. A good produced by more than one industry is classified to that industry which is its primary source. Waste and scrap resulting from the working of metals presents a problem because it is an important output of so many industries, none of which can be considered its primary source. The solution adopted has been to classify waste and scrap metal to the ISIC division which covers the fabrication of metal products. This division is comprised of the industries wherein the great bulk of waste and scrap metal is produced. Some waste and scrap base metals are produced in industries falling under other divisions. Such wastes and scrap are also classified here.

The title under which this note appears is the ISIC division title and the code 3800 is the division code with the added double zero. What follows the note is a series of ICSS classes bearing the codes 3800.11, 3800.12 and so on, for each different type of base metal scrap.

It should be noted that unusable, worn-out and broken articles of base metal are classified in group 6100 and slag, dross, ash and residues bearing base metals, from smelting, alloying and refining operations, are classified in the appropriate groups of division 37.

3800.11	3800.1100	Waste and scrap from the working of iron and steel	284.0(F3)	74.03
3800.12	3800.1200	Waste and scrap resulting from the cutting, shaping or other working of iron and steel and their alloys.	284.02(F3)	74.01B
3800.13	3800.1300	Waste and scrap from the working of copper	284.05(F3)	75.01B
3800.14	3800.1400	Waste and scrap from the cutting, shaping or other working of nickel and its alloys.	284.04(F3)	76.01A
3800.15	3800.1500	Waste and scrap from the working of aluminium	284.05(F3)	77.01A
3800.16	3800.1600	Waste and scrap from the cutting, shaping or other working of magnesium and its alloys.	284.06(F3)	78.01A
3800.17	3800.1700	Waste and scrap from the working of zinc	284.07(F3)	79.01A

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FTN Code
3811.12		Other knives with cutting blades; cutlery including razor blades; knife blades therefor	696.01 (F3)	82.09
	3811.121	Knives with cutting blades for kitchen, trade and similar uses; pocket knives		
		Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not, including pruning knives, other than knives and cutting blades for machines or mechanical appliances. Razor blades including open blade razors but not safety razor blade holders, scissors, cut-throat shears for agricultural use or snips for cutting metal. Other articles of cutlery such as hair clippers, barbers' clippers and office cutlery. Blades for the above articles are included.	696.01 (F2)	82.11
	3811.1215	Razor blades (including razor blade blanks) and open blade razors		
		Open blade razors, whether or not assembled. Razor blades (safety razor blades) and blanks of safety razor blades including strips of such blanks provided they have been perforated ready for the manufacture of safety razor blades, or provided the outline of the blade has been incised allowing separation by slight pressure. Razor blade holders are excluded.	696.05 (F2)	82.13
	3811.1216	Other articles of cutlery		
		Secateurs for use in agriculture and food processing. Secateurs differ from scissors in that the cutting edges are articulated so as to provide greater cutting power; cutting shafts are usually spring-loaded for use in opening and closing rings are absent. Butchers' cleavers and mitering and chopping knives which do not have the normal shape of a knife. Hand-operated, non-electric hair clippers including blades for these clippers and for electric clippers classified in group 3823. Non-electric dry-shavers (spring-powered) and blades for these and for electric shavers. Also, office cutlery such as paper knives, letter openers, erasing knives, pocket pencil-sharpeners but not pencil-sharpening machines classified in group 3825. Manicure and chiropody sets are also included. Side-arms are excluded.	696.05 (F2)	82.13
	3811.1217	Side-arms		
		Side-arms such as swords, cutlasses, bayonets, combat knives, dirks, stilets and daggers. Also, spears, lances, pikes, halberds and similar arms. Most of the weapons have a fixed blade but some may have a movable blade. Parts of side-arms are included, e.g., sword blades (including blanks), hilts, guards and handles. Also scabbards and sheaths.	951.04 (F3)	93.01
	3811.11	Domestic food-processing appliances (small)—Non-electrical; Cutting Blades for Appliances; Household Appliances with the Character of Tools		
		Non-electrical mechanical appliances, generally hand-operated, small, usually designed for placing on counter tops or fixing to walls or cabinets, or a type used in the household for the preparation, serving or conditioning of food and drink. Equipment of a similar nature and type for use by butchers, bakers, restaurant-keepers, among others. Also, household appliances, some with cutting blades, having the character of tools. The essential parts of all of these articles are made of base metals. Cutting knives and blades for the articles classified here.		
	3811.121	Knives with cutting blades for kitchen, trade and similar uses; pocket knives	696.02 (C)	82.10
		Non-folding knives for kitchen trade and other uses. These knives are generally less decorative than table knives which are excluded. In addition to kitchen knives the following, among others, are included: butchers' knives; knives for bookbinders or paper makers; tamers', curriers', saddlers' and cobblers' knives, with or without handles, gardeners' pruning knives; hunting knives (but not side-ing knives of all kinds, with handles of base metal, wood, horn, plastic etc. Folding knives may also incorporate such tools as screwdrivers, corkcrests, scissors etc. Separate blanks for the knives of this subclass, butchers' cleavers and chopping and manding cutlery are excluded. Scalyals are classified in group 3821.	696.07 (F3)	82.15
	3811.1212	Knife blades for the knives of the preceding subclass and for table knives		
		The knife blades classified here may be in the form of crude or machined blanks, or polished or completely finished blades, blanks or one-piece knives are classified with the finished knives.	696.04 (C)	82.12
	3811.1213	Handles of base metal for kitchen or tableware and for knives of this class		
		Handles of base metal for the table and kitchen furniture of the preceding class and for the knives of this class. Handles of wood, plastic, bone, hard rubber, etc. are classified by material in the appropriate groups. Base metal handles plated with precious metals are classified in group 3904.		
	3811.1214	Scissors (including tailors' shears) and blades therefor		
		Scissors are distinguished from similar cutting instruments in that the blades are articulated at or near their centre, each blade		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SIITC Code	PTN Code
3811.1311	3811.1311	<p><u>Domestic food-processing appliances with mechanical features—non-electrical</u></p> <p>Mills for coffee and spices, mincers, mangers, grinders and presses for meat and vegetables; slicers for meat, cheese, fruit and bread; macaroni cutters and extruders; beater- and top-openers and sealers; butter churns, ice-cream freezers, beaters for eggs, cream, mayonnaise, ice exchangers. All of these appliances are relatively small domestic types. All have mechanical features such as crank handles, gears, Archimedes screw action, pumps etc. They remain classified here even in the absence of such features, provided the appliance is fitted with a base plate or is designed for fixing to a vertical surface. Blades and knives for the machines classified here are included.</p>	695.25(P1) 719.41(C)	82.06 82.08
3811.1312	3811.1312	Household appliances with the character of tools	695.25(P2)	82.04
3811.14	3811.1411	<p>Hand tools including Edges Tools and Blades therefor but Not Saws</p> <p>In general, the tools included are intended for use independently in the hand whether or not they incorporate simple mechanisms such as gears, crank-handles, plungers, screw mechanisms or levers. Appliances are, however, generally classified as machines in the appropriate group of major group 382, apart from certain specified exceptions which are classified elsewhere in this group.</p>	695.21(C) 696.4(P3)	82.01 71.36
3811.1411	3811.1411	<p><u>Hand tools or in earth-moving</u></p> <p>Hand tools, including edge tools, of a kind used in agriculture and forestry or in earth-moving. Spades and shovels of all kinds; picks, mattocks, hoes, rakes, forks, pitch-forks;</p>	695.21(F1) 695.21(F2)	82.02 82.02
3811.15	3811.1511	<p><u>Saws, (Non-mechanical) and Blades for Hand- or Machine-Saws (Including Toothless Saw Blades)</u></p> <p>Non-mechanical hand-saws for wood, metal, stone and other materials, whether for trade or domestic use. Also blades for hand- or machine-saws (toothed or toothless) including chain saws for felling trees.</p>	695.21(F1)	82.02
3811.1512	3811.1512	<p><u>Other saw blades and blanks therefore excluding chain-saws</u></p> <p>Hand saw and endless saw blades; toothless cutting discs; circular saw blades; circular slitting and edging saw blades including those for use on milling machines; milling cutters are classified in Group 3823. Chain saws are excluded.</p>	695.21(F1)	82.02
3811.1513	3811.1513	<p><u>Chain saws</u></p> <p>Chain saws are used chiefly for felling trees, saving up tree trunks etc. Many have inserted teeth.</p>	695.21(F1)	82.02
3811.1412	3811.1412	<p><u>Other hand tools</u></p> <p>Files (including cutting files), pinners, tweezers, tinsmith's snips, bolt cutters and the like; reinforcing punches; pipe cutters; spanners and wrenches (including tap wrenches); files and rasps; glassjaw diamonds; awls; vices and clamps; hammers of all types; drilling accessories; hammers of all types; drilling, tapping and threading tools such as braces and breast drills. Tools (other than files) for smiths, masons, carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, upholsters, cobblers, bookbinders, framers, glaziers and other trades. Small millers, planers and other tools. Small hand saws and saw blades, including those in frames, stapling irons, and blow tools, are excluded. All excluded are household appliances having the character of tools, hand appliances and blades for hand- or machine-saws (including Toothless Saw Blades).</p>	695.22(C) 695.22(F2)	82.03 82.04

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ITN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ITN Code
3811.16	3811.1600	Small mechanical devices whether or not incorporating a tool	695.23(F2) 715.25(F3) 719.31(F3) 729.32(F3)	82.04 84.30 84.22 85.11			therefore, may also be used on furniture, cabinets and other articles. Fittings for reinforcing, suspending, fixing or closing doors, windows, shutters or blinds. Door guards fitted with chains, bars etc. Case-ment fasteners and stays, flushlight and skylight openers, sags and fittings; hooks and loops for double windows; hooks, fasteners, stops, brackets and roller ends for shutters and blinds. Door knockers, spy holes etc. Also, hinges, corner braces, reinforcing plates, angles and similar hardware. Handles and knobs for doors. Staircase fittings. Fittings for sliding doors or windows or shops, garages, sheds etc. The following are excluded provided they are identifiable as intended chiefly for use on furniture, vehicles, saddlery, trunks, chests, suitcases and also base metal hat racks, towel racks, brush racks, key boards etc. Metal coat racks designed to stand on the floor are regarded as furniture and are classified in group 3812.	698.12(F1)	83.02
3811.17	3811.1700	Interchangeable tools for hand tools	695.24(F3)	82.05	3811.1912	Furniture hardware	Furniture hardware	698.12(F1)	83.02
		The interchangeable tools classified here cannot be used independently or as a holding device. They are designed to be fitted to hand tools such as braces. Tools which may be fitted to both hand tools and machine tools are generally classified with machine tools. Rock and stone drill bits are classified in group 3824. In general, the cutting-type tool bits included here are used by carpenters and other woodworking mechanics and certain metal-cutting dies and taps not suitable for use on machine tools. Non-cutting bits of all types are also included, e.g., screwdriver bits.			3811.1913	Vehicle hardware including marine hardware	Vehicle hardware including marine hardware	698.12(F1)	83.02
3811.18	3811.1800	Locks, padlocks and keys therefor	698.11(C)	83.01			Fittings for all types of vehicle coachwork (e.g., for rolling-stock, automobiles, trailers or horse carts) not being parts or accessories classified in the appropriate group of major group 381. For example: made-up ornamental beading strips; foot-rests; grip bars, rails and handles; luggage racks; window opening mechanisms; ashtrays specialized for mounting in vehicles, etc.	698.12(F1)	83.02
3811.19	General Hardware	builder's hardware such as door and window hardware, fireplace equipment (other than tools), hinges, hinges and butts, fittings and mountings for furniture, vehicle hardware, luggage hardware (other than locks). General hardware, not elsewhere classified. Goods forming an essential part of the structure of an article are not considered hardware, e.g., metal window frames are an essential part of a building and are classified in group 3815.	698.12(F1)	83.02	3811.1914	Luggage hardware	Luggage hardware	698.12(F1)	83.02
		Builders' hardware includes not only articles which are designed particularly for use on buildings (e.g., window latches) but also articles which, although used extensively on buildings, are of a more general design and which,			3811.1919	General hardware, not elsewhere classified	General hardware, not elsewhere classified	698.12(F1) 698.91(F3) 698.92(F3) 698.93(F3) 698.94(F3) 899.97(F3) 899.98(F3)	83.02 73.400 74.19 75.06 76.16 98.15 83.04

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
131C Group 3612		MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES PRIMARILY OF METAL The manufacture, alteration and repair of furniture and fixtures consisting primarily of metal, for household, office, public building, professional use, and restaurants. The production of upholstered or padded furniture having metal frames is classified in group 320 (manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal).		
3612.11	3612.1111	Metal household furniture including Metal Beds and Kitchen and Bathroom Cabinets Household furniture of metal for all purposes including children's, out-of-doors (garden) and kitchen furniture. Household furniture is defined as furniture commonly used in dwellings, hotel, rooms etc. Furniture made of a number of different materials in addition to significant parts of metal remains classified here, e.g., chairs with padded seats but not upholstered furniture on a metal frame which is classified in group 320. Metal furniture frames remain classified here. Metal beds are included but not non-purpose furniture. Beds complete with mattresses or mattress supports. The three last named articles are also classified in group 320. Decorative metal articles, whether or not wholly of this nature, are excluded, e.g., picture frames, pedestal stairways and metal statuary. Lighting fixtures are also excluded.	821.01(P3) 821.09(P3)	94.01 94.03
3612.11	3612.1112	Metal beds and metal parts of beds Metal household furniture other than metal beds, bookcases, breakfast sets, bridge sets, cabinets (kitchen, clothes, toilet), camping furniture, garden furniture (gliders, benches, lawn swings), children's and nursery furniture (other than beds and cribs), seating (chairs, whether or not padded or folding, and stools) tables, tea wagons and serving trolleys and other metal household furniture.	821.09(P3) 895.11(P1)	94.03 94.04
3612.12	3612.1211	Metal Office Furniture Including Public Buildings and Institutional Furniture Metal furniture for offices, public buildings, schools, churches, theatres and other public places. Furniture found in such places which cannot be distinguished from furniture intended for use in dwellings is classified elsewhere in this group with household furniture. Office and store (shop) fixtures, file cabinets, lockers, partitions, shelving etc. are also excluded. Medical, dental	821.09(P3) 895.11(P1)	94.03 94.04
3612.1211	3612.1211	Metal chairs—office, public building, etc. Metal chairs of kinds used in offices and similar places. Metal chairs with spring-loaded backs and swivel chairs are included provided the frames are of metal. Such chairs may have padded seats, backs and arms. Included are stools and benches. Also, theatre and other public building seating and metal seats of kinds installed in stadiums. Folding chairs which are not designed for use by households are also included as is metal vehicle seating. Benches, chairs and similar chairs such as certain chairs are classified in group 3611.	821.01(P3)	94.01
3612.1212	3612.1212	Metal furniture excluding chairs—office, public building etc. Metal furniture of kinds used in offices, public buildings, schools, libraries and other public places. Desks, tables (including typewriter tables), lecterns, telephone stands, bookcases and clothes cabinets, but not file cabinets or other sheet metal office equipment.	821.09(P3)	94.03
3612.13	3612.1311	Filing Cabinets, Shelving, Racks and Similar Articles Chiefly of Sheet Metal Classified here is a wide variety of articles, which, although not strictly furniture, are frequently found in offices and other places of business; are generally not permanently fixed to the floor or walls; and are sometimes colour-coordinated with the furniture. Filing cabinets, shelving units and racks (but not bookcases). Also counters, tool cabinets, laboratory benches, printers' type chests etc., and prefabricated demountable office partitions.	821.09(P3) 895.11(P1)	94.03 94.04
3612.1312	3612.1312	Metal partitions, shelving, lockers and other office and shop fixtures Articles of kinds classified here are chiefly found in offices. Filing cabinets, filing trolleys, card index files and similar floor-standing articles. Also, smaller items which are not designed to stand on the floor. Included are paper trays, paper reads, and desk racks. Metal shelving is excluded. Safes and strong-boxes are classified in group 3619.	821.09(P3) 895.11(P1)	94.03 94.04
3612.1312	3612.1312	Pre-fabricated demountable metal partitions. Shelving and racks. Counters and display cases (including insulated cases but not cases equipped with refrigeration equipment), bar fixtures, commercial kitchen fixtures, clothes lockers, waste paper baskets. Cabinets designed for use by particular trades, e.g., printers' chests, fume-cupboards and similar laboratory fixtures.	821.09(P3) 895.11(P1)	94.03 94.04

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
302.14	302.141	Lamp and lighting fixtures of base metal, incorporating decorative elements; Metal picture frames; Metal Venetian blinds			303.11	303.111	Structures (Including Buildings) and Parts of Structures--Fabricated Metal	691.1(F2) 691.2(F2)	73.21 76.08
	302.141	Metal lighting fixtures and lamps intended for use in dwellings and smaller places, chiefly incandescent. All of these lamps incorporate decorative elements making them suitable as articles of interior decoration. Metal picture frames of all shapes and dimensions. Base metal Venetian blinds.				303.1111	Buildings of fabricated metal--complete		
	302.141	Lamps and lighting fittings incorporating decorative elements	692.42(F2)	76.07			Complete fabricated metal buildings including pre-fabricated buildings whether or not assembled. Assembly and erection of pre-fabricated buildings at the construction site is classified in group 5000. Garages and sheds, exhibition halls and kiosks and other complete buildings. These buildings may be made of any base metal but are usually of iron and steel or of aluminium.		
	302.1412	Photograph picture and smaller frames of base metal	697.39(F2)	76.12		303.1112	Buildings and parts of structures (other than buildings)--fabricated metal	691.1(F2) 691.2(F2) 698.99(F2)	73.21 76.08 76.06
	302.1413	Photograph, picture, mirror and other frames of base metal of all shapes and dimensions. Such frames may be fitted with supports or with coverings of paper, wood or other material. Frames fitted with plain glass are included, but not framed mirrors which are classified in group 5020.	696.91(F2) 698.94(F2)	73.40 76.10			Structural members, usually load-bearing, built-up from rolled metal products such as shapes, plates and tubes. Columns, girders, trusses, arches, rafters and similar fabricated metal products. Also complete structures such as tower transmission and radio signal towers. Among the other articles included are: pit-head frames and superstructures; adjustable or telescopic jacks; sluice gates; piers; jetties and marine moles; masts; ganways, rails, bulk-heads etc. for ships; level crossing gates etc. Included are pre-fabricated metal buildings and metal doors, sash, frames, moulding and trim. Railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings and mechanical signalling equipment are also excluded.		
303 group 303		Manufacture of structural metal products				303.3.1113	Metal doors, sash, frames, moulding and trim	691.1(F2) 691.2(F2) 691.3(F2) 698.99(F2)	73.21 76.08 76.09 76.06
	303	Manufacture of structural components, steel or other metal, of bridges, tanks, smoke stacks and buildings; metal doors and screens, window frames and sashes, metal staircases and other architectural metal work; metal sections for ships and barges, boiler shop products; and sheet metal components of buildings, stoves and light tanks. The assembly and installation at the site of pre-fabricated components into bridges, tanks, boilers, central air-conditioning and other sheet-metal systems by the manufacturer of these components which can not be separately reported, is to be included in this group, along with the main manufacturing activity.					Metal and metal-clad doors: conventional (general purpose) doors; garage doors; hangar doors; screen doors; fire doors; rolling doors. Sash, including pre-fabricated metal buildings and metal doors, sash, frames, moulding and trim. Railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings and mechanical signalling equipment are also excluded.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
303.12	303.12	Architectural and Ornamental Metal Work, Sheet Metal Work for Buildings and Structures	691.1(P2) 691.2(P2) 691.3(P2) 691.5(P2) 691.96(P2)	73.23 76.06 73.05 74.19 73.06
	303.121	Architectural and ornamental metal work to articles embodying ornamental elements, but this is frequently the case, among the articles included are fences and ponds, balconies and verandas grilles and grille work staircases, railings and banisters and fire-escapes. Sheet metal work intended for use buildings includes duct work prepared for particular buildings, mail chutes, curtain walls, downspouts, eaves etc. These articles are chiefly of iron and steel or of aluminium, other metals, e.g., brass, are sometimes employed.		
	303.122	Sheet metal work for buildings and structures	691.1(P2) 691.2(P2) 691.3(P2) 691.5(P2) 691.96(P2)	73.23 76.06 73.05 74.19 73.06
	303.13	Among the articles included are duct work; gutters and downspouts; cornices and eaves; flues, stove pipes and smoke stacks; canopies, door hoods, stove (range) hoods and awnings; radiator shields and enclosures; coal chutes and laundry chutes; skylights. Also included is restaurant sheet metal work.	719.66(P2)	86.10
	303.134	Railway and Tramway Track Fixtures and Fittings		
	303.14	Containers for Compressed or Liquefied Gas	692.31(C) 692.32(C) 692.96(P2)	73.24 76.11 74.19
	303.144	Containers of any capacity used for the transport or storage of liquefied gases (e.g., helium, oxygen, hydrogen, acetylene, carbon dioxide or butane). Some are high pressure tanks while others consist of an inner vessel and one or more outer shells. They may be packed with various substances or maintained under vacuum. They may be fitted with control, regulating and measuring devices. They are usually made of iron or steel or of aluminium and sometimes of copper.		
	303.15	Tanks and Reservoirs and Similar Metal Containers Intended Chiefly for Use as Processing or Storage Vessels	692.11(C) 692.12(C) 692.13(C) 692.91(P2) 692.92(P2) 692.93(P2) 692.94(P2) 692.95(P2) 692.96(P2) 692.97(P2) 692.98(P2)	73.22 74.09 76.09 73.40B 74.19 75.06 76.16 77.02 78.06 79.06 80.06
	303.151	Tanks and similar metal containers not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment		
	303.1512	Vats, tanks, reservoirs and similar metal containers, of any size, normally installed as fixtures for storage or manufacturing use or in households. Also included are those which are equally suitable for use as fixtures in factories or for fixing on vehicles. These containers may have double walls or double bottoms, and be equipped with valves, taps, level gauges etc., but they are not fitted with agitators or similar mechanical equipment or with thermal equipment. Petrol, oil and gas reservoirs; vats used in households for soaking barley; fermentation vats; for liquids; decanting and clarifying vats; water storage tanks; containers for solids.		
	303.1512	Tanks and similar metal containers fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment	719.19(P2) 719.8(P2)	84.17A 84.59B
	303.1512	Vessels, vats, kettles and similar metal containers for general use in many industries for the simple treatment of materials by heating, boiling, cooking, concentration, evaporation, vaporization, cooling, agitating etc. These vessels etc. may be fitted with equipment for direct or indirect heating or cooling but are classified in group 3029 when they incorporate refrigerating equipment. Vats or other receptacles fitted with agitators or other simple mechanical devices and which are not identifiable as being for any particular industry and are not heating, cooking etc. apparatus, remain classified here. Also classified here are simple distillation plants consisting essentially of a retort or still body, a cooling device and a receptacle for the distillate. Fractionating and rectifying plant are classified in group 3024.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3813.16	3813.161	Steam and other vapour-generating boilers (excluding central heating hot water boilers, capable also of producing low pressure steam which are classified in group 3810) superheated water boilers; auxiliary plant for use with boilers (for example, economizers, superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers and the like); condensers for vapour engines and power units. The assembly of large boilers in power plants and other places is classified in group 5000.	711.1(P1)	84.01	3813.1911	3813.1911	Nuclear reactors	711.7(C)	84.59A
	3813.1611	Apparatus for generating steam or other vapour (e.g. mercury vapour) to operate prime movers (e.g. steam turbines) or other machines (e.g. steam pumps). Fire-tube boilers, water-tube boilers and hybrid boilers. Superheated water boilers are excluded. Included are boilers complete with auxiliary plant and other equipment such as economizers and superheaters. Part of the machinery and tubes worked on as to be recognizable as a boiler part and boiler bases, bodies etc. are also classified here but separate auxiliary plant for use with boilers is excluded and separate pumps are classified in group 3829.	711.1(P1)	84.01			The term "nuclear reactor" covers, in general, all the apparatus and appliances inside the area screened off by the biological shield, including, where appropriate, the shield itself; it also includes any other apparatus and appliances outside that area provided that they form an integral part of those contained inside the screen. Nuclear reactors of all types and for all purposes including research and isotope-producing reactors and thermal or electric energy producing reactors. Complete reactors including the core (consisting of the fuel moderator, coolant and control rods); the mechanical structure; instruments (measuring, checking and controlling); the thermal and biological shields. Separate parts, identifiable as characteristic parts of nuclear reactors remain classified here, e.g., lead biological shields, the reactor vessel and also the nuclear fuel cartridges. Mechanical equipment, machines and instruments which may be equally suitable for use with nuclear reactors and other equipment are classified elsewhere in their appropriate groups, e.g., instruments are in group 3031.	719.19(P2)	84.17A
	3813.1612	Superheated water boilers	711.1(P1)	84.01			Heat exchange units		
	3813.1613	Auxiliary plant for use with boilers and with vapour engines and power units	711.2(C)	84.02			Heat exchange units are usually of three types, viz., in the form of: (i) concentric tube systems; (ii) a tubular system for the one fluid, enclosed in a chamber through which flows the other fluid; or (iii) two parallel series of interconnected narrow chambers formed of baffle plates. These units are frequently designed to handle a particular fluid material but many are of general use. Excluded are vapour boiler auxiliary plant.	694.91(P2) 694.92(P2) 694.94(P2) 715.21(P2) 715.23(P2)	75.40P 74.19 76.16 84.45 84.18B
3813.19		Other Metal Structural or Boiler Shop Products					Boiler shop and metal structural products, not more specifically described or included elsewhere in the classification. Nuclear reactors, heat exchange units, static filtering equipment of		

ISIC Group 3019 MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

The manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, zinc-plate, or enamelled sheet metal; metal shipping containers, drums, kegs and pails; metal casings; screw machine products; safes and vaults; fabricated wire and cable products from purchased wire rods, excluding implanted wire and cable; steel springs; bolts, nuts, washers, rivets and collapsible tubes, except in primary rolling; drawing mills; furnaces, stoves and other space heaters, non-electrical; enamelled iron and metal sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods; valve and pipe fittings; small metal ware; and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified. This group includes industries such as those engaged in enamelling, galvanizing and lacquering, and galvanizing, plating and polishing metal products. The manufacture of specialized parts of automobiles, aircraft and ships is classified in the appropriate group of major group 304 (Manufacture of transport equipment). The manufacture of machinery parts except those mentioned in this group is classified as follows: general machine parts for machinery (group 3022); specialized parts of machines, tools and equipment (appropriate group of major groups 302 through 305).

ISIC Class	ISIC Subclass	Title and Description	ISIC Code	ISIC Code
3019.11		Metal Cans and Shipping Containers Including Collapsible Tools		
		Casks, drums, cans, boxes, collapsible tubes and similar containers of sheet or plate base metals of types commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods. Such articles may be quite large but are usually of a size easily moved or handled. They may be designed to hold solids or liquids, or equipped with handles, top-holes, bungs, lids or other closures and be insulated with double walls or bottoms. Vats, tanks, reservoirs, etc. are classified in groups 3710 or 3720. Lunch boxes, letter-boxes, bread-boxes and similar domestic and kitchen utensils are excluded.	692.21(F1) 692.22(F1) 696.97(F3)	73.23 76.10 79.06
	3019.1111	Metal cans		
		Metal cans (i.e., cylindrical containers of ferrous or non-ferrous metal) including tinned iron or steel cans but not shipping pails, barrels, drums or kegs. Cans are used for packing or shipping a variety of goods including food, beverages, oil, cosmetics and chemicals. Many are of a size designed to facilitate sale at retail.	692.21(F1) 692.22(F1) 696.97(F3)	73.23 76.10 79.06
	3019.1112	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs and pails		
		Ferrous and non-ferrous shipping barrels, drums, kegs and pails. These cylindrical or tubular containers are usually larger than cans and are frequently of heavier gauge metal. Bar and oil drums, petrol cans, milk churns, casks and drums for alcohol, latex, caustic soda, calcium carbide, beer etc.	692.21(F1) 692.22(F1) 696.97(F3)	73.23 76.10 79.06
	3019.1113	Collapsible tubes		
		Collapsible tubes of aluminium, lead and tin such as are used for packing colours, dextrines, foods etc.	692.22(F1) 696.96(F3) 696.98(F3)	76.10 78.06 80.06

ISIC Class	ISIC Subclass	Title and Description	ISIC Code	ISIC Code
3019.12	3019.1200	Safes, Vaults, Strong-boxes and Similar Containers	696.2(3)	83.03
		Safes, strong-boxes, armoured or reinforced strong-rooms, strong-room linings and strong-room doors, and cash and deed boxes and the like, of base metal. In general, these articles have features designed to afford protection against fire or theft.		
3019.13		Domestic Utensils of Base Metals, Whether or Not Coated		
		Articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes in connexion with food storage, preparation and consumption, for sanitary purposes and for other household tasks, other than (i) utensils having the character of tools (platers, cut-openers, corkscrews etc.), (ii) flatware and cutlery, (iii) ornaments for interior decoration, (iv) stoves, grates, ranges, cookers etc. and (v) sanitary and plumbing fixtures permanently fixed in place. Included are articles for kitchen use such as pots and pans, for table use such as dishes and cups, for toilet use such as bid-pans and chamber-pots, and other articles not more specifically covered elsewhere in the classification such as wash coppers, dust-bins, buckets, lunch boxes etc. These articles may be cast, or of sheet, plate, hoop, strip, wire, wire grill, wire cloth, etc. and may be manufactured by any process. Enamelled metal articles are included.	697.21(F1) 697.22(F1) 697.23(F1) 696.97(F3) 696.98(F3) 699.27(F3)	73.36 74.18 76.15 77.06 79.06 80.06 96.06
	3019.1311	Utensils for kitchen or table use		
		Articles for kitchen use such as pots and pans, basins, griddles, kettles, colanders, frying baskets, jelly and pastry moulds, water jugs, kitchen storage tins and canisters, and kitchen-type capacity measures. Articles for table use such as dishes, jugs, mugs, coffee- and tea-pots, finger-bowls, bread and fruit dishes, tea strainers, hand sieves, cruetes, knife rests, serviette rings etc. Also utensils used in the laundry, e.g., wash coppers and zinc wash-boards. Articles provided with an electrical heat source are classified in group 3035, and elsewhere in this group if the heat source is other than electrical.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and description	SITC Code	FIN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and description	SITC Code	FIN Code
3519.14	3519.1419	Sanitary, and similar household articles E.g. - Household articles, usually small, other than for kitchen, table or laundry use, watering-cans, coal-scuttles and hods, ashtrays, hot water bottles, movable hot-waterers, letter-boxes, lunch boxes, clothes-hangers, shoe trees, small hanging meat safes and small hanging medicine and toilet wall cabinets. Also, sanitary articles such as hip-baths, wash-basins, sanitary pails, sponge baskets, foot-baths, toilet paper holders, etc. Plumbing fixtures permanently fixed in place and connected to the water and sewage systems are excluded.	697.21(F1) 697.22(F1) 697.23(F1) 698.93(F2) 698.97(F2) 698.98(F2) 812.3(F2)	73.304 74.16 76.15 75.06 79.06 80.06 73.388	3519.14	3519.1412	Radiators Radiators intended for use with hot water or steam central heating installations. Radiators of cast iron or of drawn pipe fitted with sheet metal fins. Some radiators may be equipped with blowers. Radiators with burners (e.g., gas-fired) are excluded.	812.1(F1)	73.57
3519.14	3519.1411	Metal Sanitary Ware Whether or Not Enamelled Sinks, wash-basins, bidets, water-closet pans, urinals, baths and similar sanitary fixtures designed to be permanently fixed in place in houses and other places. These articles may be of base metal, e.g., stainless steel, or coated metal, e.g., enamelled cast iron. Toilet and sanitary articles which are designed to be permanently fixed in place but which are not connected to the water or sewage systems are excluded, e.g., soap-dishes and toilet-paper holders.	696.93(F2) 698.97(F2) 812.3(F2)	75.06 79.06 75.388	3519.14	3519.1411	Low pressure central heating boilers of steel or cast iron. Boilers complete with burners, grates and other equipment. Boiler casings, boiler doors, walls, tubing etc. Warm air furnaces are included. Separately manufactured mechanical stokers and mechanical burners are classified in group 3529. Wash boilers with grates or other heating elements are excluded.	812.1(F1)	73.57
3519.15	3519.1500	Plumbing Fixture Fittings and Trim (Brass Goods) Plumbing fixture fittings and trim include such articles as faucets, flush valves (internal mechanisms for flush closets), shower stall rods, spigots, drinking-fountains, bubblers, backflow preventers, drain-cocks, vacuum breakers and stopcocks. Also included are lawn hose nozzles and lawn sprinklers. These articles are frequently made of chromium-plated brass.	719.04(F3) 719.96(F3)	84.61 84.61	3519.15	3519.1711	Screw machine products Automatic or hand screw machine products from rod, bar or tube stock. Such articles may be designed for particular or special applications but as they are mass-produced and of relatively simple design, their use is not easily identifiable.	698.91(F2) 698.92(F2) 698.93(F2) 698.94(F2) 698.95(F2) 698.97(F2) 698.98(F2)	73.400 74.19 75.06 76.16 77.03 79.06 80.06
3519.16	3519.1612	Central Heating Boilers, Furnaces and Related Equipment; Space Heaters and Stoves—Non-electrical Central heating equipment, using solid, liquid or gaseous fuels, including low pressure boilers, radiators and non-mechanical burners. Space heaters including portable stoves, room heaters (e.g., gas-fired radiators and artificial logs) and warm air furnaces. Also, non-electrical domestic water heaters. Heaters using electricity as the heat source are classified in group 3529. Industrial power and marine boilers in group 361. Gas-fired cooking ranges and burners (oil, fuel-oil or coal).	812.3(F2)	73.308	3519.16	3519.17	Screw machine products; bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and washers Two types of closely related products are included: (1) articles of kinds produced on automatic or hand screw machines from rod, bar or tube stock generally on a job or order basis and (1) standard bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, washers, forged and threaded wire goods and special industrial fasteners on headers, blowers and nut-forming machines. These articles may be made of any base metal.	812.3(F2)	73.308

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	FIN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	FIN Code
3819.1712		<u>Bolts, nuts and machine screws</u> Bolts (machine, hanger, carriage, strut, lag), cap screws (hexagon head, flat head, socket head, knurled head). Machine screws and set screws. Nuts (square, hexagon, wing, conical, lanced cap or knurled), tapered studs and threaded rods. Wood screws and self-tapping sheet metal screws are excluded.	694.21(F1) 694.22(F1) 698.59(F3) 698.59(F3) 698.59(F3)	73.32 74.15 74.15 74.16 74.16	3819.1613		<u>Flat springs and other springs of sheet metal or brass</u> Flat springs and other springs (including torsion bar springs) made of sheet or bars of iron and steel or other base metal. Disc springs (e.g., spring washers) are excluded. Flat spiral springs are used in clockwork motors, scientific instruments, locks etc. Torsion bar springs are used on vehicles and other heavy equipment.	688.14(F5) 688.14(F5) 688.15(F4) 688.15(F4) 698.52(F2) 698.52(F2)	81.01 81.02 81.03 73.59 73.59 75.06
3819.1715		<u>Wood screws including self-tapping sheet metal screws</u> Wood screws. These may be designed with a variety of heads. Also self-tapping screws.	694.21(F1) 694.22(F1) 698.59(F3)	73.32 74.15 74.16	3819.21		<u>Taps, Cocks, Valves and Similar Appliances</u> Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for controlling the flow of liquids or gases (and sometimes solids) in pipes, mains, tanks, vats, machinery and instruments. These articles form a very heterogeneous group: some are very large and are motor-operated, others are automatically activated by a device such as a spring; some are of high precision, made for use in fluid power transfers, others are rough machined; some incorporate accessory features such as double walls for heating or cooling, others are simple in design. Taps, cocks, valves, etc., remain classified here even if specialized for use on a particular machine or apparatus except (1) plumbers' brass goods (faucets, flush valves, drain-cocks), lawn hose nozzles and lawn sprinklers. Inlet and exhaust valves of internal combustion engines and similar control devices, not forming a complete valve in themselves, are classified in group 3829. Wooden taps are classified in group 3319.	719.92(F3)	84.01
3819.1714		<u>Nuts</u> Nuts are short rods with a head formed on one end. A wide variety of head shapes is employed. Standard material for rivets is open-hearth steel. Aluminum and copper rivets are also extensively used.	694.21(F1) 694.22(F1) 698.59(F3)	73.32 74.15 74.16	3819.211		<u>Automatic regulating and control valves</u> Control valves of any type and of any metal including those which respond to a signal transmitted from a control instrument or a signal from instrumentation in a control loop. Such valves may be power-actuated. Also, automatic regulating valves (self-actuated), e.g., airbrake-actuated, float-actuated, solenoid-actuated and other automatic regulating devices.	719.92(F3)	84.01
3819.1715		<u>Washers and Industrial Fasteners, etc.</u> Three types of washers are in common use: plain, spring lock and anti-turn (tooth-lock washers). Among the industrial fasteners included are cotter pins, clevis pins, dowel and taper pins, machine keys, screw-eyes, screw hooks, toggle bolts and other standard and special industrial fasteners, not elsewhere classified.	694.21(F1) 694.22(F1) 698.59(F3) 698.59(F3)	73.32 74.15 74.16 74.16	3819.212		<u>Valves for power transmission—pneumatic or hydraulic</u> Power transmission valves of any pressure and of any metal. Both pneumatic and hydraulic types. Valves which control the pressure, direction, volume of liquid or gas, or which combine such functions. Also, fluidic devices such as amplifiers, transducers and interface devices.	719.92(F3)	84.01
3819.18		<u>Springs Other than Wire Springs</u> Steel leaf springs, hot round springs, coiled flat springs and flat springs of non-ferrous base metal. All such springs are included other than clock and watch springs classified in group 3655 and wire springs classified elsewhere in this group. Unfinished blanks and leaves for springs of iron and steel are classified in group 3110. Springs of other base metals are excluded.	694.61(F3)	73.35	3819.1611		<u>Helical springs</u> The helical springs classified here consist essentially of a tight- or loose-wound bar of iron or steel. Helical springs of wire are excluded. Such springs are frequently found on transportation equipment.	719.92(F3)	84.01
3819.1612		<u>Leaf springs</u> A leaf spring is a beam of cantilever design with a deliberately large deflection under load. Such springs are frequently found on vehicles, tractors, farm equipment and other heavy equipment.	698.61(F3)	73.35					

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	MIN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	MIN Code
	3819.2211	Other metal valves for piping systems and equipment, except plumbing and heating valves	719.92(F3)	84.01		3019.2212	Chain, metallic—non-articulated	690.3(F3) 696.81(F3) 698.94(F3)	73.29 74.13 76.16
		Valves, not elsewhere classified, of any metal including brass and bronze, stainless steel, etc. Gate valves, globe valves, multiple way valves, mixing valves (other than automatic), butterfly valves, plug valves, cocks and stop valves. Fire hydrants (stand-pipes), sea-cocks, lubricating taps and all other valves except plumbing and heating valves.				3019.29	Miscellaneous fabricated base metal products, N.E.C.		
	3019.2214	Plumbing and heating valves and specialties other than plumbers' brass goods	719.92(F2)	84.01		3019.2911	Crowns and closures of base metal	696.85(F3)	83.13
		Plumbing and heating valves. Gates, globes, angles, straightway checks, stop and checks, steam traps, pop safety valves and relief valves and other plumbing and heating valves and similar articles.					Articles of base metal (often with washers or other fittings of cork, rubber etc.), used for corking and capsuling drums, barrels, bottles etc., or for sealing cases and other packages. Crown cocks; stoppers, caps and covers of the screw, clip, lever, spring or other types; bung, for metal drums; pouring, dropping, anti-drip stoppers for bottles; tear-off capsules for bottles; bung covers; special wire fittings to secure certain corks; seals or all kinds generally of lead or tin-plate used to secure crates, packages, vehicles etc.		
	3819.2220	Gauze, cloth, drill, netting, fencing and similar materials of base metals	689.41(F3) 689.42(F3) 689.43(F3) 695.31(C) 695.32(C) 695.33(C) 696.92(F3) 696.93(F3) 699.97(F3)	81.01 81.02 81.03 74.11 74.13 75.06 77.03 79.06		3019.2212	Wire springs other than watch and clock springs	609.41(F3) 609.42(F3) 609.43(F3) 698.01(F3) 698.02(F2) 698.53(F3)	81.01 81.02 81.03 73.35 74.16 75.06
		forcing fabric (metal tyre fabric) and similar materials of iron, steel, copper, aluminium, nickel or zinc. These products are produced by methods which resemble broadly those used in the textile industry. Other methods are also employed. Assemblies of gauze, cloth etc. with other devices constituting machinery parts are classified with the machines for which they are designed. Unless buds remain classified here. Fabric of metal thread of a kind used in apparel is classified in group 3211.					Precision mechanical springs (compression, extension or torsion type) of wire. Wire springs for use in upholstered furniture, mattresses and for other purposes.		
	3819.22	Chain and Parts of Chain, of Base Metal, Except Power Transmission Chain				3019.2215	Flexible tubing	690.82(C)	55.00
		All types of base metal chain except power transmission chain which is classified in group 3829, and chain having the character of imitation jewellery which is in group 3989, lifting, haulage and towing chains; mattress chain, ball chain and other non-articulated chain. All these chains may be fitted with terminal parts or accessories, e.g., hooks, spring hooks, swivels, shackles, sockets, rings, split rings and tee pieces.					Mixable tubing or piping composed of a shaped strip rolled spirally with or without fastening of the ends. Tubing of this type may be rendered water- or gas-tight by packing with rubber, asbestos etc. Also, corrugated tubing and piping obtained by stamping, or otherwise working, a smooth-surfaced pipe. Joint types of tubes may be enclosed in a sheath of plated wire or metal strip, and the whole may be covered with textile material, rubber etc. Also included is flexible tubing composed of tightly spiralled wire.		
	3019.2211	Link chain (heavy-duty)—non-articulated	690.3(F3) 696.81(F3) 698.94(F3)	73.29 74.13 76.16					
		Chains for heavy duty such as lifting, haulage and towing chains; automobile skid chains; and anchor and mooring chains. Non-articulated link chain including stud link chain. They are usually made of iron or steel and by casting, forging, welding or by other processes. Chain stamped from sheet or strip metal or made from wire and ball chain is excluded.							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HS Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HS Code
	3619.2914	Wire, rods, tubes and similar products, of base metal, for soldering, welding, brazing or spraying	696.87(C)	83.15	3619.21	Services to Producers of Fabricated Metal Products among the services included are plating, polishing, anodizing and colouring and also coating, engraving (for purposes other than printing) and painting, also included is contract pipe bending, flaring and related services are carried out on pipes or contract buns, parts or product elements which remain unchanged. Such services are not confined to the goods classified in this group.			
	3619.2915	Bells and gongs, non-electric, of base metal	696.04(C)	83.11	3619.211	Electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing and colouring			
	3619.2916	Non-electric bells and gongs of base metal, bells for churches, schools, public buildings, factories, ships, fire-engines, etc.; door bells; table bells; hand bells; cattle and other animal bells; bells for bicycles, scooters, perambulators, fishing tackle; door chimes. Also included are decorated bells usually designed as souvenirs.			3619.212	Coating, engraving and similar services			
	3619.2917	Lamps and lamp fittings and parts—non-electric, portable electric battery lamp cases			3619.213	Services to the metal trades, n.e.c., such as contract pipe bending.			
	3619.2919	Fabricated base metal products, n.e.c.			3619.214	Manufactures of Engines and Turbines			
		Articles of wire such as snares, traps, collars and the like, small cages and aviaries; wire ties for fodder etc.; skeleton wire frames for lampshades; hat frames, hooks not more specifically described elsewhere, made of paper and other baskets not elsewhere included; tile hangers, tyre triangles etc.	696.91(P3) 696.92(P3) 696.93(P3) 696.94(P3) 696.97(P3) 696.98(P3) 696.99(P3)	72.400 74.19 75.06 76.16 79.06 80.06 83.07					
		Gas and kerosene lanterns, whether or not for use in the house. Pressed metal parts of lamps such as reflectors and wick holders. Also, lamp cases for portable, battery-operated lamps including pocket lamps, miners' safety lamps and fancy torches in the shape of pistols, pens etc. Pocket lamps operated by a non-driven magnet are classified in group 3039.	802.42(P3) 802.43(P3)	83.07 83.10	3619.215	Services to the metal trades, n.e.c., such as contract pipe bending.			
		A very wide range of products is included. Hats and headgear of metal; fittings for files, paper clips and similar stationary goods of base metal; permanent magnets; beads and spangles used in imitation jewellery or for decorating textile material; mirrors of base metal; fancy nails, tacks and similar goods; horseshoes; binding hoops for cases; fencing posts; tent pegs and stakes; certain boxes and cases which are not household containers and which are not intended for the conveyance or packing of goods; and other products of base metal. Among the articles excluded are products of wire (paper clips remain classified here). The following are classified in group 3909: needles for hand sewing, knitting and crocheting; ordinary pins, safety pins and hair pins; clasps and frames for handbags; buckles, buckle clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets and the like used for clothing, leather goods and furnishings.	694.11(P3) 694.12(P3) 687.97(P3) 694.05(O) 694.04(P3) 694.22(P3) 694.03(P3) 694.04(P3) 694.05(P3) 694.06(P3) 694.07(P3) 694.08(P3) 694.09(P3) 694.10(P3) 694.11(P3)	73.21 74.14 83.12 83.10 72.400 74.19 75.06 76.16 78.06 78.06 79.06 80.06 83.07 83.07 83.07 83.07 83.07					
		The manufacture, re-building and repair of steam and gas engines and internal combustion engines, and of petrol, diesel and other steam and hydraulic turbines, the manufacture of complete steam sets, is classified in group 3021. The manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus, the manufacture of turbines or engines by establishments primarily engaged in fabricating a given type of transport equipment and establishments primarily engaged in producing specialized turbines or engines for a given type of transport equipment, is classified in the appropriate group of major group 304 (manufacture of transport equipment).			3619.216	Services to the metal trades, n.e.c., such as contract pipe bending.			

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3821.11	3821.111	Steam Engines (Piston-Valve), Whether or Not Incorporating Boilers Steam engines in which the steam-generating unit and the piston-valve power unit are constructed to form an integral whole, and also separate piston-valve steam engines. Separately constructed steam turbines for any use are excluded. Steam engines, whether or not incorporating boilers, which are designed for locomotive use are classified in group 3842; steam engine-powered agricultural equipment (e.g., tractors), and construction equipment (e.g., road rollers) are classified in groups 3822 and 3824, respectively. Mobile steam engines remain classified here, (i.e., those with wheels and those with engines mounted on a four wheel chassis with a simple gear mechanism connecting the engine to the wheels and permitting their self-propulsion to a certain extent).	711.31(C)	84.04
3821.12	3821.120	Steam engines (piston-valve) incorporating boilers Steam engines (piston-valve) incorporating boilers. Equipment of this type essentially supplies low to medium power output. They are usually equipped with one or two flywheels which frequently also act as the power take-off. In general, boilers or boiler parts of these engines are classified in group 3815 and engine parts are classified in the following subclass.	711.32(F3)	84.05
3821.13	3821.130	Steam engines (piston-valve) not incorporating boilers Steam engines (piston-valve) not incorporating boilers. These engines are found on agricultural and construction equipment and are used in sawmills, mines and in factories. Propulsion engines of this type for ships or locomotives are classified in group 3841 and 3842, respectively, but which engines even if intended for use on ships remain classified here.	711.32(F3)	84.05
3821.14	3821.140	Gas Turbines Other than for Aircraft The gas turbines classified here are designed for industrial or electric utility applications as well as for marine and rail locomotive propulsion. In industry, such turbines frequently drive compressors. At the same time, they may also supply extraction air or exhaust gases for processing operations. In electric utilities, gas turbines usually supply stand-by or peaking service. Gas turbines, turbo-jets, ram-jets and pulse jets designed for aircraft are classified in group 3845, and turbine generator sets are classified in group 3831.	711.6(C)	84.08B
3821.15	3821.151	Internal Combustion Piston Engines Other than for Transport Equipment The two basic types of internal combustion piston engines are spark-ignition and compression-ignition engines. The engines included may have any number and any configuration of cylinders, may operate on two or four cycles, may be air- or liquid-cooled and may consume any fuel including pulverized coal, methane gas etc. The class is limited to engines which, because of characteristic design features, are not suitable for use as motive power for transport equipment. Engines which may be used equally to power road vehicles, ships, boats, locomotives etc. and to drive agricultural, industrial or other equipment, are classified with the transport equipment in major group 384.	711.5(F3)	84.06B
3821.152	3821.152	Spark-ignition engines using petrol, paraffin (kerosene) or alcohol fuel The characteristic feature of spark-ignition engines, as distinct from compression-ignition engines, is that they are equipped with sparking plugs and electrical devices synchronized with the motor, for supplying high-tension current. Engines using petrol, paraffin (kerosene), alcohol and other liquid fuels. Engines of this type which have been adapted to use gas as fuel are also included but those originally designed for gases are excluded.	711.5(F3)	84.06B
3821.153	3821.153	Steam Turbines, Mercury Vapour Turbines Steam turbines are driven by the kinetic energy of expanding steam applied to the vanes or blades of a wheel. Included are "impulse" and "reaction" types and also "compound turbines". Mercury vapour turbines are of a similar structure and use to steam turbines. Steam turbines for all purposes, including ship and locomotive propulsion.	711.31(C)	84.07
3821.154	3821.154	Water Turbines The main use of hydraulic turbines is in hydro-electric installations. The three main hydraulic turbine types are the Pelton, the Francis and the Kaplan. Also included are certain hydraulic engines producing mechanical power by utilizing the energy of waves or of the tides. Water-wheels are also included. Fiddle-wheels for boats are classified in group 3844.	711.31(C)	84.07

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3821.19	3821.1515	Engines not elsewhere classified Engines, not elsewhere classified, such as compressed air or compressed gas engines, spring-operated motors and wind engines (windmills). Engines designed to power transport equipment are classified with such equipment in major group 384 (e.g., "hydrojets" for motor boats are in group 3841); engine generator sets are classified in group 3831 (e.g., wind motors mounted integrally with an electric generator); and spring motors fitted with, or adapted for fitting with, escapements are classified in group 3825.	711.5(F3)	84.06B
3821.1911	3821.1911	Compressed air or compressed gas engines Engines which use an external source of compressed air (or gas) and, in principle, resemble a steam piston engine or, in some cases, a steam turbine. Some may have burners or other heating devices to increase the pressure of the working medium. These engines are mainly used in mines and also as starting motors for internal combustion engines. Hand-held pneumatic power tools are generally classified in group 3825.	711.89(F3)	84.08C
3821.1912	3821.1912	Spring-operated and weight-operated motors Spring-operated motors, like clock works, use the energy produced by the release of wound-up springs, and weight-operated motors use the force of gravity (e.g., by a counterweight). Mechanisms fitted, or adapted for fitting, with escapements are classified in group 3825.	711.89(F3)	84.08C
3821.1913	3821.1913	Wind engines (windmills) All power units (including wind turbines) which directly convert into mechanical energy the action of the wind on the blades (often of variable pitch) of a propeller or rotor. Electric generator units composed of wind motors mounted integrally with an electric generator are classified in group 3831.	711.89(F3)	84.08C
3822.11	3822.1111	Soil Preparing, Cultivating and Planting Machinery--Not Self-propelled Agricultural machinery for preparing the soil, for planting and for cultivating the crop. Ploughs, harrows, fertilizers, seed drills and other machines for these purposes. Machines which are designed to be hauled or pushed by a tractor to which they are linked by a coupling device or which are designed to be drawn by animals. Farm tractors are excluded as are self-propelled agricultural and horticultural machines. Farm wagons are classified in group 3849 and agricultural hand tools are classified in group 3811.	712.1(F2)	84.24
3822.1112	3822.1112	Ploughs--not self-propelled Ploughs for all soil working purposes, e.g., mould-board ploughs (single or multi-share and reversible types), sub-soil ploughs (usually without mould-boards) and disc ploughs. Harrows are excluded.	712.1(F2)	84.24
3822.1113	3822.1113	Harrows--not self-propelled Harrows are mainly used for breaking up the soil after ploughing. The most common kinds of harrows are the disc harrow, the spring-tooth harrow, the spike-tooth harrow and the knife harrow. Field cultivators such as rod weeders, rotary hoes etc. are excluded.	712.1(F2)	84.24
3822.1113	3822.1113	Planting and sowing machinery--not self-propelled Seeders, planters and transplanters consist of boxes or hoppers mounted on wheels and fitted with devices for setting seeds, bulbs, tubers, plants etc. in the soil. They may also include devices for opening and covering the furrow. Combination seeder-fertilizers are included but separate fertilizer spreaders and distributors are excluded.	712.1(F2)	84.24

ISIC Group 3822 MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment for use in the preparation and maintenance of the soil, in planting and harvesting of the crop, in preparing crops for market on the farm, or in dairy farming and livestock raising; for use in performing other farm operations and processes, such as planting, seeding, fertilizing, cultivating, harvesting; ploughs, harrows, stalk cutters, milking machines, farm tractors, etc. Excluded is the manufacture of agricultural hand tools, such as rakes, hoes, clippers, and hand lawnmowers, which is classified in group 3811 (Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware).

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTV Code
3822.114	3822.1114	Other soil preparing, planting and cultivating machinery—not self-propelled Among the machines included here are listers, seeders, hoes and other cultivators; fertilizer distributors and manure spreaders; rollers and soil pulverizers of various designs; stone-removing machines; machines for clearing scrub and growth; roads etc.; thinning-out machines; and machines for cutting back the tops or shoots of plants. Tool bar carriers are included.	712.1(P2)	84.24
3822.112		Harvesting and Threshing and Related Machinery—Not Self-propelled Machines (other than self-propelled) used in place of hand tools for the mechanical performance of the following operations: reaping, crutching, gathering, picking, threshing and binding or baling, cleaning, fanning, sieving or grading of grain other than machinery of a kind specialized to the bread grain milling industry. Classified in group 3824. Machines for grading eggs, fruit and other agricultural produce are excluded as are spraying machines and separate agricultural-type conveyors.	712.1(P2)	84.24
3822.121	3822.1211	Combines harvester-threshers—not self-propelled Machines which successively reap, thresh, clean and bag the grain. Included are combines designed to pick, hull and shell maize. In addition to grains, such machines are also employed to harvest legumes and grasses for seed, for which purpose adjusting devices are provided. In other cases, special attachments are fitted.	712.2(P2)	84.25
3822.1212		Other harvesting machines—not self-propelled The machines classified here may perform a single function, e.g., hay mowers, or may combine a number of functions, e.g., mowers equipped with a device for depositing the cut crop in rows across the field. Machines that cut, dig or pick crops including fruit pickers and tree vibrators; threshing machines for grain, vegetables, oil seeds etc., pick-up balers, baling presses, hay rakes, mangle shredders etc. Combine harvester-threshers are excluded. Cotton-gins are classified in group 3824.	712.2(P2)	84.25
3822.1213		Cleaning, winnowing and grading machines for seed and grain Except for machines specialized for the bread grain milling industry, the machines classified here may be agricultural, horticultural or industrial types, designed for cleaning, sorting or grading cereal grains, leguminous vegetables, seeds etc., by winnowing, blowing, sieving etc., fanning mills, grading winnowers, rotating winnowers and seed or grain selectors. Also sieving belts and special machines for selecting and grading seed for planting.	712.2(P2)	84.25
3822.131	3822.1311	Soil preparing, cultivating and planting machinery—self-propelled Self-propelled machinery for preparing the soil (e.g., ploughs and rotary tillers); for planting and seeding; and for cultivating.	712.1(P2)	84.24
3822.1312		Combine harvester-threshers—self-propelled Self-propelled machines which successively reap, thresh, clean and bag the grain, included are combines designed to pick, hull and shell maize. Such machines are employed to harvest, in addition to grains, legumes and grasses for seed. Self-propelled machines which perform more than one function but which are not harvester-threshers are excluded.	712.2(P2)	84.25
3822.1319		Other self-propelled agricultural or horticultural machinery The self-propelled machines classified here may perform a single function, e.g., mowers or rakes, or may combine a number of functions, e.g., sugar beet harvesters which extract the roots from the soil and then remove the tops. Machines that cut, dig or pick crops. Some of these machines include attachments for cleaning and grading. Other self-propelled machines such as grain threshers. Self-propelled sprayers are excluded.	712.2(P2)	84.25
3822.14		Other Agricultural Machinery (excluding tractors), n.e.c. Among the machinery included here are surveying machinery (whether or not self-propelled), drivers, mixers and grinders and conveyors provided such equipment is designed for use on farms. General purpose machines of these types are generally classified in group 3824, also included are machines and equipment for grading produce but not egg graders which are classified elsewhere in this group. Machines used in dairy farming in agriculture, in ice-keeping, in poultry raising and in animal husbandry are also excluded except fodder mixers and crushers. Compression pumps, air compressors are classified in group 3824. Construction equipment such as bulldozer blades, rock hoes, front end loaders and similar equipment even if designed for attachment to farm tractors, is classified in group 3824.	712.2(P2)	84.25

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SIC Code	SIN Code	HTC Code
3622.1411	3622.1411	<u>Spraying machinery, whether or not self-propelled—agricultural</u> Spraying machinery specially designed for agricultural purposes. Such machines may be relatively simple or quite complex. Included are self-propelled field sprayers. Agricultural spraying machines designed for mounting on aircraft or lorries are included but when so mounted they are classified as special purpose aircraft or lorries in groups 3045 and 3045, respectively. General purpose parts of spraying machines, e.g., pumps and compressors, are classified in group 3629.	719.64(F2)	84.21	712.99(F2) 84.25
3622.1412	3622.1412	<u>Dehydrating equipment—agricultural</u> The dehydrating equipment classified here is specially designed to handle a particular crop, e.g., alfalfa destined for use in mixed feeds. Such equipment is frequently portable. Fans, whether or not provided with heating elements, and even if provided with cowls designed for fitting to bins, cribs, vehicles etc., are classified in group 3629, as are general purpose industrial driers.	719.19(F2)	84.17A	712.99(F2) 84.25
3622.1413	3622.1413	<u>Farm conveyors and elevators</u> The machines classified here are limited to those designed specially for use in moving produce and materials in connexion with farm operation. Pneumatic elevators and conveyors for moving grain, straw and hay. Also, grain augers, bale raisers and similar machines.	719.21(F2)	84.22	712.99(F2) 84.25
3622.1414	3622.1414	<u>Machines and appliances for preparing fodder</u> All cake breakers, cabbage cutters and other machines for chopping green-stuffs; root slicers or crushers for beets, turnips, carrots etc.; straw, hay and silage cutters; crushing machines for preparing oils, barley etc., as fodder for horses; farm-type machines for grinding or milling wheat, maize, barley and other feeding stuffs; fodder mixers; germinators provided they are fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment. Industrial-type machines for processing agricultural produce are generally classified in group 3624, e.g., poultry pluckers.	712.99(F2)	84.28	712.2(F2) 712.99(F2) 84.28
3622.1415	3622.1415	<u>Fruit-graders and other grading machines for larger produce, excluding egg-graders</u> Horticultural, agricultural and also industrial types of grading machines for fruit, potatoes, onions, bulbs, carrots, asparagus etc. These machines may be electrically operated and may be equipped with auxiliary devices for marking produce.	712.2(F2)	84.25	712.2(F2) 712.99(F2) 84.25
3622.1419	3622.1419	<u>Agricultural machinery and equipment, n.e.c. excluding machines for animal husbandry</u> A wide variety of machinery and equipment is included under which are seed chusters, fertilizer crushers and mixers; hedge cutters; machines for cutting clips from vines, fruit trees, etc.; pruners and other root cleaners (but not shearing types); farm type machines for cleaning, waxing and polishing fruit.	712.99(F2)	84.25	712.99(F2) 84.25
3622.15	3622.1500	<u>Milking Machines</u> A milking machine comprises a cluster of teat-cups (each with a rubber liner) connected by means of flexible tubing, to a vacuum pump unit via a pulsator on one side, and to a milk pail on the other. The pulsator is fixed to the lid of the milk pail. In certain small capacity machines, the 'milking pails' (i.e., the assembly formed by the teat-cup cluster, the pulsator and the pail) may be on a common base with the vacuum pump. In larger machines, the various components are usually separate. Certain types have no pails, the milk passing directly to cooling apparatus or storage tanks. Other machinery for processing milk, e.g., cream separators, are classified in group 3624.	712.99(F2)	84.25	712.99(F2) 84.25
3622.16	3622.1611	<u>Poultry-keeping Machines; Egg-keeping Machines; Other Machinery and Equipment Used in Animal Husbandry</u> Poultry-keeping machines include, in addition to incubators and brooders; rearing and laying units or "batteries"; egg-graders, testers and washers. Egg-keeping machinery includes honey presses and machines for forming wax into comb foundations. Equipment for animal husbandry includes automatic watering-troughs and mechanical clippers for animals.	712.99(F2)	84.28	712.2(F2) 712.99(F2) 84.28
3622.1611	3622.1611	<u>Incubators and brooders; other poultry-keeping machinery</u> Incubators incorporating thermal equipment, electric or other, for maintaining eggs (placed in drawers or trays) at a constant temperature, and so hatching them. Brooders are larger appliances, heated in a similar manner, used for rearing young chicks. Rearing and laying units or "batteries" are large installations equipped with automatic devices for filling the feeding troughs, cleaning the floors and collecting the eggs. Egg graders (or testers) with mechanical features including those fitted with a sorting or grading mechanism. Egg washing machines. Automatic poultry-pluckers are classified in group 3624.	712.2(F2)	84.25	712.2(F2) 712.99(F2) 84.25

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3822.17	3822.1700	Blades and knives for the agricultural implements of this Group.	695.25(P3)	84.28
3822.21	3822.2119	Farm Tractors The tractors classified here are designed to be used chiefly to haul or push farm implements and to negotiate farm terrain so as to facilitate soil preparation and to avoid damage to growing crops. Garden tractors and farm-type "walking tractors" are included. Tractors not so designed, e.g., industrial tractors, crawler tractors, off-the-road tractors, truck tractors (road vehicles), and tractors used in construction (frequently crawler types) are all classified in other groups of the classification. Farm tractors are not exclusively of the wheeled type although this is the most generally used type. The engines employed vary greatly as to type and size and steam-powered tractors are included. Farm tractors are usually manufactured with provision for power take-off and gear to facilitate implement attachment. Many also include a power winch and a subsidiary platform for carrying tools or materials. Tractors complete with such equipment are included but separate winches, even if intended for mounting on a tractor, are classified in Group 3824. Self-propelled farm implements, even though they may contain provision for the attachment of additional machines or equipment, are excluded.	712.59(P5)	84.28
3822.22	3822.2200	Parts for the tractors of this Group Except Engine Parts Specialized components, parts and accessories of the farm tractors classified in this Group except engine parts which are classified with the engines and motors of Group 3821. Chassis parts, drive train parts, couplings, cab parts, axles, steering gear, brakes, wheels, fuel tanks, exhaust systems etc. Parts which may be used both on farm tractors and on non-farm tractors are classified with non-farm tractors. Electrical parts are classified in the appropriate group or major group 3811; locks and other hardware in group 3811; belts in the groups appropriate to their material composition; general purpose machinery parts, e.g., ball and roller bearings, in Group 3829 etc.	732.89(P3)	87.06
3822.211	3822.2111	Wheeled tractors with spark-ignition engines— Farm-type Four-wheeled farm tractors are the most commonly used farm tractor. Those classified here are fitted with spark-ignition petrol engines. One- or two-wheeled "walking tractors" are included.	712.7(P3)	87.01A
3822.212	3822.2112	Wheeled tractors with compression-ignition engines— Farm-type Compression-ignition engines include both diesel and semi-diesel engines. One- or two-wheeled "walking tractors" are included.	712.7(P3)	87.01A
3822.213	3822.2113	Crawler tractors— Farm-type Crawler tractors especially designed for use in farming operations provided they are powered by petrol or diesel engines.	712.7(P3)	87.01A
3822.219	3822.2119	Tractors, u.s.c.— Farm-type Among the tractors classified here are wheeled or crawler tractors powered other than by petrol or diesel engines, e.g., steam engines.	712.7(P3)	87.01A

ISIC Group 3825

MANUFACTURE OF METAL- AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

The manufacture, alteration and repair of wood-working and metal-working machinery, such as machinery for sawmills, planing mills, furniture makers and veneer workers, lathes, boring, drilling, milling, grinding, shearing and shaping machines; power saws and Sanders; drop forges and other forging machines; rolling mills, presses; drop and drawing machines; extruding, melting and non-electrical welding machines; and machine-tool cutters, dies and dies. The manufacture of attachments and accessories for wood-working and metal-working machines is included. Excluded is the manufacture of electric welding equipment (classified in group 3811), and hand tools for wood- and metal-working that are not power-driven (classified in group 3811).

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	STIC Code	BN Code
3625.1213	3625.1213	<u>Metal-working presses—general purpose</u> Machine-tools for shearing, punching, blanking and notching; bending and straightening machines, including tube- and pipe-benders; extruding presses, mainly for extruding soft metals in the form of wire, bars etc.; swaging machines; drawing machines (draw-benches); metal-springing machines; thread-rolling machines. Other metal forming machine-tools such as rivet makers and machine-tools to make nails, pins, chains, barbed wire, wire gauze and springs are excluded. Also excluded are machine-tools which produce cans and other metal containers.	715.1(P2) 719.5(P2)	84.45 84.59a
3625.1214		<u>Other metal-working presses</u> Machine-tools that work wire into rivets, nails, pins, staples, hooks and into barbed wire, wire gauze, and netting. Special presses for bealing scrap metal and presses for moulding metallic powders by sintering. Machine-tools for making ropes or stranded cables of metal wire or of sized metal and wire. Machine-tools for spiralling fine metal wire in the manufacture of electric lamp filaments. Among the metal forming machine-tools that are excluded are box- and can-making machines.	715.1(P2) 719.5(P2)	84.45 84.59a
3625.19	3625.1900	<u>Machine-tools (Metal Cutting or Metal Forming) N.E.C.</u> Among the machine-tools classified here are complex machine-tools for manufacturing boxes, cans and other similar containers of tin-plate, even if incorporating soldering devices. Machine-tools for manufacturing flexible tubes and flexible containers. Machine-tools for covering electric cables with lead sheathing. Also, machine-tools which cannot be classified elsewhere because they combine metal cutting and metal forming operations. Such machine-tools are generally designed to produce a particular product. Rolling-mill machinery is excluded as are hand-held power-driven tools.	715.1(P2)	84.45
3625.21	3625.2113	<u>Dies, Jigs and Fixtures; Moulds</u> Dies are devices which are chiefly attached to metal forming machines so that the worked material may be compressed to a desired contour, stamped to a desired shape or perforated. Standard dies are included (e.g., dies for punching, wire-drawing and notching). Jigs are devices which are chiefly used to facilitate drilling operations. They both hold and orientate the work piece and direct the drill bit. Fixtures are used on a wide variety of machine-tools to hold and orientate the work piece. Jigs and fixtures used in assembly work are also included but standard devices for holding work are excluded (e.g., vices, chucks, dogs etc.). Moulds are devices used in metal foundries to retain molten metal in a pre-determined shape while it sets. Also included are moulds used for molten glass, for viscous mineral products. In the manufacture of rubber and plastic goods, for metal	719.54(P2)	84.46
	3625.2112	<u>Dies for pressing, stamping, forging, drawing, straightening, straightening, etc.</u> Dies chiefly for metal working. Dies for such operations as pressing, forging, drawing, stretching, straightening, punching, bending and stamping. Some of these devices are very complex. Many are designed for a particular part or product but standard punches, notchers and similar tools are included provided their design embodies interchangeability. Some of these devices may be used for materials other than metal, but dies designed to cut, perforate or shape leather, paper etc. are classified in group 34.24.	699.24(P2)	82.05
	3625.2115	<u>Moulds for metals and for other materials</u> Moulds (whether or not hinged, and whether used by hand or in presses or moulding machines) which are of a kind used for moulding metals (including metal powders) or metal carbides; glass (including fused quartz or fused silica) or mineral materials such as ceramic pastes, cement, plaster or concrete; rubber or artificial plastic materials. Moulds of carbon or graphite are classified in group 3699, of glass in group 3620 and ingot-moulds in group 5/10.	719.91(C)	84.50

1055 Class	1055 Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	PRN Code
3623.22	3623.2200	<u>Interchangeable Cutting Tools</u> With the exception of certain cutting tools for wood designed to be fitted to hand tools and machine saw-blades (both of which are classified in group 3611) and with the further exception of rock drilling, mining, earth boring, oil well drilling and sound-ing bits and drills (classified in group 3624) and certain dies and draw-plates (classified elsewhere in this group), this class includes, in addition to cutting tools intended for use on metal cutting machine-tools (e.g., drilling, boring, reaming and truing tools; milling, broaching and gear hobbing tools; lathé tools), similar tools intended for use on wood-working machinery (e.g., morticing, moulding, grooving or tonguing wood) and on machine-tools for working stone, ceramic, concrete, asbestos-cement and like mineral materials, for working glass in the cold or for certain plastics or other hard materials. Such tools are also employed on hand-held power tools. It also includes blades and knives for fitting into tools (e.g., into milling cutters) or blades for use on metal cutting machine shears and also machine knives for wood-working machines (e.g., blades and irons for planing machines) but not machine knives for cutting paper, textiles, plastic, rubber, leather etc. which are generally classified with the machines in group 3624. Grinding-wheels are classified in group 3699 but tools having teeth, flutes, grooves etc. tipped with abrasives or with sintered metal carbides, remain classified here.	695.24(P5) 695.25(P5)	82.09 82.06
3623.23		<u>Machine-Tool Accessories; Machinists' Precision Measuring Tools</u> Machine-tool accessories perform many of the functions of jigs and fixtures (classified elsewhere in this group) but differ from them in that they are designed largely in terms of the machine or class of machines rather than in terms of a particular work piece, and this factor makes it possible to produce devices which are relatively standardized. In general they cannot be operated independently of the machine for which they are intended and some of them are demountable parts of the machine-tools. In addition to their use on metal and wood-cutting machine-tools, these devices may also be found on machine-tools for working stone, ceramic, concrete and like mineral materials and hard plastics. Machinists' precision measuring tools include relatively simple devices such as marking-out devices, scribers, centre punches, surface plates etc., and also certain relatively complex devices such as micrometers. They are frequently part of the equipment of the qualified machinist and are employed not only in checking output but also in the "setting-up" of machine-		
	3623.24	<u>Rolling-mills and rolls Therefor</u> Rolling-mills for hot-rolling and cold-rolling. Mills for rolling ingots into blooms, billets or slabs and for rolling slabs into sheet, strip etc. Also, mills which roll blooms, billets etc., to form a particular cross-section (e.g., bars, rods, angles, shapes, girders, railway rails etc.). Tube rolling-mills. Wheel rolling-mills. Rolling-mills vary considerably in size from small machines for rolling precious metals up to very heavy mills for steel. In general, operation of rolling-mills requires a large amount of auxiliary equipment. With the exception of rolls and integral parts of the rolling-mill proper, such auxiliary equipment is generally classified elsewhere in the classification, e.g., conveyors are classified in group 3629 and shears and saws are classified elsewhere in this group.		
	3623.2511	<u>Machine-tool accessories</u> Tool-holders which hold, guide or operate the working tool and which permit the interchange of tool pieces such as: chucks, tap and drill collets, lathe tool-posts, boring bars. Work holders designed to hold and sometimes manipulate the work piece: lathe centres, mechanical or pneumatic lathe chucks and their clamping jaws, work-holding plates and tables whether or not with a micrometer adjusting or setting device, clamps and angle plates, fixed or adjustable machine vices, steady rests. Also: turrets for turret lathes, head-stocks or tail-stocks, copying attachments, surface-finishing attachments, dividing heads, indexing tables, micrometer carriage stops and attachments which convert machines designed to machine cylindrical surfaces into machines capable of machining flat surfaces and vice-versa.		
	3623.2512	<u>Machinists' precision measuring tools</u> The precision measuring instruments classified here are sometimes found in the machinists' kit. Many are of standard design but some are designed to meet the needs of a particular part or article. Marking-out instruments (beam compasses, scribers and centre punches, surface plates, straight edges and squares, V-blocks). Gauges (feeler gauges, limit gauges, plain or threaded plug, ring and screw gauges, gauge blocks). Micrometers and vernier calipers of all types. A limited number of certain relatively more complicated devices are included such as dial-type comparators and gear-testing machines.	661.95(P2)	90.16
	3623.2600	<u>Rolling-mills and rolls Therefor</u> Rolling-mills for hot-rolling and cold-rolling. Mills for rolling ingots into blooms, billets or slabs and for rolling slabs into sheet, strip etc. Also, mills which roll blooms, billets etc., to form a particular cross-section (e.g., bars, rods, angles, shapes, girders, railway rails etc.). Tube rolling-mills. Wheel rolling-mills. Rolling-mills vary considerably in size from small machines for rolling precious metals up to very heavy mills for steel. In general, operation of rolling-mills requires a large amount of auxiliary equipment. With the exception of rolls and integral parts of the rolling-mill proper, such auxiliary equipment is generally classified elsewhere in the classification, e.g., conveyors are classified in group 3629 and shears and saws are classified elsewhere in this group.	715.22(C)	84.44

ICHS Class	ICHS Subclass	Title and description	SITC Code	HTS Code	ITC Code	PTN Code
3423.25	3423.251	Machinery for treating metals Casting machines; gas-operated welding devices having the character of machine-tools; hot-dipping machines, machinery for scouring or pickling metals; rotating drums for de-scaling, de-scaling or polishing metal; and other machines for treating metals, not elsewhere classified. Furnaces for melting metals and refining ores are classified in group 3424 and industrial and process furnaces and ovens are in group 3425.	715.21(P3) 715.51(P5)	84.43 84.56		
	3423.2511	<u>Casting machines of a kind used in metal-lurgy.</u> Machines for casting under pressure (die-casting machines); centrifugal casting machines in which the molten metal is led into a cylindrical mould rotating at high speed; machines for forming foundry moulds of sand; machines for the successive filling, cooling and emptying of moulds. The last-named machines usually incorporate a conveyor belt or chain and devices for loading or emptying the mould. Hand tools used in sand-casting and in sand-casting molten metal are classified in group 3421 and core-baking and drying ovens in group 3423.	715.23(P3) 715.6(P5)	84.50 84.595		
	3423.2512	<u>Gas-operated welding devices having the character of machine-tools</u> Machines for welding consist essentially of fixed or adjustable blow-pipes, feed-tables, jaws, slide-rests and jointed arms. Also included are surface-capping machines and also machinery and mechanical appliances for soldering by means of grooved wheels, but not hand soldering irons nor welding blow-pipes, classified as hand tools in group 3421.	719.8(P3)	84.598		
	3423.2514	<u>Machinery for scouring or pickling metals</u> Machinery for scouring or pickling metals (by acid, trichloroethylene etc.) including pickling units for sheet-rolling mills.	719.8(P3)	84.598		
	3423.2515	<u>Machinery for hot-dipping of metals</u> Machinery for hot-dipping of metals, i.e., for galvanizing, for tin-plating by dipping and for coating steel with lead. Sherardizing furnaces are classified in group 3425, electro-plating machines in group 3421 and metal-spraying machines elsewhere in this group.	719.8(P3)	84.598		
	3423.2519	<u>Machinery and apparatus for treating metals, etc.</u> A very wide variety of machines and apparatus is classified here. Pig-iron breakers and special stamping-mills for breaking-up cast-iron. Rotating drums for de-scaling, de-scaling or polishing metal goods including castings. Sand-blasting machines designed for de-scaling or etching metals and other hard materials and also metal-spraying machines, some of which are quite complex.	719.84(P3) 719.8(P5)	84.21 84.598		
	3423.2611	<u>Wood-working machine-tools not normally specialized for a particular industry</u> Wood de-barking machinery including water-jet bark strippers and knot-boring machines; sawing machines (frame, fret, circular, band, chain); splitting machines (for fence posts, firewood, hoopwood, cask hoops); slicing and paring machines (for veneer, plywood and matches); planing, profiling, moulding, tongue and grooving, mitring, morticing and tenoning and similar machines; drills; lathes and spindle-moulding machines; sandpapering machines, rounding machines; assembling presses (for chairs, doors, boxes) and veneer-gluing presses. Also included are universal wood-working machines and parquet-making machines, among others. These machines may also be used to work cork, bone, ebonite (vulcanite) and hard artificial plastic materials etc.	719.52(P1) 719.64(P3)	84.47 84.21		
	3423.2612	<u>Wood-working machine tools specialized for a particular industry</u> Cooperage machinery (stave-jointing, stave-planing, stave-bending and also cask assembly machines; machinery used in the pencil making industry, in wooden button making, in the shoe industry; machinery for working osier, cane etc. (peeling, splitting, rounding etc.); basket making and wickerwork machines; engraving, copying and sculpturing machines and other special purpose machines.	719.52(P1) 719.6(P3)	84.47 84.598		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3825.27	3825.2700	Wood-working and wood-treating machinery Not Classified Machine-Tools	719.19(F3) 719.8(F3)	84.174 84.598
3825.28		Tools for Working in the Hand—Motorized		
		Hand-held power-driven tools for working any material and for any purpose. Tools which incorporate a compressed air motor (or air-operated piston), an internal combustion motor or other types of motors (e.g., small hydraulic turbines), and also tools with a self-contained electric motor. Separate motors, even if fitted with a flexible shaft to which a tool-holder is fitted, are considered as motors and are classified in groups 3823 and 3831. "Tools for working in the hand" means tools designed to be held in the hand during use and also heavier tools (such as earth rammers) which are portable, in particular while work is in progress, and which can be controlled and directed by hand-operation although they may have auxiliary supporting devices such as tripods.		
3825.2811		Tools for working in the hand—pneumatic or with self-contained non-electric motor	719.53(C)	84.49
		Drilling, tapping or reaming machines; rock drills and earth borers; wrenches, screwdrivers, nut setters and the like; grinders, sanders, polishers; circular saws and chain-saws; hammers, (chipping de-nailing) chisels; riveting, etc.); sheet metal cutters; motorized hand tools used in foundry; compressed air type grinding pistols.		
3825.2812		Tools for working in the hand—electric motor (self-contained)	729.5(C)	85.05
		In general, the tools classified here are the same as those described in the preceding subclass except for the type of motor.		
ISIC Group 3824		MANUFACTURE OF SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT EXCEPT METAL- AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY		
		The manufacture, alteration and repair of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal-working and wood-working machinery, such as food machinery, textile machinery, paper industry machinery, printing-trade machinery and equipment, chemical industry machinery and equipment, oil refining machinery and equipment, cement-making and clay-working machinery, heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries. The manufacture of material handling machinery, such as lifting and hoisting machines, cranes, conveyors, and industrial trucks is classified in group 3829 (Machinery and equipment, except electrical, n.e.c.).		
3824.11		Machinery and Equipment Specialized for the Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industries		
		Machinery and equipment specialized for the manufacture of the goods classified in major groups 311, 312, 313 and 314. The term "specialized" is used to describe machinery and equipment which embody design characteristics (including material handling features, operating temperatures, sanitary provisions etc.) which limit their use chiefly to the products of the aforementioned major groups. A machine such as a plate and frame filter press which is used in number of food processing industries but is also very frequently found in the chemical processing industry is classified with chemical industry machinery elsewhere in this group. Wrapping machines and machines which seal, staple and close cartons are considered general-purpose machines and are classified in group 3829. On the other hand, machines for cleaning and drying bottles or other containers and for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles and cans remain classified here, despite their frequent use in other industries, as they are virtually always essential to food processing. In general, vats, kettles and similar vessels for the simple treatment of materials by heating, boiling, cooking, concentration, evaporation etc. and which consist of metal plate—whenever or not provided with a heater or not fitted with agitators or other simple mechanical devices—and which are not identifiable as being for a particular industry, are classified in group 3813. Service machinery machines (e.g., restaurant equipment) are classified in group 3829.	712.33(C) 712.39(B3) 719.15(F3) 719.19(F3)	84.18A 84.26 84.15A 84.17A
3824.1111		Machinery for the Processing of Milk		
		Machinery and equipment for the processing of milk and cream and for making butter and cheese. Plant for homogenizing, irradiating, pasteurizing, sterilizing, condensing, evaporating or drying milk. Cream separators and centrifugal milk clarifiers. Butter churns and butterworkers. Cheese-making machines (e.g., for breaking up and homogenizing the mixtures of curd and cream, for moulding soft cheeses, and cheese presses). Machines for making ice cream which are comprised of substantial mechanical elements in addition to refrigeration equipment. Refrigeration equipment is classified in group 3829, bottling machinery is classified elsewhere in this class and vats, kettles and other metal vessels which may be used for storing, maturing or processing dairy products but which are not identifiable as being for such purposes are classified in group 3813.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code
	3824.1112	<u>Machinery for the processing of bread, grains, rice, other cereals or dried leguminous vegetables</u> Machinery for mixing, cleaning, grading or preparing grain prior to milling (e.g., cyclones and other separators, grain brushing machines, scouring machines and grain dampening machines); grinding or crushing machinery; machinery for sowing and separating flour from sharp or middlings. Machinery for hulling and polishing rice and barley. Machines for husking other cereals or dried leguminous vegetables. Machines for splitting dried peas, lentils or beans. Mills for peeling coffee beans, pulses and certain roots. Machines for rolling oats and other cereals and for preparing puffed or toasted grain. Classified elsewhere in this group is plant for malting barley, roasting coffee and shelling nuts. Millstones are classified in group 5699 but other parts of these machines remain classified here.	718.31(C) 719.19(P3)	84.29 84.17A					
	3824.1113	<u>Bakery machinery including ovens, machinery for preparing macaroni and the like</u> Bakery machinery including dough or pastry mixers, dough dividing machines which may incorporate devices for weighing the dough, moulding machines, bread slicing machines, machines designed for crumbing dry bread, cake depositing machines and other machines designed expressly for bakery processes such as bread and biscuit ovens and dough rolling machines. Also included are machines used in the manufacture of macaroni or similar cereal food products (vermicelli, spaghetti, ravioli etc.) including mixers, machines for cutting or stamping out special shapes, continuous extruding presses, machines for filling ravioli etc., and machines for twisting macaroni, vermicelli etc. into hanks.	695.25(P3) 718.39(P1) 719.14(P3) 719.61(P3)	82.06 84.30 84.14 84.16					
	3824.1114	<u>Machinery used in the manufacture of cocoa, of chocolate and of sugar confectionery</u> Machinery used in the manufacture of cocoa and of chocolate confectionery: machines which work the bean into "nibs", including husking; machines which work "nibs" into the cocoa "mass"; machines which prepare cocoa powder; machines which mix, roll, or homogenize cocoa powder with cocoa butter, sugar and other ingredients; tabletting machines and enrobing machines. Machinery used in the manufacture of sugar confectionery: grinding, mixing and "pulling"	718.39(P1) 719.19(P3) 719.61(P3)	84.30 84.17A 84.16					
	3824.1115	<u>Machinery used in meat preparation</u> Meat cutting, chopping and sawing machines. Bone sawing machines. Gut cleaning machines. Sausage stuffing machines, meat and fat presses and moulds. Machines and appliances for killing, plucking and drawing poultry. Also included are cooking chests for ham, meat smoking and curing plant, and machine for de-bairing hog carcasses.	695.25(P3) 718.39(P1) 719.19(P3)	82.06 84.30 84.17A					
	3824.1116	<u>Machinery for preparing fish and shellfish</u> Machines for scaling, skinning, gutting or for removing heads, tails, bones etc. or fish. Fish filleting machines. Machines for shelling or cutting up shellfish and for de-veining shrimps. Fish grinders. Fish breading machines. Fish smoking and curing plant is included.	695.25(P3) 718.39(P1) 719.19(P3)	82.06 84.30 84.17A					
	3824.1117	<u>Machines for preparing fruit or vegetables, excluding presses and crushers used in wine-making or in fruit juice preparation</u> Machines for washing fruit and vegetables; peeling machines (abrasive peelers, chemical peelers and peelers employing knives); machines for shelling peas, beans and nuts; machines for removing stones, pits etc.; machines for removing the stalks from berries, grapes etc.; pulping machines, but not presses for juicing. Jam boilers, blanching autoclaves etc. are included provided they are designed chiefly to process fruit or vegetables. Grading machines (fruit or vegetable) are classified in group 3822.	695.25(P3) 718.39(P1) 719.19(P3)	82.06 84.30 84.17A					
	3824.1118	<u>Sugar manufacturing or refining machinery</u> Machines for extracting the juice from sugar cane, e.g., cutters or defolators, shredders, crushers and rollers. Machines for extracting the juice from sugar beet, e.g., washers, slicers, diffusers and pulp presses. Machines for extracting the sugar from the juice, or for refining the sugar, e.g., sulphated equipment, crystallizing apparatus, machines for sawing or breaking sugar into lumps. Also defecation vessels, juice concentration plant, vacuum boiling or crystallizing plant, and centrifugal separators.	695.25(P3) 718.39(P1) 719.19(P3) 719.25(P3)	82.06 84.30 84.17A 84.16B					

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	BTN Code	SATC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	BTN Code	SATC Code
	3024.1121		712.9A(C) 719.19(F) 719.23(F)	84.27 84.17A 84.16B		3024.1131	<u>Bottling and filling machinery</u> The machines classified here are found along food packaging lines but may also be employed to handle other products, e.g., chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Food packaging is a multiple unit operation. Integrated machines perform some or all of the operations involved including removal of empty containers from cans, washing, filling, sealing, labeling, wrapping and consolidating individual containers into packages holding a number of containers. Machines that handle dry, liquid or viscous products and that fill, seal or pack into containers of metal, glass, paper, artificial plastic or laminated material. Also, machines that perform limited functions such as bottle washing and drying machines, can sterilizers, simple filling machines and machines for aerating beverages. So-called multipackaging machines are included. These machines handle roll-fed sealable material, which is formed into pouches, filled with the product and then sealed. Machines in which the bottling, canning or packaging functions are incidental to material processing functions are classified in accordance with the food product involved, e.g., cigarette-making machines frequently produce as well as package the product. Weighing devices, label printers, can coders, shipping carton sealers or sealers etc. do not affect the classification of the bottling and canning machinery provided they are integral parts of the machines. Separate industrial scales are classified in group 3027, carton sealers in group 3029 and label printers are classified elsewhere in this group.	84.19	719.62(F)
	3024.1122		718.32(P) 719.19(F) 719.22(F)	84.50 84.17A 84.16B		3024.12	<u>Machinery and equipment specialized for the Textile, Wearing Apparel, Linning and Related Industries</u> Machinery and equipment specialized for the manufacture of the goods classified in major groups 321, 322, 323 and 324. The term "specialized" describes machinery and equipment which embody design characteristics which limit their use chiefly to industrial production. Hand-powered machines are included. Sewing machines for wearing apparel, shoes, sacks etc., whether or not designed for high production operation, are classified in group 3024 and book sewing machines are classified elsewhere in this group. Service industry machines are also classified in group 3029, e.g., laundry ironing machines, but textile finishing machines remain classified here. Machines for extruding man-made fibres and machines for spinning glass fibres are classified elsewhere in this group.		
	3024.1129		695.25(F) 719.14(F) 719.19(F) 719.22(F) 719.8(F)	82.06 84.14 84.17A 84.16B 84.59B			<u>Machinery and equipment for the food, beverage and tobacco industries, n.e.c.</u> Machinery and equipment for the oil and edible fat industries including special grinders, crushers, mills or presses for oil-seeds or oleaginous fruit; churns and mixers used in the manufacture of margarine, and margarine solidifying tanks (vatators); tallow washing and rolling equipment (but meat fat presses are classified elsewhere in this group). Machinery and equipment for processing tea including tea-leaf cutting, rolling, steaming, drying and sifting machines. Machinery and equipment for processing coffee including coffee roasters and grinders and also driers for producing powdered coffee (coffee extract), mechanical appliances used in acidification (vinegar-making); machinery and mechanical appliances for the tobacco industry such as tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines and cigar- or cigarette-making machines, whether or not equipped with an auxiliary packaging device.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ITC Code	ITC Code	ITC Code	ITC Code	ITC Code	ITC Code
3024.1211	3024.1213	717.11(42) 719.11(43)	04.36 04.174	717.12(41)	04.37	717.12(41)	04.37
Machines for preparing animal, vegetable or man-made fibres up to the spinning stage	Machines for preparing yarns for weaving or knitting	Machines for preparing silk prior to throwing. Machines for removing the outer parts of cocoons and for removing the outer filaments which cannot be reeled; vessels for unreeling by hand the silk threads from cocoons; machines for removing thicker parts, lamps etc., from raw silk yarn; and also, machines for the heat-treatment of cocoons to kill the silkworms. Machines for preparing man-made textile fibres such as staple fibre cutters, "tow-to-top" machines and rippling machines. Machines for preparing natural textile fibres (or other short fibres) up to the spinning stage, and similar machines which prepare the fibres for use as stuffing or for the manufacture of felt or wadding: blow-grader machines for sorting animal hair according to length, machines for separating cotton fibres from the seeds, hulle and other impurities (e.g., cotton gins), and similar machines for separating lintners from seed, scutching and similar machines for separating the fibres from flax, hemp etc. after retting; machines for reducing old cordage, rags, etc. to a fibrous condition; bale breakers, cotton openers, beaters and spreaders; wool scouring machines; wool carbonizing machines; raw stock dyeing machines; cards of various types for cotton, wool, short made fibres; draw boxes, gill boxes etc. for drawing out the slivers; combing machines for all kinds of fibres; and other machines for preparing textile fibres up to the spinning stage, machines for reeling finished yarns or rovings are excluded. Parts and auxiliary machinery for the machines of this subclass are separately classified.	Machines for preparing yarns for weaving or knitting	Machines for preparing silk prior to throwing. Machines for removing the outer parts of cocoons and for removing the outer filaments which cannot be reeled; vessels for unreeling by hand the silk threads from cocoons; machines for removing thicker parts, lamps etc., from raw silk yarn; and also, machines for the heat-treatment of cocoons to kill the silkworms. Machines for preparing man-made textile fibres such as staple fibre cutters, "tow-to-top" machines and rippling machines. Machines for preparing natural textile fibres (or other short fibres) up to the spinning stage, and similar machines which prepare the fibres for use as stuffing or for the manufacture of felt or wadding: blow-grader machines for sorting animal hair according to length, machines for separating cotton fibres from the seeds, hulle and other impurities (e.g., cotton gins), and similar machines for separating lintners from seed, scutching and similar machines for separating the fibres from flax, hemp etc. after retting; machines for reducing old cordage, rags, etc. to a fibrous condition; bale breakers, cotton openers, beaters and spreaders; wool scouring machines; wool carbonizing machines; raw stock dyeing machines; cards of various types for cotton, wool, short made fibres; draw boxes, gill boxes etc. for drawing out the slivers; combing machines for all kinds of fibres; and other machines for preparing textile fibres up to the spinning stage, machines for reeling finished yarns or rovings are excluded. Parts and auxiliary machinery for the machines of this subclass are separately classified.	Machines for producing flat fabric of even width or, by increasing or decreasing the number of stitches in the rows, flat but shaped pieces of fabric to be subsequently made up by sewing, and circular machines which produce either a straight tubular fabric or, by varying the size of the stitches in the rows, a shaped tubular piece (for stockings, socks, berets etc.). Parts and auxiliary machinery for knitting machines are separately classified.	Machines for producing flat fabric of even width or, by increasing or decreasing the number of stitches in the rows, flat but shaped pieces of fabric to be subsequently made up by sewing, and circular machines which produce either a straight tubular fabric or, by varying the size of the stitches in the rows, a shaped tubular piece (for stockings, socks, berets etc.). Parts and auxiliary machinery for knitting machines are separately classified.	Machines for producing flat fabric of even width or, by increasing or decreasing the number of stitches in the rows, flat but shaped pieces of fabric to be subsequently made up by sewing, and circular machines which produce either a straight tubular fabric or, by varying the size of the stitches in the rows, a shaped tubular piece (for stockings, socks, berets etc.). Parts and auxiliary machinery for knitting machines are separately classified.
3024.1212	3024.1215	717.11(42)	04.36	717.12(41)	04.37	717.12(41)	04.37
Spinning and twisting machines for converting rovings into yarn, reeling machines	Knitting machines	Spinning machines for converting rovings into yarns, twisting machines and machines for doubling yarns to form multiple or cabled yarns (but not rope): spinning frames, throwing machines, "low-to-yarn" machines; twisting and doubling machines; machines for knotting together, end-to-end, lengths of horsehair. Machines which put up yarn, i.e. wind or string on bobbins, spools, cones, cheeses, cards etc., or in balls, hanks, skeins etc. (reeling machines) whether for manufacturing or trade purposes. Winding machines are excluded. Parts and auxiliary machinery for spinning machines are separately classified.	Knitting machines	Spinning machines for converting rovings into yarns, twisting machines and machines for doubling yarns to form multiple or cabled yarns (but not rope): spinning frames, throwing machines, "low-to-yarn" machines; twisting and doubling machines; machines for knotting together, end-to-end, lengths of horsehair. Machines which put up yarn, i.e. wind or string on bobbins, spools, cones, cheeses, cards etc., or in balls, hanks, skeins etc. (reeling machines) whether for manufacturing or trade purposes. Winding machines are excluded. Parts and auxiliary machinery for spinning machines are separately classified.	Knitting machines	Spinning machines for converting rovings into yarns, twisting machines and machines for doubling yarns to form multiple or cabled yarns (but not rope): spinning frames, throwing machines, "low-to-yarn" machines; twisting and doubling machines; machines for knotting together, end-to-end, lengths of horsehair. Machines which put up yarn, i.e. wind or string on bobbins, spools, cones, cheeses, cards etc., or in balls, hanks, skeins etc. (reeling machines) whether for manufacturing or trade purposes. Winding machines are excluded. Parts and auxiliary machinery for spinning machines are separately classified.	Knitting machines

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
1035	3024.1210	Machines for making knotted net, tulle, lace, braid etc.	717.12(F1)	84.37			polishing, singeing, blocking and other hat-making operations. Hat-making blocks are included.	695.24(F3) 695.25(F3) 717.15(F3) 84.30A 719.61(F3)	82.05 82.06 84.30A 84.36
		Net making machines, machines for making plain or figured tulle, lace etc.; embroidery machines (but not sewing machines which may be capable of embroidery work, classified in group 3029); gimping machines including machines used to gimp fine electrical wire; machines for making various trimmings by interlacing, in various complex ways, yarns or unspun rovings of various textiles, and similar machines which form a sheath of braided wire on hose of rubber etc.; and machines for covering out-ions, tassels cores etc., with textile threads. Parts and auxiliary machinery for the machines of this subclass are separately classified.			3024.1221		Machinery for weaking, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles, but not laundry and dry-cleaning machinery; fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines, machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor coverings for applying the paste to the base fabric or other support, machines of a type used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wall-paper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials, but not engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers classified in group 3420. Many of the machines classified here are essentially vats, tanks, troughs or other containers. They remain classified here provided they have mechanical features which clearly intend them for textile finishing. The above remark also applies to calenders.		
	3024.1217	Auxiliary machinery and parts and accessories for the machines of the preceding six subclasses	717.12(F2)	84.36			Machinery for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather	695.24(F3) 695.25(F3) 717.2(F1) 719.61(F3)	82.05 82.06 84.32 84.36
		Auxiliary machines and apparatus are devices which, either separately or concurrently, perform a function complementary to those of looms, knitting machines, embroidery machines and warpers or warp sizing machines: warp beam stands or creels, dobbies and Jacquards used to adapt a loom for producing complicated weaves, Jacquard card punchers, card lacing machines, shuttle changing mechanisms, warp stop motions, web stop motions, warp tyers, leno attachments, swivel shuttle attachments, warp pile motions, split selvage machines and other auxiliary machines. Parts of these machines such as spindles and spindles flyers, cards for combing machines, fallers or gills, card clothing, ring travellers, warp beams, reeds for looms, head frames, shuttles (but not bobbins), metallic heads, lingoos, needles for knitting machines and for other machines of this class, slides, slide bars, combs and other parts and accessories. Bobbins, cups, cones, spools and similar supports are classified according to their constituent materials, as are also thread guides. Extruding nipples and spinnerets used in producing man-made filaments are excluded.			3024.1222		Machinery for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather		
	3024.1215	Machinery for the manufacture or finishing of felt including felt hats	695.25(F3) 717.14(C)	82.06 84.39			Machinery for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins (including furskins) or leather, but not sewing machines classified in group 3029 nor machines for making shoes, luggage or other articles of hide, skins or leather. Machines used prior to tanning (washing, de-hairing, fleshing); special vats, drums, washers etc. used in tanning; mills of various kinds used before, during and after the tanning process (hammer mills, cylinder beater mills); machines for working leather after tanning (hammering machines, shaving and splitting machines, emery machines, brushing and glazing machines, scrubbing machines, leather calenders). Also included are special machines for processing furskins (e.g. for trimming the hair to an even length and for curling, combing, brushing and also dyeing the fur). Among the machines classified elsewhere in this group are hog de-hairing machines (food machinery) and machines which print on leather as well as on textiles (classified with textile finishing equipment).		
		Machinery for the manufacture or finishing of felt in the piece or in shapes, including felt hat-making machines and hat-making blocks. Machines used to prepare fibres for felting are excluded. Included are felters, i.e. machines which, by friction and pressure, form carded fibres (usually moistened) into felt; scaping machines; fulling mills, i.e. machines which pound the scaped, partially felted goods to complete the felting process (but not fulling machines for felting woven fabrics); machines for the manufacture of reinforced felts; and felt finishing machines (smoothing, polishing, shaving etc.). Also included are machines specially designed for felting animal hair or wool into hat-shapes and for brim forming,							

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	WPN Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	WPN Code
3624.11	3624.122	Machines for making boots, shoes or other articles of leather	695.24(P) 695.25(P) 717.2(F1)	84.05 84.06 84.42	3624.11	3624.122	Machines for making boots, shoes or other articles of leather	695.24(P) 695.25(P) 717.2(F1)	84.05 84.06 84.42
3624.13	3624.129	Machinery and equipment specialized for the manufacture of the goods classified in groups 3411, 3412 and 3419. The term "specialized" is used here in the same sense as it was used in the two preceding classes of this group. Machinery for making or finishing cellulose pulp, paper or paperboard and all machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard after it has been manufactured, ranging from machines for cutting into the widths required or into sheets of commercial sizes to those for the manufacture of various make-up articles such as bags and cores. Printing machinery is excluded but machinery of this class may be equipped with a printing device provided that printing is not the principal function of the machine. Also, certain of these machines (such as bag-making machines) may be capable of working up certain artificial plastic materials. Such machines remain classified here provided they are of a type normally used for making up paper or paperboard.	719.8(P)	84.598	3624.13	3624.129	Machinery and equipment specialized for the manufacture of the goods classified in groups 3411, 3412 and 3419. The term "specialized" is used here in the same sense as it was used in the two preceding classes of this group. Machinery for making or finishing cellulose pulp, paper or paperboard and all machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard after it has been manufactured, ranging from machines for cutting into the widths required or into sheets of commercial sizes to those for the manufacture of various make-up articles such as bags and cores. Printing machinery is excluded but machinery of this class may be equipped with a printing device provided that printing is not the principal function of the machine. Also, certain of these machines (such as bag-making machines) may be capable of working up certain artificial plastic materials. Such machines remain classified here provided they are of a type normally used for making up paper or paperboard.	719.8(P)	84.598
		hope- or cable-making machines. Machines for making rope soles for footwear. Other machines for the textile, wearing apparel and related industries, not elsewhere classified.							
		Machinery for converting pulp, paper or paperboard							
		Paper trimming and cutting machines; reel and square cutting machines; slitter-reelers; die-cutters; perforating machines and also trimming machines for books and brochures. Machines for making envelopes; for making paper bags; and for making cartons and boxes, including stapling or gluing machines. Finishing machines for the manufacture of paper tubes, spools, sleeves, cartridge cases etc. Machines for forming waxed paper cups, containers etc. Machines for moulding articles in paper pulp, paper or paperboard. Wallpaper printing machines are classified with textile machinery.	718.12(C)	84.33					
		Machinery, apparatus and accessories specialized for the production of printed matter							
		Machinery, apparatus and accessories specialized for the production of printed matter. The term "specialized" is used here in the same sense as it was used in the first two classes of this group. Type-founding or type-setting machinery, machinery for preparing or working printing blocks, plates or cylinders, printing type (not set) of any material, materials treated so as to render them suitable for engraving or impressing (lithographic stones, prepared wood blocks, polished or grained-surface metal cylinders); printing presses (ordinary or platen), cylinder printing machines, rotary presses, book-binding machinery other than paper cutting and trimming machines. In general, set type, stone plates, impressed flongs and other products of the printing trade are classified in group 3625. Justifying typewriters are classified in group 3625. Cameras, enlargers and similar photographic apparatus, even though intended chiefly for use in the printing trade, are classified in group 3624, but phototype-setting and composing machines which actually set type remain classified here. Office duplicating machines are classified in group 3625.							

ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HSN Code	LOCS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HSN Code	
3624.1411	3624.1415	Machinery, apparatus and accessories for type-founding or type-setting and for making printing plates, blocks and cylinders Machines which mechanically cast the type and also set it: monotype machines; keyboard machines for casting and setting separate types, all operations being carried out on the same machine; type-founders for line-set type; machines for setting and founding lines of type (linotype, linotype, linograph etc.). Automatic type-founders (machines which cast type letter by letter but do not set the type). Equipment for setting type: levelling tables, composing sticks, cases. Matrices used for casting separate printing types. Printing type (hot set) of all kinds including printers' furniture (spacing materials etc.). Blocks and cylinders prepared for impression but not engraved, and machines and equipment used to produce such typesetting plates, electrotype plates, engraved blocks and similar printing trade and cast. moulding presses used to make impressed forms; machines for casting stereotyping plates; tables for making printing plates by direct reproduction from a document; block-leading machines; machines for acid etching plates or cylinders; machines for sensitizing offset zinc plates; electrolysers and polishing vats for photogravure cylinders. Also included are type melting furnaces, flong driers and other type-founding and type-setting equipment.	715.22(P3) 719.11(P3)	84.34 84.14	3624.15	3624.1415	Bookbinding machinery including book-sewing machines Machines and equipment invented chiefly for use in binderies. Machines found in binderies but also extensively used to produce other paper products are generally excluded, e.g. paper cutting and trimming machines. Included are lead-folding machines; gathering and stitching machines; rolling or hammering machines; book-sewing machines; machines for gluing paper covers on to books, brochures etc.; machines for manufacturing book covers; machines for fixing the stitched volumes of books etc.; into the covers by gluing and pressing. Also, machines for assembling pages more or less permanently by means of metal or plastic spirals or rings.	695.25(P2) 718.21(C)	84.06 84.32	
3624.1412	3624.1511	Printing presses and machines for uses ancillary to printing Ordinary presses used particularly for printing articles, engravings or proofs. Taven presses, cylinder printing machines including those which print both sides of the sheet. Rotary presses for both sheet and web printing and continuous printing. Also, special machines such as those for printing tin foil boxes, wadon disks or other special shapes. Flexible printing machines and machines which, although they print, mainly perform other operations, are excluded. Office duplicating machines are classified in group 3825 but certain small printing machines which operate by means of printing type, or by the offset process remain classified here. Also included are machines for uses ancillary to printing: stock or pile elevators; automatic feeders; sheet delivery mechanisms; folders; sawers; perforators and staplers used at the delivery end of the printing press and designed exclusively for use in conjunction with the printing machine; serial numbering machines; bronzing machines; and others.	695.24(P3) 695.25(P3) 718.29(C)	82.05 82.06 84.35	3624.15	3624.1511	Machinery and equipment specialized for the production of the foods classified in major groups 351, 352, 353 and 354. The term "specialized" is used here in the same sense as it meaning is extended to include general-purpose equipment such as vats, reaction vessels, stills, absorption towers, heat exchangers, dryers, reactors, compressors, centrifuges, pumps etc., provided such pieces of equipment are combined to form a closed system constituting a more or less complete producing unit or plant - such as, for instance, plants to separate air into its component gases. Some of the individual components of such plants remain classified here (e.g. filtering equipment); some are classified in group 3813 (e.g. vats, kettles and reaction vessels); and others are classified in group 3823 (e.g. pumps, compressors and industrial refrigerating equipment).	719.19(P2)	84.17A	
							Complete plants (closed systems) for the production of chemical, pharmaceutical and related products General- and special-purpose machinery and equipment combined to form a closed system constituting a more or less complete producing unit designed to produce a particular chemical or a limited range of chemical or related products. Plants to separate air into its component gases; ammonia synthesis units; complete units for the manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials; and man-made fibres; units for the manufacture of explosive materials; and other special units. Petroleum refining equipment and machinery is excluded but petrochemical plant remains classified here, e.g., plant for the manufacture of synthetic alcohol, ethylene dichloride, acetaldehyde, styrene and ethylene, etc.			

ICUS Class	ICUS Subclass	Title and Description	SINC Code	ERN Code
3824.1512	3824.1512	<u>Petroleum refinery machinery and equipment</u> Machinery and equipment specially designed for petroleum refining. Petroleum distilling and fractionating equipment and cracking equipment. General-purpose chemical process equipment, such as centrifuges, is excluded. Furnaces are classified in group 3629.	719.19(F3)	84.17A
3824.1513	3824.1513	<u>Chemical recovery coke ovens</u> Chemical recovery coke ovens are complex units consisting of such components as the oven itself, conveying equipment, quenching towers, gas collectors and separators. Separate conveyors are classified in group 3629 and separate quenching cars (specially designed railway wagons) are classified in group 3642.	719.14(P3)	84.14
3824.1519	3824.1519	<u>Other machinery and equipment for the chemical, paint, pharmaceutical and related industries</u> In addition to machines and equipment designed to produce a particular product falling in manufacturing or moulding machines, machines for extruding man-made textiles, electrolytic cells (e.g., sodium chloride cells), a very wide variety of machines and equipment is included. These machines may or may not be designed for the production of a particular product, but they are of types frequently found in establishments producing industrial chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides, synthetic resins, artificial plastic materials, paints, pharmaceuticals, soap, refined petroleum products and miscellaneous products of petroleum and coke. Provided they are not elsewhere classified because of special design features, the following, among others, are included: centrifuges, filter presses, dust extractors, calendars, fractionating and rectifying plant, evaporation and drying plant, steaming plant and sterilizing apparatus. Pumps, compressors and handling machinery are classified in group 3629.	717.11(P2) 717.15(P2) 719.19(F3) 719.23(F3) 719.8(P3)	84.36 84.17A 84.10B 84.39
3824.16	3824.1611	<u>Machinery and equipment specialized for the Working of Rubber and for the Manufacture of Products of Rubber, of Artificial Plastics and Similar Materials</u> Machinery and equipment specialized for the production of rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and machinery and for the production of other rubber or plastic products. The term "specialized" is used here in the same sense as it was used in the first two classes of this group. Classified here are machines and equipment designed to produce rubber and artificial plastic materials in primary shapes and forms, but reaction vessels and other chemical equipment for the production of synthetic rubber or artificial plastic materials are excluded, as are machines for extruding man-made fibres.	719.19(F3)	84.17A 84.17B 84.17C 84.17D
3824.17	3824.1712	<u>Machinery and equipment for producing moulded articles of rubber or artificial plastic other than vehicle tyres</u> Forming presses for rubber, artificial plastics or similar materials. Special presses for making thermoplastic powders. Presses for making telephone records. Special rubber-thread extruding machines and appliances. Special machinery for the manufacture of rubber footwear. Moulds and dies for these machines are classified in group 3629 and machines for extruding rubber in primary shapes or forms are classified with rubber-working machinery.	719.8(P3)	84.59B
3824.17	3824.1713	<u>Machinery and equipment for producing pneumatic vehicle tyres and inner tubes</u> Machinery and equipment specially designed for moulding and curing pneumatic vehicle tyres and inner tubes. Moulds for these machines are classified in group 3629 and machines for coating fabric or thread with rubber are classified with rubber-working machinery.	719.8(F3)	84.59B
3824.17	3824.1714	<u>Machinery and Equipment for the Production of Glass, Ceramics and Other Mineral Articles and for the Working of Stone</u> Machinery and equipment (other than furnaces and kilns) specialized for the production of glass and glass products, pottery, structural clay products and certain non-metallic mineral products such as graphite. The term "specialized" is used here in the same sense as it was used in the first two classes of this group. In general, these machines process previously prepared materials. Machines for sorting, screening, separating, pulverizing, washing etc., i.e., for preparing mineral materials, are classified with mining equipment even though they may also be found in establishments producing ceramics, cement, glass etc. Industrial process furnaces, ovens, kilns etc. are classified in group 3629.	719.8(F3)	84.59B

ICMG Class	ICMG Subclass	SYNC Code	BTN Code	SYNC Code	BTN Code	ICMG Class	ICMG Subclass	Title and Description	SYNC Code	BTN Code
3824.1711		718.52(C)	84.57	718.52(C)	84.57	3824.10		Machinery and equipment specialized for the winning and beneficiating of solid mineral materials	889-84(F2)	84-20
								Machines for working glass in the hot state, machines for assembling electric lamps and electronic valves	718.52(F2)	84-21
								Machines which work glass (including fused silica and fused quartz) which has been heated until it becomes soft or liquid. Machines for the manufacture of flat glass sheets. Machines for making other glassware by hot-working: bottle-making machines; machines for drawing, blowing or shaping glass pipes or tubes; machines for making glass fibres or filaments; machines for making glass beads, vidding etc.; and machines for blowing or for making other glass parts of electric light bulbs or tubes. Also, machines for assembling incandescent lamps, wireless valves or tubes, cathode-ray tubes etc. Some of the machines mentioned above may be equipped with an electric furnace, but glass melting furnaces are classified in group 3829. Moulds for glass-working machinery are classified in group 3825. Machines for working glass in the hot state (even if slightly heated to facilitate the operation) are excluded.	718.52(F3)	84-21
3824.1712		719.51(F)	84.58	719.51(F)	84.58	3824.10		Machinery and equipment for the winning of solid mineral materials	719.52(F3)	84-21
								Machines for agglomerating, moulding or shaping non-metallic minerals other than glass		
								Presses of various types operating with moulds in which the material previously prepared is agglomerated and pressed into the required shape. Large cylinders whose surfaces are fitted with a series of hollow or moulds where the material is pressed into the required shape. Extruding machines, potters' wheels, centrifugal moulding machines for tubes, etc. Materials which these machines process include: solid mineral fuel; ceramic pastes (for bricks, earthenware pipes etc.); abrasives (for abrasive grinding wheels); concrete (paving stones, posts, pylons); plaster; asbestos-cement, graphite; and other mineral materials.		
3824.1713		719.51(C)	84.46	719.51(C)	84.46	3824.101		Machinery and equipment for the winning of solid mineral materials	889-84(F2)	84-20
								Machines for working stone, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement or like mineral materials such as precious or semi-precious stones: sawing or cutting machines; splitting or cleaving machines; machines for smoothing, polishing, gemming etc.; machines for drilling, milling, turning, engraving, carving, and cutting mouldings; grinding wheel dressing machines. Machines of a similar nature for working glass in the cold including machines for finishing or polishing optical, spectacle or watch glass. Parts and accessories which may be equally used on metal-working machine-tools and on the machine-tools included here are classified	719.52(F2)	84-21
								Machinery and equipment for the winning of solid mineral materials	719.52(F3)	84-21
								Coal or rock cutters for cutting, or breaking down coal, ores etc.; ploughs, scrapers etc.; machines for moving drill holes including percussive-type cutters (but not wall thinners); machinery, also, mechanical shovels of a capacity which limit their use to open-cut mining operations; excavators specially designed for piece mining; hydraulic shovels; specially designed loaders for use chiefly in underground mines.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ITN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ITN Code
3524.21	3524.2100	Machinery and equipment for beneficiating and preparing silica mineral materials	718.51(P2)	84.76	3524.221	3524.2211	Power shovels, backhoes, draglines and cranes/excavators	718.42(P2) 721.4(P2)	84.23 87.03
		Machinery and equipment used mainly in the extractive industries for the treatment of mineral products. Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding or mixing of solid mineral products such as earth, clay, stone, ores, mineral fuels, mineral fertilizers, sorting or separating machines incorporating magnetic or electrical devices are included. Concrete and mortar mixers and machines for mixing mineral substances (crushed or broken stone) with bitumen are excluded, but machines for mixing coal dust, etc. with binding substances are included.					In general, power shovels, backhoes and draglines are designed for earth excavating and digging operations. Many of these machines may also be employed as cranes simply by using the shovel, force shovels, crane-booms, booms or towers and grabs. The pivoting booms of these machines may be tracked or wheeled, or the complete machine may be permanently mounted on "over-the-road" carriers. And attachments for these machines are classified elsewhere in this group but propelling bases and upper structures remain classified here. Separately manufactured engines are classified in group 3524.		
		Oil field machinery and equipment	695.24(P2) 718.42(P2) 719.23(P2) 719.21(P2) 719.0(P2) 732.4(P2) 751.92(P2)	82.05 84.25 84.164 84.22 84.594 87.03 89.03			Scrapers, graders, loaders, tamping and compacting machines and similar equipment	718.41(C) 718.42(P2)	84.09 84.23
		Special machinery and equipment for use in oil and gas fields. Well sinking and boring machines for the extraction of petroleum, natural gases, sulphur (Frasch process) and for sinking artesian wells. Floating drill rigs are included, as are truck mounted drill rigs, but simple truck-mounted earth drills are classified in group 3524. Drill bits for these machines are included but simple drill bits are classified in group 3525. Also included are oil and gas field rod lifting machines and derricks; oil and gas field wire line and down hole equipment and accessories. Classified here are oil- and gas-separating equipment provided the equipment embodies special design features limiting its use to operations such as are associated with producing oil wells. Conveyors and general-purpose hoisting machinery and pumps are classified in group 3529.					Scrapers in which the bowl and tractor constitute an integral unit. Independent scraper tractor or by a traction unit specially designed for the purpose. Graders and levellers, whether or not self-propelled. Shovel loaders of the integral unit type. Tamping and compacting machines including integral unit types, walk-behind types, and those assigned to be pushed or towed by tractors, but not hand-held tamping machines classified in group 3523. Integral unit log skidders and log carriers, multi-bucket excavators, continuous ditchers and trenchers. Concrete spreaders and other paving machinery are excluded, as are end attachments for the machines of this subclass.		
		Construction Machinery and Equipment Other than Tractors					Excavating machinery, levelling machinery, hauling equipment, certain lifting equipment, plant for mixing and preparing materials (concrete mixers), paving machinery, pile drivers etc. Mobile machines (wheeled or not self-propelled) and certain machines mounted on transport equipment. Also included are "off-the-road" trucks, truck tractors and trailers and wagons. Many of the machines are capable of performing a number of different functions usually by interchanging and attachments, jibs, booms etc. Separately manufactured end attachments are included whether or not they are intended for the machines of this subclass or for farm tractors classified elsewhere in this group. Many of the self-propelled machines classified here resemble construction tractors, which are included. Self-propelled machines may be distinguished from tractors chiefly by the fact that the propelling and actuating equipment are designed to be fitted together to form an integral mechanical unit. Separately manufactured propelling bases are included. The lifting machinery included here covers a very wide range but it excludes the following machinery, which is classified in group 3529: elevators and moving stairs; conveyors and conveying equipment for general use (belt, bucket type, spiral screw, chain,		

LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITU Code	BTN Code
3624.221	3624.221	<u>Favers and related equipment</u> Machines for spreading mortar, cement or concrete. Road making machines which vibrate the surface to consolidate it and which camber the surface, sometimes also spreading the concrete. Machines, whether or not self-propelled, for spraying gravel on road or similar surfaces, and self-propelled machines for spreading and tamping bituminous road-surfacing materials. Machines and mechanical appliances for smoothing, grooving, chackering, etc., wet cement or concrete, asphalt or similar soft surfaces. "Over-the-road" machines for spreading tar and also road stabilizers. Road rollers are excluded.	719.0(P) 732.4(P)	84.59B 87.05
3624.221A	3624.221A	<u>Concrete and other mixers, concrete and asphalt batching plants</u> Stationary concrete and mortar mixers. Mobile mixers constructed as integral units remain classified here. Lorries with standard truck chassis upon which a mixer is mounted are classified as two pieces of equipment, the lorry being classified in Group 3624 and the mixer here. This is also the case, mutatis mutandis, for asphalt cookers. Also included are batching plants for asphalt and for concrete.	718.31(P) 719.19(P) 732.4(P)	84.56 84.37A 87.05
3624.221B	3624.221B	<u>Trucks, truck-tractors and wagons—"off-highway"</u> The trucks, truck-tractors and wagons classified here are too large to be used on highways. Many are found in open-cut mining operations.	712.5(P) 732.2(P) 733.5(P)	87.01A 87.02C 87.14
3624.221C	3624.221C	<u>Construction equipment, other than lifting equipment, n.e.c.</u> Horizontal and vertical earth augers, self-propelled water well and blast hole drills (but not mining and oil well drills), mobile pile drivers, railway maintenance-of-way equipment (e.g., ball-ast excavator-screaming machines) etc. Also included are dredgers including non-self-propelled floating dredgers. Self-propelled dredgers of the drag-suction type are considered special-purpose vessels and are classified in Group 3624.	718.42(P) 735.92(P)	84.23 89.05
3624.221D	3624.221D	<u>Lifting machinery and equipment, other than winches, n.e.c.</u> Derricks and cranes (other than shovel-type) such as are used in the construction of steel-frame buildings, whether or not power-driven. Similar equipment used on ships. Also, locomotive cranes. Cranes designed for attachment to tractors, shovels etc. are excluded as are oil well derricks. Conveyors, etc. are classified in Group 3623.	719.31(P)	84.22
		<u>Winches other than winches mounted on tractors, lorries etc.</u> Winches consist of hand-operated or power-driven horizontal ratchet drums around which the cable is wound. Vertical winches, i.e., capstans, are included. Winches mounted on tractors, lorries or other mobile or self-propelled machines are classified with the machines.	719.31(P)	84.22
		<u>Attachments other than winches, designed for mounting on construction machinery, including tractors</u> A very wide assortment of equipment is included. In general, these attachments cannot be operated independently of the machines upon which they are intended to be mounted. Although many are designed to be mounted on a particular type or class of construction machine, some are equally suitable for attachment to mining machinery, farm tractors, industrial trucks and other equipment such as are classified in other groups of the classification. Such "general-purpose" attachments remain classified here. Buckets of various types (excavating, grab, boring, etc.); blades (bulldozer, grader, leveller, scraper but not scraper bowls); rippers, rotters, scarifiers; push blocks (plates, cups, frames); tool bars and draw bars; side booms, shovel sticks, booms, jibs; impact hammers (but not hand-held hammers) and pile drivers; other attachments, not elsewhere classified.	718.42(P) 719.31(P)	84.23 84.22
		<u>Tractors Other than Farm Tractors, Truck Tractors or Works Tractors</u> The tractors classified here are intended chiefly for heavy work in the construction trades or for similar types of activities. These machines may be wheeled, or tracked or half-tracked. They may be powered by petrol, diesel, steam or other engines. In general, they perform their functions with the aid of certain interchangeable attachments with the aid of certain rippers and rotters, shovel buckets etc., which are classified elsewhere in this group even if fitted to the tractor during manufacture. Winches fitted to the machines during manufacture are an exception although winches not so fixed are excluded. The tractors of this class resemble in many respects machines classified elsewhere. The distinction between these machines and certain construction equipment relates to the degree of integration between the various parts of the two types of machines. The tractor is a more versatile machine whereas an integral unit type of construction equipment will generally perform a limited number of tasks more efficiently. Tractors which may be used equally for agricultural or construction work are classified here. "Off-the-road" truck tractors are excluded.	3624.22	

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code
3624.2311	3624.2311	<u>Wheeled tractors with spark-ignition engines-- construction type</u> Wheeled tractors with spark-ignition petrol engines of types used chiefly in construction. The traction end of articulated scrapers and propelling bases of other construction equipment are excluded, as are "off-the-road" truck tractors.	712.5(P3)	07.01A			equipment must be assigned so as to be suitable chiefly for the treatment or working of a particular category of material or for the production of a particular type of product; (iii) the machinery or equipment must be excluded from group 3624; and (iv) the machinery and equipment, although specialized, could fall equally well into two or more classes of this group and is not assigned to any one such class. Among the machines and equipment included are: match tipping machines; machines for coating welding electrodes; machines for coating photo-sensitive emulsions onto a backing; machines for applying abrasives to any backing; machinery and mechanical appliances for making joint brushes or other brushes (but not wood-working machines); small pedestrian-directed motorized apparatus for the maintenance of roads (e.g., sweepers and white line painters); special machinery or mechanical appliances for the preparation of electric wires, cables etc. (e.g., electric wire coil winders, special machines for covering electric cables with layers of insulating materials such as textile yarn, impregnated paper, asbestos tapes and so forth); machines for maintaining the external surfaces or for cleaning the internal surfaces of pipes; and other special machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.		
3624.2312	3624.2312	<u>Wheeled tractors with compression-ignition engines--construction type</u> Wheeled tractors with compression-ignition engines including semi-diesel engines. The traction end of articulated scrapers and propelling bases of other construction equipment are excluded.	712.5(P3)	07.01A					
3624.2313	3624.2313	<u>Tractor with compression-ignition type</u> Tractor with compression-ignition type for use in construction work provided they are powered by spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines. Included are tractors with half-tracks and steering wheels.	712.5(P3)	07.01A					
3624.2319	3624.2319	<u>Tractors-- construction type, n.e.c.</u> The tractors classified here may be wheeled or tracked and are powered by electric motors, steam engines or by means other than spark-ignition petrol engines or compression-ignition engines.	712.5(P3)	07.01X					
3624.2321	3624.2321	<u>Parts for the tractors of this class, other than engines and engine parts and electrical components</u> The tractor parts classified here must be identifiable as being suitable for use principally for the construction tractors of this class. Parts which may be used on both farm and construction tractors are classified here. Remountable interchangeable attachments are excluded. Piston and engine parts are classified in group 3621; electrical parts are classified in the appropriate group of major group 36; general-purpose machinery parts (e.g., ball and roller bearings) are classified in group 3629. Parts which may be used on both tractors and road vehicles are classified in group 3643.	752.89(P3)	07.06					
3624.2900	3624.2900	<u>Special industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified</u> A very wide range of machinery and equipment is classified here. The following general rules should be applied to decide whether a particular machine is classified here or elsewhere: (1) the machine or equipment must not be more specifically covered in another class or subclass of this or any other group; (2) the machinery or	719.0(P3)	64.59J					

ISIC Group 3025 MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE, COMPUTING AND ACCOUNTING MACHINERY

The manufacture, renovation and repair of office machines and equipment, such as calculating machines, adding machines, accounting machines; punched-card system machines and equipment; digital and analogue computers and associated electronic data processing equipment and accessories; cash registers; typewriters, weighing machines except when scientific apparatus for laboratories; duplicating machines except photo-copying machines; and other office machines,

3025.11 Typewriters--Standard and Special

Standard office typewriters, portable typewriters and special-purpose typewriters. In general, these machines are characterized by a hand-operated keyboard. The type may be activated manually or the force may be supplied by an electric motor, by electro-magnetic relays or by means of electronic devices. Special typewriters include machines with interchangeable fonts, justifying typewriters, reproduction and coded (stenciled) media typewriters, billing machines without accounting registers, continuous form handling machines etc. Machines for car stencils for addressing machines are excluded. Teletypewriter transmitters and receivers (line telegraphic equipment) are classified in group 3642.

LCSS Class	LCSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTM Code
3625.12	3625.121	<u>Calculating machines</u> Machines of varying complexity including those which can only add and subtract, those which can perform the four arithmetic operations, and those which can also extract square roots, raise a number to a given power, carry out trigonometric calculations, perform other operations. These machines usually have (i) manual arrangements for input data (but they may also have facilities for the automatic input of recurrent or pre-set data (punch cards or tapes)) (ii) calculating device operated by a series of keys only, programme which may be fixed or which may be modified by replacing the programming element or (iii) an output device presenting the results in the form of a visual display and/or a print-out. Some have auxiliary facilities for recording the results in code on media. Some of the components of these machines are built-in, others are separate units connected by electric cable. They differ from accounting machines in that they print vertically only.	714.2(P1)	64.52
3625.122	3625.1221	<u>Accounting machines</u> Accounting machines are appreciably the same as the calculating machines of the preceding subclass. Accounting machines have numeric or alpha-numeric printing devices which can print both vertically and horizontally. This distinguishes them from calculating machines. Another distinction is the fact that they are generally designed to be used with specially printed forms such as pay slips, invoices, etc.	714.2(P1)	64.52
3625.123	3625.1231	<u>Cash registers</u> Machines designed to provide a record of sales, services rendered, etc., as they occur. The data are introduced manually by means of a keyboard and a stop, lever or handle. Like calculating and accounting machines, some cash registers have auxiliary facilities for the automatic input of recurrent pre-set data (e.g., card or tape readers). Usually the result is visually displayed, and is printed, at the same time, on a ticket for the customer and on a tally-roll in the machine. These machines are often equipped with bills or drawers in which cash is kept. Cash registers without a totalling device are excluded.	714.2(P1)	64.52

LCSS Class	LCSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTM Code
3625.111	3625.1111	<u>Standard, non-portable, electric typewriters</u> Standard, non-portable, electric typewriters such as are most frequently found in bureaux. The typewriters remain classified here whatever the characters used (e.g., normal letters and figures, stenotype symbols, music symbols or Braille characters), but typewriters with interchangeable fonts and justifying typewriters are considered special machines and are excluded. Parts for the machines of this subclass are also excluded.	714.1(P1)	64.51
3625.112	3625.1121	<u>Standard, non-portable, non-electric typewriters</u> The typewriters of this subclass are the same as those of the preceding subclass except for the fact that the striking force is manual.	714.1(P1)	64.51
3625.113	3625.1131	<u>Standard portable typewriters whether or not electric</u> The typewriters of this subclass differ from those of the preceding two subclasses in that they are lighter in weight as a result of materials employed in their construction and in the number of operating features included and also because they are built onto an integral carrying case or are provided with attachments for securing them within a carrying case.	714.1(P1) 714.2(P3)	64.51 64.54
3625.114	3625.1141	<u>Special typewriters</u> Special typewriters (whether or not electric) differ from standard typewriters in that (i) they perform functions which standard machines cannot (e.g., line justifying typewriters and typewriters with interchangeable fonts), (ii) their operation is controlled by the operator only indirectly (e.g., reproduction and coded (stored) media typewriters activated by perforated tape); or (iii) their output is arranged to conform to certain business forms (e.g., continuous form handling machines, billing machines without accounting registers and cheque-writing machines).	714.1(P1) 714.2(P2)	64.51 64.55
3625.115	3625.1151	<u>Parts and accessories for standard or special typewriters</u> Parts and accessories for standard or special typewriters. Parts and accessories which may be used equally on typewriters and on other business machines remain classified here. Among the accessories included are: copy holders for attachment to typewriters, form feeders and automatic spacing devices. Separately manufactured carrying cases, dust-covers, felt pads, inked ribbons, spools and machine stands (not integral parts of the machines) are classified in other groups of the classification.	714.1(P1)	64.55

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
3625.1214	3625.1214	Other machines incorporating a calculating device Among the machines included are postage-franking machines which incorporate a non-reversible totalling device which adds up the total value of the postage printed; ticket-issuing machines used to issue tickets and at the same time record and total the amounts involved; and totalizer machines, such as are used where weighing takes place, including such machines which calculate the odds. Machines which only count tickets, without totalling the amounts, are excluded.	714.2(F1)	84.52
3625.1215	3625.1215	Parts and accessories for the calculating machines of this class Parts and accessories for calculating machines, accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, etc. Totalling devices, even if usable on type-writers, remain classified here. Other parts which may be used equally on calculating machines and on typewriters are generally classified with type-writer parts. Separately manufactured carrying cases, dust-covers, felt pads, inked ribbons, spools and machine stands (not integral parts of the machines) are classified in other groups of the classification. An assembly consisting of a number of microcircuits mounted on an appropriate carrier and designed as part of a calculator of this class remains classified here. In general, integrated circuits and micro-assemblies are classified in group 3622.	714.92(P2)	84.55
3625.13	3625.1311	Digital data processing equipment--automatic Digital computers are usually for general purposes although some are designed for special purposes. They may be programmed to solve any problem that can be reduced to a sequence of arithmetical and simple logical operations. Included are complete digital data processing systems whether or not in the form of separately-housed units. A complete system must comprise, at least: (i) a central processing unit (programmable storage, programmable instructions, arithmetical and logical elements and control elements); (ii) an input unit which receives input data and converts them into signals which can be processed by the machine; and (iii) an output unit which converts the signals provided by the machine into an intelligible form or into coded data for further use. A complete system may include remote input and output units in the form of data terminals, and also peripheral units designed to increase the capacity of the system. Separately produced remote terminals and peripheral equipment are included provided they are designed for digital machines or both digital and analogue machines. (Peripheral equipment for use with analogue machines only excluded.) Such units must be connectible to the central processing unit and must be specifically designed as a part of such a system. In particular, it must be capable of accepting or delivering data in a form (code or signals) which can be used by the system. Exceptions to this condition are power supply units which, although specifically designed as parts of data processing systems, do not use the coded form. Apart from central processing units, and input and output units, separately produced units include: additional input and output units (punched card and punched tape units, printers, graph plotters, input-output terminals etc.); additional storage external to the central processing unit (magnetic card transports, magnetic tape transports, magnetic disc and drum storages, magnetic core storages etc.); additions which enhance the processing power of the central processing unit (e.g. floating point arithmetic units); control and adapter units such as those which effect inter-connection of the central processing unit to other digital processing machines (including channel-to-channel adapters used to connect two digital systems to each other); signal converters; and others.	714.3(F1)	84.53
3625.13	3625.1311	Automatic Data Processing Equipment Automatic data processing machines (computers) perform logically interrelated operations in accordance with pre-established instructions (programmes) and produce data which can be used as such or which, in some cases, can be used as inputs for other data processing operations. To be included here, these machines must be capable of automatic operation, that is to say, with no manual intervention for the duration of the task and their programmes, i.e., the logical sequences of the operations, must be capable of being changed from one job to another. They may be self-contained, all the elements required for data processing being combined in the same housing, or they may be in the form of systems consisting of a variable number of separately-housed units. Such machines are described as digital, analogue or hybrid (analogue/digital), according to the method of processing the data. The digital machines must have (i) sufficient overall storage capacity to store not only the processing programme(s) and the data to be processed, and also (ii) a programme to translate the programming language of the written programme (Cobol, Fortran etc.) into machine language and (iii) capability, on the basis of programmed instructions, to modify, by logical decision, the execution	714.2(F1)	84.52

LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SIVC Code	PTN Code
3625.14	3625.1400	Analogous machines and hybrid (analogous/digital) machines In analogue data processing machines, the data handled are physical quantities (e.g. angular motion voltage) within a given range. The data are processed according to a programme which is set up in a patch panel and thus may be changed from job to job. Analogue data processing machines must comprise at least: (i) analogue elements (summers, integrators and inverters, multipliers function generators, coefficient setting potentiometers); (ii) control elements with adjustable timers and control devices for the whole machine; and (iii) programming elements (plug boards, generally removable patch panels, generally removable). They may also incorporate elements having an input function and elements having an output function. Analogue machines may be connected to peripheral units which, if they can be used on digital machines, and if they are separately produced are classified in the preceding subclass. Hybrid machines comprise an analogue machine with digital elements or vice versa.	714.5(F1)	84.53
		Machines for processing data in coded forms. I.S.C.	714.5(F1)	84.53
		Magnetic or optical readers read characters, generally in a special form, and convert them into electric signals (impulses) which can be directly used by machines for transcribing or processing coded information. Machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form (card or tape punches and magnetic tape encoders, verifying machines, machines for transferring coded information from one medium to another), machines for processing data, decoding and giving the result in clear (calculators, readers, card sorting machines, card collators, tabulating machines). Excluded are calculating machines, accounting machines and cash registers which have manual input arrangements. Also excluded are machines for punching and matching cards or documents for simple indexing purposes.	714.92(F2)	84.55
		Parts and accessories for the computers and data processing machines of this class	714.92(F2)	84.55
		Parts and accessories for the computers and data processing machines of this class.	714.91(F1)	84.54
		Duplicating machines and addressing machines (e.g. gelatin and spirit duplicators), and stencil duplicating machines which operate with waxed paper stencils previously cut by a stylus or on a typewriter. Also addressing machines such as usually operate by means of a series of small card or metal stencils or embossed metal plates. Also classified here are machines for cutting stencils or embossing the metal plates and machines for selecting certain out of a number of address plates, whether stencils. The metal address plates, whether	714.92(F2)	84.55
		Office machines, not elsewhere classified Office machines are classified here only if they have a base for fixing or placing on a table, desk etc. The machines may be hand-operated, mechanically operated or electrically operated. The term "office machines" is to be taken to include machines used in offices, shops, factories, schools, hotels etc., for performing office work. A wide variety of machines is included, pencil sharpeners, letter folding and stuffing machines, letter openers, stamp cancelling machines, letter sorting machines, machines for delivering wrapping or gummed paper, paper shredders, hole punchers machines, basic typewriting machines and perforated bond operated machines used in conjunction with ordinary typewriters for automatic typing; stapling and de-stapling machines but not stapling machines used in box manufacture or book manufacture (group 3024); coin-sorters, coin-counters, coin-wrappers and bank-note counters. Ticket-issuing machines and certain cash registers which do not incorporate a calculating device are also included. Scales, including coin-counting scales, are excluded. Duplicating machines are classified in group 3052.	714.91(F1)	84.54
		Weighting Machinery (excluding Precision Laboratory Balances and Similar Scientific Apparatus) With the exception of precision laboratory balances and scientific weighing apparatus, this class covers (i) machinery and appliances for the direct determination of the weight of objects, whether by balancing the object against exchangeable weights, by the manipulation of movable weights on a calibrated beam, or by automatic recording on a scale or indicator in machines operated by springs, levers and counterweights, hydraulically, etc.; (ii) appliances working on a weight determination principle but recording automatically in other units (e.g., volume, number, price or length) having a direct relation to weight; and (iii) pre-determined weight machines for checking the uniformity of, or indicating defects in, products by reference to weight, or for dispensing fixed weights of goods ready for packing. Weights of all kinds and of any material are included, other than weights for precision machines classified in group 3052.	3625.21	

LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code	IOCS Class	IOCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
	3829,2111	Industrial scales including motor trolley and railway wagon scales	719.63(P3)	84.20		3829,1111	Industrial pumps other than liquid elevators	719.21(P1)	84.10
		Motor trolley and railway wagon scales. Industrial scales: automatic bulk material weighers, fillers and batching proportioners, whether or not of the pre-determined weighing and checkweighing type, bench (including portable) and floor scales; special-purpose scales such as crane, suspension, tank, hopper and conveyor scales; weighers for checking the uniformity of textile and other materials. Scales which can be used equally in industrial and commercial operations are excluded. The preceding statement applies also to yards and weights.					Industrial pumps of any design and for any purpose including hydraulic fluid power pumps and vacuum pumps. These pumps may include measuring devices, but pumps specially designed for dispensing petrol and similar products at retail and which frequently incorporate a price-calculating device are excluded. Hand, wind-mill and similar domestic water system pumps are also excluded.		
	3829,2112	Scales used in commercial operations	719.63(P3)	84.20		3829,1112	Measuring and dispensing pumps commonly used by petrol stations	719.21(P1)	84.10
		Shop scales including automatic computing scales, weight operated mounting scales (e.g., coin-counters), letter and parcel scales. Coin-operated personal weighing scales are excluded.					Measuring and dispensing pumps of a kind designed for use chiefly by petrol stations engaged in the retail sale of petrol and other liquid fuels. Such pumps frequently incorporate a device for calculating the price of each sale.		
	3829,2113	Household and personal weighing scales	719.63(P3)	84.20		3829,1113	Household pumps including self-contained household water systems	719.21(P1)	84.10
		Household and personal weighing scales including coin operated scales. Baby scales; bathroom scales and miscellaneous household scales.					Jet pumps systems including convertible jet pump systems; submersible pump systems; hand and windmill pumps, and similar equipment.		
187C Group 3829		MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT EXCEPT ELECTRICAL NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED				3829,1114	Liquid elevators	719.21(P1)	84.10
		The manufacture, renovation and repair of machinery and equipment, except electrical machinery, not elsewhere classified, such as pumps, air and gas compressors; blowers, air conditioning and ventilating machinery; fire sprinklers; refrigerators and equipment, mechanical power transmission equipment; lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, elevators, moving stairways, industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers; sewing machines; small arms and accessories, heavy ordnance and artillery; industrial presses; furnaces and ovens; automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines; cooking ranges and ovens; and other service industry machines. Included is the manufacture of general purpose parts of machinery, such as ball and roller bearings, piston rings, valves; and shops engaged in manufacturing, rebuilding or repairing various kinds of machinery and equipment and associated parts and accessories on a job or order basis for others.					Devices fitted with buckets, scoops or rubber cups such as elevating wheels and chain cable elevators. Bare elevators in which the water is held by capillarity on endless bands of textile or metal and ejected centrifugally. Archimedean screw-type elevators. Various pumps or liquid elevators in which steam or gas pressure acts directly on the liquid, such as pulsometers, hydraulic rams, Humphrey pumps etc.		
	3829,11	Pumps and Compressors				3829,1115	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors	719.22(P2)	84.11
		Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring or price-calculating devices; and liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds. Pumps specially designed for use with other machines, vehicles etc. (including petrol, oil and water pumps for internal combustion engines, and pumps for sea-made textile fibre producing machines). Reciprocating pumps, rotary pumps, centrifugal pumps and ejector pumps. Also, air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors and free-piston generators for gas turbines. The machines of this class may be operated by hand or by any kind of power unit, integral or otherwise.					In general, air pumps and compressors function on the same principles - and are of broadly similar construction as the liquid pumps classed as elevators in this class. Unlike liquid pumps many compressors are water-cooled or have fins for air cooling. Included are special types for producing high vacuums, such as mercury vapour pumps, oil vapour pumps etc., except those made of glass which are classified in group 3829. Also included are free-piston generators for gas turbines. Fans and blowers are excluded. Compressors and air pumps remain classified here even if specially constructed for use with other machines, e.g., with refrigerators. Units comprising a compressor (with or without a motor) and not complete with evaporator, are considered refrigerators and are excluded.		

1009 Class	1009 Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ATA Code	1009 Class	1009 Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ATA Code
3629.12		Fans and Blowers Including Certain Fans and Blowers Fitted with Elements Additional to Motors and Housings	719.22(P2)	04.11	3629.1411		Simple lifting or handling machinery	719.21(P2)	04.22
		Fans and blowers are machines designed to deliver large volumes of air or gas at relatively low pressure, or merely to create a movement of the surrounding air. Fans and blowers, whether or not fitted with integral motors, also, certain fans and blowers fitted with simple devices such as are used in dust collection and other air purification equipment, e.g., blowers fitted with simple filtering equipment. Electric fans for room ventilation are classified in group 2033.			3629.1412		Lifts	719.21(P3)	04.22
	3629.1211	Fans and blowers whether or not with integral motors and housings			3629.1413		Cranes, other than the cranes of group 3624	719.21(P5)	04.22
		The fans and blowers classified here may be fitted with integral motors and housings, but machines with additional elements, such as simple filters, are excluded.					Foral or pedestal cranes, as used in harbours, gantry cranes, travelling cranes, bridge cranes and similar machines. Transporter cranes. Mobile lifting frames. Trolleys and catwalks or cable cranes.		
	3629.1212	Fans and blowers fitted with elements additional to motors and housings	719.23(P4)	04.106	3629.1414		Teleferics and funiculars	719.21(P5)	04.22
		Fans and blowers fitted with elements additional to their motors or housings, provided they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification, e.g., fans fitted with simple filtering devices.					Teleferics are large wind-operated installations for lifting passengers or goods in the mountains. They consist of the bearer and traction cables supported on pylons, and two cabins (or grabs, containers etc.) which ascend or descend on the bearer cable. Funiculars operate on the same principle as teleferics but the coaches run on rails. In this case, only the traction mechanism and winch are included; the coaches are classified in group 3622 and the rails in group 3710.		
3629.13	3629.1300	Spraying Machinery	719.64(P3)	04.21	3629.1415		Other intermittent action machines except special lifting machinery	719.21(P5)	04.22
		Spraying machinery not more specifically described or included elsewhere in the classification. Included are simple syringes, sprays and powder distributors such as are used in the home and also in agriculture; but agricultural spraying machinery recognizable as such is classified in group 3622. Also more complicated machinery, but not hydraulic guns designed for discharging materials such as are classified in group 3624. Classified here are general-purpose spray guns and the like, but not self-contained fire extinguishing appliances classified in group 3909, nor sprays for toilet use, also in group 3909.					Other intermittent action machines such as skip hoists, wagon tippers and certain trucking machines, but not self-propelled stecker trucks of the warehouse truck type. Some steckers operate on the same principle as elevators, i.e. as continuous action machines. They remain classified here.		
3629.14		Materials Handling Equipment Except Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Fork-lifts Etc.			3629.1410		Elevators	719.21(P5)	04.22
		A very wide range of machinery for the mechanical handling of materials, goods and people is included. This class includes simple as well as complex machinery; continuous action as well as intermittent action machines, fixed or stationary machines as well as mobile machines and machines integrally mounted on transport equipment. Liquid elevators are classified as pumps. Floating docks and similar marine lifting and re-floating equipment are classified in group 3911. Lifting and conveying machinery especially designed for use in agriculture is classified in group 3622, and machinery which by the changing of certain parts and accessories, can also function as excavating machinery, is classified in group 3624 along with winches and capstans, well drilling devices, chisels, derricks and certain cranes used in the construction of high-rise steel framework buildings. Certain mechanical loaders used chiefly in mining are also classified in group 3624, but other special lifting or handling machinery, including over charging and discharging machines and machines which manipulate workpiece during forging or other machining operations, remain classified here. Works trucks (e.g., fork-lift trucks) are excluded.					Elevators are continuous action machines used for raising a constant stream of boxes or persons vertically or obliquely. They consist essentially of a series of carriers of various types, attached at intervals to a jointed mechanism which turns as a continuous chain. Elevators specialized for use in furnace operations are classified in group 3622. Conveyors are excluded.		

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	30th Code	ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	30th Code
3829.1417	3829.1417	<u>Conveyors and other continuous action machines</u> Conveyors are used for moving goods, usually in a horizontal direction, sometimes over very long distances. Conveyors in which material is handled by continuously moving or pushing elements (bucket, pan or tray types; scraper or screw types; band, belt, wagon, flat or chain types). Conveyors consisting of a train of rollers whether or not the rollers are motor-driven. Vibrators or shaker conveyors. Other continuous action machines such as pneumatic elevators and screw-conveyors but not such machines specialized for feeding operations classified in group 3822; machines which consist essentially of an endless cable or chain in continuous motion for hauling wagons, for towing barges, or for carrying passengers (ski-lifts) roller supports ("rotors") which are similar to conveyors, and which consist of a number of tubular posts fixed in the factory floor.	719.31(15)	84.22	3829.1511	3829.1511	<u>Lift trucks; industrial trailers</u> Trucks and trailers of various kinds including those specialized for use in particular industries. Included are two-wheel trucks such as are used by stevedores and in warehouses; flat-farm trucks mounted on various combinations of swivel castors, whether or not fitted with stakes, end-gates, solid panels etc.; lever bars with wheels at the fulcrum; and a wide variety of hand trucks with special superstructures and running gear (e.g., to move textile beams, bar stock, etc.). Also included are hand-propelled lift trucks, whether or not the lift mechanism is mechanically operated. Classified here are industrial trailers such as are drawn by industrial tractors along variable paths. Wheelbarrows, tradesmen's barrows and rickshaws are classified in group 3049.	719.31(15)	84.22
3829.1419	3829.1419	<u>Special lifting or handling machinery, n.e.c.</u> Locomotive or wagon travelexers; wagon pushers of various kinds; auxiliary mechanical appliances for manipulating pneumatically or electrically-operated hand tools; mechanically adjustable wheeled platforms ("collies"). Also included are certain lifting and handling devices which, although designed for use in conjunction with a particular machine or piece of equipment (e.g., coke oven discharging machines, forging manipulators, etc.), are independent units.	719.31(15)	84.22	3829.1512	3829.1512	<u>Mechanically propelled works trucks</u> Mechanically propelled works trucks including works tractors. These machines may be powered by an electric motor, or by an internal combustion or other engine. Included, among others, are platform and similar trucks, which may be fitted with containers and their own loading and unloading devices including cranes; fork-lift and carrier-type tractors assigned primarily to tow or push other vehicles such as small trailers. Some of these vehicles are pedestrian-controlled. Parts and accessories for these machines are included here if they are identifiable as being suitable for use solely or principally with such vehicles and are not more specifically included elsewhere in the classification.	719.31(15)	84.22
3829.1421	3829.1421	<u>Lifting grabs, buckets, graps etc.; other parts of lifting, handling and conveying machinery</u> In general, the parts and accessories classified here are clearly intended for use with the machines of the preceding subclasses of this class. Parts and accessories which may be equally used on these machines and on machines classified elsewhere are generally classified in the same place as these other machines (e.g., graps fitted with cutting edges are always classified in group 3828, as are trams for mines and castans which may be indistinguishable from trams used on other lifting machinery of which a which forms an integral part). Ironclays, grabs, buckets, skips etc., for overhead transporters; cabins, cages and platforms for lifts etc.; buckets and scrap-er chains for elevators and conveyors; driving and retaining heads for shaker conveyors; supporting rollers (whether or not incorporating driving motors) for conveyors; and other parts and accessories (e.g., gears, shafts and chain, etc.) fitted in group 3710 and 3619 respectively. Electro-magnetic lifting heads are classified in group 3011.	719.31(15)	84.22	3829.16	3829.16	<u>Air Conditioning Machines</u> Machines used for air conditioning offices, homes, public halls, vehicles etc. and also in certain industrial plants requiring special atmospheric conditions (e.g., in the textile, paper, tobacco and food industries). Machines classified here are equipped with a motor-driven fan or blower and are designed to change both the temperature (a heating or cooling element or both) and the humidity (a humidifying or drying element or both) of air. Many are self-contained (e.g. room air conditioners) but in some cases the elements are located in different places - although to remain classified here they must be "package" units. Electric air conditioners are classified in the same place as these machines are in group 3011 and fans and compressors comprise another class of this group. Other components, not mechanically self-contained elsewhere, remain classified here. Combinations of elements of air conditioning units remain classified here provided they are identifiable for use principally with the machines of this class. If they are used equally with these machines and with refrigerators they are excluded. Also excluded are machines whose function is to change either the temperature or the humidity of the air, e.g., humidifiers.	719.31(16)	84.22
3829.15	3829.15	<u>Works Trucks, Tractors, Trailers and Stackers</u> Mechanically propelled and non-mechanically propelled vehicles of kinds used in factories, warehouses, dock areas, airports etc., for the short distance transport or handling (lifting, moving, loading, unloading etc.) of various loads, or, as tractors, to haul small trailers. Such vehicles and hand trucks are of many types and sizes. Motorized vehicles may be driven by an electric motor with current supplied by accumulators; or by an internal combustion or other engine. The mechanically propelled							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	REN Code	HTN Code
3829.1611	3829.1611	<u>Air conditioners, window and wall types--self-contained</u> The air conditioners classified here, so-called room air conditioners, are self-contained units generally of small to moderate size, the elements of which are mounted on a common chassis and enclosed in a common housing. Reverse cycle types (heat pumps) are included.	719.12(F1)	84.12	
3829.1612	3829.1612	<u>Vehicle air conditioners</u> Air conditioners designed for use on motor vehicles, passenger railway coaches and on aircraft. Central air conditioners for large vessels are excluded. Air conditioners for small vessels (a.e.g., pleasure boats) remain classified here provided they are essentially the same as motor vehicle air conditioners.	719.12(F1)	84.12	
3829.1613	3829.1613	<u>Air conditioners, except window, wall and vehicle types--self-contained</u> The air conditioners classified here are distinguished from room air conditioners chiefly by their large capacity. Some of these self-contained machines may be of the reverse cycle type (heat pumps).	719.12(F1)	84.12	
3829.1619	3829.1619	<u>Air conditioners, n.e.c.</u> Among the air-conditioning equipment included are complete, split systems and so-called year-round remote condenser-type units.	719.12(F1)	84.12	
3829.17	3829.17	<u>Refrigerators and Refrigerating Equipment, Except Domestic Refrigerators</u> Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment of all types, except domestic refrigerators, whether or not electric-motor driven. The machines of this class may be self-contained machines or assemblies of apparatus for the production in a continuous cycle of operations, of low temperatures (in this region or zero degrees C, or less) at the active cooling element of liquefied gases of volatile liquid or the same or dead-weight machine types of water. Air conditioners, although they resemble these machines, are excluded. Cabinets in which the mechanical parts are mounted by means of an element of the mechanical parts, are also included. Commercial-type refrigerators remain classified here but domestic and farm-type refrigerators and freezers are classified in group 3855.	719.15(F3)	84.15A	
	3829.1711	<u>Refrigerators and freezers--Commercial types</u> Commercial-type refrigerators and freezers, whether or not self-contained. Self-contained commercial appliances may be distinguished from domestic machines by their somewhat larger size, sturdier construction, internal fittings and frequently by the presence of transparent glass doors or the absence of doors or covers altogether. Also included are non-self-contained commercial refrigerators in which,	719.15(F3)	84.15A	
	3829.1719	<u>Refrigerating equipment, n.e.c.</u> A very wide variety of refrigeration equipment is included. Ice making machines, except self-contained; railway wagon and motor lorry units (including refrigerating-heating units); freezing dehumidifiers; and refrigerating units for installation in industrial and other equipment such as cryogenic units, absorption liquid-chilling packages, re-refrigerating liquid-chilling packages, steam jet refrigerating units and centrifugal refrigerating units, among others. Ice cream making machines are classified in group 3828.	719.15(F3)	84.15A	
	3829.18	<u>Furnaces and Ovens for Melting or Treating Metals--Electric and Non-electric</u> The furnaces and ovens classified here are limited to those designed for the melting, refining, treating or processing of metals. Both electric and non-electric types are included. In general, such furnaces and ovens are designed for the production of high temperatures. Ovens complete with refractory linings and metal structural components. Separately manufactured ceramic goods and metal structural elements, even if designed for furnaces and ovens of this class, are classified in group 3691 and 3615, respectively. Type melting furnaces are classified in group 3624. Separately manufactured furnace burners are excluded.	729.92(F3)	69.11	
	3829.1811	<u>Metal-melting and metal-refining furnaces and ovens--Electric</u> The electric furnaces classified here are specially designed for melting and refining metals. Various types are included, e.g., arc, crucible, electron beam, high-frequency, induction, low-frequency, and resistance furnaces.	729.92(F3)	69.11	
	3829.1812	<u>Metal heat-treating and metal-processing furnaces--Electric</u> The electric furnaces classified here are specially designed to treat or process metals other than by melting or refining them. Many different types are included. These furnaces and ovens are used for such treatments and processes as: ageing, annealing, brazing, coating, forging, hardening, nitriding, normalizing, reheating, sintering, tempering, etc.	729.92(F3)	69.11	

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3029.2111	3029.2111	<u>Metal melting and metal-refining furnaces and ovens--non-electric</u> The non-electric furnaces classified here are designed for smelting and refining metals. Included are blast furnaces, cupolas and similar equipment. Also included are Thomas and Bessemer converters and open hearth furnaces.	715.21(P3) 719.14(P3)	84.43 84.14
3029.1014	3029.2212	<u>Metal heat-treating and metal-processing furnaces and ovens--non-electric</u> The non-electric furnaces and ovens classified here are specially designed to treat or process metals other than by melting or refining them. Many different types are included. Among the different treatments and processes for which these furnaces and ovens are used are: aging, annealing, brazing, carburizing, coating, cyaniding, forging, hardening, nitriding, normalizing, oil-roasting, salt-bathing, sintering, tempering, etc. Also included are furnaces and ovens used in connexion with rolling, forming and extruding, and for baking, curing and drying metals.	719.15(F1)	84.13
302.21		<u>Other Industrial Furnaces and Ovens--Electric and Non-Electric</u> Furnaces and ovens designed for the production of high temperatures whether by an electric current or by means of solid, liquid or gaseous fuels. The ovens of this class are designed to treat non-metallic materials such as glass, other ceramic materials, earths, chemical materials, etc. In general, ovens used in food manufacturing are classified in group 3024, along with tunnel driers, rotary driers, plate driers, etc. Laboratory equipment, including furnaces used in dentistry, are classified in group 3031.	719.11(C)	84.03
3029.2111	3029.2400	<u>Other Industrial Furnaces and ovens--electric</u> Electric industrial furnaces and ovens other than those designed for the smelting, refining or treating of metals. Included are electric induction and dielectric heating equipment.	719.11(C)	84.11
3029.2112	3029.2400	<u>Other industrial furnaces and ovens--non-electric</u> Non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens other than those designed for the smelting, refining or treating of metals. Among the furnaces and ovens included are those for melting and fusing ceramic materials, including glass, and for calcining earths and non-metallic ores. Drying kilns, e.g., for wood, are classified in group 3024, along with chemical recovery coke ovens.	719.11(C)	84.14
3029.22		<u>Furnace burners--Mechanical; Stokers, Grates and Dischargers--Mechanical</u> Furnace burners project a flame directly into the furnace and dispense with the need for a grate and for ash removal. Those classified here may be for any purpose and utilize any fuel. Stokers are appliances for feeding solid fuels to furnaces, or for forming a fire bed. Those classified here embody mechanical elements although they may be operated by hand. Also included are mechanical grates and ash dischargers.	719.15(F1)	84.13
	3029.24	<u>Ball, roller or head bearings</u> Included are all ball, roller or needle-roller type bearings. Also included are polished steel balls (and balls of other materials) and rollers, whether or not for bearings, provided they are machined to tolerances which make them suitable for use in assembled bearings. Parts of bearings, such as races, retaining rings and other parts, are also included. Mounted bearings (e.g., in pillow blocks) are excluded.	719.11(C)	84.02
	3029.24	<u>Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Except Unmounted Ball or Roller Bearings</u> Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes), variable speed changers, flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches, shaft couplings and power transmission chains. In general, the devices and mechanical parts classified here are used on a wide variety of industrial and other machines for transferring power over variable distances from prime movers. Some are internal parts of machines. Parts and devices which are clearly identifiable as parts of vehicles are classified in major group 304, except for transmission equipment for ships. Wooden pulleys are classified in group 3019. Plain shaft bearings and mounted bearings of all types remain classified here.	719.11(C)	84.02
	3029.23	<u>Gas Generators</u> Self-contained apparatus and plant for generating any kind of gas (e.g., producer gas, water gas and mixtures of the two) and for generating acetylene. Gas generators complete with auxiliary equipment for purifying the product are included. Also included are oxygen generators (e.g., those used on submarines) and styliene generators (e.g., based on the action of water on certain chemicals).	719.11(C)	84.03
	3029.23	<u>Gas Generators</u> Self-contained apparatus and plant for generating any kind of gas (e.g., producer gas, water gas and mixtures of the two) and for generating acetylene. Gas generators complete with auxiliary equipment for purifying the product are included. Also included are oxygen generators (e.g., those used on submarines) and styliene generators (e.g., based on the action of water on certain chemicals).	719.11(C)	84.03

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gearings housings and plain shaft bearings
bearing housings, including housings fitted with ball or roller bearings or with plain bearings. bearing housings often incorporate a flange, chest, bracket etc., by which they can be fixed to the machine, to a wall or to a beam. Plain shaft bearings are also included but separate ball or roller bearings are excluded.

Transmission shafts and cranks
Transmission shafts and crankshafts usually transmit a rotary motive power. Main shafts or driving shafts driven directly by the motor; counter shafts used to take the drive from the main shaft to a number of machines; articulated shafts consisting of two or more shafts connected by different types of joints; flexible shafts such as are used on power-driven hand tools and other devices; cranks and crankshafts; and certain camshafts and eccentric shafts.

Gears and gearin. (including friction gears)
All types of gears including simple cog wheels, bevel gears, conical gears, helical gears, worms, rack and pinion gears, differential gears, etc., and assemblies of such gears, i.e., fixed ratio drives. Also, toothed and similar wheels for use with transmission chains, and friction gears.

gear-boxes and other variable speed devices
gear-boxes which provide a range of speeds which can be varied either by hand or automatically, according to the requirements of the machine. Included are gear-boxes, friction disc or friction cone couplings, variable speed fluid couplings and similar devices. In general, gear-boxes which are identifiable as parts of vehicles or aircraft are classified in the same group as these machines.

Clutches
Clutches are used to disconnect or connect the drive to a shaft. Friction clutches, dog (or claw) clutches, automatic centrifugal clutches, compressed air clutches, hydraulic clutches, among other types. Electro-magnetic clutches are classified in group 3631. In general, vehicle clutches are classified in group 3631.

Power transmission equipment (including transmissions)
Alpherals including flywheels with grooves or cogged rims, or those fitted with connecting rods, pulleys, other than of wood. Assembled pulleys

Service Industry Machines and Equipment
Service industry machines and equipment including automatic vending machines; commercial laundry, dry cleaning and pressing equipment; commercial cooking equipment and equipment for preparing and serving food including dishwashers; and other service industry machines and equipment not elsewhere classified such as commercial vacuum cleaners, floor scrubbers and motor car washing machines. Domestic appliances are generally classified in group 3633.

Specialized sewing machines
Specialized sewing machines. This term describes machines which are designed to sew special materials (e.g., leather); to sew special products (e.g., filled sacks of flour, cement etc.); or to employ special stitches as standard (e.g., machines for sewing together, edge to edge, parts of knitted garments, and hem-stitching machines, button-hole machines, etc.). Special attachments for these machines are included.

Non-specialized or general-purpose sewing machines
Non-specialized or general-purpose sewing machines. The terms non-specialized and general-purpose describe machines which are designed to sew ordinary textile materials using a common lock stitch. The ordinary domestic type of machine is always classified here but also included are high production machines such as are used in the mass production of clothing. Many of these machines are capable of performing special operations with the aid of certain attachments. This does not affect their classification. Attachments for these machines are also included.

Service Industry Machines and Equipment
Service industry machines and equipment including automatic vending machines; commercial laundry, dry cleaning and pressing equipment; commercial cooking equipment and equipment for preparing and serving food including dishwashers; and other service industry machines and equipment not elsewhere classified such as commercial vacuum cleaners, floor scrubbers and motor car washing machines. Domestic appliances are generally classified in group 3633.

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ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICBS Class	ICBS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
	3089.2711	<u>Automatic merchandising machines</u> Automatic merchandising machines are also referred to as vending machines. Machines which supply some kind of merchandise, and a more limited group which supply some kind of service, and which are activated by the deposit of a coin or counter. Machines equipped with heating or refrigerating devices including ice dispensing machines and machines with devices for preparing the product sold. Machines for selling postage stamps, railway tickets, chocolates, cigarettes, beverages, sandwiches and other food, newspapers and photographic films; and also shoe-brushing machines and machines on which names can be stamped on a metal plate. The following machines are classified elsewhere in the classification even if coin-operated: weighing machines, telephone apparatus, television sets, telescopes, binoculars, cameras, gas or electricity supply meters, games of skill or chance, typewriters, electric razors and petrol pumps. Also excluded are clothes washers, irons, and similar machines.	719.65(C)	84.50		3089.2719	<u>Other service industry machines and equipment</u> A wide variety of different kinds of machines and equipment is classified here. Many of these machines are used in the service industries for cleaning and maintenance. Commercial vacuum cleaners, floor scrubbers and polishers, automatic (including coin-operated) vehicle washing machines, and other machines and equipment used in service industries provided they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere.	719.65(F)	84.50B
	3089.2712	<u>Commercial laundry, dry cleaning and pressing equipment</u> Laundry and dry cleaning equipment and pressing machines for commercial and industrial use, including coin-operated machines. Laundry equipment includes washers, extractors, wringers, driers, ironers (but not hand-held electric pressing irons), finishing presses, mangle machines etc. Also, feather cleaning and sterilizing machinery. Pressing machines such as are used in valet establishments, and machines in which dry cleaning is carried out. Machines of a similar nature, but identifiable as intended for use in textile finishing, are classified in group 3024. Domestic laundry equipment is classified in group 3055. Certain calendars (wangles) are also included provided they are identifiable as specialized for use by commercial laundries.	717.15(F5) 719.61(F5) 719.6(P5)	84.40A 84.10 84.50A		3089.2611	<u>Carburetors</u> Carburetors are devices for mixing and atomizing the fuel in internal combustion engines.	711.41(F5) 711.3(F5)	84.00A 84.00B
	3089.2713	<u>Commercial cooking, food warming and preparing equipment: commercial dishwashers and other kitchen equipment</u> Commercial and institutional equipment for cooking, warming or preparing food, and commercial kitchen equipment such as dishwashers. Any heat source may be employed for the cooking and warming equipment. Many of the devices for preparing food are driven by electric motors. Broilers, coffee makers, cookers, fryers, grills, hot-food servers, kettles, ranges, toasters etc. Electro-mechanical service appliances used in the commercial preparation of food such as mixers, blenders, juice extractors etc. Domestic equipment is classified in group 3033.	697.11(F5) 697.12(F5) 719.25(F5) 719.62(F5) 725.05(F5)	73.30 74.17 94.17A 84.19 85.06 85.12		3089.2612	<u>Pistons, piston rings, valves and valve housings</u> Pistons, piston rings, valves and valve housings for internal combustion engines. Cylinder sleeves are included.	711.41(F5) 711.3(F5)	84.00A 84.00B
						3089.2611	<u>Miscellaneous industrial and other machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified</u> Machinery and equipment not more specifically described and included in group 3024 (particularly subclass 3024.2900) or in this or any other group in the classification. A very wide variety of machinery and equipment is included. With certain exceptions these machines are general-purpose types in that they are not readily identifiable as being for a particular industry, nor are they limited to working a particular material.	694.2(C)	84.00
						3089.2611	<u>Fairground amusement equipment</u> Fairground amusement devices and equipment such as roundabouts, "dodge-'em" (bumper) cars, scenic railroads and slides, mazes and similar equipment. Also included are assemblies of equipment used by travelling fairs which, when separately manufactured, are classified elsewhere in the classification, e.g., shooting galleries, water shoots, swinging boats. Much of this equipment is designed to be disassembled to facilitate relocation. Pin tables, gaming tables and coin-operated amusement machines are generally classified in group 3909.		

LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	SPC Code	LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	SPC Code
3629,311	3629,311	<u>Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.</u> A very wide variety of equipment and machinery is included. Non-electrical mechanical devices for signalling or controlling road, rail or other vehicles; packing and wrapping machinery (not food or bureau machines); synoptic stabilizers for ships; engine starters (mechanical, hydraulic, compressed air, but not explosive), pump-type automatic machine pressers; bolting and unbolting machines (not hand tools); eyeletting or tubular riveting machines suitable for applying the eyelets or rivets to such materials as textiles, paperboards, plastics or leather; machines for joining by stitching the ends of materials; belting, volumetric distributing apparatus (e.g., mechanical hopper feeds) and mechanical distributors for continuous presentation of work pieces ready for the working operation, not specialized for any particular industry; aircraft launching gear (catapults).	719.02(P) 719.06(P) 719.14(C) 719.34(C) 719.38(C) 719.52(P)	84.19 84.10 84.26 84.04 84.09 84.49	3629,311	3629,311	<u>Other fire-arms and air- and spring-activated arms</u> Fire-arms capable of discharging a missile (other than military-type projectors) such as harpoon guns, line-throwing guns, duck cannon (pump-guns), very pistols and the like. Jumpy, activation or safety pistols and revolvers capable of firing only blank cartridges, e.g., starters' pistols or target apparatus firing blank ammunition. Captive-bolt humane killers. Also, air- or spring-activated guns, carbines, pistols and similar weapons.	094.31(P) 094.32(P) 094.33(P)	99.04 99.05 99.06
3629,311	3629,311	<u>Small Arms (Whether or Not Military)</u> (Other than Side-Arms Revolvers and pistols; sporting and target shooting guns, rifles and carbines; small calibre military fire-arms such as rifles, muskets and carbines, and other small fire-arms or special design (e.g., air guns or spring-loaded weapons) or for special purposes (e.g., very light pistols, harpoon guns etc.). Parts of the weapons classified here, are also included provided they are further advanced than merely rough forgings or castings. Roughly shaped wooden butt stocks are classified in group 3629 and telescopic gun sights are in group 3629.	921.02(P) 921.03(C)	92.06 92.02	3629,32	3629,3200	<u>Heavy Weapons including Large Calibre Machine-Guns</u> Heavy weapons including large calibre machine-guns. The term 'heavy' is used to describe weapons which are too heavy to be carried and fired by a single person. Field artillery; naval and coast defence guns; aircraft and anti-aircraft weapons, tank and anti-tank guns; howitzers and mortars. Included are mobile and self-propelled guns and guns mounted on railway wagons with benches and trucks or special construction. Specialized military projectors and launchers are excluded. Tanks are also excluded. Separately manufactured sighting and fire control equipment are classified in group 3629 if electronic and group 3629 if optical. Parts (including liners) remain classified here provided they are further advanced than merely rough forgings or castings.	921.04(P) 921.05(P)	99.03 99.06
3629,312	3629,312	<u>Small arms other than revolvers and pistols- Military Type</u> Small calibre military fire-arms such as rifles, carbines and muskets, including small arms capable of continuous and very rapid fire such as light and sub-machine-guns and machine pistols. In general, the guns classified here are suitable for handling by one man with no, or only a rudimentary, additional support. Guns which do not have characteristics identifying them as chiefly for military purposes are excluded. Specialized military projectors, even if designed to be operated by one man, are also excluded.	921.02(P) 921.03(P)	92.03 92.06	3629,33	3629,3300	<u>Military Projectors and the Like</u> Military rocket projectors and launchers (including guided missile launchers); apparatus for discharging depth charges, torpedo tubes; flame throwers; and other ordnance and accessories, not elsewhere classified. Ammunition, tanks and guided missiles are excluded.	719.0(P) 719.02(P) 719.03(P)	69.99 99.05 99.06

ICUS Class	ICUS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
3629.34	3629.3400	Tanks and Other Armoured Fighting Vehicles Tanks (heavy, medium and light) are armoured fighting vehicles mounted on tracks, and armed with various weapons which are usually housed in one or more traversing turrets. Also included are amphibious tanks and armoured cars. Armoured cars are faster and lighter than tanks and cannot carry such heavy armour or mount such a large gun. A number of special vehicles are also included such as tank recovery vehicles, armoured supply vehicles and armoured vehicles permanently fitted with special demolition equipment. Some of these vehicles may not be equipped with guns, but all are more heavily armoured than lightly armoured conventional lorries, such as are used for the transport of money and other valuables, classified in group 3643. Parts of tanks and armoured fighting vehicles are included provided they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere. Tank bodies, special tank tracks, armour plates advanced enough to be recognizable as parts of these vehicles, turrets, and other specialized parts. Motors are classified in group 3621, and guns elsewhere in this group.	951.01(C)	87.08
3629.35		Guided Missiles Complete with Warheads and Launching Gear and Certain Major Assemblies Guided missiles intended for military purposes. Missiles complete with varied and launching gear. Included are rockets with embody guidance mechanisms and missiles which resemble aircraft, whether or not "air-breathing". Short-range, intermediate-range and intercontinental missiles. Air-to-air missiles, anti-tank missiles, air-to-surface missiles, surface-to-air missiles etc. Missile cases (air-frames), whether or not fitted with engines, remain classified here whatever the intended payload (explosive device, space capsule or communications satellite) out missile frames with wings which provide lift and manoeuvrability are classified as aircraft in group 3645. Also classified in group 3645 are space vehicles and space capsules and propelling units. Telecommunication satellites are classified in group 3632 as are in-board and ground guidance and launch electronic systems. Separately delivered missile launching gear is classified elsewhere in this group.	951.06(F3)	93.07a
3629.3511		Guided missiles complete with warheads and launching gear The guided missiles classified here are intended for military purposes. They vary greatly in size, complexity and operational characteristics. The term "complete" means that the missile is comprised of at least an airframe (including nose cone or warhead), on-board guidance system and propulsion unit. Fuel need not be in place.	951.06(F3)	93.07a
3629.3512		Guided missile airframes, other major assemblies and parts (other than launching gear) Major assemblies and parts for the missiles of the preceding subclass and for non-military missiles. The airframe assemblies classified here may be well advanced (e.g., fitted with engines) but lack some essential operational elements (other than fuel, payload or launching equipment)	951.06(F3)	93.07a
3629.36		Ammunition and Related Devices Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, warheads and similar munitions of war. Ammunition and parts thereof (including cartridge wads) for use by the military, police, hunters or others. The following are all classified in group 3629: prepared explosives and propellant powders even if put up in forms ready for incorporation in munitions; mining, blasting and safety fuses; and percussion and detonating caps, igniters and detonators, including primers for shells. Electronically operated proximity fuses for shells, torpedoes, etc., are classified in group 3632. Other fuses designed for use on munitions of war remain classified here.	951.06(F3)	93.07b
3629.3611		Small arms ammunition Ammunition for revolvers and pistols of any calibre and for other small arms described in class 3629.31, except signal flares. Ammunition identifiable as intended for hunting or for sporting purposes is always classified here. Cartridge cases and other parts of cartridges, for example: bases (of brass), inner cups and inner bases and linings (of metal or paperboard), bullets and lead shot prepared for ammunition, and other parts of the ammunition of this subclass, blank cartridges, including blanks used in riveting tools and for starting internal combustion engines, are also included, as are harpoons with explosive heads.	951.06(F3)	93.07b
3629.3612		Other ammunition Ammunition intended for use with the heavy weapons described in class 3629.32 and for guided missiles (warheads). With the exception of torpedoes, some of which have guidance mechanisms, the munitions classified here cannot be directed after leaving the launching device. In addition to shells (explosive, shrapnel, armour piercing, star, flare, tracer, incendiary, smoke, etc.) and all other types of ammunition for guns and mortars, the subclass includes bombs, rocket projectiles, torpedoes, grenades, mines, depth charges, missile warheads, etc. Heavy machine-gun ammunition is also included. Parts for the ammunition of this subclass such as grenade, mine, bomb, shell and torpedo bodies; fuses (other than electronically operated); mechanical parts for certain munitions (special propellers, special gyroscopes, fin assemblies, bomb cluster wipers, etc.). Rough forgings are classified in group 3710.	951.06(F3)	93.07b

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STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION
OF ALL GOODS AND SERVICES (ICGS)

Report of the Secretary-General

181C Group 3831 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

The manufacture, renovation and repair of electric motors; generators and complete turbine-generator and engine-generator sets; transformers; switch gear and excitation apparatus; rectifiers; other electrical transmission and distribution equipment; electrical industrial control devices such as motor starters and controllers, electronic timing and positioning devices, electromechanical clutches and brakes; electrical welding apparatus; and other electrical industrial apparatus.

ICGS Class	Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3831.11	3831.111	Electric Generating Sets Generating sets are rotating equipment. They consist of a generator (AC or DC) and its prime mover (hydraulic turbines, steam turbines, reciprocating steam engines, internal combustion engines, electric motors or wind engines). The generator sets classified here are mounted together as one unit or on a common base. Many are equipped with controls and instruments. Separately manufactured prime movers (prime movers designed to be simply coupled to a generator in such a way as not to form an integral unit) are classified elsewhere in this group. Parts of prime movers are generally classified with the prime movers. Parts of generators are generally classified with electric motors.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1111	<u>Generator sets (AC or DC)—compression-ignition engine driven</u> Generator sets (AC or DC), of any voltage, driven by compression-ignition (diesel) engines.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1112	<u>Generator sets (AC or DC)—spark-ignition engine driven</u> Generator sets (AC or DC), of any voltage, driven by spark-ignition engines.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1113	<u>Generator sets—steam turbine</u> Steam turbine generator sets (AC or DC), of any voltage.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1114	<u>Generator sets—gas turbine</u> Gas turbine generator sets (AC or DC), of any voltage.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1115	<u>Generator sets—hydraulic turbine</u> Hydraulic turbine generator sets (AC and DC), of any voltage.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1116	<u>Rotary converters</u> Rotating machinery consisting of an electric motor and generator on a common base, by which current of a particular kind (AC or DC, or of a particular frequency or number of phases) is used to drive the motor, which operates the generator to produce current of a different kind. These functions are sometimes combined in a single machine. Such machines remain classified here.	722.1(P3)	85.01

ICGS Class	Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3831.12	3831.1211	Electric Motors and Generators Electric motors are machines for transforming electrical energy into mechanical power in the form of a rotary motion. Generators transform mechanical power into electrical energy. With the exception of starter motors and generators (dynamos and alternators) for use in conjunction with internal combustion engines, arc welding generators and signal generators, this class covers electric motors and rotating generators of all types from low horsepower motors for use with instruments, clocks, time switches etc. up to the largest motors such as are used in rolling mills and in heavy duty machinery. Specialized parts for the motors and generators of this class and for the generator sets of the preceding class.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1212	<u>Electric motors—hermetic</u> Hermetically sealed electric motors of any horsepower and of any current characteristics.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1213	<u>Electric motors—fractional horsepower</u> Fractional horsepower electric motors are motors of less than one horsepower. AC and DC motors are included. Hermetic motors are excluded.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1214	<u>Electric motors, DC—integral horsepower</u> Integral horsepower electric motors are motors of one horsepower or more. The motors classified here utilize direct current. DC generators are excluded.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1215	<u>Electric motors, AC polyphase, induction—integral horsepower</u> Integral horsepower electric motors are motors of one horsepower or more. The motors classified here utilize single phase alternating current. AC generators are excluded.	722.1(P3)	85.01

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3831.1216	<u>Electric motors, synchronous and other AC motors. R.F.C.—Integral horsepower</u> Synchronous motors run at a fixed speed in synchronism with the frequency of the power supply. Only integral horsepower motors are classified here. Single phase synchronous motors are excluded. Hysteresis motors are generally of fractional horsepower and are also excluded.	722.1(P3)	85.01		3831.1312	<u>Switchboards—low voltage; panelboards—distribution, lighting and residential</u> Low voltage switchboards and panelboards for distribution, lighting and other purposes. This equipment may be fitted with fusable devices or circuit breakers of the moulded case type. Included are theatre switchboards.	722.2(P3)	85.19
	3831.1217	<u>Electrical generators—direct current</u> Electrical generators, of any capacity, designed to produce direct current.	722.1(P3)	85.01		3831.1313	<u>Power circuit breakers</u> Power circuit breakers not incorporated in switchgear assemblies. Indoor oil or oil-less power circuit breakers. Outdoor oil or oil-less power circuit breakers. This equipment is intended for high tension circuits. Air circuit breakers are excluded.	722.2(P3)	85.19
	3831.1218	<u>Electrical generators—alternating current</u> Electrical generators, of any capacity, designed to produce alternating current.	722.1(P3)	85.01		3831.1314	<u>Out-puts and fuses—power and distribution</u> Oil fuse type cut-outs. Open, semi-enclosed and enclosed distribution cut-outs. Indoor and outdoor fused and unfused disconnecting switches. Also, fuse links for distribution cut-outs. Power fuses (solid material type), but not cartridge fuses. Also, current-limiting power fuses. Cartridge fuses and plug fuses are excluded.	722.2(P3)	85.19
	3831.1221	<u>Parts for rotating electrical equipment</u> Specialised parts for the motors and generators of this class and for the generator cooling class provided such parts are not more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. Armatures, coils, collector rings, commutators, exciter assemblies, rotor retainers and housings, slip rings, stators and other specialized parts. Brushes and brush blocks are classified with other carbon and graphite products for use on electrical machinery in Group 3839.	722.1(P3)	85.01		3831.1315	<u>Industrial and residential enclosed safety switches and circuit breakers</u> Industrial and residential enclosed safety switches, fused type and enclosed equipment of the moulded case circuit breaker type. Power disconnect and load break switches are excluded.	722.2(P3)	85.19
3831.13	Switchgear and Protective Equipment In addition to switchboards and panelboards upon which are mounted various types of equipment for making and breaking or for protecting electrical circuits, this class includes assemblies of equipment not mounted on boards, and individual pieces of equipment for the same purposes, such as power circuit breakers, power switches and power fuse mountings. Also attachments, auxiliaries, fittings and accessories for switchboards and power switching applications. Equipment of a similar nature designed to start motors and control equipment is excluded. Current carrying wiring devices such as snap switches and connectors and terminals for electrical devices are classified in group 3839.					3831.1316	<u>Other fuses</u> Cartridge fuses, plug fuses and other fuses, not elsewhere classified. Renewal elements for cartridge fuses.	722.2(P3)	85.19
	3831.1311	<u>Switchgear assemblies excluding low voltage switchboards</u> Automatic and manual control panels and switchboards (other than low voltage switchboards) such as are used in power generation, transmission and feed control. Metal-clad switchgear with drawout oil or oil-less circuit breakers (including associated metal-enclosed bus). Metal-enclosed switchgear with drawout or fixed circuit breakers (other than chiefly moulded case circuit breakers) including associated metal-enclosed bus. Metal-enclosed fuse gear assemblies containing interrupter switches with or without fuses. Also, generator auxiliary cubicles (regulator, field rheostat, grounding and terminal).	722.2(P3)	85.19		3831.1319	<u>Switchgear and protective equipment. n.e.c.</u> Oil circuit reclosers and sectionalizers; relays (switchgear type); bus duct-feeder and other power duct; assembled bus bar structures, switches, not elsewhere classified, including switchgear-type time switches and other switchgear and protective equipment. The following are excluded: capacitors (condensers); relays, resistors, etc. designed for use with industrial and other controls. Unassembled connectors are considered wiring devices and are classified in Group 3839 along with lightning arresters.	722.2(P3) 384.24(P3)	85.19 91.06

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	BLTC Code	BTN Code	BLTC Code	BTN Code
3831.14	Power, Distribution and Certain Other Transformers	3831.15	Industrial Controls—Electric	722.1(P3)	85.01	722.1(P3)	85.01
	In general, the transformer is a device designed to accomplish, between two circuits, one or more of the following: (i) a difference in voltage magnitude; (ii) a difference in current magnitude; (iii) a difference in phase angle; (iv) a difference in impedance level; and (v) a difference in voltage insulation level, either between the two circuits or to ground. Included are transmission and distribution transformers, voltage regulators and reactors of the transformer type, general-purpose and specialized transformers, lamp ballasts and instrument transformers but not transformers for electronic applications (radio frequency or voice frequency transformers, coils or chokes which are classified in group 3832). Resistance welder transformers are also excluded.		Lamp ballasts				
3831.141	Distribution transformers		Lamp ballasts of various types and designs for use with fluorescent, mercury vapour and sodium vapour lamps.				
	Distribution transformers supply relatively moderate amounts of power to residences and to commercial and other users. Many are designed to be pole-mounted. Included are single- and three-phase transformers, liquid-immersed or dry-type. Also included are transformers which closely resemble distribution transformers but which are intended for other uses. Power transformers and so-called "specialty" transformers are excluded.	3831.151	Traction control equipment, industrial drives, motor control equipment and related equipment	722.2(P3)	85.19	722.2(P3)	85.19
3831.142	Power transformers		Traction control equipment for locomotives, street trolley cars and buses, battery-operated industrial trucks and other transport equipment. AC and DC drives including mine hoist, paper-machine and mill (steel, rubber) drives. Also static electronic and semi-conductor rectifier drives but not other industrial electronic control equipment. Dial starters, drum switches and their resistors (AC and DC). AC motor control centres consisting of assembled groups of low voltage combination magnetic starters. AC high voltage and synchronous motor controllers. Other AC and DC motor control equipment such as magnetic crane and movable bridge controls, push-button and indicating light stations, static adjustable voltage drives and DC magnetic controls. The apparatus classified here consists of an assembly of different types of equipment. General-purpose motor starters are excluded, as are separately manufactured relays, resistors and rheostats.				
	Power transformers are used at generating stations to step-up the generated voltage to high levels for transmission, and at substations to step-down the voltage for local distribution. Included are single- and three-phase transformers, liquid-immersed or dry-type. Small power transformers, including transformers for primary unit and secondary unit substations. Excluded are power regulators, boosters, reactor transformers and similar special-purpose equipment.		General-purpose and special-purpose controls required to start, stop, change speed and protect electric motors. Motor starters; controllers for motors used in traction equipment; AC and DC drives used on mill, mine and other equipment. Also, electronic control equipment designed for industrial applications; and electro-magnetic brakes, clutches, couplings and related equipment. Included are separately manufactured relays, resistors (except heating resistors, classified in group 3833) and rheostats.				
3831.143	Power regulators, boosters, reactors and similar equipment		Motor starters				
	Transmission and distribution voltage regulators, single- and three-phase. Current-limiting reactors and special-purpose transformers (liquid-immersed or dry-type) such as furnace transformers, rectifier transformers, locomotive transformers, ground fault neutralisers. Small machinery control transformers and are excluded.	3831.1512	AC single phase and DC full voltage fractional horsepower low voltage manual starting switches. AC and DC integral horsepower manual low voltage starters. AC full voltage magnetic starters for squirrel cage motors including single-speed and multi-speed low voltage magnetic line starters. AC low voltage magnetic contactors and AC or DC magnetic multiple relays including timing relays and thermal and magnetic relays intended for starting and running protection. AC reduced voltage manual motors, auto-transformers for squirrel cage motor control centres are excluded.				
3831.144	"Specialty" transformers other than lamp ballasts		AC single phase and DC full voltage fractional horsepower low voltage manual starting switches. AC and DC integral horsepower manual low voltage starters. AC full voltage magnetic starters for squirrel cage motors including single-speed and multi-speed low voltage magnetic line starters. AC low voltage magnetic contactors and AC or DC magnetic multiple relays including timing relays and thermal and magnetic relays intended for starting and running protection. AC reduced voltage manual motors, auto-transformers for squirrel cage motor control centres are excluded.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3831.1513	3831.1513	<u>Electro-magnetic brakes, clutches, couplings and related equipment</u> Electro-magnetic clutches and couplings including variable speed couplings, some of which are based on the principle of a synchronous motor. Electro-magnetic brakes. Also, electro-magnetic lifting heads and certain work holders.	729.91(P3) 729.92(P3)	85.01 85.11
3831.1514	3831.1514	<u>Industrial electronic control equipment</u> Industrial electronic control equipment not more specifically described or included elsewhere in the classification. Inspection and gaging apparatus, positioning controls, speed controls and other related devices including solid-state control devices. The devices included are not considered scientific or measuring instruments which are classified in group 3851. The devices classified here incorporate such electronic equipment as photo-electric cells, electronic relays etc.	722.2(P3)	85.19
3831.1519	3831.1519	<u>Industrial control equipment, D.e.c.</u> With certain exceptions, the equipment classified here does not alone constitute a complete control device or motor starter such as classified in the preceding subclasses of this class, although they are frequently essential elements. Limit switches and other pilot control equipment; speed switches, plugging switches and solenoid switches; resistors (resistances) and rheostats other than those intended for electronic applications (thermistors) or heating resistors; standard resistors (potentiometers) are included (but not measuring potentiometers); and relays other than electronic relays. Relays which are complete motor starters are excluded.	722.2(P3)	85.19
3831.16	3831.1611	<u>Electric Welding and Cutting Machines and Appliances</u> Metal welding appliances consist of two main groups: arc welding and resistance welding appliances. Gas welding equipment having the character of a machine-tool is classified in group 3823, and electrically heated hand soldering machines are classified in group 3811. Electro-thermic welding machines are usually fed with low voltage DC from a DC generator especially designed for the purpose, or with low voltage AC from a step-down transformer also specially designed for the purpose. In many welders this equipment is incorporated in the appliance but in some cases the welding head and welding appliance are connected by cable. Separately manufactured welding generators and transformers remain classified here.	722.1(P3) 729.92(P3)	85.01 85.11
	3831.1612	<u>Arc welding apparatus</u> In arc welding the source of heat is an electric arc struck between two electrodes or between one such electrode and the work piece. The electrodes may be manipulated by hand or the apparatus may incorporate automatic or semi-automatic handling devices. Specially designed arc welding generators are included but resistance welding transformers are excluded.	722.1(P3) 729.95(P3)	85.01 85.18
	3831.1911	<u>Static converters, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus—Industrial</u> Rectifiers and rectifying apparatus is used for converting AC to DC. Inverters (other than rotating machines, which are excluded) applications are classified in group 3832. Mercury arc rectifiers. (The rectifying valves themselves are classified in group 3832.) Electrolytic (electro-chemical) rectifiers. Battery-charging apparatus. Vibrating contact rectifiers and converters. Also, synchronous mechanical contact rectifiers, and semi-conductor power conversion apparatus for automatic railway and industrial applications.	722.1(P3)	85.01
	3831.1912	<u>Capacitors (or condensers), Industrial—Fixed or Variable</u> Capacitors are used for various purposes in many branches of the electrical industry. Those classified here are intended for industrial applications (e.g., to protect electrical contacts from the effects of arcing). They may be fixed or variable, dry or wet, single units or assemblies incorporating accessory devices. Capacitors for electronic applications (radio, television and telephone) are classified in group 3832.	729.95(P3)	85.18
	3831.1612	<u>Resistance welding machines</u> In resistance welding a heavy low tension current, passed through the pieces to be welded, produces the necessary heat as a result of contact resistance at the joint. Included are butt welders, spot welders, seam welders and resistance-type brazing and soldering machines, but not electrically heated hand soldering machines. Also included are resistance welding transformers, but arc welding generators are excluded.	729.92(P3)	85.11
	3831.19	<u>Electrical Apparatus, Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Electrical apparatus and equipment of types intended for industrial applications, not more specifically described or included elsewhere in this or any other group of the classification. Certain of the apparatus may include electronic parts, but if the apparatus is intended for electronic applications it is classified in group 3832; certain apparatus for the protection of high tension electrical circuits are considered current-carrying wiring devices and are classified in group 3839 (e.g., lightning arresters); apparatus having the character of instruments are classified in group 3851 (e.g., high frequency signal generators); and electric heating resistors are classified in group 3833. Starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines is classified a somewhere in this group.	722.1(P3)	85.01

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3852.113	3852.1113	Television-radio and other TV combinations Home entertainment apparatus consisting of a television receiver (black and white or colour) combined with one or more other units such as a radio, a turntable, a tape deck or tape recorder-reproducer, the whole being mounted in a single cabinet as an integral unit.	724.1(22)	85.15A	3852.111	3852.1111	Gramophones; magnetic sound reproducers Electric gramophones (including coil-operated equipment) consist of a turntable, a tone-arm, an amplifier and a speaker system enclosed in a cabinet. Certain gramophones have external speaker systems. These remain classified here. Also classified here are acoustic gramophones, but not toys classified in group 3909. In electric gramophones the sound is reproduced from records (grooved discs) or from mechanically recorded sound-film. Magnetic sound reproducers use wire, tape, sheets or discs on which sound vibrations have been recorded magnetically. Sound is reproduced by passing the recorded medium in front of a sound-head connected via an amplifier to a loudspeaker and/or earphones or headphones. Audio equipment used in broadcasting studios is excluded.	891.11(22)	92.11
3852.12	3852.1211	Radio Receivers—Home Entertainment Domestic radio receivers of all kinds including radios designed for installation in motor cars, but not transceivers, radios-telephones or other radio communications equipment. Radios with single- or multi-bands, battery or line current powered, tube or transistor type; stereophonic or monaural receivers, and radios equipped with clocks. Also, radios combined with tape decks and or turntables. Excluded are radio chassis (i.e., equipment not enclosed in a cabinet and not containing electronic valves or speaker), antennas and separately manufactured loudspeakers. TV-radio combinations are also excluded. Cabinets are classified with furniture made of wood, metal or plastics, as the case may be.	724.2(22)	85.15B	3852.1212	3852.1212	Sound recorders-reproducers Equipment that both records and reproduces sound. These machines are mainly of the magnetic type, included are dictating machines.	891.11(22)	92.11
3852.13	3852.1311	Radio receivers other than combinations Radio receivers of all kinds, including motor car radios provided they are of the home entertainment type. Certain high-fidelity and stereophonic radios may have external speakers. Such equipment remains classified here provided it consists of an integral unit combining an amplifier and a tuner. Radio-clock combinations are included but radios combined with other audio equipment, e.g., radio-turntable combinations, are excluded.	724.2(22)	85.15B	3852.14	3852.1411	Components for Home Entertainment Systems Other than Microphones, Headphones and Speakers A component is defined as an assembly of electronic parts which, although incapable of producing sound, is a self-contained unit designed to perform one of the major functions of sound-producing apparatus. Examples of such equipment are amplifiers (radio, public address or musical instrument), record-players (including tone arms) and tape decks. The fact that some amplifiers, tuners and record-players are enclosed in cabinets does not affect their classification. Also included are radio and TV chassis and radio and TV kits for assembly. Microphones, speakers and sound amplifier sets are excluded. Also excluded are electronic tubes (valves), picture tubes, semi-conductors and semi-conductor circuit networks, electronic capacitors, resistors, coils, connectors and related devices.	724.1(22)	85.15A
3852.13	3852.1311	Radio-gramophone and other radio combinations Home entertainment apparatus consisting of a radio receiver combined with one or more other pieces of audio equipment such as a turntable or a tape deck, the whole being mounted in a single cabinet as an integral unit. In certain cases, speakers may be externally mounted. Such equipment remains classified here provided it consists of an integral unit combining an amplifier, tuner and another piece of audio equipment. Clock radios are excluded.	724.2(22)	85.15B	3852.1411	3852.1411	TV chassis kits (complete) for assembly TV chassis consist of a frame to which are fixed a number of circuits with their capacitors, resistors, various semi-conductors and related devices. In general, chassis do not include a picture tube, other electronic tubes (valves), speaker or cabinet. Kits for assembly are included. Also, channel selectors and television tuners.	724.1(22)	85.15A
3852.13	3852.1311	Gramophones, Sound Recorders—Reproducers and Other Equipment Capable of Producing Sound The equipment classified here must be capable of producing sound from a pre-recorded medium such as a gramophone record, magnetic tape or other medium. In general, this equipment consists of an assembly of components enclosed in a cabinet. The types classified here are intended for home entertainment or for office or commercial use (e.g., dictating machines). Equipment not independently capable of producing sound (e.g., record-players and tape decks) is excluded. Cinematographic sound reproducers operating photo-electrically, whether or not combined with a magnetic process, are classified in group 3852. Television image and sound recorders are considered TV studio equipment and are excluded.	724.2(22)	85.15B	3852.1411	3852.1411	TV chassis kits (complete) for assembly TV chassis consist of a frame to which are fixed a number of circuits with their capacitors, resistors, various semi-conductors and related devices. In general, chassis do not include a picture tube, other electronic tubes (valves), speaker or cabinet. Kits for assembly are included. Also, channel selectors and television tuners.	724.1(22)	85.15A

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3832.1412	3832.1412	Radio chassis, amplifiers and tuners; kits (complete) for assembly Radio chassis consist of a frame to which is fixed amplifier and tuner circuitry with their capacitors, resistances, various semiconductor and related devices. In general, chassis do not include speakers or electronic tubes (valves) or cabinet. Complete kits for assembly are included. Also included are amplifiers (radio, public address or musical instrument), pre-amplifiers and tuners.	724.2(F2) 724.92(F2)	85.15B 85.14		
3832.1419	3832.1419	Components for home entertainment or commercial use, n.e.c. Record-players including automatic record changers, tape decks and also sound recorders which do not include sound reproducing equipment. Also included are certain major parts of gramophones, record-players and sound recorders-reproducers, such as tone-arms and electronic cartridges, sound-heads and similar parts.	891.11(F2) 891.12(F2)	94.11 92.13		
3832.15	3832.1500	Microphones Microphones convert sound vibrations into corresponding variations or oscillations of electric current, thus enabling them to be transmitted, broadcast or recorded. Microphones of all types including those used in telephony (but not telephone sets), in detection equipment and in listening devices. Carbon microphones, piezo-electric microphones, moving coil microphones capacitance or electrostatic microphones, and thermal or hot-wire microphones.	724.92(F2)	85.14		
3832.16	3832.1600	Loudspeakers Loudspeakers reproduce sound by converting electrical variations or oscillations into mechanical vibrations which are communicated to the air. Loudspeakers of all types including moving iron and moving coil loudspeakers, piezo-electric loudspeakers and electrostatic loudspeakers. Matching transformers and amplifiers are sometimes mounted together with loudspeakers. Headphones are also included, but not telephone instruments.	724.92(F2)	85.14		
3832.17	3832.1700	Sound amplifier sets Sound amplifier sets consist of microphones, audio-frequency amplifiers and loudspeakers. This type of equipment is extensively used for public entertainment, public address and certain musical instruments. To be included, the system must include the three elements mentioned above. Hearing aids are classified in Group 3851.	724.92(F2)	85.14		
3832.21	3832.2111	Radio and television broadcasting equipment and closed circuit TV systems Radio and television broadcasting equipment including control-room equipment, control-room transmitter link-age and transmitter station equipment. In general, the equipment classified here produces signals intended for reception by a large number of independent receivers, although closed circuit TV systems are included. Commercial, industrial and military electronic communication equipment and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus are excluded. Also excluded are television cameras of all kinds.	724.2(F3) 724.92(F3) 891.11(F2)	85.19 85.14 92.11		
3832.2112	3832.2112	TV broadcast studio equipment—video except cameras Control consoles and switchers; studio-type audio equipment such as amplifiers, turntables and recorders. Transmitters are excluded, as are microphones and receiving apparatus.	724.2(F3) 724.92(F3) 724.99(F3) 891.11(F2)	85.19 85.14 85.15G 92.11		
3832.2113	3832.2113	Radio and TV broadcast transmitters and related equipment Radio and TV broadcast transmitters and associated equipment such as TV boosters and repeaters, RF power amplifiers, phasing equipment etc. Also relay apparatus including television relay transmitters and broadcasting transmitting antennae.	724.99(F3)	85.15G		
3832.22	3832.2200	Television cameras Television cameras (including colour television cameras) for all purposes, e.g. cameras used in industrial applications for closed circuit systems and for mounting on airplanes, missiles, or for underwater work.	724.99(F3)	85.15G		

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3832.24
 Intercommunication Equipment (Except Telephone and Telegraph) and Electric Alarm and Signal Systems and Devices

Intercommunication systems are two-way voice communications systems. Those classified here do not use equipment designed primarily for use in telephone and telegraph networks, nor are they radiotelephonic in nature. Some systems make use of ordinary lighting circuits for voice communication. Also included are electric traffic control equipment; electric sound or visual signalling apparatus; and alarm systems. Electronic navigational aids and electronic search and detection apparatus are excluded.

3832.2411 Intercommunication equipment (except telephone- and telegraph-associated) 724.99(F3) 85.14

Complete intercommunication systems (except equipment designed primarily for use in telephone and telegraph networks). The systems classified here are designed for two-way voice communications using electronic amplification. They are sometimes termed "local" systems. Many such systems contain high-gain amplifiers and permit voice paging by direct operation of loudspeakers at subordinate stations under control of a press-to-talk lever at a master station. Usually these loudspeakers serve also as dynamic microphones for speech in the opposite direction. Some systems make use of ordinary lighting circuits for voice transmission (by using carrier principles) to avoid interference cabling. Public address (one-way) systems are excluded.

3832.2412 Electric traffic control equipment--road, rail, waterway, port or airfield 729.93(C) 85.16

All electric equipment used for controlling the traffic on railways, roads, inland waterways and to a certain extent in harbours and at airports. Much railway signalling equipment is of relatively simple design, e.g., moving arms or discs and a number of coloured lights mounted on a post and actuated by hand. Other equipment is quite complicated, e.g., for the automatic control of wagons in marshalling yards. Road signalling equipment, such as traffic lights which may be operated on a time basis or by means of photo-electric cells, or by contacts placed on the road or by other means. Also automatic electric traffic control equipment for use at ports or airports.

3832.25
 Communication Equipment--Radiotelephonic and Radiotelegraphic

Commercial, industrial and military electronic communication equipment except electric line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus. The apparatus classified here transmits or receives signals (representing speech, messages or pictures) by means of electro-magnetic waves which are transmitted through the atmosphere without any line connection. Mobile radio systems; portable radio communication equipment; communication satellites and other communication equipment and major components of these systems. Navigational aids, intercommunication equipment and signal systems are excluded.

724.99(F3) 85.15C

3832.2511 Mobile radio systems

Radiotelephony apparatus for motor vehicles, ships, aircraft and trains. Complete mobile systems include, among other equipment, transmitters, base stations, power amplifiers, antennas, repeaters, transmitters and receivers. Portable radio telephones ("walkie-talkies") are excluded. Included are separately delivered components such as mobile transmitters and transceivers and mobile receivers.

724.99(F3) 85.15C

3832.2512 Portable radio communications equipment; amateur radio communications equipment

Portable radiotelephones, usually battery operated, of the "walkie-talkie" type. Included are receivers, transceivers and transmitter-receivers. Also included is amateur radio communication equipment.

724.99(F3) 85.15C

3832.2513 Point-to-point radio communications equipment; space satellite-borne and associated ground equipment

Point-to-point (radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic) communications systems as complete units. Such units may be very low frequency, low frequency, medium and high frequency, very high frequency and ultra high frequency. Also microwave line-of-sight, microwave scatter and microwave video relay systems but not broadcast studio links. Complete units include, among other components: antennas, power supplies, receivers, transmitters, multiplexing and demodulating equipment. Separately manufactured components, identifiable as for point-to-point communications equipment, are also included, but not communications security apparatus or "facsimile" radiotelegraphic apparatus. Also classified here are complete communications space satellites and associated ground equipment including telemetering, synchronization, relay and command and control equipment.

724.99(F3) 85.15C

3832.2519 Other communications equipment, n.e.s.

Light communications systems of the electronic type including laser systems and equipment. Electronic checkout, monitoring, evaluation and other support equipment for communication systems. Also, communications security and cryptographic devices, frequency shift converters and keys, remote transmitter and

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
3832.2413	3832.2413	<u>Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus; alarm systems</u> Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus other than simple electro-magnetically operated bells, buzzers or door chimes which are classified in group 3839 along with such simple devices as message signs (on-off, engaged-free, etc.) activated at will by a switch, sirens, horns and similar electric sound signalling apparatus remain classified here. Also, indicator panels such as are used in offices, hotels and factories. In some of the apparatus of this kind the calling mechanism is operated by the dial or a telephone. Indicators for race courses and other sporting arenas and stadia, engine room telegraph apparatus for ships, lift indicators, railway station and airport indicating panels showing times, gates or platforms (tracks) of the planes or trains. Also included are burglar and other (e.g., fire) alarm systems. Burglar alarms that operate by electrical contacts, by capacitance like burglar alarms, consist of two parts: a detecting part and a signalling part. The detecting part may be a fusible product, a bi-metallic strip; a liquid or a gas; an electrical resistance; or a photo-electric cell. All of these detectors are affected by heat.	729,94(P3)	85,17
3832.25		<u>Radio Navigational Aid Apparatus (Including Missile-borne and Space Vehicle-borne Equipment); Electronic Search and Detection Apparatus</u> Radio navigational aid apparatus (e.g., radio beacons and radio buoys with fixed or rotating aerials); receivers, including radio compasses, with directional aerials). Radio equipment for the remote control of ships, pilot-less aircraft, missiles and rockets. Radar equipment of all types including tracking radars and harbour and traffic control radar. Other search, detection and acquisition systems, e.g., light reconnaissance and surveillance systems, provided they are electronically based.	724,99(P3)	85,15C
3832.2511	3832.2511	<u>Navigation systems and equipment—electronic; missile and space vehicle guidance systems</u> Navigation systems and equipment for aircraft, ship and ground navigation. Autopilots, beacons, transponders, radio compasses and direction finders. Systems may be divided into the so-called "classical" and "self-contained" types. "Classical" systems (single-path or multiple-path) employ at least one radio transmitter and one radio receiver. Many are known by acronyms: Loran, Gee, Shoran, Navstar, Decca, Decca etc. Self-contained systems (e.g., Doppler) depend upon external phenomena as the basis of their measurements. Also included are instrument landing systems and inertial guidance systems; missile and space vehicle ground support and vehicle-borne systems (command guidance, radar systems, television systems, among others). The term "ground support" includes equipment carried on board ship or on an aircraft. Communications satellites and their equipment are excluded. Search and detection radar systems and air traffic control and harbour radars are also excluded.	724,99(P3)	85,15C
3832.2512	3832.2512	<u>Radar search, detection and acquisition systems</u> All types of civil and military radar systems are included, except radar equipment associated with navigation apparatus. Tracking radar systems: fire control, bombing, tracking-navigational radars, aircraft and missile tracking radars. Also, air traffic control radars, harbour control radars, ground control approach radars, highway speed control radars, radar-equipped proximity fuses and other search, detection and acquisition radars.	724,99(P3) 951,06(P3)	85,15C 95,07B
3832.2513	3832.2513	<u>Electronic search, detection, identification and tracking systems other than radar</u> Light reconnaissance and surveillance electronic systems (infra-red, ultra-violet and visible light) but not optical systems. Much of this equipment is used in military operations. Also, sonar search, detection and tracking systems used for depth finding, fire control, guidance, collision warnings, fish finding and other uses. Individual instruments of these types are generally classified in group 3851.	729,52(P3)	90,28
3832.29		<u>Electronic Industrial, Commercial and Military Equipment, N.E.C.</u> A wide variety of diverse types of equipment is included. In general, the equipment consists of an assembly of a number of different components, including radio receivers and transmitters. They remain classified here provided they are designed to perform a specialized function such as the opening of a garage door or the jamming of radio signals. General-purpose electronic parts and components are excluded.		
3832.2911	3832.2911	<u>Industrial and consumer electronic equipment and devices, N.E.C.</u> Industrial electronic equipment, not elsewhere classified, such as ultra-sonic cleaners, drills and welders. Consumer electronic devices, not elsewhere classified, such as automatic garage door openers (radio-controlled). Also, electronic tracking machines, electronic trainers and electronic simulators; and simultaneous translation systems.	719,8(P3) 724,99(P3) 729,96(P3) 899,99(P3)	84,59B 85,15C 85,22B 86,05
3832.2919	3832.2919	<u>Other electronic equipment, N.E.C.</u> Specialized electronic and communication equipment, not elsewhere classified. Equipment designed to interrupt and disturb radio broadcasting (jamming equipment); signal analysers and display equipment; and other special electronic and communication systems, not elsewhere classified.	724,99(P3)	85,15C

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3832.31	3832.3111	<u>Electrical Line Telephonic and Telegraphic Apparatus</u> Apparatus for the transmission between two points of speech or other sounds (or of symbols representing written messages, images or other data), by variation of an electric current flowing in a circuit connecting the transmitting station to the receiving station. Special apparatus used for carrier-current line systems is included. Telephonic apparatus including telephone sets (but not separate microphones, loudspeakers or bells), and automatic and non-automatic switchboards and exchanges. Telegraphic apparatus for transmitting messages and for receiving messages. In addition to microphones, loudspeakers and bells, the following are also included when not incorporated in telephonic or telegraphic apparatus: certain coils, relays and switches.	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.3111	3832.3114	<u>Telephone sets (instruments)</u> Telephone sets consist of a transmitter (a microphone), a receiver (a loudspeaker), a bell (or buzzer), a switching device (usually operated by a hook on which the ear-piece is hung, by a cradle for the handset, or, in the loudspeaker system, by a push-button key), a signalling device enabling the subscriber to call the exchange (used only in local primary battery telephones) and, on automatic telephones, a dial, drum or push-button operated selector. Also included are sets to which are fitted devices for holding a connection on line while communicating with a person on another extension; and also, devices for listening into or breaking into other lines. All types of sets are included: wall-mounted, military field-telephones, coin-operated, throat microphones sets and sets with special devices for transmitting recorded messages or for recording messages in the absence of the subscriber.	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.3112	3832.3114	<u>Non-automatic telephones switchboards</u> The principal components of non-automatic switchboards are: "call" or "clear" indicators (flaps, bells, lamps etc.) for signalling the operator; switching devices, usually consisting of jacks or sockets mounted on a panel, and plugs connected to a cord; keyboards, i.e., a series of key switches electrically connected to the plugs and cords. Operators' telephone sets are excluded.	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.3113	3832.3111	<u>Automatic switchboards and exchanges</u> Automatic switchboards and exchanges (including electronic telephone switching equipment). These consist essentially of selectors which select the lines corresponding to the impulses received from the calling sets, and establish the connection. They are operated either directly by the impulses from the calling set or via auxiliary apparatus such as directors.	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.32	3832.3211	<u>Electronic Parts and Components, other than Electron Tubes (Valves), Not Identifiable as Parts or Components of a Particular Device or Apparatus</u> A very wide variety of equipment and devices is included. Many bear the same names as equipment classified in other groups of major group 383. They are classified here only if they are constructed of materials having usable electronic properties or if they are intended for electronic end-products such as radios and other communications equipment, instruments and so forth, although certain assemblies have applications in power production and transmission. Electron tubes (valves) are excluded but photo-cells remain classified here.	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.32	3832.3211	<u>Semi-conductors and related devices other than electronic microcircuits and photo-cells</u> The operation of semi-conductor devices is based on the electronic properties of certain "semi-conductor" materials. The following, among other devices, are included: diodes (signal diodes, power rectifier diodes, light emitting diodes, voltage regulator diodes, tunnel diodes, etc.); transistors (used mainly for amplification or switching); devices, the operation of which depends on variations in resistivity on the application of an electric field (e.g., thyristors, triacs, varactors, and field effect devices such as metal oxide silicon transistors and Gunn effect devices).	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.32	3832.3211	<u>Carrier-current line systems</u> Carrier-current line systems are used for both telephony and telegraphy. The chief apparatus for such systems are: oscillators, modulators, filters of various types and de-modulators.	724.91(P1)	85.13
3832.32	3832.3211	<u>Electronic Parts and Components, other than Electron Tubes (Valves), Not Identifiable as Parts or Components of a Particular Device or Apparatus</u> A very wide variety of equipment and devices is included. Many bear the same names as equipment classified in other groups of major group 383. They are classified here only if they are constructed of materials having usable electronic properties or if they are intended for electronic end-products such as radios and other communications equipment, instruments and so forth, although certain assemblies have applications in power production and transmission. Electron tubes (valves) are excluded but photo-cells remain classified here.	724.91(P1)	85.13

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3832.3212	3832.3212	<u>Photo-cells</u> Photo-conducting cells, photo-emissive cells (vacuum- or gas-filled) and photo-voltaic cells.	729.3(P2)	85.21
3832.3213	3832.3213	<u>Microcircuits—electronic</u> Electronic microcircuits are miniaturized devices having a high passive and active element and/or component density, and which are regarded as single units. ("Passive" elements include inductances, resistors and capacitors; "active" elements include diodes, triodes, transistors, etc.). Include also microassemblies (corewood or lagot modules, moulded modules and micromodules); monolithic integrated circuits; and hybrid integrated circuits. Film circuits consisting solely of passive elements (printed circuits) are excluded. Assemblies of electronic microcircuits mounted on an appropriate shaped carrier and designed as a part of a digital data processing machine storage are classified in group 3625. Assemblies which constitute a complete (or essentially complete) machine or appliance are classified in the subclass appropriate to the machine or appliance.	729.3(P2)	85.21
3832.3214	3832.3214	<u>Resistors—electronic applications</u> Resistors of types used in electronic applications. Included are thermistors, varistors and magnetoresistors which are semi-conductor devices, the operation of which depends primarily on temperature, light rays, pressure, etc. Also included are variable and fixed resistors (whether or not precision) of more conventional design (e.g., wire wound and carbon deposition types) provided they are designed for electronic applications.	722.2(P3)	85.19
3832.3215	3832.3215	<u>Capacitors—electronic applications</u> Electronic capacitors of types used in radio, television, telephone and other electronic apparatus and equipment. Capacitors not intended for electronic applications are classified in group 3831. Fixed, variable and other types. Materials used in the manufacture of capacitors vary greatly.	729.95(P3)	85.18
3832.3216	3832.3216	<u>Coils, transformers and other inductors—electronic applications</u> Coils, transformers and other inductors of types used in electronic applications. Audio transformers, low frequency chokes and filters, plate and filament transformers including autotransformers. Radio frequency chokes and coils.	722.1(P3)	85.01
3832.3219	3832.3219	<u>Electronic components, n.e.c., including connectors</u> A very wide variety of equipment and devices is classified here. Printed circuits are made by forming on an insulating base (by conventional or other printing processes) conductor elements (wiring), contacts, or other printed components such as inductances, resistors and capacitors ("passive" elements). Thin-film and thick-film	722.1(P3) 722.2(P3) 723.1(P2) 729.3(P2) 729.98(P3)	85.01 85.19 85.23 85.21 85.28
	3832.33	<u>Thermionic, Cold Cathode and Photo-cathode Valves and Tubes</u> Valves and tubes which, for different purposes, utilize the effect of electrons emitted from a cathode, either in vacuum or in gas. Radio and television receiving tubes (valves); transmitting, industrial and special-purpose electron tubes (valves). X-ray tubes and photo-cells are excluded.	729.3(P2)	85.21
	3832.3311	<u>Cathode-ray television picture (receiving) tubes</u> Cathode-ray tubes designed expressly for television receivers (picture tubes). Cathode-ray tubes for other purposes, e.g., for television cameras, are excluded.	729.3(P2)	85.21
	3832.3312	<u>Radio- and television-receiving-type electron tubes (valves) except cathode-ray tubes</u> Receiving tubes (valves) designed for use chiefly in radio and television apparatus and equipment. Cathode-ray television picture tubes are excluded.	729.3(P2)	85.21
	3832.3313	<u>Transmitting, industrial and special-purpose electron tubes (valves)</u> A wide variety of electron tubes (valves) is included, but not X-ray tubes or photo-cells. Cathode-ray tubes, including television camera tubes (iconoscopes and image orthicons) and radio receiver tuning indicators (magic eyes), but not receiving (picture) tubes. Also, magnetrons, klystrons, sealed disc valves, thyatrons, klystrons, phantoms, and other thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves.	729.3(P2)	85.21
	3832.34	<u>Apparatus Based on the Use of X-rays or of the Radiations from Radio-Active Substances</u> Radiographic X-ray, fluoroscopic X-ray, therapeutic X-ray and other X-ray apparatus for medical, industrial or other uses. Apparatus based on the use of radiations from radioactive substances. Complete units and separately manufactured X-ray generators, X-ray tubes, X-ray screens, X-ray high-tension generators, X-ray control panels and desks and other components including special tables, chairs and the like.	729.3(P2)	85.21

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3832.3411	3832.35	<u>X-ray apparatus—diagnostic and therapeutic</u> X-ray apparatus used in diagnosis: radioscopic (fluoroscopic) apparatus; radiographic apparatus; and radiodiagnostic apparatus. In radiodiagnostic apparatus the X-ray screen is mounted in a camera. Cameras without the screen are classified in group 3832. Radio-therapy apparatus is also included. Such apparatus applies the penetrating power of X-rays and their destructive effect on certain living tissues in the treatment of disease. Parts are excluded.	726.2(F1)	90.20
3832.3412	3832.3511	<u>X-ray apparatus—industrial</u> X-ray apparatus used in industry and commerce (e.g., in metallurgy to check the uniformity of alloys, in shoe shops to check the fit of shoes) generally resembles that used for diagnostic purposes except that it may be equipped with adapters and ancillary equipment for particular purposes. Also, X-ray diffraction cameras used for the examination of crystalline structure. Parts are excluded.	726.1(F1)	90.17A
3832.3413	3832.3512	<u>Apparatus based on the use of radiations from radio-active substances</u> In the apparatus classified here the X-ray generator and feeding equipment of the apparatus in the two preceding subclasses are replaced by a container known as a "bomb" in which is placed a "charge" with the property of emitting radiations by spontaneous transformation of its atoms. Included are: therapy apparatus; apparatus for radiological examinations used mainly in industry; thickness gauges, apparatus for monitoring the contents of packages, and ionization anemometers. Parts are excluded.	726.1(F1)	90.17A
3832.3414	3832.36	<u>X-ray tubes and other types of X-ray producing apparatus</u> X-ray tubes are devices in which electrical energy is transformed into X-rays. Other types of X-ray producing apparatus, e.g., apparatus incorporating a betatron, and other X-ray generators, betatrons not adapted for the production of X-rays nor incorporated in X-ray apparatus are classified in group 3851. <u>Other components for X-ray apparatus</u> X-ray control panels and desks; lead-covered or lead-glass protective screens or shields; and X-ray or treatment tables, chairs and the like. Excluded are rectifying tubes or valves used in X-ray power supply apparatus and medical apparatus for application of ultra-violet or infra-red rays. Instruments for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma or X-radiation are classified in group 3851.	726.2(F1)	90.20
3832.3611	3832.3611	<u>Gramophone records</u> Gramophone records made from vinyl resins or other artificial plastic materials mixed with lamp black and stabilizing agents. Gramophone records may also be made of shellac or resins mixed with inert materials. Prepared media impressed with sound in recording studios or other places (e.g., wax blanks so impressed or cut) are classified in group 9414, but intermediate products (e.g., the positive-grooved "mother" record from which a negative "stamper" is obtained) remain classified here.	891.2(F2)	92.12

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass
3832.3612	Pre-recorded magnetic tapes—commercial	3832.3612	Pre-recorded magnetic tapes—commercial	3833.1211	Refrigerators and freezers, compression type—domestic	891.2(P2)	92.12	725.01(C)	84.150
	The pre-recorded magnetic tapes classified here contain programme material intended largely for distribution in volume to individuals, institutions and other consumers for use on sound reproducing equipment. The matrices from which the tapes are reproduced remain classified here but magnetic discs, strips, tapes, films and wires on which a recording has been made by a recording apparatus are considered the output of sound recording studios and are classified in group 9414.				In these self-contained appliances a compressor is driven by an electric motor. The mechanical parts are usually mounted within an insulated metal cabinet with the condenser fixed externally at the back. Refrigerators usually produce a small quantity of ice. Some devote considerable space to below freezing temperatures (refrigerator-freezer combinations). Freezers devote all their space to below-freezing temperatures. Some freezers are horizontal (chest-type). Also included are separately manufactured domestic-type cabinets regardless of the type of refrigerating unit is eventually installed. Refrigerating units (mechanical parts) for compression-type refrigerators are also included.				
3833	MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND HOUSEWARES			3833.1212	Refrigerators and freezers, absorption type—domestic			719.42(C)	84.15B
	The manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares, such as electric space heaters; blankets and heating pads; hot plates, broilers, roasters, toasters and food mixers; irons and mangles; fans, vacuum cleaners and floor waxes and polishers; hair dryers, toothbrushes, electric hair clippers, shavers and hot water heaters. Excluded is the manufacture of electric lighting equipment, which is classified in group 3839.				In these self-contained appliances a "generator" is heated by gas, oil or an electric element so that the refrigerant is driven off and accumulated under pressure in the condenser. In other respects these domestic units resemble compression-type refrigerators. Refrigerator cabinets are classified with compression refrigerators. Mechanical equipment for absorption-type refrigerators remains classified here.				
3833.11	Household Cooking Equipment—Electric			3833.1300	Laundry Equipment—Household			717.15(P3)	84.40A
	The term "equipment" as used here is meant to distinguish ranges, ovens and certain surface unit equipment from small appliances such as electrically-heated coffee-makers, frying-pans, chafing dishes and hot-plates. Included are electric ranges with integral ovens and broilers, household ovens, surface cooking tops and also alcohol ovens. Gas, kerosene, oil, coal, wood and other household cooking ranges are classified in group 3839 along with service industry cooking equipment heated by electricity.				Household laundry equipment including machines in which laundry is washed, rinsed, wrung and dried. In these machines the moving parts are electric motor driven. Heating may be supplied by built-in electric heating resistors or by means other than electricity. Also included are irons and mangles but not electric smooth-irons. Wash boilers are also excluded.			725.02(C)	84.40B
	3833.1111 Cooking ranges—electric, household								
	Free-standing and built-in electric ranges, ovens and surface cooking tops designed for domestic use. The ranges and ovens classified here are of the resistance type. High-frequency and infra-red ovens are excluded.								
	3833.1112 "Electronic" ovens—household								
	Household ovens which employ electricity but which produce heat by means other than by passing current through a heating resistor. Electronic or microwave ovens which employ magnetrons and also infra-red and certain high-frequency induction ovens.								
3833.12	Refrigerators and Freezers—Domestic			3833.14	Vacuum Cleaners, Dishwashers and Other Major Appliances, N.E.C.—Domestic				
	Domestic-type refrigerators and freezers. Compression and absorption types. In the compression type, sometimes known as a mechanical refrigerator, a compressor is driven by an electric motor. In the absorption type, the compressor is replaced by a "generator" in which the refrigerant is heated by gas, oil or an electric element. Industrial and commercial refrigerators are classified in group 3829.				Vacuum Cleaners, Dishwashers and Other Major Appliances, N.E.C.—Domestic				
					Vacuum cleaners, floor scrubbers and floor waxes; dishwashing machines; garbage disposal units and garbage compactors. Commercial (service industry) and industrial equipment for these purposes are classified in group 3829. Brushes for these machines are classified in group 3909.				
				3833.1411	Vacuum cleaners—household				
					Domestic-type vacuum cleaners. The two most common models are the tank type and the upright type. The motors of these appliances usually operate on house current. Also included are small hand-held machines, some of which are battery-operated.				
				3833.1412	Dishwashing machines—domestic				
					Domestic-type dishwashing machines including dishwashers equipped with water heating elements. Commercial and institutional types are classified in group 3829.				

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3833.16	3833.1600	<u>Electric Heating and Electric Space Heating Equipment</u> Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters. Immersion heaters permanently incorporated in a tank, vat or other vessel are classified as tanks, usually in group 3813, unless they are designed for domestic use, in which case they remain classified here. Also included are electric space heating and soil heating apparatus such as electric fires, radiators and smaller devices. Separately manufactured electric heating resistors are excluded unless they are assembled with parts of the equipment classified here.	725.03(P3)	85.06
3833.17	3833.1711	<u>Other major appliances--domestic</u> Floor scrubbing, scouring and waxing machines incorporating an electric motor. Garbage disposal units (rubbish grinders), some of which are fitted into the waste line of the kitchen sink. Garbage (rubbish) compactors (devices which compress household rubbish into compact bales). Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and space heaters are excluded.	725.03(P3)	85.06
3833.17	3833.1712	<u>Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters</u> Geysers in which the water is heated as it flows through. Storage water heaters (i.e., heat-insulated tanks with immersion heating elements). Dual-system heaters in which the water is heated either electrically or by connection to a fuel-heated hot water system. Electrode hot water boilers in which an alternating current passes through the water between two electrodes. Immersion heaters, whether or not portable.	719.8(P3)	84.59B
3833.18	3833.1811	<u>Electric space-heating and soil-heating apparatus</u> Electric fires, including portable types with parabolic reflectors and sometimes with built-in fans. Electric radiators (e.g., apparatus in which electric elements heat up oil which circulates in a radiator). Convection heaters. Heating panels for mounting in the ceiling or to a wall, and soil-heating equipment. Devices for heating food are excluded.	725.05(P2)	85.12
3833.18	3833.1812	<u>Electric space-heating and soil-heating apparatus</u> With the exception of those of carbon (classified in group 3839), all electrical heating resistors are classified here, irrespective of the classification of the apparatus or equipment in which they are to be used. They consist of bars, rods, plates or lengths of wire (usually coiled) of special material. Wire resistors are usually mounted on insulating formers (e.g., of ceramics, steatite or mica) or on soft insulating cores (e.g., of glass fibres or asbestos). If not wound, wire of this kind is classified here only if cut to length and coiled or otherwise formed to a shape identifying it as a heating resistor element. The same applies to bars, rods and plates. Resistors remain classified here even if specialised for a particular machine or apparatus, provided they do not include parts of the machine or apparatus for which they are intended.	725.05(P2)	85.12
3833.19	3833.1911	<u>Dehumidifiers--domestic</u> The dehumidifiers classified here usually employ solid sorbent materials and are of the dynamic type. Such devices consist of a main circulating fan, one or more beds of sorbent material, reactivation air fan, a heater, a mechanism to change from dehumidifying to reactivation, and an aftercooler. A single-bed dehumidifier operates on an intermittent cycle of dehumidifying and reactivating. No dehumidification can be obtained during the reactivation cycle.	725.03(P3)	85.06
3833.19	3833.1912	<u>Dehumidifiers--domestic</u> Electro-thermic Cooking Appliances other than Ranges--Domestic; Electro-mechanical Kitchen Appliances--Domestic Electro-thermic Cooking Appliances, other than electric ranges and ovens, of types chiefly used by households. Electro-mechanical domestic appliances and kitchen aids intended for use in preparing food. Other electro-mechanical domestic appliances (e.g., electric tooth-brushes) and other electro-thermic devices (e.g., smoothing irons) are excluded.	725.03(P3)	85.06
3833.19	3833.1912	<u>Electric cooking appliances other than ranges and ovens--domestic</u> Electro-thermic machines and appliances for cooking, warming or otherwise processing food by heat, of types used in households. Kettles, saucepans, steamers, coffee-makers, jacketed urns, toasters, waffle irons, plate warmers, grillers, chip pans, sauté pans, chafing dishes, broilers (including rotating broilers), corn poppers, egg cookers, hot plates, roasters etc.	725.03(P3)	85.06
3833.19	3833.1912	<u>Electro-mechanical food preparation appliances and kitchen aids--domestic</u> Electro-mechanical food preparation aids such as blenders and beaters; food grinders and mixers; juice extractors; slicers, peelers, choppers and cutters; and other appliances for food preparation. Also, can openers, knife sharpeners and electric knives. Knife blades are classified in group 3811. Appliances not used in food preparation are excluded.	725.03(P3)	85.06

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3833.19	3833.1911	Electro-thermic and Electro-Mechanical Domestic Appliances, N. E. C. Electro-thermic and electro-mechanical appliances, not elsewhere classified, such as electric shavers, electrically heated toilet and beauty aids (e.g., hair dryers), and electrically heated blankets, pads and other bedding. In general these products are designed for household use, but also included are hair clippers such as are used to groom animals, and permanent-wave machines, and hair dryers such as are used by beauty parlours and barbers.	725.04(C)	85.07
	3833.1912	Other electric toilet and beauty aids—domestic Electro-mechanical devices such as tooth-brushes and massage machines. Electro-thermic devices such as hair dryers and hair curlers. Equipment of this type used by beauty parlours is included. Also included are hand and face dryers, heated towel rails, and bed warmers. Other comfort equipment such as heating pads and electric blankets, is excluded.	725.03(P2) 725.05(P2)	85.06 85.12
	3833.1913	Electric blankets and heating pads Blankets and pads which have embedded in them an electric heating element and which are usually operated by a switch designed to cut in all or some of the heating resistors. Electrically warmed clothing is classified with normal clothing by type.	821.03(P3)	94.04
	3833.1914	Electric smoothing irons Electric smoothing irons of all kinds whether for domestic use or for tailors, dressmakers or other artisans. Also included are devices for pressing trousers by stretching them over a heated panel. Such devices are usually used in the home.	725.05(P2)	85.12
	3833.1919	Other electro-thermic and electro-mechanical domestic appliances Shoemaking machines, electric snow and ice melters and scrapers, and other electro-thermic and electro-mechanical domestic devices, not elsewhere classified.	725.03(P2) 725.05(P2)	85.06 85.12
ISIC Group 3839	3839	MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED		
	3839.11	Insulated Wire and Cable Insulated (including enamelled or anodized) wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including coaxial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors. All of the goods classified here are intended for use as conductors in electrical machinery, apparatus or installations. With the exception of certain assemblies of insulated wires, known as harnesses, which are designed for a particular machine (e.g., automotive ignition harness, classified in group 3831), the insulated wires, cables, strips etc., may be in the form of (i) single or multiple strand insulated wire; (ii) two or more such insulated wires twisted together; or (iii) two or more such insulated wires assembled together in a common insulating sheath. Harnesses are generally distinguishable from ordinary assemblies of insulated wire by the fact that they contain wires of varying lengths and, frequently, different types of connectors.		
	3839.1111	Communication wire and cable—insulated Insulated telephones, telegraph and electronics wire and cable. Coaxial cable (armoured or non-armoured); station wire and cable; switch-board wire and cable; instrumentation wire and cable; electronic wire and cable; telephone cordage; and other communication wire and cable including pulp and paper insulated lead-covered and polyethylene insulated lead-covered telephone and telegraph cable.	723.1(P3)	85.23
	3839.1112	Power wire and cable—insulated Insulated power wire and cable, whether or not armoured. Power cable for high- and low-tension applications. Portable power cable; underground distribution cable whether or not pre-assembled in ducts; mine power cable; cable insulated with varnished cloth, with paper, with thermosetting plastics or with other materials or combinations of materials.	723.1(P3)	85.23
	3839.1113	Magnet wire and cable—insulated Magnet wire and cable including magnet strip conductor. These wires and cables are of various cross-sections including square cross-section. Various types of insulation are employed, such as enamel, artificial plastic materials, textiles, and glass among others. Magnet wires are sometimes distinguished by their thickness (thick-film or thin-film) of their insulation.	723.1(P3)	85.23

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729.2(Pl)

Filament lamps
Lamps in which a filament is heated to incandescence by the passage of an electric current, the glass envelope being either evacuated or filled with an inert gas under low pressure. Infra-red lamps are excluded.

3839.14

85.20

729.1(P3)

Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infrared and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs. With the exception of arc-lamps, which consist of complete apparatus, the other goods of this class are simple lighting elements. Glass envelopes for lamps are classified in group 3660; seal-beam motor-car headlights are excluded.

3839.1411

3839.1411

729.2(Pl)

Discharge lamps
Discharge lamps consist of a glass envelope (usually tubular) or a quartz envelope (usually in an outer envelope of glass), furnished with electrodes and containing, under low pressure, either a gas which becomes luminous under the influence of an electric discharge or a substance which gives off a vapour having similar properties. Some discharge lamps may be vacuum-jacketed or water-cooled. The principal lamps of this type include: gas discharge tubes (neon, helium, argon, nitrogen or carbon dioxide); sodium vapour lamps; mercury vapour lamps; and gas-filled dual lamps in which light is produced both by an incandescent filament and a gas discharge. The widely used fluorescent lamp is included. Ultra-violet lamps are excluded.

3839.1412

85.20

729.12(P3)

Ultra-violet and infra-red lamps
Ultra-violet lamps consist of a fused quartz tube containing mercury; they are sometimes enclosed in an outer envelope of glass. Infra-red lamps are filament lamps especially designed to produce infra-red rays. They are used, for example, for medical purposes and as a source of heat.

3839.1414

3839.1414

729.11(P3)

Primary cells and Primary Batteries
Primary cells and primary batteries generate electrical energy by means of chemical reactions. A primary cell consists basically of a container holding a solid or a liquid electrolyte (e.g., ammonium chloride) in which are immersed two electrodes (plates, rods, etc.). These are either of different metals (e.g., copper and zinc) or one is of metal and the other is of carbon. Each electrode is provided with a terminal or other arrangement for connexion to an external circuit. Cells may be grouped together in batteries. Included are wet cells, dry cells, inert cells and concentration cells. Carbon electrodes are excluded. Metal containers (e.g., zinc electrodes in the form of a can or cup) are classified in group 3619.

3839.1200

85.03

729.12(P3)

Electric Accumulators
Electric accumulators (storage batteries) are used to store electricity and supply it when required. A direct current is passed through the accumulator producing certain chemical changes (charging); when the terminals of the accumulator are subsequently connected to an external circuit these chemical changes reverse and produce a direct current in the external circuit (discharging). Accumulators consist essentially of a container holding the electrolyte, in which are immersed two electrodes fitted with terminals for connexion to an external circuit. The main types of accumulators are lead-acid accumulators and alkaline accumulators. Separately manufactured containers are classified in accordance with the material of which they are made, e.g., hard rubber battery boxes are classified in group 3559, and artificial plastic boxes are in group 3560.

3839.1300

3839.1300

729.2(Pl)

Arc-lamps
Arc-lamps consist of a complete apparatus, and are not merely simple lighting elements. In lamps of this kind light is emitted by one or both of the electrodes between which the arc is maintained. These electrodes are generally of carbon or tungsten. Some lamps have an automatic device to bring the electrodes close together in order to strike the arc, and subsequently to maintain them at the correct distance apart as the electrodes are consumed. In open arc-lamps the arc burns in free air. Arc-lamp carbons and carbon filaments are excluded.

3839.1411

85.04

729.12(P3)

Storage batteries (storage batteries) are used to store electricity and supply it when required. A direct current is passed through the accumulator producing certain chemical changes (charging); when the terminals of the accumulator are subsequently connected to an external circuit these chemical changes reverse and produce a direct current in the external circuit (discharging). Accumulators consist essentially of a container holding the electrolyte, in which are immersed two electrodes fitted with terminals for connexion to an external circuit. The main types of accumulators are lead-acid accumulators and alkaline accumulators. Separately manufactured containers are classified in accordance with the material of which they are made, e.g., hard rubber battery boxes are classified in group 3559, and artificial plastic boxes are in group 3560.

3839.1414

3839.1414

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3839.16		<u>Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Apparatus—Electric</u> Electric lighting fixtures and lighting apparatus (including battery-operated portable lighting) other than: (i) so-called "decorator" lamps and fixtures classified in the groups devoted to wood, metal or plastic furniture, or with glass products; (ii) motor vehicle lighting classified elsewhere in this group; (iii) arc-lamps, also classified elsewhere in this group; (iv) electric traffic control equipment (e.g., traffic lights) classified in group 3832; (v) specialized medical inspection lamps classified in group 3851; and (vi) actino-therapy apparatus employing ultra-violet or infra-red lamps, classified in group 3832.	832.42(P3)	83.07
3839.1611		<u>Lighting fixtures employing incandescent lamps—interior</u> Lighting fixtures which employ incandescent lamps and which are intended for use in residences or in commercial or industrial establishments. In general, the fixtures classified here are intended for indoor use, but fixtures attached to the exterior of the building and certain exterior free-standing fixtures are included. Street lighting fixtures are excluded. Spot-lights of types used in theatres are excluded, as are exterior spotlights and other specialized lighting fixtures.	832.42(P3)	83.07
3839.1612		<u>Lighting fixtures employing fluorescent lamps</u> The description of the goods of the preceding subclass applies here except that the lighting fixtures classified here employ fluorescent lamps.	832.42(P3)	83.07
3839.1613		<u>Street and area lighting fixtures; search-lights, spot-lights and beacons</u> Street and area lighting fixtures including flood-lights, batteries of lights such as are employed to light playing fields and search-lights and spot-lights but not portable torch-lights. Search-lights and spot-lights direct a concentrated beam of light on a given point or surface by means of a reflector and lenses, or with a reflector only, irrespective of whether the reflector and lenses are optically worked. Optical signalling lights are included. Most of these fixtures are intended for use out-of-doors. They may employ any type of lamp (incandescent or discharge), but arc-lamps are excluded. Also excluded are theatrical spot-lights and other theatrical lighting equipment and photoflood fixtures. Lamp standards of metal, concrete or wood, without wiring or electrical fittings, are classified in other groups according to the material of which they are made.	832.42(P3) 861.39(P3)	83.07 90.13

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3839.15		<u>Electrically Ignited photographic flashbulbs</u> The most common types of photographic flashbulbs are: (i) oxygen-filled bulbs containing a wire or finely sintered strip of aluminum-magnesium alloy, with a tungsten filament coated with an explosive paste; and (ii) bulbs in which a ball of paste, consisting of one or more metal powders mixed with an oxidizing agent, is attached to each of the electrodes. These flashbulbs can be used only once.	729.2(F1)	85.20
3839.1511		<u>Sealed-beam lamps</u> Sealed-beam lamps consist of a lens and reflector and a filament sealed within a gas-filled or vacuum-type lamp. Such lamps are designed for incorporation in the bodywork of cars.	729.42(F1)	85.09
3839.1512		<u>Other lamps and lights—motor vehicle or cycle</u> Headlights of all kinds including: lamps fitted with dimming attachments; diffused driving lamps; anti-fog lamps; and spot-lights. Side lamps, parking lamps, tail lamps, license plate lamps. Braking lights, direction indicating lights, reversing lamps and the like. Combinations of some of the above-mentioned lamps. Also included are interior lighting lamps; portable emergency lamps for attachment, directly or indirectly, to the car battery; and inspection lamps. In general, the lamps classified here are complete. Light bulbs, switches and receptacles are excluded. Glass and plastic lenses are classified in group 3620 and group 3560, respectively. Torchlights (flashlights) are also excluded.	729.42(F1)	85.09
3839.1519		<u>Windscreen wipers and other electrical apparatus and appliances for cycles and motor vehicles, n.e.c.</u> Windscreen wipers driven by an electric motor. Defrosters and demisters which operate by means of resistance wire mounted in a frame for fitting to the windscreen. Horns and other electrical sound signalling apparatus for motor vehicles. Cigarette lighters designed for use in motor cars. Also included are dynamos for generating electrical current by means of a friction wheel running on one of the tyres or wheel rims of a bicycle.	729.42(F1)	85.09

Title and Description

Carbon electrodes

Carbon electrodes for furnaces. These are generally in the form of cylinders or rods, and are sometimes threaded or tapped at the ends to enable them to be screwed into position. Carbon electrodes for electrolysis in any shape or size. They are designed to be suspended in electrolysis baths and may be furnished with fittings for this purpose. Connecting pieces for electrodes are excluded.

Other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes

Arc-lamp and other lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon parts of microphones and of other electrical and electronic apparatus and equipment (e.g., anodes, grids and screens for rectifying valves; carbon resistor elements; and connecting pieces for furnace carbons). Carbon welding electrodes are also included.

Waste occurring in the fabrication of the articles of this class or of carbon articles classified in other groups

Waste occurring in the fabrication of the articles of this class or of carbon or artificial graphite articles classified in other groups of the classification, e.g., non-electrical articles of "carbon" classified in Group 3699. Broken and worn-out articles of carbon are classified in Group 6100.

Current-carrying Wiring Devices

Some of the devices classified here bear the same name as devices and equipment classified in group 3831 and 3832, e.g., switches and connectors. In general, the devices classified here are intended for use in buildings or on apparatus and equipment with relatively low amperages. Many of these products, such as simple male and female plugs, are used by non-specialist consumers, but some, such as fluorescent lamp starters, are highly specialized. Important products classified here include attachment plugs and caps, convenience outlets, lamp sockets and receptacles, snap switches and conductor connectors. Certain miscellaneous electrical devices are excluded, e.g., bells and gongs.

Lampholders (sockets and receptacles)

Lampholders designed to receive incandescent lamps of the screw-in or bayonet type, including those incorporating switches of various designs. Lampholders designed to receive fluorescent lamps.

Convenience outlets; attachment plug caps and plugs

Convenience outlets, attachment plug caps and other plugs are widely used in buildings and on a wide variety of equipment and appliances. Both convenience outlets and plugs vary considerably in design.

Title and Description

Portable electric battery and magneto lamps other than motor vehicle and cycle lamps

Portable electric lamps designed to function by means of a self-contained source of electricity (e.g., dry cell, accumulator or magnet). They comprise two elements (i.e., the lamp proper and the source of electricity) which are usually mounted and directly connected together, often in a single case. The term "portable lamps" refers only to those lamps (i.e., both the lamp and its electricity source) which the user may move at will. Torchlights (flashlights) operated by dry cell batteries or by accumulators. There is a wide variety of torchlights, e.g., Morse signalling lamps; miners' safety lamps; examination lamps for general use, which may be fixed to a headband (but not specialised medical inspection lamps classified in group 3851); and other hand lamps and fancy torches including composite articles composed of a torch and some other device such as a pen, screwdriver or key ring. Special photographic flashlight apparatus is classified in group 3852. Photoflood lighting fixtures are excluded. Metal tubes and cases for torchlights are classified in group 3819, but such cases complete with electrical fittings, reflector and lens - even if lacking batteries and lamp bulb - remain classified here.

Electric lighting fixtures and apparatus, n.e.c.

Lighting fixtures and apparatus, not elsewhere classified, whether or not intended for interior lighting. Among the specialized lamps included are: darkroom lamps; photographic studio (photoflood) lamps; theatrical spotlights (but not arc lamps) and other theatrical lighting fixtures; underwater (watertight) lamps; inspection lamps; and other specialized lamps, not elsewhere classified.

Carbon Articles of a Kind Used for Electrical Purposes

This class covers all articles (and blanks of such articles) of carbon (including graphite) which are recognizable by their shape, dimensions or otherwise as being for electrical purposes, whether or not they contain metal. Carbon brushes, arc-lamp carbons, battery carbons, carbon electrodes and other carbon articles of a kind used for electrical purposes. In general, these articles are obtained by the extrusion or by the moulding and heat treatment of a composition of natural carbon, carbon black, gas carbon, coke, or natural or artificial graphite, and the necessary binders (pitch, tar, etc.). They may also contain other substances such as metallic powders. They remain classified here even if fitted with eyelets, terminals or other means of connexion.

Carbon brushes

Carbon brushes and blanks which are identifiable as intended for use as brushes. Carbon brushes are available in a wide variety of shapes and finishes. The finished brush is an accurately machined product. Some are metal-coated.

3839.1721

3839.18

812.42(P3)

3839.1619

3839.1711

83.07

599.72(F3)

722.2(F3)

722.2(F3)

85.19

85.19

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3839.1813	<u>Switches—current-carrying wiring devices</u> The switches classified here are generally designed for house current and are largely employed in buildings, on small appliances and lighting fixtures, and also on various other types of apparatus and equipment. Among the switches included are snap switches, tumbler switches and pressure switches. Switches used on switchgear are classified in group 3851 and electronic switches are classified in group 3852. Fluorescent lamp starters are excluded.	722.2(F3)	85.19		3839.2112	<u>Joints and fittings for electrical conduit—non-insulated</u> Non-insulated joints and fittings (including junction fuse and switch boxes; pole-line fittings and other non-insulated metal devices). To be classified here, these articles must be identifiable as intended for electrical installations.	696.94(F3) 696.94(F3)	73.40D 76.16
	3839.1814	<u>Fluorescent lamp starters</u>	722.2(F3)	85.19		3839.2200	<u>Insulators and Insulator Fittings (Other than of Glass, Ceramic Material, Moulded Rubber or Moulded Artificial Plastic)</u> Insulators are used for the fixing, supporting or guiding of electric current conductors, while at the same time insulating them from each other. Insulator fittings are employed on electrical machinery, appliances or apparatus and may have functions in addition to insulation, e.g., operator protection. In general, insulators and insulating fittings which consist of an assembly of different materials (apart from minor components of metal such as screws, threaded sockets, etc.) are classified here, e.g., insulators which contain oil. Insulators and insulating fittings consisting of resin-impregnated paper or paper-board, asbestos-cement, or mica also remain classified here. Insulators and insulating fittings consisting wholly of glass, ceramic material, moulded rubber or moulded artificial plastic are always classified in accordance with the material of which they are made.	723.21(F3) 723.22(F3)	85.25 85.26
	3839.1819	<u>Other current-carrying wiring devices</u> Connectors and terminals for electrical devices (except electronic and switchgear and power connectors), such as solderless connectors, splicing connectors and cord connectors, ground clamps, lightning rods, but not lightning arresters used to protect power circuits, which are classified in group 3851. Overhead trolley material, but not current-collectors for electric traction vehicles classified in group 3851. Other current-carrying wiring devices, e.g., rosettes.	722.2(F3)	85.19		3839.2911	<u>Electric bells, buzzers, door chimes and similar devices</u> Electric bells and similar devices consist essentially of an electro-magnetically operated appliance which causes a small hammer to vibrate and strike a bell dome. Buzzers are similar but without the bell dome. Door chimes and electrically operated church bells are included, but not carillons (musical instruments) classified in group 3902. Burglar alarms, which include a detecting device as well as a bell, are classified in group 3832.	729.92(F3) 729.92(F3)	85.11 85.22B
	3839.21	<u>Electrical Conduit Tubing, Joints and Fittings—Base Metal</u> This class includes: (i) electrical conduit tubing, joints and fittings of base metal lined with insulating material and (ii) non-insulated joints, fittings and hardware provided they are identifiable as intended for electrical installations. None of these devices are themselves conductors nor are they fitted with terminals for electrical connections. Insulators and insulating fittings are classified elsewhere in this group provided they are not wholly of ceramic material or of glass when they are classified in groups 3610 and 3620, respectively. Non-insulated conduit tubing is classified in group 3710 if of iron or steel and in group 3720 if of aluminium.				3839.2919	<u>Electrical appliances and apparatus, D.E.C.</u> Electrical appliances and apparatus having individual functions, not falling within any other class of major group 383. Among the devices included are defrosters and demisters with electric resistors for aircraft, ships, trains or other vehicles other than cycles and motor vehicles. Also included are electric induction and dielectric heating equipment of types used in industry. Furnaces are classified in group 3829.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	BTM Code	SLTC Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SLTC Code	BTM Code
	3659.2929	Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus. <u>D.e.g.</u> Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus other than: (i) those suitable for use solely or principally with a particular machine or appliance, and (ii) parts covered by other classes of major group 365.	85.28-	725.96(P3)	3641.1119	3641.1119	Cargo vessels, n.e.c. The vessels classified here are designed either for the carriage of a particular type of cargo (e.g., liquefied gas carriers, chemical tankers, vehicle carriers) or are designed to facilitate the handling of general cargo (e.g., fully cellular container ships and lighter carriers).	735.3(P3)	89.01B
191C Group	3641	SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING Shipyards and boatyards engaged in building, repair and specialized painting and calking of all types of ships, barges, lighters, and boats, except rubber boats; specialized marine engine and ship parts manufactures; the conversion and alteration and breaking-up of ships. The fabrication of floating oil rigs is classified in group 3624. (Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal- and wood-working machinery).			3641.112	3641.1200	Tugboats including Pusher Craft Tugs are vessels primarily designed for towing other craft. They may be of the type used for sea navigation, or for inland navigation. Pusher craft are specially designed for pushing barges, lighters and other motorless craft. "Pusher-bugs" are also included.	735.91(C)	89.02
3641.11	Cargo Vessels (Excluding Supply Ships, Tenders and Barges) — Self-propelled Self-propelled cargo vessels of any tonnage and for any service. Steamships and motorships. Vessels intended for service on the high seas or on inland and other restricted waterways. Tankers, bulk carriers, general cargo vessels, among others. New vessels and vessels which have undergone extensive reconstruction and conversion. Excluded are: tugs, supply ships and tenders; fishing vessels and fish factories; barges; and certain technical and scientific vessels such as cable ships and icebreakers. Yachts, sport fishing boats, life-boats, and other boats are also excluded. Included are unfinished or incomplete vessels (e.g., those not equipped with their propelling machinery, navigational instruments, lifting or handling machinery or interior furnishings). Also included are the bare hulls and hull sections of the vessels of this class. Cargo vessels with provision for passenger accommodation are included provided such accommodation is limited to the superstructure. Passenger/motor vehicle ferries are excluded.				3641.13	3641.1300	Icebreakers, Cable Ships, Research and Other Non-trading Ships (Excluding Fishing Vessels, Passenger Vessels and Naval Ships) The vessels classified here are designed to perform a special function; some of these vessels, e.g., buoy tenders and supply ships, may carry cargo of a non-trade nature. Among the vessels classified here are: cable ships, pipelay ships, icebreakers, weather ships, research vessels and other self-propelled vessels in which navigability is a primary consideration. Vessels which perform their main function in a stationary position (e.g., light vessels and certain dredgers), are excluded, even though they can move from one position to another under their own power. Yachts and small boats are also excluded.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3641.1111	Oil Tankers—self-propelled Vessels designed for the carriage of crude petroleum and refined petroleum products. Chemical tankers, liquefied gas carriers and oil/ore carriers are excluded.		89.01B	735.3(P3)	3641.14	3641.1400	Passenger Vessels Including Ferries Passenger liners, cruise ships, passenger and passenger/vehicle ferries. Hovercraft are classified here whether or not intended for passenger service. The vessels classified here devote most of their space, including hull space, to passenger accommodation or to passengers' vehicles. Troop transports and hospital ships are included unless they are armoured or armed, in which case they are classified as naval vessels. New vessels and vessels which have undergone extensive reconstruction and conversion. Included are unfinished and incomplete vessels.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3641.1112	General cargo vessels—self-propelled Vessels designed for the carriage of miscellaneous goods packed in boxes, bales, crates, cases, bags, cartons, barrels, containers or drums. Such vessels may also carry unpacked cargo such as machinery, vehicles and lumber.		89.01B	735.3(P3)	3641.15	3641.1500	Fishing Vessels Including Fish Factories—Self-propelled Vessels used to catch fish on a commercial basis. In general, the smallest vessels classified here are capable of remaining at sea for a number of days before returning to port. Also included are fish factories, i.e., vessels which process fish caught by trawlers and other fishing vessels. Sport fishing boats are excluded. Boats powered by outboard motors and not capable of extended cruising are also excluded, even if used for commercial fishing.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3641.1113	Ore and bulk carriers (including bulk/ore and ore/oil)—self-propelled Vessels designed to carry bulk dry cargo such as ore, coal, sugar, cement and grain. Also included are bulk/oil and ore/oil carriers.		89.01B	735.3(P3)					

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3841.16	3841.1511	<u>Fishing vessels including factory trawlers</u> Vessels used to catch fish, whales and other mammals, and reptiles, on a commercial basis. Such vessels vary greatly in size and range but even the smallest are capable of remaining at sea for some days before returning to port. Factory trawlers (i.e., vessels which not only catch but also process the fish) are included but vessels which only process fish are excluded.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3841.17	3841.1512	<u>Fish factories</u> Floating fish factories and whale processing vessels. These vessels do not engage in fishing operations but process the catch brought to them by fishing vessels.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3841.18	3841.1600	<u>Naval Ships of All Kinds Including Submarines</u> To be classified as a naval vessel, a ship must be either armored or armed or both armored and armed. A very wide variety of vessels are included all of which are self-propelled. Merchant ships which have been fitted with armour plate or upon which guns have been mounted, as a temporary measure, are excluded.	735.1(C)	89.01A
3841.19	3841.1700	<u>Vessels, the Navigability of which is Subsidiary to their Main Function--Self-propelled</u> Among the vessels included are dock-type ships; self-propelled dredgers; certain submersible vessels and other vessels which perform their main function in a stationary position.	735.3(P3)	89.03
3841.20	3841.1800	<u>Barges, Whether or Not Self-propelled</u> Barges, lighters and similar craft designed for the commercial carriage of goods, whether or not self-propelled. In general, barges are intended for use on inland and other protected waters although some are found on the high seas. Most barges are flat-bottomed vessels. They may be built of wood or metal. Many are designed to facilitate the handling of particular type of cargo (e.g., barges fitted with tanks and heating coils). Barges fitted with sails are included. Ceremonial barges are classified as yachts.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3841.21	3841.1900	<u>Boats Including Motorboats, Sailboats and Rowboats</u> Boats are generally smaller than ships. Powerboats intended for recreational purposes regardless of size, design characteristics, or cruising range: inboard and outboard motorboats, cabin cruisers, sport fishermen, houseboats, motor-sailers, runabouts and racing motorboats. Powerboats intended for purposes other than recreation: motorized life-boats, harbor patrol boats, small motorized commercial fishing boats, motorized tenders. Sailboats for recreational or commercial use, or for fishing. Rowboats and other manually powered boats for any purpose: dories, dinghies, skiffs, life-boats, cutters, kayaks, canoes, racing shells and other boats not capable of being motorized or rigged without substantial alteration.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3841.22	3841.2000	<u>Floating Docks and Floating Structures (Excluding Floating Oil Rigs and Floating Dredgers)</u> The docks and structures of this class are not capable of movement under their own power. In general, they are stationary when in use. Structures which have the character of vessels are distinguished from those which do not have the character of vessels. Floating oil rigs are classified in group 3824.	735.3(P3)	89.03
3841.23	3841.2100	<u>Floating docks and other non-self-propelled vessels</u> Floating docks are a type of floating workshop used instead of dry docks. Other vessels (incapable of self-propulsion) include bathyscaphes, permanently moored air-sea rescue floats, pontoons designed to serve as a base for certain machines, fire-floats, etc.	735.3(P3)	89.03
3841.24	3841.2200	<u>Floating structures, not having the character of vessels</u> Buoys, such as mooring buoys, marking buoys, light or bell buoys, etc. Re-floating appliances, floating structures designed to function as dock gates, Coffey-dams, i.e., cases used in flood building, etc. Paravanes, a type of float used in mine-sweeping. Other floating structures not having the character of vessels.	735.3(P3)	89.03
3841.25	3841.2300	<u>Powerboats--Inboard</u> Powerboats including motor-sailers designed for the installation of inboard motors, (but not sailboats equipped with small auxiliary motors). Boats complete with motors and boats not equipped with their propelling machinery. Pleasure boats (including houseboats and sport fishermen) remain classified here regardless of size. All inboard motorboats, (e.g., life-boats and fishing boats of this type) and other small craft such as harbour patrol boats.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3841.26	3841.2400	<u>Sailboats</u> Sailboats of any size and for any purpose including sailboats with auxiliary motors. Boats complete with masts and sails and boats not equipped with their sails. Motor-sailers are excluded.	735.3(P3)	89.01B
3841.27	3841.2500	<u>Boats, R.C.G.</u> Among the important types of boats included are robotis and boats designed to be powered by outboard motors. Boats complete with outboard motors and boats not equipped with their motors. Bories, dinghies, skiffs, life-boats of this type, cutters, kayaks, canoes, racing shells and ceremonial barges. Also included are life-rats and pedalos (a type of pedal-operated float). Inflatable rafts are classified in group 3559 if of rubber and in group 3560 if of plastic.	735.3(P3)	89.01B

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	SITC Code	Title and Description
3841.23	3841.2200	3841.32	3841.3200	698.4(P3) 698.91(P3) 719.99(P3)	73.30 73.40D 84.65	73.03 74.01B 75.01B 76.01A 76.01A	282.0(P3) 284.02(P3) 284.03(P3) 284.04(P3) 284.06(P3)	conversion of the vessel. Included are such services as scraping and painting, minor repairs to hull, decks and superstructure, engine overhaul and repairs to other machinery and equipment. Fumigating and other cleaning services are classified in group 7123. Metal scrap from the breaking-up of ships. <u>Boats and Floating Structures</u> Metal scrap from the breaking-up of ships: scrap iron and steel, scrap copper, scrap aluminium, scrap lead and other scrap metals.
3841.24	Internal Combustion Engines for Marine Propulsion	3842.11	Locomotives—Railway Service	711.5(P3)	84.06B			<u>MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD EQUIPMENT</u> The building and rebuilding of locomotives of any type or gauge, and railroad and tramway cars for freight and passenger service; the production of specialized parts for locomotive, railroad and tramway cars. Included are the separately reported establishments of railway and tramway companies primarily engaged in the rebuilding, repair and alteration of locomotives and cars. The manufacture of electrical signalling equipment for railways and tramways is classified in group 3632 (Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus). Locomotives—Railway Service Locomotives intended for railway service. Locomotives designed to move passenger trains or freight trains, and shunting (switching) locomotives. Steam locomotives (including steam turbine locomotives), electric locomotives, diesel and diesel-electric locomotives, gas turbine locomotives, and locomotives powered by other means. Complete locomotives. Incomplete or unfinished locomotives remain classified here provided they have the essential character of locomotives (e.g., locomotives not fitted with power units, and power units mounted on locomotive frames to form an integral unit). New locomotives and locomotives which have been rebuilt so as to be roughly equivalent to new equipment. Locomotive parts are excluded. Mechanically propelled railway and tramway coaches, vans and trucks are also excluded.
3841.2411	Compression-ignition marine propulsion engines	3842.1111	Steam locomotives—railway service	711.5(P3)	84.06B			Locomotives intended for railway service. Locomotives designed to move passenger trains or freight trains, and shunting (switching) locomotives. Steam locomotives (including steam turbine locomotives), electric locomotives, diesel and diesel-electric locomotives, gas turbine locomotives, and locomotives powered by other means. Complete locomotives. Incomplete or unfinished locomotives remain classified here provided they have the essential character of locomotives (e.g., locomotives not fitted with power units, and power units mounted on locomotive frames to form an integral unit). New locomotives and locomotives which have been rebuilt so as to be roughly equivalent to new equipment. Locomotive parts are excluded. Mechanically propelled railway and tramway coaches, vans and trucks are also excluded.
3841.2412	Spark-ignition marine propulsion engines— <u>Inboard</u>			711.5(P3)	84.06B			Steam locomotives, whether or not complete with tender, and separately delivered locomotive tenders. Steam locomotives may be driven by piston engines, or by steam turbines in which the drive is transmitted directly to the driving-wheels via gears; such turbines may, alternatively, drive electrical generators which, in turn, power electric motors connected to the driving-wheels. Apart from freight and passenger service locomotives, this subclass includes shunting locomotives, rack locomotives for steep gradients, and articulated locomotives. Industrial-type locomotives are excluded. Locomotive steam engines in which the steam generating unit and the power unit are constructed to form an integral unit (i.e., mounted on the locomotive main frame) are considered to have the essential character of locomotives and are classified here.
3841.2413	<u>Outboard marine propulsion engines</u>			711.5(P3)	84.06B			
3841.25	Marine Propulsion Engines, Not Elsewhere Classified			711.5(P3)	84.06C			
3841.25100	Ship Repair and Maintenance Services			711.5(P3)	84.06C			
3841.25100	Ship Repair and Maintenance Services			711.5(P3)	84.06C			

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SYTC Code	SYTC Code	SYTC Code	SYTC Code	SYTC Code	SYTC Code
3842.112	3842.1112	731.2(P2)	86.02	731.2(P2)	86.02	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Electric locomotives--railway service</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	The electric locomotives classified here are sometimes known as "straight-electric" locomotives. In such locomotives, the required electrical energy is derived from an external conductor which may be either a rail or an overhead cable. Some may derive the required electrical energy from accumulators carried on the vehicle, but such locomotives are not common in railway service. Mining and industrial locomotives are excluded.						
3842.113	3842.1113	731.3(P2)	86.03	731.3(P2)	86.03	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Diesel and diesel-electric locomotives--railway service</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	In the locomotives classified here, the prime mover is a diesel or semi-diesel engine. Power from the engine may be transmitted through changeable gear trains, hydraulic transmissions or by means of electrical generators, to electric motors connected to the driving wheels.						
3842.119	3842.1119	731.3(P2)	86.03	731.3(P2)	86.03	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Locomotives for railway service, n.e.c.</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Locomotives for railway service other than steam, electric, diesel or diesel-electric locomotives. Among the locomotives included are those powered by spark-ignition engines and by gas turbines.						
3842.12	3842.1211	731.2(P2)	86.02	731.2(P2)	86.02	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Locomotives--mine or industrial service</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Locomotives intended for service in mining or industrial operations. Such locomotives may be distinguished from locomotives designed for railway service by their external configuration (e.g., mine locomotives are designed to operate in restricted spaces) and by their relatively light weight and limited drawbar pull. Industrial locomotives are smaller than shunting locomotives. Rebuilt locomotives of these types are included.						
	<u>Mine locomotives--underground</u>						
	Locomotives designed to operate in underground mines. In addition to low track clearance and height limitations, such locomotives frequently incorporate special safety features required of machinery operated underground. Mining locomotives may draw electric power from an external conductor, may be powered by accumulators feeding electric motors, or by internal combustion engines.						
3842.1212	3842.1212	731.1(P2)	86.01	731.1(P2)	86.01	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Industrial locomotives</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Industrial locomotives may be powered by steam, electricity or internal combustion engines. They are distinguished from railway service locomotives by their relatively light weight and limited drawbar pull. Industrial locomotives are smaller than shunting locomotives. Many are powered by internal combustion engines.						
3842.115	3842.1151	731.2(P2)	86.02	731.2(P2)	86.02	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Mechanically propelled railway and trolley-cars and trolley-buses--passenger, freight or maintenance purposes</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Mechanically propelled coaches, vans and trucks differ from locomotives because, in addition to being equipped with a power unit, they are also designed to carry passengers or freight. These vehicles may be designed to travel singly or to be coupled to one or more vehicles of the same type or to one or more trailer vehicles. Non-powered trailer vehicles are excluded but an articulated indivisible set in which some of the vehicles are without motive power remains classified here. Mechanically propelled track inspection trolleys, including motorized rail-cycles, also remain classified here. Trolley-buses are included even though they do not run on tracks. Rebuilt cars of these types are included.						
3842.1311	3842.1311	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Electrically propelled coaches, vans and trucks; trolley-buses</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	In electrically propelled coaches, vans and trucks, the required electrical energy is derived from an external conductor. Vehicles of this type are found on interurban, suburban and urban railway systems including street and underground systems. Trolley-buses are included. Mechanically propelled vehicles functioning by means of storage batteries are excluded, as are track inspection and maintenance vehicles.						
3842.1312	3842.1312	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Rail-cars</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Rail-cars are defined as self-contained passenger or goods vehicles running under their own power and equipped with diesel or other internal combustion engines or with steam engines or other non-electrical power source. A rail-car and trailing vehicles made up as an articulated indivisible set are included. Mechanically propelled vehicles functioning by means of storage batteries are excluded, as are track inspection and maintenance vehicles.						
3842.1319	3842.1319	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Mechanically propelled rail vehicles, n.e.c.</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Mechanically propelled rail vehicles functioning by means of storage batteries. Such vehicles may be designed to carry passengers (e.g., in mining operations) or goods or both. Self-propelled vehicles, regardless of type of motive power, for track maintenance and inspection.						
3842.14	3842.14	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04	731.4(P1)	86.04
	<u>Railway and tramway passenger coaches and luggage vans and other coaches of a type usually coupled into passenger trains</u>					732.2(P3)	87.02B
	Railway rolling stock, not mechanically propelled, of the type usually coupled into passenger trains. In addition to passenger coaches of all kinds, this class includes luggage vans, hospital coaches, prison coaches and other special-purpose coaches. It also includes tramway trailer coaches and cable railway (funicular) coaches as well as coaches fitted with special equipment for checking the working of the engine, brakes, etc. or the state of the tracks. Rebuilt passenger coaches, luggage vans etc., are included.						

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ITC Code	RTN Code	Title and Description	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ITC Code	RTN Code	Title and Description
3842.1411	3842.1411	731.5(FI)	86.05	<u>Railway and tramway passenger and luggage coaches</u> Railway and tramway passenger coaches and luggage vans and combined passenger-luggage coaches. Among the coaches included: sleeping cars, restaurant cars, saloon coaches and other coaches used to transport passengers. These coaches may be designed to operate on interurban railways, on urban rapid transit systems or on street railway systems. Cars used to transport miners underground are considered special-purpose railway coaches and are excluded. For the same reason prison, ambulance and hospital coaches are excluded. Incomplete or unfinished coaches are included even though, because of their incompleteness, it cannot be determined whether they are intended for passenger service or special service. Rebuilt passenger cars are also included.	3842.21	3842.2100	711.32(F3)	84.05	<u>Piston Valve Steam Engines—Locomotive</u> Piston valve steam engines designed as power units for steam locomotives. Separately manufactured boilers are classified in group 3813. Steam generating units (boilers) and power units (piston valve engines) constructed as integral units are classified with locomotives.
3842.1412	3842.1412	731.5(FI)	86.05	<u>Hospital coaches, prison coaches, testing coaches and other special-purpose railway coaches</u> Among the coaches included are: hospital coaches, ambulance coaches, prison coaches, armoured coaches, post office coaches and coaches fitted out as living quarters for railway staff. Also included are special coaches for underground transportation of miners. The subclass includes coaches specially equipped with radio or telegraph apparatus, railway testing and track checking coaches and coaches with special apparatus for the instruction of railway operating staff.	3842.22	3842.2200	711.5(F3)	84.05B	<u>Internal Combustion Propulsion Engines—Railway Locomotive</u> Internal combustion engines of any type (compression-ignition or spark-ignition) provided they incorporate design characteristics which make them particularly suitable as propulsion units for railway locomotives. Engines which may be used to power other types of equipment as well as locomotives are classified in group 3821. Engines which may be used to power road vehicles as well as locomotives are classified in group 3843.
3842.15	3842.1500	731.52(C)	86.07	<u>Railway and Tramway Goods Vans, Goods Wagons and Trucks</u> In addition to the usual open wagons (sundolas), trucks (flat cars), covered vans (box cars) and tank cars, the subclass includes vans and wagons designed for the carriage of a particular type of goods (e.g., underlump flat trucks for the transport of heavy goods, double deck wagons for carrying motor cars, insulated and refrigerator vans for perishable goods). These vans, wagons and trucks may be of any gauge. Mining cars are included provided they incorporate a coupling device.	3842.23	3842.2300	731.7(F3)	86.09	<u>Parts of Railway and Tramway Locomotives and Rolling Stock</u> This class covers parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock provided (i) they are identifiable as being suitable solely or principally for the goods of this group and (ii) they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. In general, all electrical equipment, including traction motors and generators, is classified in the appropriate group of major group 383; general- and special-purpose machinery and mechanical appliances are classified in the appropriate group of major group 382; instruments (e.g., manometers, revolution counters and speedometers) are classified in group 3851; vehicle furniture is classified in group 3320 if of wood or if upholstered, and in group 3812 if of metal. Parts which are classifiable in two or more groups of major group 384 are classified in the heading relating to the parts and accessories of the vehicles with which they are principally used. Unfinished castings and forgings are classified in group 3710. Among the parts classified here are: bogies; brake gear; buffers; coupling gear; corridor connections and connecting platforms; frames and frame assemblies; straight or cranked axles, whether or not assembled; bodies (not mounted on underframes) for motorized or non-mechanically-propelled railway or tramway rolling stock; parts of bodies (e.g., coach and truck doors, partitions, hinged sides of wagons, etc.).
3842.19	3842.1900	731.51(C)	86.06	<u>Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock, N.E.C.</u> The vehicles classified here are specially designed for use in servicing or maintaining the permanent way (roadbed), or for other tasks tasks within station areas or by the track-site. Though designed to be hauled, they may, nevertheless, be equipped with an auxiliary motor to permit a limited movement along the track. Included are: trucks fitted with special equipment for cleaning or tamping ballast; scaffold trucks					

ISIC Group 3843

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The manufacture, assembly, rebuilding and major alteration of complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, lorries and truck trailers, universal carriers, special-purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxi-cabs, etc.); trailer and pick-up coaches; vehicle-drawn caravans; motorized sleighs; specialized manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels and frames. This group does not include the manufacture of tyres and tubes (group 3551), automobile glass (group 3620); electrical equipment (appropriate group of major group 365) or agricultural, road building and industrial tractors, and fork-lift and industrial trucks (appropriate group of major group 362).

ICBS Class 3843.11

ICBS Subclass 3843.1111

Passenger Motor Cars Other than Public Service Motor Vehicles (Motor Coaches)

In addition to the ordinary passenger motor car (sedan, coupé, convertible, estate car, sports car, etc.), this class includes certain specialized road vehicles with coachwork designed for passenger accommodation such as minibuses (vehicles which resemble estate cars), and vehicles which are equipped to negotiate unimproved roads, snow, etc. Other specialized passenger vehicles included are ambulances, prison vans and hearses. The vehicles of this class are usually equipped with internal combustion engines, but the type of motor is not a condition for inclusion; nor is the number of wheels. Most are equipped with four wheels but three-wheeled and tracked vehicles are included provided the vehicle has a motor car type steering system or both a reverse gear and differential. Motor buses and motor coaches are excluded. They may be distinguished from the minibuses of this class in that they are larger and more powerful and by the fact that the driver is frequently separated from the passengers. Chassis fitted with engines are excluded, as are motor car parts.

3843.1111

Passenger motor vehicles designed to negotiate unusual terrain

732.1(P1)

87.02A

The most common type of passenger motor vehicle which can negotiate unusual terrain is the four-wheel drive vehicle. Such vehicles are sometimes known as "jeeps", "land-rovers" or "vehicules de tous terrains". Some may have "ordinary" coachwork, other may have special coachwork, e.g., military scout cars. Vehicles merely equipped with oversize tyres are considered "ordinary" passenger vehicles and are excluded. Other vehicles capable of negotiating unusual terrain include motorized sleighs equipped with motor car type steering systems (but not snowmobiles classified in group 3844), and track-laying passenger vehicles including "half-tracks". Armoured fighting vehicles are classified in group 3829.

3843.1112

Specialized passenger motor vehicles including minibuses but not public service motor buses

732.1(P1)

87.02A

732.2(P3)

87.02B

The passenger motor vehicles classified here may be distinguished from "ordinary" passenger motor cars by their special coachwork or modified chassis. They are frequently larger than the "standard" passenger car and smaller than the public

ICBS Class

ICBS Subclass

Title and Description

SITC Code

BTN Code

service motor coach. In some cases, the body is mounted on the chassis of a small lorry (e.g., campers and minibuses). Some have provision for cargo but to remain classified here, such cargo-passenger vehicles must provide for passenger accommodation in addition to space beside the driver; accordingly, the subclass includes ambulances, hearses, motorized caravans (campers), prison vans and lightly armoured vehicles such as are used to transport valuables. Also included are minibuses which, although sometimes used as public service vehicles, are somewhat smaller than the usual motor coach and somewhat larger than the "ordinary" estate car (station wagon). "stretched chassis" passenger vehicles are also included. These have more than four doors (not counting the rear door).

3843.1119

Passenger motor vehicles (other than motor buses or motor coaches), n.e.c.

732.1(P1)

87.02A

The passenger motor cars classified here may be described as "ordinary" or "standard" motor cars intended for use on paved surfaces. Such vehicles provide space for from two to six passengers including the driver, although limousines, estate cars (station wagons) and "taxi-cabs" which may accommodate up to nine people, remain classified here. Vehicles with more than four doors (not counting rear doors) are considered "stretched chassis" vehicles and are excluded. Vehicles of this subclass may be distinguished by their coachwork (body styles): saloon cars, coupés, convertibles, sports cars and military staff cars provided they do not have four-wheel drive. Racing cars are excluded even if they provide space only for the driver.

3843.12

Motor Buses and Motor Coaches—Public Service

Motor buses and motor coaches intended chiefly for urban and interurban public service. Two main types of vehicles may be distinguished: those which employ a frame to which the body is bolted, and those which employ unitized construction, i.e., the body and frame are combined into a single unit. These vehicles are usually powered by internal combustion (spark-ignition or compression-ignition) motors, but the type of motor is not a condition for inclusion. Chassis fitted with engines and cabs, are excluded, as are bus bodies. Minibuses are not considered public service vehicles and are also excluded. Trolley-buses are classified in group 3842.

3843.1211

Motor buses employing a frame to which the body is bolted

732.2(P3)

87.02B

Motor buses and motor coaches which employ a frame to which the body is bolted. These vehicles may employ an ordinary lorry chassis. Lorry chassis complete with cab are excluded.

3843.1212

Motor coaches of the unitized construction type

87.02B

Motor coaches and motor buses which employ unitized construction, i.e., the body and frame are combined into a single unit.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	BTW Code	SITC Code	BTW Code	SITC Code
384.11	Motor Lorries and Trucks Other than Special-Purpose Lorries—Over-the-Road	Ordinary over-the-road motor lorries, trucks, goods vans and similar vehicles. The term "ordinary" is used to distinguish these vehicles, the primary purpose of which is the transport of goods, from road vehicles which are designed to perform chiefly non-transport functions, for which purposes they are equipped with special devices. Ordinary motor lorries may, however, be equipped with certain machinery and equipment such as pumping, refrigerating, tilting, lifting, stirring and other devices designed to facilitate loading, unloading and conditioning (but not processing) of cargo. Also included are lorry chassis fitted with engine and cab. The following are excluded: motor lorry bodies, over-the-road truck tractors, and chassis fitted with engines but lacking a cab.	87.02	732.3(F3)	87.02	732.5(C)
384.111	Ordinary motor lorries, trucks, goods vans, etc., complete with cab and body	Ordinary lorries and vans (flat, tarpaulin-covered, closed, etc.); delivery trucks and vans of all kinds, removal vans; lorries with automatic discharging devices (tipping lorries, etc.); tankers (whether or not fitted with pumps); refrigerated or insulated lorries; drop-frame heavy-duty lorries with loading ramps for the transport of tanks, lifting and excavating machinery, etc.; lorries for the transport of fresh cement with stirring devices to prevent it setting (but not cement mixers classified in group 3824); refuse collectors whether or not fitted with loading, compressing, dumping, etc., devices. Also included are road-rail lorries specially equipped to travel by road or rail.	87.02	732.3(F3)	87.02	732.5(C)
384.112	Ordinary motor lorries complete with engine and cab but lacking a body	Ordinary motor lorries complete with engine and cab but without a body, i.e., with the rear end of the frame exposed. Included is equipment to which a public service bus body may be fitted.	87.02	732.3(F3)	87.02	732.5(C)
384.14	Special-Purpose Motor Lorries and Trucks—Over-the-Road	Special-purpose over-the-road motor lorries and vans are equipped with various devices to enable them to perform certain special non-transport functions such that the primary purpose of the vehicle is not the transport of person or goods. A very wide variety of vehicles is included, among which are: motor breakdown lorries; fire-engines; street	84.06B	711.5(F3)	84.06B	711.5(F3)
384.15	Truck Tractors—Over-the-Road	Truck tractors are short wheelbase, relatively powerful vehicles fitted with coupling devices such that semi-trailers (i.e., trailers with rear axles only) can be attached. Only those designed for over-the-road operation are included.	87.02	732.5(C)	87.02	732.5(C)
384.16	Internal Combustion Engines for the Motor Vehicles of this Group	New and rebuilt internal combustion engines (spark-ignition and compression-ignition types) for the motor vehicles of this group. Internal combustion engines which do not embody features indicating their use as motor vehicle propulsion units are classified in other groups of this major group if intended for transport equipment, or in group 3821 if for non-transport purposes. To be included, a motor must be an assembly of at least the following parts: cylinder block, cylinder head, crankshaft, camshaft, pistons, piston rings, connecting rods, valves, valve lifters, timing mechanism and flywheel. Motorcycle engines are excluded.	84.06B	711.5(F3)	84.06B	711.5(F3)
384.161	Motor vehicle engines—spark-ignition	Spark-ignition motor vehicle engines are usually petrol-fueled but some may employ other fuel, e.g., propane. The number and arrangement of cylinders is not a condition for inclusion, nor is the method of cooling. Rotary engines of the spark-ignition type are included.	84.06B	711.5(F3)	84.06B	711.5(F3)
384.162	Motor vehicle engines—compression-ignition	Compression-ignition engines employ a somewhat heavier fuel than petrol engines. Included are engines that employ a heat source (semi-diesel engines) to heat the cylinder head. The number and arrangement of cylinders is not a condition for inclusion; nor is the number of cycles.	84.06B	711.5(F3)	84.06B	711.5(F3)

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3843.17	3843.1700	Parts for the Internal Combustion Engines of this Group New and rebuilt parts for the internal combustion engines of this group. Also, parts for the engines of group 3821 and of the other groups of major group 384 provided such parts cannot be distinguished from motor vehicle engine parts and provided they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. Clutch, gearbox (transmission) and final drive parts are excluded. Also excluded are radiators, fans and other motor cooling equipment, exhaust systems, and suspension systems. Among the engine parts that are more specifically classified in other groups are carburetors, pistons, piston rings and valves, group 3829; electrical components and accessories, e.g., cranking motors, distributors, dynamos and alternators, sparking plugs and glow plugs, group 3831. Parts of general usage are also classified in other groups of the classification, e.g., nuts and bolts; joints, washers and the like; moulded rubber parts (engine mounting blocks); ball and roller bearings; individual gears. Among the parts included are cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, oil pans, valve covers, camshafts, crankshafts, connecting rods, push rods, cylinder liners, and inlet and exhaust manifolds.	711.5(P3) 719.93(P3)	84.06B 84.63
3843.18		Chassis Fitted with Engines (but Not Coachwork), for the Motor Vehicles of this Group Chassis-frames or the combined chassis-body framework, for the motor vehicles of this group (i.e., for passenger lorries, lorries, special-purpose vehicles, tractors), fitted with their engines and with their transmission and steering gear and axles (with or without wheels). That is to say, motor vehicles without bodies. These chassis may, however, be fitted with bonnets (hoods), windcreens, wings (fenders), running boards and dashboards (whether or not equipped with instruments). They may be operable or they may not be operable because of the absence of wheels, tyres, carburetors, batteries or other electrical equipment. The tractors classified here may be fitted with their trailer mounting device (the so-called fifth wheel).	732.6(C)	87.04A
3843.21	3843.2112	Bodies (Including Cabs) for the Motor Vehicles of this Group Bodies (including cabs) for the motor vehicles of this group (i.e., for passenger vehicles, lorries, special-purpose vehicles and over-the-road truck tractors). Bodies designed to be mounted onto a chassis and also unit construction bodies in which certain elements of the chassis are incorporated in the body. Bodies of any material (steel, aluminium, artificial plastic materials, wood, etc.). Bodies designed to be mounted on a chassis may be completely equipped (e.g., with all their fittings and accessories such as dashboards, boots, seats, luggage racks, mats, electrical fittings, etc.), or they may be incomplete, (e.g., they may lack windcreens or doors, paintwork or upholstery). Unit construction chassis-bodies without doors, wings (fenders), bonnets (hoods), rear compartment covers, etc., are classified as body parts and are excluded. Bodies for semi-trailers and trailers are included provided the complete trailer or semi-trailer is designed to be drawn by an over-the-road vehicle.	732.81(Pl)	87.05
3843.21	3843.2111	Bodies for passenger motor cars other than Public Service Buses Bodies for passenger cars designed to be mounted onto a passenger car chassis. Essentially complete unit construction bodies in which certain elements of the chassis are incorporated in the body. A wide variety of body styles are included among which are microbus, caravan (camper), ambulance and hearse bodies, and other special types of passenger car bodies.	732.81(Pl)	87.05
3843.21	3843.2113	Bodies for public service motor buses and motor coaches Bodies for motor buses and motor coaches of types intended for public service. Microbus bodies are considered personal passenger car bodies.	732.81(Pl) 732.81(P3)	87.05 87.14
3843.21	3843.2114	Motor lorry bodies including cabs, trailer and semi-trailer bodies The motor lorry bodies classified here are designed to be permanently attached to the chassis. Motor lorry bodies in which cab and cargo compartment form an integral unit, and separate cabs and cargo compartments. Included are bodies designed to be mounted on trailers or semi-trailers provided the complete trailer is of a type designed to be drawn by an over-the-road vehicle.	732.81(Pl)	87.05
3843.1611		Chassis fitted with engines—for passenger motor cars other than public service motor buses Chassis fitted with engines of types designed to be equipped with passenger car bodies including special-purpose bodies such as military scout cars, ambulances and hearses. The chassis classified here may be distinguished from truck chassis by their generally shorter wheelbase (although "struck" passenger car chassis remain classified here), and by their lighter construction and softer suspension system. Chassis which may be equally used in the construction of a passenger vehicle or of a light lorry are considered lorry chassis and are excluded.	732.6(C)	87.04A

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	STTC Code	STN Code	SLTC Code	STN Code
3843.22	3843.2214	3843.25	3843.2500	733.3(P3)	87.14	733.3(P3)	87.14
Truck Trailers, Semi-trailers and Other Over-the-Road Trailers and Chassis Therefor	Truck Trailers and semi-trailers (including caravans) classified here are of the type which can be drawn, at highway speeds, by passenger cars, motor lorries or truck tractors. Complete trailers and trailers which are substantially complete but which lack wheels or tyres, electrical fittings, paint, etc. Also included are chassis for the trailers and semi-trailers of this class. A trailer chassis consists of (at least) a frame complete with mounting pads, a coupling device and the necessary suspension system with axles (front and rear if a full trailer; rear only if a semi-trailer). Trailer bodies are excluded. The classification of trailers and semi-trailers with permanently built-on machines or appliances is determined according to the essential character of the whole. Those which derive their essential character from the vehicle remain classified here; those which derive their essential character from the machine or appliance are classified elsewhere in the classification with unmounted machinery and appliances of the same type. Accordingly, trailers with built-on tanks, whether or not fitted with subsidiary pumps, are generally classified here; and trailed concrete mixers, tar-spreaders and other construction equipment are classified in group 3824.	Trailer and semi-trailer chassis	Chassis for the trailers and semi-trailers of this class. A trailer chassis consists of (at least) a frame complete with mounting pads, a special coupling device, and the necessary suspension system with axles.				
3843.221		3843.24	3843.2400	733.3(P3)	87.14	732.89(P3)	87.06
Truck trailers and semi-trailers fitted with bodies which resemble in virtually every respect the bodies of the "ordinary" motor lorries, trucks, goods vans, etc., classified elsewhere in this class. Also included are truck trailers and semi-trailers fitted with bodies and equipment such that they resemble closely certain of the special-purpose lorries classified elsewhere in this class. Among the special-purpose trailers included are those which predominate (e.g., trailers fitted with fire-fighting equipment and trailers fitted with mobile kitchens); and also those in which the equipment is of secondary importance (e.g., library trailers). Trailer caravans (campers) and other trailers fitted out as living quarters are excluded.	Truck trailers and semi-trailers—cargo	Body Parts for the Motor Vehicles of this Group	Road-rail and similar containers (including lift vans) are packing receptacles specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport (e.g., road, rail, water or air). They are equipped with fittings (hooks, rings, castors, supports, etc.) to facilitate handling and securing on the transporting vehicle, aircraft or vessel. They may be of any shape and size and may be made of any material. Their construction is robust so that they may be used repeatedly. Crates and cases which are not specially constructed as described above are classified according to constituent material.				
3843.2212				733.3(P3)	87.14		
Trailers and semi-trailers fitted out as living quarters	Trailers and semi-trailers fitted out as living quarters						
Trailers and semi-trailers fitted out as living quarters even if the furnishings are rudimentary. Such vehicles are sometimes known as caravans or campers. Mobile homes are also included even though, because of their size, they may only be moved by special arrangement with the highway authorities.	Trailers and semi-trailers fitted out as passenger coaches. The bodies of these trailers and semi-trailers resemble the passenger compartments of public service motor buses and motor coaches.						

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SUTC Code	FTN Code
3843.29	3843.2915	Parts of Motor Vehicles of this Group, Not Elsewhere Classified Among the parts included are: assembled chassis-frames without engines (other than chassis-frames of trailers and semi-trailers); drive train assemblies and parts; steering gear parts; brake gear; non-driving axles, axle journals, stub axle brackets; suspension system parts (other than springs); wheels including rims, discs and hub caps; control equipment (steering wheels and steering columns, gear change and hand-brake levers, accelerator and other pedals); radiators, exhaust systems and other parts of motor vehicles, not elsewhere classified. Parts which may be used equally on the vehicles of this group and on the vehicles classified in other Groups remain classified here.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2916	<u>Wheels</u> Wheels for road vehicles. Pressed steel, wire-spoked and other wheels. Also, rims, discs and hub caps. Tracks and sets of wheels for tracked vehicles are classified in group 3824. Wheels fitted with tyres remain classified here.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2919	Parts of the vehicles of this group (other than control equipment), <u>h.e.c.</u> Radiators, and non-electric heaters; fuel tanks; non-driving axles (front or rear), hubs, stub axles (axle journals), stub-axle brackets; frames and assembled chassis-frames (whether or not fitted with wheels, but without engines); truck-tractor couplings (fifth wheel type and other types); and other parts not elsewhere classified.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2921	Control equipment (e.g., pedals and levers) for the motor vehicles of this group Steering wheels and steering columns; gear change and hand-brake levers; accelerator, brake and clutch pedals; connecting rods for brakes, clutches, etc. Instruments (e.g., speedometers) are classified in group 3851.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3844.11	<u>MANUFACTURE OF MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES</u> The manufacture, assembly, rebuilding and major alteration of motorcycles, scooters, bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and specialized parts such as motors, saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle-bars. Motorcycles, scooters and Autocycles Motorcycles, scooters and autocycles are two- or three-wheeled motorized vehicles propelled by internal combustion engines. The three-wheeled machines classified here differ from the motor vehicles of group 3843 in that they are not fitted with motor car type steering or with a reverse gear and differential. Complete motorcycles, scooters and autocycles, and chassis-frames complete with motor and front and assembly (forks). Side-cars, cargo containers for mounting over the rear wheels of three-wheeled machines and motor, drive train and body parts are excluded. Also excluded are certain special-purpose motorized vehicles such as invalid carriages, snowmobiles and golf carts.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2912	<u>Exhaust systems and parts</u> Exhaust systems remove combustion gases from the engine and muffle the sound of its operation. Silencers (mufflers), intermediate and tail pipes, resonators and hangers. The pipes classified here are specially formed to facilitate assembly to a particular motor and chassis. Exhaust manifolds are classified as engine parts.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2913	<u>Suspension systems and parts</u> Shock absorbers (friction, hydraulic, etc.) and various suspension parts (other than springs), such as torsion bars.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2914	<u>Brakes and brake parts</u> Brake gear (shoe, segment, disc, etc.) and parts thereof (plates, drums, cylinders, mounted linings, oil reservoirs for hydraulic brakes, etc.). Cylinders and reservoirs for hydraulic clutches are also included but control pedals are excluded.	732.89(F3)	87.06
	3843.2911	<u>Drive train assemblies and parts</u> Drive train (or power train) assemblies transmit power from the engine to the wheels. Included are: clutches, transmission units, propeller shafts and differentials. A number of different types of clutches are found on motor vehicles. Electro-magnetic clutches are classified in group 3821. Clutch parts such as casings, plates, levers (but not pedals) and mounted linkages. Gear-boxes (transmissions) of all types (mechanical, overdrive, pre-selector, electro-mechanical, automatic, etc.); torque converters; Gear box casings; shafts; gear pinions; direct-drive dog clutches and selector rods, etc. Rear axles and driving axles; casings for differentials; sun and planet gear pinions. Other drive train parts and components, e.g., propeller shafts; universal joints; reduction gear assemblies; gearing.	732.89(F3)	87.06

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3844.1111	3844.1111	<u>Motorcycles</u> Two-wheeled motorcycles are essentially designed for carrying persons. Three-wheeled machines are designed for carrying cargo or passengers. Motorcycles may be distinguished from (i) scooters (motorized) which are characterized by their small wheels and by a horizontal platform which joins the front and rear portions of the vehicle and (ii) auticycles which incorporate a pedal system in addition to the motor and whose motors are smaller (under 50 cc.) than those fitted to motorcycles. Complete motorcycles including those fitted with side-cars and also motorcycle chassis-frames complete with motor and front-end assembly.	732.91(P2)	87.09	3844.1140	3844.1400	<u>Parts for the Motors of this Group; Drive Train Parts for the Motorized Vehicles of this Group</u> New and rebuilt parts for the motors of this group provided such parts can be distinguished from those of the motor car and lorry engines of group 3845 and provided they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. Among the engine parts that are more specifically classified in other groups are carburetors, pistons, piston rings and valves, in group 3829; and electrical components and accessories, in the relevant group of major group 383. Parts of general usage (e.g., ball and roller bearings, gaskets, nuts and bolts etc.) are also classified in other groups of the classification. Among the parts included are cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, camshafts and crankshafts, connecting rods, push rods, cylinder liners and inlet and exhaust manifolds, but not silencers and tail pipes. Among the drive train parts included are clutches and clutch parts, transmissions and transmission parts, crank-gear and kickstarters, speed change levers (frequently foot-operated), pinions, etc. Chassis-frames and chassis parts such as shock absorbers, front forks, foot-rests, etc., are excluded.	711.5(P3) 719.9(P3) 732.92(P2)	84.06B 84.63 87.12A
3844.1112	3844.1112	<u>Motor scooters</u> Motor scooters are two-wheeled vehicles which are characterized by their small wheels and by a horizontal platform which joins the front and rear portions of the vehicle. Three-wheeled vehicles of this type are usually designed for special purposes and are excluded.	732.91(P2)	87.09					
3844.1113	3844.1113	<u>Autocycles</u> Autocycles are light two-wheeled vehicles equipped with a pedal system as well as a motor. In general, this motor is mounted between the wheels on an open tubular frame; but the location of the motor is not a criterion for inclusion as, in some models, the motor is mounted over the front wheel and in others, it is coupled directly to the rear wheel. Autocycles with side-cars are included.	732.91(P2)	87.09	3844.15		<u>Parts (Including Side-cars and Cargo and Passenger Components) for the Motor Vehicles of this Group (Other than Motor or Drive Train Parts)</u> Parts and accessories for motorcycles, motorized scooters, auticycles and other motorized vehicles of this group. Included are side-cars and side-car frames; cargo containers and passenger compartments for three-wheeled machines; frames without motors and frame parts; wheels and brake-gear; suspension systems, exhaust systems, fuel tanks, saddles, luggage racks, mudguards, and so forth. The parts classified here must be identifiable as being suitable solely or principally for the vehicles of this group and must not be more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. Among the articles and parts excluded are: electrical components and accessories (e.g., headlamps), in the relevant group of major group 383; parts of general usage (e.g., ball and roller bearings, classified in group 3829, and nuts and bolts, springs, etc., in group 3819); moulded rubber and moulded artificial plastic parts, in the appropriate group of major group 355.		
3844.12	3844.1200	<u>Golf-carts, Snowmobiles and Other Special-Purpose Vehicles</u> Golf-carts, snowmobiles, motorized invalid carriages and other special-purpose vehicles which (i) are excluded from group 3843 because they lack motor car steering gear or because of the absence of both a reverse gear and a differential; or (ii) are excluded from the preceding class because they are powered by other than internal combustion engines, because their roadability is limited or because they are of a highly specialized body design.	732.91(P2) 733.4(P2)	87.09 87.11					
3844.13	3844.1300	<u>Motors for the Vehicles of this Group—Internal Combustion</u> Internal combustion engines for motorcycles, motorized scooters, auticycles and other vehicles of this group. Motors not specially designed for vehicles are classified in group 3821. Included are complete and essentially complete engines, i.e., engines lacking sparking plugs and other electrical equipment, carburetors and exhaust systems. In some engines, the transmission is enclosed in the engine cast-	711.5(P3)	84.06B					

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3844.1511	3844.1511	Side-cars, and cargo and passenger compartments for three-wheeled machines. A side-car rests on a frame, fitted with a single wheel, which is attached to the frame of a two-wheeled motorcycle. It may be designed for the carriage of passenger or cargo. Complete side-cars, side-cars without frames and also side-car frames, whether or not complete with wheel. Passenger compartments and cargo containers for three-wheeled machines. These articles, although made of lightweight materials, are usually heavier and more solidly built than those designed for non-motorized cycles. To be classified here, the cargo containers must be fitted with their mounting brackets or must be otherwise identifiable as intended for use on the three-wheeled vehicles of this group. Also included are bodies (complete or essentially complete) for motorized invalid carriages, golf carts, snowmobiles and other motorized vehicles of the motorcycle type. Parts for these bodies are also included, but scooter platforms are excluded.	732.91(P2) 732.92(P2)	87.09 87.12A
3844.1519	3844.1519	Parts for the motor vehicles of this group. <u>Not</u> scooters, three-wheeled and three-wheeled frames without motors. Scooter platforms without motors. Frame parts (handle-bars, forks, yokes, saddle-pillars; shock absorbers (provided they are distinguishable from motor car shock absorbers); silencers and tail-pipes; brake-gear; axles; wheels (including rims and spokes); stands; sheet metal work (mudguards, fuel tanks, brackets, boxes, covers); saddles, foot-rests and windcreens; control levers (other than kickstart levers and foot-operated gear change levers). Transmission parts are excluded.	732.92(P2)	87.12A
3844.16	3844.1612	Cycle Parts (Including Side-cars and Bodies for Tricycles) Parts and accessories for the non-motorized cycles of this group. Cycle side-car, cargo containers and passenger compartments for tricycles, enclosures for quadricycles and parts for these articles. Cycle frames and frame parts (forks, handle-bars, saddle posts). Brake-gear, pedals and other cycle parts. In general, the parts classified here must be identifiable as being suitable solely or principally for cycles and they must not be more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. Among the articles and parts excluded are: electrical components and accessories (e.g., headlamps); classified in the appropriate group of major group 382; and parts of moulded rubber or of moulded artificial plastic, in the appropriate group of major group 355. Parts of autocycles which cannot be distinguished from parts of non-motorized cycles are classified here.	733.11(P1) 733.12(P1)	87.10 87.12B
3844.1711	3844.1711	Side-cars, cargo and passenger compartments for tricycles, and parts thereof. Cycle side-cars are generally of lighter construction than motorcycle side-cars. Cargo compartments for tricycles are not only made of lightweight materials but also, because of their mounting brackets and size, are identifiable as intended for fixing to such vehicles. The foregoing remark applies also to tricycle passenger compartments and to bodies for the invalid carriages and quadricycles of this group. Also included are side-car frames and parts of the bodies classified here (e.g., doors).	732.91(P2) 733.12(P1)	87.09 87.12B
3844.1712	3844.1712	Parts of the cycles of this group (other than side-cars, cargo and passenger compartments and parts thereof). Among the parts included are brackets of various types (e.g., lamp brackets), brake-gear and parts (e.g., brake-blocks) chain guards, crank axles, pedal axles and pedals, crank wheels, forks and fork blades, lugs and tubes (cut, bent or shaped for cycle parts), free wheels, gearing and gears designed for cycles (but not roller chain classified in group 3829), hubs, leg-protectors, levers, mudguards, luggage racks, saddles and saddle-pilars, and wheels and wheel parts (e.g., rims and spokes, but not tyres classified in group 355).	733.11(P1) 894.21(P2)	87.10 97.01
3844.1611	3844.1611	Bicycles and monocyclus In addition to bicycles of conventional designs (including children's bicycles), this subclass includes tandem bicycles; monocyclus, and bicycles specially designed for music-hall artists; lightweight racing bicycles and two-wheeled delivery cycles in which the front wheel is of small diameter so that a cargo container may be conveniently mounted thereon. Tricycles and quadricycles are excluded but bicycles equipped with a wheeled balancing-support, (training wheels)	733.11(P1) 894.21(P2)	87.10 97.01

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HSN Code
3845.11	Propelled	<p>The manufacture, assembly, reconditioning, alteration and repair of aeroplanes; engines, aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, booms and under-carriages; space vehicles and specialised parts; and hovercraft and specialised parts. The manufacture of aeronautical, electrical equipment is classified in the appropriate group of major group 381 (Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies); the production of aeronautical measuring instruments is classified in group 3851 (Manufacture of professional and scientific equipment and measuring and controlling instruments); the fabrication and assembly of missiles and rockets is classified in group 3889 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment, except electrical, not elsewhere classified).</p>		
3845.111	Aircraft—powered, fixed-wing, Mechanically propelled	<p>Monoplane, biplane, rotary-wing, fixed-wing, mechanically propelled aircraft (other than power-assisted sailplanes). Civil aircraft including passenger/cargo and utility aircraft, passenger, fighter, cargo and bombers. Military aircraft including fighters, fighter/bombers and bombers. Land planes, seaplanes and amphibious machines. Aircraft fitted out for special missions, e.g., as weather observatories, ambulances, tankers, trainers, etc. Prototypes, research aircraft, short take-off and landing machines (including so-called convertiplanes), etc. Complete aircraft and aircraft that are essentially complete but lack engines, interior fittings, navigational gear, paint, etc. Aircraft of these types that have undergone some substantial modification are also classified here. Drones and other unmanned craft are excluded.</p>	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1111	Aircraft (civil or military) of an unladen weight below 2,000 kg	Aircraft of an unladen weight below 2,000 kg that conform to the criteria given in the class description.	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1112	Aircraft of an unladen weight between 2,000 kg and 15,000 kg (other than fighting aircraft)	Aircraft (other than fighting aircraft, i.e., machines that are armed or armoured) of an unladen weight between 2,000 and 15,000 kg that conform to the criteria given in the class description.	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1113	Aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg (other than fighting aircraft)	Aircraft (other than fighting aircraft, i.e., machines that are armed or armoured) of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg that conform to the criteria given in the class description.	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1114	Fighting aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg	Fighting aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg that conform to the criteria given in the class description. Fighting aircraft are defined as aircraft which are armed or	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.12	Helicopters and other rotary-wing aircraft; Certain hovercraft	<p>armed, hovercraft which are not armed or armoured are considered civil aircraft even if specially equipped for military missions, e.g., troop transports or reconnaissance planes.</p> <p>armed, heavy-lift, rotary-wing aircraft. Helicopters, flying platforms and other vertical take-off and landing craft (except those that maintain horizontal flight after take-off, by rotating their engines through 90 degrees (convertiplanes). Autogyros are included, but not short take-off and landing machines which do not employ a rotor system. Civil and military machines. Machines fitted with wheels, pontoons and skids. Complete aircraft, and aircraft that are essentially complete but which lack engines, interior fittings, navigational gear, paint, etc. Aircraft of these types that have undergone considerable modification are also classified here. The hovercraft classified here are air-cushion vehicles designed to travel over both land and certain tracts of water (swamps, etc.).</p>	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1211	Helicopters (other than fighting helicopters)	Aircraft that sustain themselves in flight by rotor-driven horizontal rotating blades (rotors) that accelerate the air downward, thereby providing a reactive lift force, or, if the blades accelerate the air at an angle to the vertical, providing lift and thrust. Fighting helicopters (i.e., machines which are armed or armoured) are excluded.	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1212	Fighting helicopters	Fighting helicopters are machines which are armed or armoured. Helicopters which are not armed or armoured are considered civil helicopters even if specially equipped for military missions, e.g., troop transports, ambulances, etc.	734.1(P2)	88.02
3845.1213	Autogyros; hovercraft (air-cushion vehicles)	Autogyros resemble helicopters, but unlike the latter, all power required to maintain flight is supplied through a conventional engine-propeller system. The autogyro rotor (the revolving blade system) maintains its speed of rotation in the air because of aerodynamic forces acting upon the rotor blades, and is without direct drive from an engine except in certain machines which are capable of rotor reaction on the ground to improve lift-off characteristics. Included are air-cushion vehicles (hovercraft) designed to travel over both land and certain tracts of water (swamps, etc.). Flying belts and manned flying gliders are also included.	734.1(P2)	88.02

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
3845.13	3845.1300	3845.22	3845.2212	754.1(P2)	88.02	754.92(P2)	88.03
	<u>Drones and Other Unmanned Aircraft--Heavier-than-air</u>		<u>Leading gear (other than pontoons, wheel fairings and doors)</u>				
	Drones (including flying platforms) are unmanned aircraft. Those classified here resemble conventional aircraft (rather than guided missiles) in that they usually have wings or enlarged fins and control surfaces to give lift and manoeuvrability. They differ from "cruising" missiles in being equipped with landing gear and, in general, are designed for multiple flights. They may be powered by piston, turbine, rocket or other engines. Complete drones and drones which are essentially complete but which lack engines, electronic equipment, etc. Many drones require special launching gear. Drones complete with launching gear are included, but separate launching gear is classified in group 3829 and electronic guidance systems (stationary or mobile) are classified in group 3832.		Landing gear comprises those parts of an aircraft structure which serve to support the machine when it is not airborne. Included are wheels, skis (skids), brakes, shock struts, drag struts and miscellaneous equipment such as retracting mechanisms, steering mechanisms, shimmy dampers, etc.				
3845.19	3845.1900	3845.22	3845.2211	754.1(P2)	88.02	754.92(P2)	88.03
	<u>Flying Machines, Not Elsewhere Classified--Heavier-than-air</u>		<u>Propellers (Aircreevs) and Helicopter and Gyroplane Rotors</u>				
	Among the flying machines included are: gliders, i.e., non-powered heavier-than-air machines; sailplanes, i.e., high-performance gliders which may be equipped with small motors; kites; other than toy kites classified in group 3909; and rockets, a type of apparatus with rotating wing unit used in meteorology to control the descent of rocket-launched radio-sounding apparatus. Space vehicles and space capsules are excluded.		Aircraft propellers are devices for changing the rotational power of an aircraft engine into thrust power for the purpose of propelling the machine through the air. Helicopter rotors are devices for providing both vertical lift and forward propulsion of the helicopter. Anti-torque vertically-disposed rotors for helicopters, and gyroplane rotors, are included. Complete propellers and rotors (i.e., propeller or rotor blades mounted in hubs) and parts of propellers and rotors. Certain ducted fans used on "convertiplanes" are also included, as are propellers used on lighter-than-air machines.				
3845.21	3845.2100	3845.2211	3845.2212				
	<u>Parts of Heavier-than-air Flying Machines</u>		<u>Propellers and rotor blades: hub assemblies and parts of hubs</u>				
	Parts of heavier-than-air flying machines, other than: (1) propulsion systems (motors, propellers, rotors), which are classified elsewhere in this group; (ii) electrical and electronic equipment classified in the appropriate group of major group 365; (iii) instruments, classified in the appropriate group of major group 365; and (iv) parts of general usage classified in other groups of the classification. In general, the parts classified here must be identifiable as being suitable for use solely or principally with heavier-than-air flying machines, and they must not be more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification, e.g., tyres for aircraft are classified in group 3521 and upholstered seating is classified in group 3520.		Complete propellers, rotors and ducted fans (i.e., propeller blades mounted in hubs). Propellers, etc., vary greatly in complexity. High-speed propellers require means for changing the blade angle during flight. The actuating mechanism for this purpose is generally incorporated in the hub. Helicopter rotors are designed to take account of the difference in air speed of a given blade as the rotor revolves on its vertical axis.				
	Airframes (without landing gear); major airframe assemblies, sub-assemblies and specialized parts of airframes. Fuselages and hulls; fuselage and hull sections; internal and external fuselage parts (panels, partitions, floors, frames, doors, windows, portholes, etc.). Wings and wing sections (outer panels, centre sections, control surfaces, tabs, speed brakes, spoilers, spars, ribs, cross-members, etc.). Tail units (stabilizers, elevators, rudders, control surfaces, etc.). Also, engine mounting frames, engine nacelles, air scoops, cowlings, skin sections, wheel fairings and airplane floats (but not wheels, skis or other landing gear parts), fuel tanks (including auxiliary		Propeller and rotor blades may be constructed of metal, wood, artificial plastic materials or combinations of these and other materials. Fixed-pitch and controllable-pitch hubs. The mechanisms incorporated in the hubs for rotating the blades are ordinarily classified as hydraulic, electric, mechanical, automatic, or a combination of these. Rotor hubs (or rotor heads) are of varied construction.				

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3845.23		<u>Aircraft Engines (Including Engines for Lighter-than-air Machines) and Parts of Engines—Air-breathing</u> Air-breathing engines specially designed to propel aircraft (including lighter-than-air aircraft and certain missiles). Internal combustion piston engines, turbo-prop, turbo-fan, turbo-jet, ram-jet and pulse-jet engines. Rocket engines, that is, reaction engines, without moving parts, in which combustion is independent of external air supply, are excluded. Included are rebuilt engines and engines designed for other purposes but modified for aircraft propulsion. Parts of engines, provided they are distinguishable from parts of vehicle engines. Carburetors, pistons, piston rings and valves are classified in group 3829.	711.41(P3)	84.06A
3845.2311		<u>Internal combustion piston engines—aircraft</u> Internal combustion piston engines designed for aircraft propulsion (including such engines for helicopters and lighter-than-air machines) or modified for this purpose. Spark-ignition or compression-ignition engines, and turbo-compound engines which consist of a piston engine plus an exhaust-gas-driven turbine and a compressor driven by the crankshaft. Gas turbine units of such compound engines are excluded. These engines may be of any size, and of any number and configuration of cylinders; they may employ any fuel/air mixture and be cooled by air, water or other means. Complete engines and engines which are essentially complete, e.g., engines lacking certain electrical components, radiators, etc.	711.41(P3) 719.99(P3)	84.06A 84.67
3845.2312		<u>Parts of internal combustion piston engines—aircraft</u> New and rebuilt parts of the internal combustion piston engines of this class. Parts of engines which cannot be distinguished from parts of motor vehicle engines are classified in group 3843. Pistons, piston rings, valves and carburetors are classified in group 3829. Electrical components and accessories (e.g., sparking plugs, cranking motors, magnetos, dynamos, etc.) are classified in the appropriate group of major group 383. Parts of general usage, e.g., nuts and bolts; joints, seals and gaskets; ball and roller bearings, etc., are classified in other groups of the classification. Among the parts included are cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, oil pans, valve covers, camshafts, crankshafts, connecting rods, push rods, cylinder liners and exhaust manifolds. Cooling system parts are considered parts of aircraft engines.	711.42(PL)	84.08
3845.2313		<u>Turbo-jet and turbo-fan engines; ram-jets and pulse-jets</u> Turbo-jet and turbo-fan engines are used almost exclusively for aircraft. Such engines consist essentially of an air compressor, a combustion chamber and a turbine wheel. The compressor and	711.42(PL)	84.08A
3845.24		<u>Space Vehicles and Space Assemblies</u> A space vehicle is a combination of a power plant, propellant, guidance and control systems and a payload (other than a warhead) designed to operate beyond the earth's atmosphere. Space vehicles may be launched from and return to earth, may be launched from earth and not be expected to return, may be assembled and launched from a satellite space station, or from a heavenly body other than earth. Space vehicles may incorporate all elements in a single structure, but more usually such vehicles are designed so that some parts will be separated in stages during flight (e.g., empty fuel containers, engines and their controls and containing structures) until only the payload compartment with its power plant and control system remains operational. Such payload compartments (manned or unmanned, powered or not, designed for re-entry or expendable) are included provided they are not communications satellites, which are classified in group 3832. Parts of space vehicles, including engines mounted in containing structures (other than capsules, i.e., payload compartments), are considered parts of guided missiles and are classified in group 3829. Separate rocket motors, whether or not intended for space vehicles, are classified elsewhere in this group.	711.42(PL)	84.08A

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3649.11	3649.1211	<u>Passenger vehicles—hand-drawn</u> Hand-drawn passenger vehicles, Rickshaws, baby carriages and wheeled chairs such as are found in certain resorts (but not wheeled invalid chairs, classified in group 3651).	733.3(F3) 894.1(P3)	87.14 87.13
3649.12	3649.1212	<u>Hand-propelled commercial or cargo vehicles</u> Vehicles designed to be manually pushed or pulled for the transport of goods. Among the vehicles classified here are pedlars' barrows (including insulated barrows), farm carts, general-purpose delivery vans and other hand-propelled commercial or cargo vehicles, n.e.c.	733.3(F3)	87.14
3649.13	3649.1300	<u>Parts for the Vehicles of this Group</u> Parts for animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles which are identifiable as being suitable for use solely or principally with such vehicles and provided they are not more specifically described and included elsewhere in the classification. Chassis and component parts thereof (frame side-members, cross-members, etc.); axles; bodies and parts thereof; wooden or metal wheels (but not motor car or bicycle wheels); brakes; shafts, swing-le-bars and other parts.	733.3(F3)	87.14
3651		<u>MANUFACTURE OF PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED</u> The manufacture, renovation and repair of laboratory and scientific instruments and of measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified; the fabrication and assembly of cyclotrons, betatrons and other accelerators; and the production of surgical, medical and dental equipment, instruments and supplies and of orthopaedic and prosthetic appliances. The manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use is classified in group 3652; the fabrication and assembly of radar equipment, X-ray and electro-therapeutic apparatus is classified in the appropriate group of major group 365; the production of non-laboratory weighing instruments is classified in group 362; the manufacture of measuring and dispensing pumps is classified in group 362; and the fabrication of electrical industrial control devices is included in Group 361.		
3651.11	3651.111	<u>Aircraft Flight Instruments, Navigational Instruments, Compasses (Whether or Not Electrical or Electronic)</u> Special instruments for air navigation. Automatic pilots are included. Marine navigational instruments. Sounding equipment is included. Compasses, including simple types used by hikers and motorists. Included are instruments, the operation of which depends on an electrical phenomenon which varies according to a factor to be measured or checked, but not electronic check-out, monitoring, evaluating and other electronic support equipment for electronic navigational, radar, sonar and other communications systems which are classified in group 3652. Parts for use solely or principally with the non-electrical instruments of this class		
	3651.1111	<u>Aircraft flight instruments (other than compasses)</u> Instruments specially designed for air navigation (other than compasses). Altimeters, air speed indicators; climbing or diving speed indicators; artificial horizons or gyro-horizons and turning and banking indicators; mach-meters; accelerometers; automatic pilots (gyroscopic and non-gyroscopic).	729.52(P3) 861.91(P3)	90.28 90.14
	3651.1112	<u>Other navigational instruments except compasses</u> Instruments specially designed for marine navigation and also instruments which may be used equally for land, sea or air (other than compasses). Instruments for the determination of ship position (sextants, octants, azimuths, etc.); marine automatic pilots (gyro-pilots); course recording apparatus; inclinometers; logs (instruments which measure the speed of a ship by measuring the apparent distance covered in a given time); sounding weights and reels and other depth recorders, but not sonar equipment classified in group 3652.	729.52(P3) 861.91(P3)	90.28 90.14
	3651.1113	<u>Compasses</u> All types of direction-finding compasses. Included are simple compasses such as are used by hikers, cyclists and motorists, and more complex devices used in surveying, topography, mining, navigation, etc. Magnetic compasses, gyroscopic compasses, electromagnetic compasses, bimetal compasses, position-finding compasses, etc.		
	3651.12	<u>Airborne (Aircraft) Instruments (Other than Navigational Instruments)</u> Instruments specially designed for installation on aircraft (other than navigational instruments). Instruments for monitoring or controlling the operation of aircraft; engines; instruments designed for checking airframe integrity, environment and equipment. The operation of many of these instruments depends on an electrical phenomenon which varies according to the factor to be measured or checked. Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate class raised for instrument parts in general. Instruments that measure electrical quantities or characteristics are excluded.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	SITC Code	FIN Code	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
3851.1211	3851.1211	3851.1211	3851.1212	729.52(P3) 861.82(P2) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.27 90.24	Aircraft engine instruments—airborne Among the instruments included are automatic throttle controls, temperature indicators, pressure and vacuum indicators, flow indicators, liquid level indicators, thrust power indicators, fuel mixture indicators, tachometers and other aircraft engine instruments. Instruments for measuring electrical characteristics are excluded even if airborne.	861.91(P3)	90.14
				729.52(P3) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.24	Airframe equipment instruments—airborne Airborne instruments of types designed to measure or check airframe integrity, environment and equipment. Position indicators (for landing gear, cowl flaps, stabilizers, etc.); hydraulic system instruments (liquid level, temperature and pressure indicators); environmental instruments (indicators for differential pressure, air temperature and air flow). Excluded are instruments for measuring coil characteristics, even if specially designed for aircraft.		
3851.13		3851.14				Instruments and Appliances Used in Surveying (Including Photogrammetrical Surveying) and in Hydrography Instruments and appliances used in geodesy, topography, surveying or levelling. Such instruments are generally intended for use in the field (e.g., in cartography (land or hydrographic maps); in the preparation of plans; for triangulation measurements; for calculating the area of a piece of land; in determining heights above or below some horizontal reference level; and for all similar measurements in construction work, in mining, in military operations, etc.). Photogrammetrical instruments and apparatus are used for plotting maps from photographs taken from two different viewpoints with known bearings. Some of the apparatus classified here incorporate telescopes or lenses. Rangefinders, however, are classified in group 3852. Parts for use solely or principally with one or more instruments of this class are classified in the same subclass as the instrument upon which they are most frequently found. Optical parts (e.g., lenses for photogrammetrical instruments and replacement telescopes for theodolites) are classified in group 3852.	861.93(P3)	90.16
						Among the instruments included are: theodolites (vanier reading, microscope, universal, leveling, etc.) but not clinodolites or phototheodolites which are considered tracking instruments and are classified in group 3852; surveyors' and engineers' transits; levels (spirit, telescopic, collimator) but not air bubble types used in building and constructional work; alidades, optical squares, pantometers, clinometers, etc. Also included are plane tables, land chains and other special measures for surveying. Non-specialized devices for taking linear measurements are excluded.		
						Drawing (Draftsmen's) Instruments and Drafting Machines; Mathematical Calculating Instruments; Certain Measuring Instruments Instruments of types used by draftsmen, architects, engineers, etc. Mathematical calculating instruments such as slide rules, disc calculators and similar devices based on the slide rule or other mathematical calculating principle. Among the measuring instruments included are planimeters and instruments based on the planimetric principle (e.g., integrators), divided scales and protractors. Parts for use solely or principally with one or more instruments of this class are classified in the same subclass as the instrument upon which they are most frequently found. Instruments for measuring area, thickness, etc., connected with a manufacturing process are generally excluded, as are electric or electronic instruments for measuring plane areas, thickness, surface-finish, etc.	861.93(P3)	90.16
						Drawing (draftsmen's) instruments and drafting machines Drawing instruments such as compasses, dividers, draftsmen's pens, dotting wheels, etc., pantographs and eidographs (including such instruments used for course plotting in navigation); set squares, T-squares, drawing curves, rulers (but not divided rules), stencils (recognizable as drawing instruments); drafting machines (generally using a system of parallelograms, with or without drawing boards or tables). Marking-out instruments used by mechanics and machinists remain classified here, except surface plates and V-blocks which are classified in group 3823 and scribers and centre punches which are classified in group 3811.		
						Mathematical calculating instruments Mathematical calculating instruments such as slide rules, disc calculators, cylindrical calculators and other calculating instruments based on the slide rule or other mathematical principle, including, for instance, pocket-type adding and subtracting devices operated by the selection of numbers with a stylus according to a given procedure. Certain types of these devices are based on non-mathematical relationships (e.g., photographic exposure calculators). Calculating and accounting machines are classified in group 3825.	861.93(P3)	90.16

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
3851.1513	3851.1513	Planimeters; measuring rods; divided scales and similar articles--non-electrical Instruments for measuring plane areas (e.g., planimeters and instruments based on the planimetric principle and capable of measuring volume, moments of inertia, etc., such as integrators and harmonic analysers). Complex protractors used, for example, in engineering, and also ordinary protractors found in drawing sets. Also included are measuring rods (divided or not, straight or folding), tape-measures, spring rules, riband-rules, drum-wound bands, etc. (other than surveyors' equipment). Divided scales are also included (e.g., architects', engineers' and ordnance scales). Certain other simple measuring devices are also included, such as those found in shops dealing in, or manufacturing, clothing and footwear (e.g., shoe size measurers, head contour measurers, finger ring measurers, etc.). Certain of the above instruments and devices may incorporate micrometers, but micrometers, calipers, limit gauges, ring gauges, snap gauges, thread gauges, surface plates, sine bars and similar machinists' precision measuring tools are classified in group 3823.	861.95 (P1)	90.16
3851.15	3851.1519	Machines and Appliances for Testing Mechanically the Hardness, Strength, Etc., of Industrial Materials Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials (e.g., metals, wood, textiles, paper, concrete, rubber, artificial plastic materials, leather, etc.). Instruments or apparatus for measurement or checking of width, thickness, concentricity, etc., are excluded. Metallographic or other microscopes are classified in group 3852. The machines and appliances classified here are generally used in industrial or research laboratories but the place of use is not a criterion for inclusion; nor is their size - they may range from portable instruments to machines weighing several tons. Included are electrical or electronic machines which give the same results as their non-electrical counterparts. Parts for use solely or principally with the non-electrical instruments of this class are classified in the same subclasses as the instrument upon which they are most frequently found. Parts for the electrical or electronic instruments of this class are classified in a separate subclass raised for instrument parts in general.	861.95 (P1)	90.28 90.22
3851.16	3851.1611	Machines and Appliances for Testing Other Materials Machines and appliances for testing wood, concrete, hard artificial plastic materials, etc. Machines which test tensile strength, hardness, compressibility, abrasion, etc. Also included are instruments designed to determine the tensile strength, resistance to bending, compression, etc., of test pieces moulded from foundry sand. Measuring and Checking Instruments, Appliances and Machines, Not Elsewhere Classified Several different types of instruments and appliances are included: (i) instruments and machines for checking certain machinery parts (e.g., balancing machines for shafts, wheels, rotors, etc., gear testing machines, surface-finishing testing machines, etc.); (ii) instruments for testing the operating characteristics of certain devices (e.g., motor vehicles and other brakes, compressive or tractive force of hydraulic presses, rolling mills, aircraft loads, etc.); (iii) special instruments for checking watches or watch parts; (iv) measuring instruments, the non-electrical counterparts of which are classified in class 3851.14; (v) mechanical or electrical vibration recording apparatus; and (vi) other measuring and checking devices (e.g., opticians' centering machines). The instruments and appliances of this class may be electrically or electronically actuated by variation of the non-electrical phenomena being measured. Parts for use solely or principally with the non-electrical instruments of this class are classified in the same subclass as the instrument upon which they are most frequently found. Parts for the electrical or electronic instruments of this class are classified in a separate subclass raised for instrument parts in general. Machinists' precision measuring tools and devices are classified in group 3823 and optical instruments are classified in group 3852.	861.95 (P1)	90.22
3851.1611	3851.1611	Balancing machines Balancing machines (dynamic or static) for balancing armatures, rotors, crank-shafts, connecting rods, propeller shafts, wheels, flywheels, etc. Included are balancing machines fitted with a machine-tool provided the device is used for rectifying out-of-balance. Certain balancing devices are fitted with an electronic device which detects and amplifies vibrations due to imbalance.	729.52 (P3) 861.95 (P3)	90.16 90.16
3851.1511	3851.1511	Metal testing machines and appliances Among the metal testing machines and appliances included are: tensile testers (elasticity, breaking stress and related properties); hardness testers (Brennil, Rockwell, Vickers or other indentation instruments, and rebound instruments); ductility testers; fatigue testers; and instruments which employ compression or impact.	861.95 (P1)	90.22
3851.1512	3851.1512	Textile testing machines and appliances Among the machines and appliances included are those which measure extensibility and resistance to rupture; those which detect changes in dimensions; and those which measure wear and tear. Instruments used to inspect textile materials for uniformity, or to determine tension on warping frames or on other spinning and weaving machines, are excluded.	861.95 (P1)	90.22

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3851.1712	3851.1712	Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers; barometers; hygrometers and psychrometers	729.52(P3) 861.96(P3)	90.28 90.23
		Hydrometers and similar floating instruments for determining the density of liquids (e.g., alcoholometers, saccharometers, salinometers, lactometers, acidimeters, urinometers, etc. Excluded are hydrostatic balances. Laboratory glass devices not considered instruments (e.g., specific gravity bottles and ureometers) are classified in group 3620. Among the thermometers included are: liquid-filled glass thermometers (e.g., clinical thermometers, room or window thermometers, boiler, furnace and other industrial thermometers, laboratory thermometers, etc.); metallic thermometers (in particular bi-metallic thermometers); expansion or pressure thermometers (filled systems instruments); are also included provided they are not incorporated in temperature controllers or transmitters. Also included are thermographs, i.e., instruments which record variations in temperature on a drum. Resistance thermometers, thermocouple thermometers and temperature sensors are usually associated with process control and are excluded. Barometers, including ordinary mercury barometers and aneroid barometers, and barographs. Combined pressure and altitude instruments are also included but air navigation altimeters are excluded. Hygrometers, hygrographs and psychrometers are used to determine the moisture content of the air or of gases. Among those included are: chemical hygrometers, condensation or dew-point hygrometers, hair hygrometers, etc. Fancy hygrometers (essentially more or less decorative objects) are also classified here. Electrical hygrometers are classified with industrial process control instruments; pyrometers are also considered industrial process instruments.		
		Instruments for physical or chemical analysis		
		A wide variety of laboratory, scientific and research instruments and apparatus is included. Instruments and apparatus for the measurement of: certain properties of mineral oils and their derivatives (viscosity, flash point, flow point, melting point, water content, sulphur content, consistency and other properties of greases, etc.); properties of water and sewage; heat content of solids, liquids or gases (calorimeters); composition and solid impurities in gases (Orsat's apparatus, combustion or explosion apparatus, fire damp detectors, dust analysis apparatus, etc.); porosity or permeability to water, air or other gases of paper, textile fibres, fabrics, artificial plastic materials, leather, etc.	729.52(P3) 861.98(P3)	90.28 90.25
		Also included are electrical instruments and apparatus whose non-electrical counterparts are listed above, and other electrical instruments such as titrimeters (but not titrometers, classified in group 3852), salinometers, analytical instruments based on the dielectric constant of substances, etc. Electrical instruments which incorporate submaterial optical elements (including photoelectric instruments, e.g., lux meters), are generally classified in group 3852.		
		Sensitive Balances Including Electrical or Electronic Balances		
		Balances of all types provided their sensitivity is five hundredths of a gram or better. Among the different types of such balances are: analytical balances used mainly in quantitative chemical analysis; torsion balances in which the weight to be measured is counterbalanced by the torsion on a wire; assay balances, balances designed to accommodate a particular material (yarn, paper, etc.); hydrostatic (or specific gravity) balances. Also included are electrical or electronic balances of equal sensitivity. Weights for sensitive balances are included (whether or not delivered with the balances), but knife edges of assay or other precious stones are classified in group 3901. Other parts of non-electrical balances remain classified here but parts of electrical or electronic balances are classified in a separate subclass raised for instrument parts in general.	719.63(P3) 729.52(P3) 861.92(C)	84.20 90.28 90.15
		Controls for Monitoring Residential and Commercial Environments—Automatic		
		Temperature and related controls for heating and air-conditioning installations and refrigeration applications, and automatic regulators used as components of household appliances. Many of these devices are electrically or electronically activated. Some operate pneumatically or mechanically. Among the wide variety of controls included are: air-flow controllers (for air-conditioners, refrigerators, clothes driers, etc.); flame safety and gas burner controls (for home heating furnaces and boilers, ranges, etc.); humidity controls (for humidifiers and air-conditioners); temperature controls (thermostats for space heaters, ovens, furnaces, refrigerators, etc.); steam pressure controls (residential type). Controls which may be used for residential and commercial environments and also in industry are classified with industrial controls. Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate class raised for instrument parts in general. Valves incorporating control devices are generally classified in group 3819.	729.52(P3) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.24
		ICGS Class	3851.18	
		ICGS Subclass	3851.1800	
		Title and Description		
		Controls for Monitoring Residential and Commercial Environments—Automatic		
		Temperature and related controls for heating and air-conditioning installations and refrigeration applications, and automatic regulators used as components of household appliances. Many of these devices are electrically or electronically activated. Some operate pneumatically or mechanically. Among the wide variety of controls included are: air-flow controllers (for air-conditioners, refrigerators, clothes driers, etc.); flame safety and gas burner controls (for home heating furnaces and boilers, ranges, etc.); humidity controls (for humidifiers and air-conditioners); temperature controls (thermostats for space heaters, ovens, furnaces, refrigerators, etc.); steam pressure controls (residential type). Controls which may be used for residential and commercial environments and also in industry are classified with industrial controls. Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate class raised for instrument parts in general. Valves incorporating control devices are generally classified in group 3819.		
		ICGS Class	3851.21	
		ICGS Subclass	3851.2100	
		Title and Description		
		Controls for Monitoring Residential and Commercial Environments—Automatic		
		Temperature and related controls for heating and air-conditioning installations and refrigeration applications, and automatic regulators used as components of household appliances. Many of these devices are electrically or electronically activated. Some operate pneumatically or mechanically. Among the wide variety of controls included are: air-flow controllers (for air-conditioners, refrigerators, clothes driers, etc.); flame safety and gas burner controls (for home heating furnaces and boilers, ranges, etc.); humidity controls (for humidifiers and air-conditioners); temperature controls (thermostats for space heaters, ovens, furnaces, refrigerators, etc.); steam pressure controls (residential type). Controls which may be used for residential and commercial environments and also in industry are classified with industrial controls. Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate class raised for instrument parts in general. Valves incorporating control devices are generally classified in group 3819.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3651.22	3651.221	Instruments for Measurement or Control of Process Variables--Industrial Types			3651.2215		Temperature instruments--industrial type	729.52(P3) 861.96(P3) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.23 90.24
		Industrial instruments for measurement, display or control of process variables, whether or not their operation depends upon an electrical phenomenon which varies according to the non-electrical factor to be measured or controlled. In general, these instruments are connected to the process and measure: pressure (gauge, absolute, vacuum) and draught; flow and liquid level (but totalizing fluid meters are excluded); humidity (but home and general-purpose hygrometers are excluded); on-stream composition of gases and liquids; temperature; other process variables such as position, sequence, density, specific gravity, mechanical load, etc. Among the instruments excluded are: all liquid-in-glass and bi-metal thermometers; glass and similar hydrometers; scientific and laboratory instruments, and also optical instruments which are classified in group 3652. Certain instruments which, in the absence of control or regulating features, would be considered optical instruments, remain classified here because these elements give them the character of process control apparatus (e.g., certain pyrometers, pH instruments and refractometers). Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate class raised for instrument parts in general.			3651.2219		Industrial process control instruments, i.e.s.c.	729.52(P3) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.24
		Pressure and draught instruments--industrial process			3651.23	Gas or Liquid Supply Meters	Instruments for the measurement or control of industrial process variables not mentioned in the preceding subclasses of this class. Instruments for measuring position, sequence, density, specific gravity, mechanical load, etc. In general, these instruments and apparatus may be distinguished from laboratory and scientific instruments by the fact that they are directly connected to the industrial process. Counting devices, speedometers and similar devices are excluded.		
		Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the pressure of liquids or gases. Pressure gauges (manometers): liquid type, metallic gauges, piston-type gauges and pressure controllers and regulators (also called monometers). Electrical pressure gauges based on variations of resistance, capacitance, etc. Also, vacuum gauges for measuring very low pressures, and furnace-draught regulators.	729.52(P3) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.24			Meters which measure in volumetric units the amount of liquid passing through a pipe. Household supply meters, plant production or supply meters, special meters (pre-payment, price-calculating, standard, i.e., for checking the accuracy of ordinary meters, etc.). Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate class raised for instrument parts in general. Meters which merely measure the rate of flow are classified with industrial process control instruments.		
		Flow and liquid level instruments--industrial process	729.52(P3) 861.97(P2)	90.28 90.24			Gas supply meters	651.81(Pl)	90.263
		Instruments for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the level of liquids; differential pressure types (i.e., pneumatic or hydrostatic); float-type; two-colour light type; and level regulators and controllers. Instruments for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow or rate of flow of liquids or gases: flowmeters such as fixed aperture flowmeters, variable aperture flowmeters and anemometers of the special types used for recording the rate of flow of air currents in mines, tunnels, chimneys, furnaces, etc. Supply meters are excluded.					Gas supply meters of the wet or dry type.		
		Humidity instruments and apparatus--industrial process	729.52(P3) 861.96(P3)	90.28 90.23			Liquid supply meters	651.81(Pl)	90.269
		Humidity regulators other than regulators for residential or commercial environments.					Liquid supply meters of all types including impeller or fan wheel meters, diaphragm meters, reciprocating piston meters, disc piston meters and rotary piston semi-positive meters. Meters that measure cold or hot water, mineral oil, alcohol, beer, wine, milk and other substances. Pumps fitted with meters (e.g., petrol dispensing pumps) are classified in group 3629.		
		Gas and liquid analysis instruments--on-stream continuous process	729.52(P3) 861.96(P3)	90.28 90.23					
		Continuous process instruments for on-stream gas and liquid analysis (including indicators, recorders, controllers, and analysis electrodes and cells, but excluding laboratory analysis types). Among the instruments included are chromatographic analysers, infrared analysers, pH analysers, other liquid and gas analysers and controllers (e.g., refractometers).							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STWC Code	BTN Code
3851.24		Revolution Counters, Production Counters and Similar Counting Devices; Stroboscopes		
	3851.2411	Counting devices	729.52(F3) 861.82(F1)	90.28 90.27
		Among the counting devices included are: revolution counters and production counters (e.g., for counting the movements of a machine, for measuring lengths, for counting printed sheets) of the mechanical, electro-magnetic or electronic (photo-electric) types; time or hour meters; entry counters (e.g., those operated by turnstiles); mileometers and pedometers. Also included are tachometers that indicate fare payable in relation to time and to the distance covered.		
	3851.2412	Speedometers and Tachometers	729.52(F3) 861.82(F1)	90.28 90.27
		These instruments differ from revolution and production counters in that they indicate the number of revolutions, speed, output, etc., per unit of time. Instruments that operate on the chronometric system, the vibration system and the magnetic (induction) system. Also included are electrical instruments (e.g., tachometers operated by an impulse generator mounted on the machine). Aircraft engine tachometers are excluded.		
	3851.2413	Stroboscopes of all kinds	861.82(F1)	90.27
		Stroboscopes enable machines in operation to be observed as though they were stationary or moving slowly; they can also be used to measure the speed of rotating or reciprocating movements. Stroboscopes may be relatively simple devices or they may be very complex. Some incorporate cameras. Cameras, even if intended for incorporation in stroboscopes, are classified in group 3852.		
3851.25		Electricity Supply (Integrating) Meters		
		Electricity supply meters measure the amount of electricity consumed (quantity in ampere-hours), or the amount of energy consumed (in watt-hours). When the voltage is constant, quantity meters may be calibrated in watt-hours. The main types of electricity supply meters are: motor meters (including mercury motor meters); electrolytic meters; and clock meters. Also included, in addition to ordinary meters, are multiple-purpose and special-purpose meters such as pre-payment meters, multiple-rate meters, meters indicating the maximum value of the average load during a given period,		
	3851.2511	Watt-hour meters	729.51(F1)	90.26A
		Meters that measure electrical energy consumption in watt-hours (or in multiple of watt-hours). Single-phase and polyphase alternating current meters. Direct current watt-hour meters. Multiple rate and pre-payment meters are included. Demand meters (whether or not combined with watt-hour meters) are excluded.		
	3851.2512	Other electricity supply meters	729.51(F1)	90.26A
		Integrating instruments that measure quantities other than watt-hours or that measure quantities in addition to watt-hours. Many of these meters measure demand, i.e., the load which is drawn from the source of supply at the receiving terminals, averaged over a suitable and specified interval of time in kilowatt-amperes, amperes, kilowatts and other suitable units. Included are peak meters and excess meters, among others.		
	3851.26	Test, Measuring and Analyzing Instruments and Apparatus for Electronic and Electrical Circuits and Equipment		
		Instruments, meters, apparatus and equipment designed to measure, test or record electrical quantities or characteristics. Included are oscilloscopes and oscillographs (other than electro-medical equipment); wave-form measuring and analyzing instruments; frequency measuring instruments; microwave test instruments; and other instruments for testing electrical equipment, radio and communication circuits, and electric motors. The instruments may be designed for installation on panelboards, switching boards or test benches, or they may be portable. Recording instruments are also included. Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate subclass raised for instrument parts in general. Excluded are instruments for detecting or measuring radiations or for measuring, checking or testing non-electrical quantities. Electronic check-out, launching and other missile and space vehicle support systems and similar equipment for search, detection, identification and tracking systems (including equipment for sonar systems) are classified with such systems in group 3852.		
	3851.2611	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs		
		Oscilloscopes (cathode-ray) are electronic instruments which produce a luminous plot on a fluorescent screen showing the relationship of two or more variables. Oscilloscopes are used in many types of investigations. Oscillographs are devices for determining wave form by recording the instantaneous values of a quantity such as voltage, as a function of time. There are two basic forms: the electromagnetic and the cathode-ray. The direct-writing electromagnetic oscillographs used in medicine (electro-cardiography) and similar diagnostic apparatus are excluded.	729.52(F3)	90.28

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BIN Code
3851.2612	3851.2612	Wave-form measuring and analyzing instruments; frequency measuring instruments; microwave test instruments	729.52(P3)	90.28
		With the exception of oscillographs, all wave-form measuring and analyzing instruments are included (e.g., harmonic wave analyzers, phase meters and comparators, wave propagation meters, distortion analysers, distortion and noise meters, combination signal generator-wave-form analysers, audio primary phase standards, etc.). Frequency measuring instruments (e.g., wave-meters, wave-counters, etc.). Microwave test instruments (e.g., resonant-cavity wave-meters, standing wave measuring equipment such as slotted lines, sliding shorts, reflectometers, etc. Phase angle-impedance meters are excluded.		
3851.2613	3851.2613	Other instruments for testing electrical or electronic equipment, circuits, etc. (excluding panel or switchboard meters and portable meters)	729.52(P3)	90.28
		A very wide variety of instruments and apparatus is included but panel or switchboard meters and electrical quantity indicating or recording instruments are excluded. Among the instruments included are: bridges of all kinds (e.g., for measuring resistance, conductivity, capacitance, inductance, impedance, etc.); potentiometers (but not potential indicators); fault detectors and testers (e.g., ground-fault detectors, circuit-breaker analysers, wire and harness testers, fault locators, etc.); other instruments and devices (e.g., alternating current permeability and core-loss testers, dielectric test-sets, dummy loads, field-strength meters, transistor checkers, valve and tube testers, noise measuring units, phase angle-impedance meters, radio interference-field intensity meters, etc.).		
3851.2614	3851.2614	Panel meters and switchboard meters for indicating electric or electronic quantities or characteristics—non-recording	729.52(P3)	90.28
		Panel-type meters (including aircraft and motor vehicle types). In such instruments a pointer is made to move over a calibrated scale in response to current or voltage variations. Certain of these instruments are designed to withstand rough usage. Included are switchboard instruments which are generally designed to operate with greater accuracy than panel types. Ammeters and milliammeters, volt meters (including kilovolt and millivolt meters), frequency measuring meters, certain chronoscopes, etc.		
3851.2615	3851.2615	Portable meters and laboratory standards for testing electric or electronic quantities or characteristics—non-recording	729.52(P3)	90.28
		These portable meters and laboratory standards are self-contained devices enclosed in cases so that they may be moved and used in different locations. They are intended chiefly for test		
	3851.2616	Other instruments for indicating electrical quantities or characteristics—non-recording	729.52(P3)	90.28
		A very wide variety of instruments, devices and apparatus is included provided they are non-portable and non-recording. Some are designed for special purposes such as ignition system testers and generator and regulator testers. Among other instruments included are: ammeters, frequency-shift indicators, galvanometers, gauss meters, ohmmeters, potential indicators, starter and generator current indicators, voltmeters, wattmeters, etc.		
	3851.2617	Instruments for recording and for recording-controlling electrical quantities or characteristics	729.52(P3)	90.28
		The instruments included here may be of any type (e.g., portable, switchboard, etc.) and for any purpose (e.g., laboratory, etc.) provided they are designed to record or to record and control electrical quantities or characteristics. Oscillographs are excluded. Electric motor starters and controllers are classified in group 3831. Among the instruments included are: ammeters, galvanometers, voltmeters, power factor recorders, volt recorders, watt recorders and X-Y plotters.		
	3851.27	Instruments and Apparatus for Detecting or Measuring Radiations	729.52(P3)	90.28
		Instruments and apparatus for detecting or measuring radiations are used in scientific research, for industrial purposes and also for biological and medical purposes. A wide variety of instruments is included. Detecting instruments (e.g., beta and gamma cameras, scintillation cameras, whole-body counters, etc.). Monitoring and analytical instruments (e.g., alpha, beta and gamma meters, coincidence units, dose-rate meters, Geiger-Mueller counters, Geiger-scopes, radiation analysers, scintillation spectrometers, etc. Parts for these instruments are classified in a separate subclass raised for instrument parts in general.		

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3651.2800
Parts and Accessories Suitable for Use with Certain Instruments of this Group

Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the following types of instruments (electrical or non-electrical): hydrometers, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, etc.; instruments or apparatus for measuring, checking, or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of fluids or for automatically controlling temperature; gas, liquid or electric supply meters; and counters and stopwatches. Also included are parts of all other electrical or electronic instruments not mentioned above but found in this group (e.g., voltmeters, ammeters, oscilloscopes, instruments used in telecommunications, electric or electronic sensitive balances, electrical tachometers, etc., but not electric or electronic medical instruments and appliances). Parts and accessories for use solely or principally with other non-electrical instruments of this group are classified in the same subclasses as the instruments themselves (e.g., parts of non-electric sensitive balances, machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, etc., of industrial materials, particle accelerators, instruments for human medicine and surgery, etc.). Certain parts and accessories used in instruments are classified elsewhere in the classification: optical elements (lenses, cameras, telescopes, etc. (group 3652); clock or watch movements (group 3653); vacuum pumps, taps or valves, gears (appropriate group of major group 361 or 362); electric transformers or motors, electro-magnets, primary cells, audio-frequency electronic amplifiers, capacitors, etc. (appropriate group of major group 363); shaped or calibrated glass articles (group 3630). Among the parts and accessories classified here are: recording, pre-payment, indicating and other auxiliary devices for use with meters, measuring instruments, etc.; thermocouples, electrodes for measuring instruments, specialized differential level indicators, elements producing differential pressure (e.g., Venturi and Pitot tubes, orifice plates); dials, pointers and hands provided they are distinguishable from clock or watch hands; and cases, cabinets and containers, of any material, constituting integral parts of instruments or apparatus.

3651.21
Particle Accelerators

Particle accelerators including Van de Graaff accelerators, Cockcroft and Walton accelerators, linear accelerators, cyclotrons, betatrons, synchrocyclotrons, synchrotrons, etc. Parts are included. X-ray producing accelerators are classified in group 3632.

3651.22
Medical and Surgical Instruments Including Dental and Veterinary Instruments

A very wide range of instruments and appliances are included which, in the vast majority of cases, are used only in professional practice (e.g., by doctors of medicine, surgeons, dentists, midwives, veterinarians, etc.) either to make a diagnosis, or to prevent or

3651.2800
Parts and Accessories Suitable for Use with Certain Instruments of this Group

861.99(C)
90.29

Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the following types of instruments (electrical or non-electrical): hydrometers, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, etc.; instruments or apparatus for measuring, checking, or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of fluids or for automatically controlling temperature; gas, liquid or electric supply meters; and counters and stopwatches. Also included are parts of all other electrical or electronic instruments not mentioned above but found in this group (e.g., voltmeters, ammeters, oscilloscopes, instruments used in telecommunications, electric or electronic sensitive balances, electrical tachometers, etc., but not electric or electronic medical instruments and appliances). Parts and accessories for use solely or principally with other non-electrical instruments of this group are classified in the same subclasses as the instruments themselves (e.g., parts of non-electric sensitive balances, machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, etc., of industrial materials, particle accelerators, instruments for human medicine and surgery, etc.). Certain parts and accessories used in instruments are classified elsewhere in the classification: optical elements (lenses, cameras, telescopes, etc. (group 3652); clock or watch movements (group 3653); vacuum pumps, taps or valves, gears (appropriate group of major group 361 or 362); electric transformers or motors, electro-magnets, primary cells, audio-frequency electronic amplifiers, capacitors, etc. (appropriate group of major group 363); shaped or calibrated glass articles (group 3630). Among the parts and accessories classified here are: recording, pre-payment, indicating and other auxiliary devices for use with meters, measuring instruments, etc.; thermocouples, electrodes for measuring instruments, specialized differential level indicators, elements producing differential pressure (e.g., Venturi and Pitot tubes, orifice plates); dials, pointers and hands provided they are distinguishable from clock or watch hands; and cases, cabinets and containers, of any material, constituting integral parts of instruments or apparatus.

3651.21
Particle Accelerators

Particle accelerators including Van de Graaff accelerators, Cockcroft and Walton accelerators, linear accelerators, cyclotrons, betatrons, synchrocyclotrons, synchrotrons, etc. Parts are included. X-ray producing accelerators are classified in group 3632.

3651.22
Medical and Surgical Instruments Including Dental and Veterinary Instruments

A very wide range of instruments and appliances are included which, in the vast majority of cases, are used only in professional practice (e.g., by doctors of medicine, surgeons, dentists, midwives, veterinarians, etc.) either to make a diagnosis, or to prevent or

3651.2211
Diagnostic instruments for human medicine (other than for eye examination)

Many diagnostic instruments incorporate optical elements. This does not affect their classification, except in the case of instruments for the examination of the eye which are classified in group 3652. Ear instruments (e.g., auriscopes, but not tuning forks, classified in group 3902 even if for medical use); instruments for the examination of the nose and throat (e.g., direct laryngoscopes); pharyngeal and oesophageal instruments (e.g., oesophagoscopes and bronchoscopes); gynaecological and obstetrical instruments (e.g., obstetrical stethoscopes); and various endoscopes (e.g., gastrosopes, thoracosopes, peritonoscopes, bronchoscopic telescopes, cystoscopes, urethrosopes, resectoscopes, etc.). Also included are stethoscopes; instruments to measure rate of breathing (to determine basal metabolism); sphygmomanometers, tensiometers and oscillometers (to measure blood pressure); spirometers (to assess lung capacity); pelymeters and other special measuring instruments, in general, tools (e.g., forceps), knives (e.g., scalpels), and other devices such as clamps, syringes, needles, catheters, retractors and other instruments used in surgery or in treatment of diseases and disorders are excluded. Kits containing a combination of diagnostic and surgical instruments are also excluded.

3651.2211
Diagnostic instruments for human medicine (other than for eye examination)

861.71(P3)
90.173

3651.2211
Diagnostic instruments for human medicine (other than for eye examination)

3651.2211
Diagnostic instruments for human medicine (other than for eye examination)

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	Title and Description
3851.3212	3851.3212	861.71(P2)	90.17B	<p><u>Instruments for human surgery and for medical treatment by non-surgical means</u></p> <p>Instruments for human surgery. Forceps and other instruments bearing names of common tools (e.g., pliers, chisels, gouges, mallets, hammers, saws, scrapers, etc.). Scalpels and other instruments bearing the names of common cutlery (e.g., scissors, shears, knives, etc.). Needles of various types, whether or not reusable, (e.g., suture needles, acupuncture needles, hypodermic needles, etc., but not nails, spikes, etc. used in the setting of bones). Other instruments bearing the names of common articles (e.g., clamps, retractors, spoons, clips, dilators, scoops, tweezers and instrument holders of various kinds). Other instruments, appliances and apparatus used in surgery or in treatment by non-surgical means: anaesthetic apparatus and instruments (but not oxygen therapy appliances); artificial kidney systems; blood-gas apparatus; blood transfusion equipment; breast pumps; colonic irrigators; syringes of all sorts and of any material including glass, but not hygienic goods classified in group 3359; extracorporeal circulation systems; intravenous equipment; laryngeal brushes, mastoid burrs; serological baths; surgical drainage pumps; catheters, cannulae, suction tubes; canteries; trocars and other instruments, appliances and apparatus. Kits containing both diagnostic and surgical instruments are also included (e.g., midwifery kit). Dental hand instruments and veterinary instruments are excluded.</p>
3851.3213	3851.3213	861.71(P2)	90.17B	<p><u>Dental hand instruments</u></p> <p>Among the hand instruments used chiefly by dentists are: broaches, canal reamers, carvers for enamel and wax, chisels, curettes, elevators, excavators, explorers, files, forceps, mallets, mirrors, nerve extractors, orthodontic instruments, pliers, pluggers, probes, scalars, tampers, tongue trimmers, etc. Instruments used by dentists which cannot be distinguished from those used by medical doctors and surgeons are excluded. Also excluded are: dental supplies (e.g., burs, drill bits, brushes, impression trays, dental wax, dental cement, etc.); professional and laboratory equipment (e.g., drill engines, base-mounted or wall-mounted equipment sets, cuspidors and spittoons, turbo-her units, coating machines, etc.); and dentists' chairs.</p>
3851.3214	3851.3214	861.71(P2)	90.17B	<p><u>Veterinary instruments and appliances</u></p> <p>Instruments and appliances specially designed for use by veterinarians, including instruments used for animal dentistry. Many of these instruments bear the same names as those employed in human medicine and dentistry. Their size and shape are distinguishing features. Among</p>
3851.3211	3851.3211	861.72(Pl)	90.18	<p><u>Mechano-therapy appliances</u></p> <p>Appliances to treat diseases of the joints by mechanical reproduction of various movements. In general, treatment employing such apparatus requires medical supervision. Wholly stationary apparatus (e.g., steps, ladders, parallel bars, etc.) are usually classified in accordance with their constituent materials or, if physical culture equipment, in group 3305. Apparatus for exercising the extremities, for the trunk, neck, shoulder, hip, etc. These devices may be hand- or power-operated.</p>
3851.3212	3851.3212	861.72(Pl)	90.18	<p><u>Oxygen therapy and other respiratory appliances; gas masks</u></p> <p>Oxygen therapy apparatus is used in cases of drowning or electrocution, and for weak, newly-born babies, post-operative shock, infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis), acute asthma, etc. Appliances used instead of manual methods of artificial respiration, appliances known as "iron lungs", hyperbaric chambers and the like, and oxygen therapy appliances proper. Also included are ozone therapy apparatus, aerosol therapy appliances, and breathing appliances of kinds used by, for example, airmen, divers, mountaineers, etc. Gas masks for medical, military or industrial purposes. Masks for administering anaesthetics, surgeons' masks of textile materials and masks with no filtering devices are excluded. Oxygen tents are included.</p>

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	Part Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	Part Code
3651.34	3651.3319	Massage apparatus; psychological attitude-testing apparatus; other mechano-therapy apparatus, n.e.c.	861.72(F1)	90.18	3651.35	3651.3413	Artificial limbs, noses, etc. (other than teeth or eyes)	899.62(P3)	90.19B
		Apparatus that operate by friction, vibration, etc., for massage of parts of the body (abdomen, feet, legs, back, arms, face, etc.). Hand- or power-operated equipment, or electro-mechanical types with a motor built in to the working unit. The electro-mechanical types usually include interchangeable attachments (frequently of rubber). Simple rubber rollers or similar massaging devices are included. Many of these devices do not require medical supervision. Among the other mechano-therapy devices included are hydrotherapy apparatus (e.g., whirlpool baths). Also included are psychological aptitude-testing apparatus (e.g., to test the speed of reflex actions, co-ordination of movements or other physical or psychological reactions). Such equipment may be used, for example, to test the reactions of aircraft pilots.			3651.36	3651.3500	Hearing Aids		90.19A
3651.34		Orthopaedic Appliances; Splints and Other Fracture Appliances; Certain Artificial Parts of the Body			3651.36	3651.3600	Other Appliances (Portable) to Compensate for a Defect or Disability	899.62(P3)	90.19B
		Orthopaedic appliances are used to prevent or correct deformities of the body. A wide variety of articles is included, some of which resemble ordinary apparel. Such articles remain classified here if they have (i) a prophylactic purpose and (ii) design characteristics (materials, construction, fit) which distinguish them from ordinary apparel and from athletic supporters and protectors. Orthopaedic appliances for animals are included. Splints and other fracture appliances are used either to immobilize injured parts of the body, or for setting fractures. Hospital beds upon which fracture appliances, etc., are permanently fixed are classified with hospital furniture elsewhere in this group. Artificial limbs, noses, etc. are also included but artificial eyes are classified in group 3652. Factory-made dental appliances are excluded. Dental appliances made to order are classified in group 9351.			3651.37	3651.3700	Artificial Teeth of Porcelain or Artificial Plastic Materials	899.62(P3)	90.19B
3651.3411		Orthopaedic appliances	899.62(P3)	90.19B			Factory-made artificial teeth (solid or hollow) of porcelain or artificial plastic materials, i.e., teeth standardized as to size, shape and shade, usually mass produced. Such teeth are assembled and fixed to different types of appliances by dental laboratories (or by the dentist) on the basis of an impression of the patient's mouth. Included are shade guides. Metal crowns and other dental supplies are excluded. Single teeth, dentures and other prosthetic appliances made by a dental laboratory to order for a particular patient are classified in group 9351.		
861.3412		Splints and other fracture appliances	899.62(P3)	90.1			Appliances designed to be fixed to a bed or support to immobilize parts of the body or to apply traction. Plates, nails, spikes, etc. to hold together two parts of a broken		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3651.38	3651.3800	Bandages, Surgical Dressings, Cotton Wadding, Sterile Suture Materials Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (e.g., dressings, adhesive plasters and tapes, poultices, etc.) impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or sterilized or otherwise packed or prepared so as to indicate medical, surgical or dental use. Included are plaster bandages, wart remover pads, and pads used to remove small growths on the feet (corns, etc.); these may be in the form of discs, washers or any other shape. Some of the foregoing articles may be made of, or backed by, artificial plastic materials. Also included are sterile suture materials of animal tendons or intestines, of textile yarns, of nylon, or of very fine metal wire; sterile laminaria and sterile laminaria tents; and sterile absorbable surgical haemostatics. Simple first aid boxes are also included but elaborate medical kits are considered instruments and are excluded.	541.91(C) 541.99(F3) 899.68(F3)	30.04 30.05 90.198			semi-fabricated metal crowns (gold, stainless steel, etc.) and various accessories for making metal crowns and dentures (e.g., sockets, rings, pivots, books, eyelets and certain types of metal bars). Complete dentures or crowns, made to order for a particular patient, are classified in group 9331. Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles are excluded, as are drill bits, polishing discs, impression trays and similar articles.	715.21(F3) 719.8(F3) 729.92(F3) 821.02(F3) 861.71(F3)	84.43 84.59B 85.11 94.02 90.178
3651.41		Dental Supplies; Dental Professional and Dental Laboratory Equipment Dental supplies other than cotton wadding, dressings, bandages and like materials, among the supplies included are "impression compounds", dental plasters, cements and fillings and certain metal articles for incorporation into dentures, etc. The term "supplies" is used to describe materials and other articles which can be used only once. Dental professional and dental laboratory equipment are articles which have a relatively long life or, if short lived, are usually interchangeable tools or fittings for dental drill engines (e.g., polishing discs). Also included are dental drill engines, and complete dental equipment on its base. The dental laboratory equipment classified here must be clearly identifiable for use solely or principally in dental laboratories (e.g., machines used to cast inlays, but not ordinary bench grinders).			3651.4112		Dental drill engines; other floor-, wall-, bench- or table-mounted equipment Dental drill engines (electric, turbo-jet, etc.) are usually equipped with a swivel arm; they may be on a separate base or be designed for wall-mounting or for fitting to a base containing a number of different dental instruments. Dental equipment sets on a special base (stationary or mobile); such sets consist of a frame carrying a compressor, a transformer, a control panel and other electrical apparatus. Often mounted on these units are: a swivel arm drill, a spittoon and mouth rinser, a spray, a cautery instrument tray, diffused lighting, a shadowless lamp, a fan, diathermic apparatus, X-ray apparatus, ultrasonic units, etc. X-ray apparatus, diathermic apparatus, transformers, compressors, etc., are classified in other groups when not an integral part of a complete dental equipment set on its base. Dental chairs are excluded. Among the dental laboratory equipment included are special casting machines, special rubber vulcanizers, special presses for forming plastics into dentures, small furnaces of a type used to produce porcelain crowns, etc. Equipment which is found in dental surgeries but which is also employed in operating theatres, physicians' surgeries, etc. is excluded (e.g., sterilizers and autoclaves).		
3651.411		Dental supplies Among the dental supplies included are preparations of a kind known as "dental wax" or "dental impression compounds" (i.e., preparations of wax, artificial plastics, gutta-percha, etc., mixed with rosin, shellac and fillers) put up in plates, horseshoe shapes, sticks and smaller forms indicative of their use in dentistry. Dental cements and fillings: cements and fillings based on metallic salts, metallic oxides, gutta-percha or plastic materials; similar materials consisting of metallic alloys (including precious metal alloys) specially prepared for dental fillings; points (e.g., of silver, gutta-percha, paper) for filling dental root canals. Plasters and preparations with a basis of plaster specially prepared for dentistry (for taking impressions, for modelling or for other surgical uses). Also included are	541.99(F3) 599.91(F3) 599.99(F3)	30.05 34.07 36.19A	3651.4119		Other dental professional equipment and supplies Interchangeable cutting, grinding, drilling and polishing tools and supplies (e.g., brush wheels, burrs, cleaning and polishing discs, drills, chucks, vibrators, etc.). Impression trays, dams, aspirators, cotton roll holders, tongue depressors and similar articles for professional or dental laboratory use. Dental hand instruments are excluded.	861.71(F3)	90.178

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engines, etc., cut to show their internal construction or the functioning of an important part; panels showing in relief, for example, the assembly of a wireless set. Small scale demonstrational models (of aircraft, ships, machines, etc.). Relief maps, relief plans of towns, terrestrial globes in relief, celestial globes. Other instruments, etc. for demonstrational purposes. The following are classified in other groups: printed materials (group 9400); articles designed for both recreational and demonstrational purposes, and toys (group 9500); ornamental models (usually classified by constituent material), automatic or animated displays for shops, etc., and tailors' dummies (group 9500). Test dummies remain classified here. Models produced in connection with engineering, architectural and other technical or artistic services (e.g., models of aircraft for wind tunnel tests; model vessels for tests carried out in towing basins; models of monuments, buildings, towns, etc.; and other unique creations) are frequently an integral part of the services delivered by architects, designers and artists and as such are not separately classified. Models of this type when produced to the order of the designer, inventor, artist, etc., are generally classified in the same group as the full-scale article.

3651.4200
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Medical, Dental, Surgical or Veterinary Instruments, Apparatus and Models for Demonstrational Purposes

719.14(P2)
 719.19(P2)
 719.20(P2)
 729.52(P3)
 897.13(P3)
 899.27(P3)

84.11
 84.17A
 84.32B
 85.11
 71.14
 95.06

861.94(C)
 90.21

ISIC Group 3522 MANUFACTURE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS

The manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods, photographic and microcopying equipment and supplies. Included is the manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use. The production of photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, plates and paper is classified in Group 3523 (Manufacture of chemical products, n.e.c.).

3652.11 Optical Elements (Other than Ophthalmic Lenses)—Unmounted Lenses (Other than ophthalmic lenses), prisms, mirrors and other optical elements of optically worked glass. Optical elements of any material other than glass, whether or not optically worked. Polarizing material in sheets or plates. The articles of this class are unmounted or merely temporarily mounted solely for protection during transport. The term "optically worked" applies to glass optical elements which have been ground and polished over the whole or part of the surface, and also to elements which have been polished after moulding. Unpolished glass elements which have undergone merely one or more of the processes which precede polishing are classified in Group 3620. Included are: prisms and lenses (including compound prisms and lenses assembled by means of an adhesive cement); plates or discs with plane or plane-parallel faces; mirrors consisting of optical elements; colour filters (e.g., for photographic cameras); polarizing filters (other than ophthalmic goods); diffraction gratings; interference filters; half-tone and similar printing screens; and other optical elements. Coatings applied to optical elements do not affect their classification.

3651.49

3651.4900

Professional, Scientific and Laboratory Equipment (Other than Models), n.e.c.

Equipment specially designed for professional, scientific or laboratory use, not elsewhere classified. Included are sterilizers, autoclaves, centrifuges, desiccators, crudiators and microwaves, ovens, fume hoods, stoves, precision slaves, burner burners, etc. The laboratory and scientific equipment of this class may be distinguished from industrial equipment of the same name by their low output, small size and general structure. Equipment found in both medical and dental surgeries remains classified here (e.g., instrument sterilizers), but specialized equipment for dental surgeries is excluded (e.g., dental drill engines). In general, articles wholly or chiefly of glass, ceramic materials, artificial plastic materials or base metals are excluded but laboratory articles of precious metal are included (e.g., platinum crucibles, vessels of precious metals, etc.).

3651.51

3651.5100

Instruments, Apparatus and Models for Demonstrational Purposes

Instruments, apparatus and models designed for demonstrational purposes (e.g., in schools, lecture rooms, exhibitions, etc.). Among the articles included are: machines and appliances used to demonstrate the working of certain natural laws (e.g., gravity); of electricity; of thermal expansion; and so forth. Models of human or animal anatomies; models of stereometric bodies, of crystals, etc. Prepared microscopic slides, cross-sectional models of ships, locomotives,

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3652.1111	3652.1111	<u>Prisms and lenses (other than ophthalmic lenses)—unmounted.</u> Prisms and lenses (other than ophthalmic lenses) of optically worked glass. Prisms and lenses of other materials, whether or not optically worked (e.g., of quartz crystals, of sodium chloride or sodium fluoride, lens blanks of synthetic material, etc.).	861.11(F2)	90.01
3652.1112	3652.1112	<u>Mirrors constituting optical elements—unmounted</u> Mirrors constituting optical elements. Such mirrors may be made of any material, including metal, provided they are optically worked. Simple plane mirrors and curved but not optically worked mirrors are classified in group 3650 if of glass and in group 3619 if of metal.	861.11(F2)	90.01
3652.1113	3652.1113	<u>Colour filters and interference filters—unmounted</u> Colour filters such as are used in photography. Interference filters, i.e., alternate very thin films of, for example, magnesium fluoride and silver sandwiched between two plates of glass or between two 45 degree glass prisms (forming a cube); they are used as colour filters or for splitting a beam of light into two components.	861.11(F2)	90.01
3652.1119	3652.1119	<u>Other unmounted optical elements (except ophthalmic lenses).</u> Among the unmounted optical elements included are: plates or discs with plane or plane-parallel faces (e.g., optical flats); polarizing elements (for microscopes or other scientific instruments, but not for sunglasses); diffraction gratings (used in the same way as prisms for the study of spectra); halftones and similar printing screens; and polarizing material in sheets or plates.	861.11(F2)	90.01
3652.12	3652.1200	<u>Ophthalmic lenses including contact lenses—unmounted</u> Ophthalmic lenses of optically worked glass. Ophthalmic lenses of any material other than glass, whether or not optically worked. The meaning of the term "optically worked" is given in the preceding class definition. Ophthalmic lenses may be spherical, spherocylindrical, point-focal or bi-focal. Included are contact lenses, polarizing lenses and coloured or coated lenses. Excluded are mounted lenses (i.e., spectra lens) and ophthalmic test cases.	861.11(F2)	90.01
3652.13		<u>Optical Elements (Other than Ophthalmic Lenses)—Mounted</u> Lenses, prisms, filters, plates, discs, etc., permanently mounted (i.e., fitted in a support or frame, etc.) and suitable for fitting to an apparatus or instrument. Such articles are mainly designed to be incorporated with other		
3652.1311	3652.1311	<u>Objective lenses, filters, view-finders, etc., for photographic and related equipment—mounted</u> Mounted optical elements identifiable as intended for photographic and cinematograph cameras or for projectors, enlargers and related equipment. Objective lenses, additional lenses, colour filters, view-finders, mirrors, range-finders, etc.	861.12(F1)	90.02
3652.1319	3652.1319	<u>Optical elements (other than for photographic and related equipment), H.E.C.—mounted</u> Included are: eyepieces and objectives (whether or not polarizing) for astronomical instruments, binoculars, microscopes, etc.; mounted prisms for instruments, or apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (polarimeters, etc.); mounted mirrors for telescopes, projectors, microscopes, medical or surgical instruments (but not hand-held mirrors); optical elements (lenses and prisms) for lighthouses or beacons, mounted on panels or drums; lenses identifiable as fittings for optical benches; and mounted halftone and similar printing screens.	861.12(F1)	90.02
3652.14	3652.1400	<u>Frames and Mountings, and Parts Thereof, for Spectacles and Similar Articles</u> Frames and mountings, and parts thereof, for spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, goggles and the like. Frames and mountings of base metals, precious metals, rolled precious metals, artificial plastic materials, tortoise-shell, etc. They may also be made of leather, rubber or fabric, for example, frames for goggles. Parts of frames include: spectacle slide pieces (temples), frames, hinges or joints, eye-rims, bridges, nose-pieces, handles for lorgnettes, etc. Excluded are special frames used by oculists for examining eyes.	861.21(C)	90.03

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3652.15 Spectacles, Goggles and the Like—Corrective, Protective or Other

Spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, monocles, etc. and similar articles complete with corrective lenses. Mountings of the same kind complete with non-corrective lenses or shields of glass or other material to protect the eyes against glare or dazzle (i.e., sun-glasses). Other mountings complete with plane or curved discs of ordinary or optical glass (whether or not optically worked, or tinted), of safety glass, of artificial plastic material, of mica, etc. Goggles for mountaineering and winter sports, for air-men, chemists, welders, quarrymen, etc. Excluded are frames and mountings without lenses or shields. Hand magnifying glasses are also excluded.

3652.1511 Ophthalmic spectacles

Spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes, monocles, etc., complete with corrective lenses. The main purpose of these articles is to correct defective vision although they may be tinted to prevent glare or shatterproof to prevent injury. Goggles fitted with corrective lenses are included. All other goggles and spectacles that do not correct vision defects are excluded (e.g., sun-glasses).

3652.1512 Sun-glasses for general use

Sun-glasses for general use are distinguished from certain special-purpose anti-dazzle and anti-glare spectacles in that the lenses are mounted in frames which resemble closely those used for ophthalmic spectacles. The lenses of sun-glasses may consist of tinted plane or curved discs of ordinary or optical glass, or of coloured artificial plastic material. Sun-glasses for fitting to other spectacles are included. Spectacles and goggles, used for mountaineering and winter sports are excluded.

3652.1519 Spectacles and goggles, n.e.s.c.

Special-purpose spectacles (e.g., for mountaineering and winter sports, for protective purposes, etc.). Goggles of all types and for all purposes, other than goggles fitted with corrective lenses.

3652.16 Photographic Cameras (Still Pictures) and Parts and Accessories, Including Photographic Flashlight Apparatus and Explosive Meters

Included are all kinds of photographic cameras (other than cinematograph cameras), whether for professional or amateur use, and whether or not incorporating their optical elements. The main types of camera in general use are: box cameras, folding or collapsible camera, reflex camera and miniature camera, and also "automatic" cameras in which exposure and processing are carried out automatically so that finished photographs are available in a short time. Cameras intended

3652.1621 Cameras, hand-held, variable-focus, still picture

Hand-held, variable-focus, still picture cameras. Focusing is accomplished by moving the lens in relation to the film (or vice versa). The fact that many such cameras are fitted with devices for attaching a tripod does not affect their classification.

3652.1612 Cameras, hand-held, fixed-focus, still picture

Hand-held, fixed-focus, still picture cameras are generally box cameras; the simplest type of camera.

3652.1619 Cameras (still picture), n.e.s.c.

A very wide variety of photographic cameras is included. Although some may be quite small, they are not designed to be held in the hand. Among the cameras included are: air survey cameras; cameras for medical and surgical purposes (e.g., those introduced into the stomach by means of a sound); studio cameras too large to be hand-held; coin-operated cameras; cameras intended to be combined with other apparatus (e.g., for recording transitory and ultra-rapid phenomena appearing on oscilloscopes); cameras used for composing and preparing printing plates; time lapse cameras, etc.

3652.1621 Parts and accessories for the cameras of this class (other than flashlight apparatus)

Parts and accessories identifiable as being solely or principally for use with the cameras of this class (other than photographic flashlight apparatus). Cameras lacking only a lens are considered complete cameras and are excluded. Lenses and other optical elements are also excluded. Among the camera parts and accessories included are: film adapters and transporters; shutters and diaphragms; shutter releases, bellows; frames; lens hoods; and tripods. Exposure meters, even if designed for incorporation in cameras, are excluded. Camera carrying cases are classified by constituent material elsewhere in the classification.

3652.1621 Parts and accessories for the cameras of this class (other than flashlight apparatus)

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Parts and accessories identifiable as being solely or principally for use with the cameras of this class (other than photographic flashlight apparatus). Cameras lacking only a lens are considered complete cameras and are excluded. Lenses and other optical elements are also excluded. Among the camera parts and accessories included are: film adapters and transporters; shutters and diaphragms; shutter releases, bellows; frames; lens hoods; and tripods. Exposure meters, even if designed for incorporation in cameras, are excluded. Camera carrying cases are classified by constituent material elsewhere in the classification.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
	3852.1622	<u>Photographic flashlight apparatus</u> Flashlight apparatus, units and parts such as are used for professional or amateur photography, in photographic laboratories or in photogrammetry work. Apparatus which produces very bright light for a very short duration. The simplest apparatus consists of a battery flashlamp fitted with an electrically ignited bulb and is usually operated by a synchronizer incorporated in the camera shutter. More complex apparatus employs discharge lamps. Flashlight and discharge bulbs are classified in group 3859.	861.4(P1)	90.07		3852.1713	<u>Cinematograph projectors, 16 mm. or under—sound or silent</u> Motion picture projectors that employ film with 16 mm. frames or smaller (usually 8 mm.). Many, but not all, of these projectors are used by amateurs. Motion picture projectors combined with sound projectors equipped with either a photo-electric or a magnetic sound-head are included. Excluded are devices equipped with soundheads which are used together with frame viewers on synchronization tables.	861.5(P1)	90.08
	3852.1623	<u>Exposure meters—photographic</u> Exposure meters (i.e., photometers) specially designed for use in photography and cinematography. These devices are used for measuring exposure times or for determining lens apertures. They may be independent instruments or may be designed for incorporation in a camera. Some of these devices use photo-electric cells. Photometers not designed for use in photography are excluded.	789.52(P3) 861.98(P3)	90.28 90.25		3852.1714	<u>Cinematograph projectors, over 16 mm.—sound or silent</u> The projectors of this subclass differ from those of the preceding subclass chiefly as regards the film frame size (usually 35 mm.).	861.5(P1)	90.08
3852.17		<u>Cinematograph Cameras and Projectors—Sound or Silent</u> Cinematograph cameras and projectors (i.e., motion picture cameras and projectors) for the film industry, for aerial photography, for mounting on instruments or other equipment, for use by amateurs, etc., regardless of the size or type of film employed. Included are combined photographic camera/sound recorder type apparatus and also motion picture projectors combined with sound reproducing equipment of the photo-electric or magnetic type. Separate apparatus which record sound by photo-electrical methods are also classified here but those that employ a magnetic process are classified in group 3852. Included are parts and accessories identifiable as being solely or principally for use with cameras, etc., of this class. Cameras lacking only lenses are considered complete cameras. Projectors specially designed for editing films are excluded.				3852.1715	<u>Cinematograph sound recorders—photo-electric</u> Cinematograph sound recorders comprise, in addition to the sound recorder head, a magnetizing mechanism for synchronizing the speed of the film with that of the motion picture camera working with it, and a film transport mechanism. Separate photo-electric soundheads, for any application, remain classified here.	861.5(P1)	90.08
	3852.1711	<u>Cinematograph cameras, 16 mm. or under—sound or silent</u> Motion picture cameras that employ film with 16 mm. frames or smaller (usually 8 mm.). Many, but not all, of these cameras are used by amateurs. Cameras fitted with photo-electric sound recorders are included.	861.5(P1)	90.08		3852.1716	<u>Parts and accessories for cinematograph cameras and projectors—sound or silent</u> Parts and accessories identifiable as being solely or principally for use with the motion picture cameras, projectors and sound recorders of this class. Lenses and photo-electric sound recorder heads are excluded. Cameras lacking only a lens are considered complete cameras and are also excluded. Among the parts and accessories included are: camera bodies; tripods and stands (but not dollies classified in group 3859); casings ("blimps") to eliminate motor noise; filmholders; projector alignment bases (including carrying cases incorporating an alignment base but not ordinary cases); and other parts and accessories.	861.5(P1)	90.08
	3852.1712	<u>Cinematograph cameras, over 16 mm.—sound or silent</u> Motion picture cameras that employ film with frames larger than 16 mm. (usually 35 mm.). Most of these cameras are used professionally. Cameras fitted with photo-electric sound recorders are included.	861.5(P1)	90.08					

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SATC Code	ETN Code
3852.13	Image Projectors (Still); Photographic Enlargers and Reducers (Still Picture)	Equipment designed for projecting still images. The most common type is the projection lantern (or diascopes) which is used to project the image of a transparent object (lantern slide or positive film with "still" picture). Also widely used are episcopes which throw onto a screen an enlarged image of an opaque object, and epidiscopes, i.e., equipment which can be used as a dioscope or an episcopes. Included are both general- and special-purpose apparatus (e.g., microfilm readers and the projection apparatus used in the preparation of printing plates and cylinders). Photographic (but not cinematographic) enlargers and reducers are also included. Parts and accessories for use solely or principally with image projectors and enlargers remain classified here. Apparatus lacking only optical parts are considered complete projectors. Photogrammetrical distortion-correcting apparatus and profile projectors are classified in group 3851.	361.61(P1)	90.09
3852.1311	Image projectors (other than cinematographic)	Magic lanterns (slide projectors), episcopes and epidiscopes. Image projectors vary greatly in complexity and size (e.g., planiscartum projectors are included). Included, among others, are: conventional still image projectors used in schools, lecture rooms and in the home; instruments for projecting radiographs; microfilm readers; and projecting apparatus used in the preparation of printing plates. Parts and accessories are included.	361.61(P1)	90.09
3852.1312	Enlargers and reducers--still picture	Photographic enlargers and reducers usually consist of a light source, a diffusing screen or a condensing lens, a negative holder, one or more objectives with a focusing device (often automatic) and an easel for supporting the sensitized paper; these parts are mounted on an adjustable vertical or horizontal support.	361.51(P1)	90.09
3852.21	Photo-copying Apparatus	Photo-copying apparatus employing electrostatic processes; other photo-copying equipment incorporating an optical system; contact-type photo-copying apparatus; and thermo-copying apparatus. Specialized machines used in cinematographic laboratories (e.g., optical printers) are excluded.	3652.22	3852.2200
3852.211	Photo-copying apparatus--electrostatic	Machines which employ electrostatic processes to produce photo-copies. Such apparatus use semi-conducting photo-electric surfaces. The optical image is projected either on to a drum (or plate) coated with selenium or other semi-conducting substance charged with static electricity (in which case the image is transferred by suitable means to ordinary paper), or on to a specially coated substrate, charged with static electricity, which provides the copy after appropriate treatment. The copies of the original (microfilm, opaque document, etc.) may be actual size or enlarged or reduced. Parts for these machines are included.	361.69(P2)	90.10
3852.2112	Photo-copying apparatus incorporating an optical system (other than electrostatic)	Photo-copying apparatus (other than electrostatic apparatus) incorporating an optical system (comprising mainly a light source, a condenser, lenses, mirrors or prisms). Apparatus using chemical emulsion coatings (e.g., silver salts or diazo compounds). The developing and printing processes vary according to the nature of the emulsion and the type of apparatus (wet or dry developers, or heat treatment, ammonia vapour or transfer techniques, etc.).	361.69(P2)	90.10
3852.2113	Contact-type photo-copying apparatus; thermo-copying apparatus	Unlike the apparatus of the two previous subclasses, both contact-type and thermo-copying apparatus have no optical system. Contact-type apparatus use visible light rays (including light with high ultra-violet content) and photo-sensitive emulsions. Included, among others, are blueprinting (also called sepia negative or van-Nyke) machines and white printing (also called dyeline or diazo print) machines. Thermo-copying apparatus uses the heat of infra-red rays, not light, for exposure, and is therefore not a photographic process, although in some cases the action of visible light may be combined with that of infra-red rays. Parts for these machines are included.	361.69(P2)	90.10
3852.22	3852.2200	Photographic or Cinematographic Laboratory Equipment, N.E.C.; Projection Screens Specialized machines and apparatus used in cinematographic laboratories, such as: film developing machines; film slitting or cutting machines; printing machines and cinematographic reducers and enlargers; optical effects machines; machines for cleaning film, for treating worn negatives, for waxing film; joiners (splicers); film editing units (whether or not fitted with a picturehead and a soundhead); re-recorders, used, for example, for photo-electric re-recording of magnetically recorded sound tracks; anti-dusted film viewers; etc. Specialized equipment used in photographic laboratories, such as: special film developing tanks incorporating devices such as supporting rods, baskets for removing films from the bath, etc.; rotary washing apparatus; special drying machines; printing frames for contact printing; special holding frames for retouching negatives; and other specialized photographic laboratory equipment. Also included are projection screens, whether or not portable.	361.69(P2)	90.10

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	BTWC Code	BTWC Code
3852.23	Telescopes (Reflecting or Refracting) and Other Instruments for Observing Distant Phenomena	Refracting telescopes are monocular or binocular optical instruments which magnify and bring closer the images of remote objects by means of a combination of lenses and sometimes of prisms. Also included are astronomical instruments which differ from the refracting telescopes mentioned above (in particular, from refracting telescopes used for observing both scenery and the sky) in that they are not equipped with an erecting eyepiece, which would cause loss of light. The following are excluded: telescopes for fitting to firearms or to other instruments; sighting, tracking and fire control equipment; and periscopes. Cameras are also excluded if they do not form an integral part of the telescope, etc.	861.31(C)	90.05
3852.2311	Refracting telescopes (other than astronomical instruments)	Monocular and binocular refracting telescopes including instruments which utilize infra-red light and which incorporate converter tubes so that the image can be seen by the human eye. Among the binoculars included are: opera glasses; binoculars for touring and hunting; binoculars used for observations at night; and binoculars in the form of 'spectacles'. Among the telescopes included are telescopes for hunting, touring, for use at sea, for firing ranges, etc. Coin-operated telescopes are included. Astronomical instruments are excluded. Also excluded are tracking equipment and telescopes for fitting to firearms or to other instruments such as theodolites.	861.32(C)	90.06
3852.2312	Astronomical instruments	Because the objects of astronomical study are so remote, telescopes used in astronomy are always designed as though the distances were actually infinite. Reflecting telescopes are the main general purpose astronomical instruments. Unlike reflecting telescopes which have a mirror for objective, astronomical refracting telescopes have objectives consisting of systems of lenses, some of which may be of large diameter. Telescopes designed for visual, visual and photographic, or for solely photographic observation. Among the special telescope and astronomical instruments included are: transit instruments (used to observe the apparent passage of celestial bodies above the meridian line at the place of observation); zenith telescopes; altazimuths, or azimuth circles (but not theodolites used in surveying, classified in group 3851); coelostats (including heliostats and siderostats); spectroheliographs and spectrohelioscopes; coronagraphs and similar instruments. Certain devices used with astronomical telescopes are also included (e.g., filter micrometers and Gerrish drives used with a motor to move astronomical instruments). Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with these instruments are also included. Optical elements are excluded. Radio telescopes are classified in group 3852.	861.33(C)	90.11
3852.24	3852.2400	Compound Optical Microscopes	861.34(C)	90.12
3852.25	3852.2500	Microscopes and Diffraction Apparatus—Electron and Proton	861.35(C)	90.11
3852.26	3852.2600	Eye Examination Instruments—Optical	861.36(C)	90.17

Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with a means for photographing or projecting the image. Compound optical microscopes differ from simple magnifiers which have only a single stage of magnification. In general, a compound microscope consists of a light source, a condenser, an objective and an eyepiece which can be replaced by a recording device such as a photo-electric tube or a photographic plate. Compound optical microscopes of all kinds, including: universal microscopes; polarizing microscopes; microscopes for examining watch and clock jewels and metal specimens; stereoscopic microscopes; phase contrast and interference microscopes; microscopes with special attachments (e.g., for heating or freezing, or for drawing); and image projecting microscopes (e.g., trichoscopes used for examining pig nest). Special microscopes designed to be fitted to machines for measuring or checking operations (e.g., tool-makers' and other measuring microscopes). Profile projectors and optical comparators are excluded. Also excluded are electron and proton microscopes. Parts and accessories identifiable as being solely or principally for use with microscopes remain classified here.

Microscopes and Diffraction Apparatus—Electron and Proton

The electron microscope differs from the optical microscope in that it uses a beam of electrons instead of light rays. The electron microscope employs an electron gun and the proton microscope a proton gun. In other respects, the two types of apparatus do not differ appreciably. Electron diffraction apparatus does not differ appreciably in principle from the electron microscope and has the same essential elements (electron gun, cathode-ray tube, electro-magnetic coils, specimen holder, etc.). Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with electron and proton microscopes and with diffraction apparatus remain classified here.

Eye Examination Instruments—Optical

Special instruments for the diagnosis of disorders of the eye or for measuring deficiencies of vision. Orthoptic and sight-testing apparatus including amblyoscope, retinoscopes, skiascopes, strabometers, keratometers, trial-cases (or lenses) and associated trial-frames. Diagnostic instruments including ophthalmoscopes, binocular loupes with head-bands, ophthalmic gonioscopes, etc. Other medical and veterinary diagnostic instruments, even though incorporating optical elements, are classified in group 3854.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	HTN Code
3852.29		Optical Instruments for Laboratory, Scientific, Industrial or Other Purposes, Not Elsewhere Classified		
		Optical measuring and checking instruments; optical instruments for physical or chemical analysis; rangefinders; telescopic sights for weapons, optical bomb sights; tracking theodolites; and magnifying periscopes. Also included are telescopes of a kind designed to form parts of instruments classified in other classes of this group or in other groups (e.g. telescopes forming parts of the surveying instruments classified in group 3851). In general, parts and accessories for use solely or principally with these instruments are classified with this complete instrument.		
3852.2911		<u>Optical measuring and checking instruments</u> The measuring and checking instruments of this subclass incorporate substantial optical components and systems including condensers, lenses, prisms, telescopes, microscopes, etc. Many of these instruments are used for checking the shape, dimensions, surface, etc. of machined parts. Included are: profile projectors; optical or graduated scale comparators; comparator benches; optical measuring benches; interferometers for checking plane surfaces (but not interferometers for measuring refractive indexes); alignment telescopes; optical angle gauges; etc.	861.99(P3)	90.16
3852.2912		<u>Optical instruments for physical or chemical analysis</u> In general, the optical instruments of this subclass are intended for laboratory or scientific use, or if used in connexion with process control, are not connected to the process. Among the instruments included are: polarimeters (including saccharimeters), polarigraphs and polariscopes; refractometers and interferometers for determining the refractive indexes of liquids and solids; spectrometers, spectroscopes and spectrographs; colorimeters, nephelometers, turbidimeters, absorptiometers, fluorimeters, photometers (including spectrophotometers) and luxmeters (whether or not based on the use of a photo-electric cell) but not exposure meters used in photography; optical pyrometers; and other optical instruments for chemical or physical analysis.	729.52(P3) 861.96(P3) 861.98(P3)	90.28 90.23 90.25
3852.2919		<u>Rangefinders, optical bomb and gun sights, tracking theodolites, magnifying periscopes and similar apparatus, n.e.c.</u> Rangefinders (including height finders and depression rangefinders) are used for determining the distance between the instrument and a given object. Optical devices for aiming guns, bombs and rockets. Optical tracking instruments (e.g., cinetheodolites, but not surveying instruments classified in group 3851) for determining spatial position or engineering events. Magnifying periscopes such as are used in submarines or	861.39(P3) 861.91(P3)	90.13 90.14
3852.39		<u>Optical Appliances, n.e.c.; Glass Eyes</u> Optical appliances (generally simple devices), not falling in any other class of this group. Among the goods included are: hand magnifying glasses and magnifiers; binocular magnifying glasses; thread counters; "door eyes"; stereoscopes; certain optically worked, specially mounted mirrors for use in inspection work and elsewhere. Also included are glass eyes.	861.39(P3) 899.62(P3)	90.13 90.198
3852.3900				
3853		<u>MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS</u> The manufacture of clocks and watches of all kinds; clock and watch parts and cases; and mechanisms for timing devices.		
3853.11		<u>Pocket-watches, Wrist-watches and Other Watches</u> Watches (including electric or electronic watches) complete with case and movement, i.e., timepieces suitable for wearing or carrying on or about the person, regardless of the thickness of the movement. Watches in cases of any material, including precious metals. Pocket-watches, wrist-watches, fob-watches, watches for carrying in hand-bags, watches mounted in brooches and rings, etc. Watches with simple movements and watches with complex systems (e.g., chronograph watches, alarm watches, repeaters and striking watches, automatic watches, calendar watches and watches indicating the working reserve). Chronometer watches (but not marine chronometers and the like) and stop watches. Wrist-straps attached to watches are classified with the watches, regardless of the material of which they are made (whether or not encrusted with precious stones, etc.). Separate wrist-straps are generally classified according to constituent material. Watch cases and parts of watches are excluded.		
3853.1111		<u>Watches with more than one jewel (other than electric or electronic watches)</u> Timepieces with more than one jewel (other than electric or electronic watches) suitable for wearing or carrying on or about the person, regardless of the thickness of the movement. Included are chronometer watches, chronograph watches and stop-watches with more than one jewel. Marine chronometers and the like are excluded.	864.11(P1)	91.01

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3853.1112	3853.1112	Watches with no more than one jewel (other than electric or electronic watches)	864.11(F1)	91.01
		Timepieces with no more than one jewel (other than electric or electronic watches) suitable for wearing or carrying on or about the person, regardless of the thickness of the movement. Included are stop-watches with no more than one jewel.		
3853.1113	3853.1113	Watches—electric or electronic	864.11(F1)	91.01
		Timepieces, suitable for wearing or carrying on or about the person, with a regulating device (tuning fork, piezo-electric quartz crystal, etc.) which is kept oscillating by an electric or electronic circuit. Watches which draw power from, e.g., a battery.		
3853.12		Clocks (including Clocks with Watch Movements)		
		Clocks are timepieces not suitable for wearing or carrying on or about the person. The clocks classified here are equipped with dials and are essentially constructed for indicating the time of day. Only complete clocks are included. Clocks with watch movements; instrument panel clocks; clocks of a similar type for vehicles, aircraft or vessels; clocks with movements other than watch movements (including pendulum clocks and synchronous motor clocks); clocks for electric clock systems; marine and similar chronometers. Excluded are time-registers, time-recorders and similar instruments for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time. Clocks combined with some other object (e.g., a lamp, inkstand, radio, powder compact, etc.) remain classified here provided the value of the clock is greater than the value of the object to which it is attached.		
3853.1211	3853.1211	Instrument panel clocks and clocks of a similar type (whether or not electric)	864.21(C)	91.03
		Clocks specially constructed for mounting in the instrument panels, steering wheels, rear-view mirrors, etc., of vehicles, aircraft or vessels, regardless of the type or thickness of the movement. Many are frequency motor clocks. Vehicle chronographs are included. The clocks of this subclass are complete with their cases. Movements alone are excluded.		
3853.1212	3853.1212	Clocks with watch movements (other than instrument panel clocks)	864.12(C)	91.02
		Clocks with watch movements. The expression "watch movements" means movements regulated by a balance-wheel and hairspring (or by any other system capable of determining intervals of time) and which do not exceed 12 mm. in thickness (ignoring projections beyond the plates or the bridges such as screws, nuts, etc.). Household and office clocks; travelling clocks with protective cases; calendar clocks; eight day clocks; clocks which strike the hours, etc.		
3853.1213	3853.1213	Clocks driven by frequency motors (synchronous and asynchronous)	864.22(F1)	91.04
		Timekeepers driven by frequency motors through reduction gears and intended for general use in homes, shops, offices and other places. Clocks equipped with a dial and essentially constructed for indicating the time of day. Many of these clocks are connected to the mains and are generally constructed without a controlling device. Clocks for electric clock systems are excluded.		
3853.1214	3853.1214	General-purpose spring-wound and weight-operated clocks	864.22(F1)	91.04
		Clocks powered by spring-operated motors or by weights and intended for general use in homes, shops, offices and other places. Included are tower and street clocks. In some of these clocks, electricity may be used to rewind the springs, keep the pendulum swinging or raise the weights. Excluded are: clocks with a regulating device which is kept oscillating by an electronic circuit, frequency motor clocks, chronometers, and astronomical and observatory clocks.		
3853.1219	3853.1219	Clocks, n.e.s.	864.22(F1) 864.24(F2)	91.04 91.06
		Marine and similar chronometers, astronomical and observatory clocks and other special timepieces, not elsewhere classified, such as clocks powered by a dry battery or accumulator, with a regulating device (tuning fork, piezo-electric quartz crystal, etc.) which is kept oscillating by an electronic circuit; and clocks for electric clock systems (master and secondary clocks). Clocks which operate time switches incorporating a dial indicating the time of day (but not switch-gear) are also included regardless of the type of clock movement. The following are excluded even though they may include master and secondary clocks: watchmen's tell-tales, master frequency control instruments, and secondary clocks with only minute and seconds hands or with seconds hands alone.		
3853.13	3853.13	Time-clocks and Similar Devices (Whether or Not Recording) Indicating Intervals of Time		
		Provided that they are operated by a movement of the watch or clock type (including secondary or synchronous motor clock movements) or by a frequency motor with or without reduction gear, this class includes: (i) a range of apparatus for recording the time of day at which some action or operation is effected; and (ii) apparatus, not elsewhere specified, for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time. Such apparatus may have standard clock dials and hands or may be complete without dials and hands. Only complete devices are included.		

BTM
 Code

SITC
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ICGS
 Subclass

ICGS
 Class

BTM
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SITC
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ICGS
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ICGS
 Class

Title and Description
 Glasses. Other parts, some of which are found only on pocket-watch
 watch bow (for pocket-watches); bushings; the dome, the inner
 cover protecting the movement (not found in ordinary watches);
 and lugs and bars, and claws, for attaching wrist-straps. Watch
 cases and parts may be of any material and may be ornamented with
 precious or semi-precious stones, pearls, etc. With certain
 exceptions, complete clock cases (with or without glasses), and,
 provided that they are of a type similar to clock cases, cases
 for other goods of this group, are included. Cases for alarm
 clocks, marine chronometers, motor vehicle clocks, time-registers,
 time-recorders, time interval meters, or for other clocks. The
 cases classified here are made in widely different forms; their
 parts are usually of base metal, but some cases may contain, in
 addition to parts of base metal, parts of other materials such
 as precious shells, wood, artificial plastic materials, leather,
 tortoise-shell, marble, alabaster, ceramic materials, etc. They
 may be ornamented, trimmed with pearls or precious stones, or
 combined with motifs, sculptures, statuettes, etc. Floor-stand-
 ing clock cases of wood (usually penulum-regulated) having the
 character of furniture are classified in group 3220. Metal parts
 (including precious metal parts) of clock cases (bezels, frames,
 pedestals, stands, feet, etc.) are always classified here but
 parts of ceramic materials, of stone, of wood, of artificial
 plastic materials, etc., are classified in groups appropriate
 to goods of such materials.

3853.1311 Watch cases and parts of watch cases 864.13(C) 91.09

Watch cases and parts of watch cases as described
 in the class definition.

3853.1312 Clock cases and parts of clock cases 864.26(P3) 91.10

Clock cases and parts of clock cases as described
 in the class definition.

3853.16 Watch and Clock Parts (Other than Assembled Movements, Cases
 and Case Parts)

Watch and clock parts are similar in principle but clock parts
 are larger. All clock and watch parts not specifically inclu-
 ded elsewhere in this group or in other groups. Among the
 parts included in other groups are: weights (classified in
 group 3825); watch glasses (classified in group 3620); chains
 for watches (classified in group 3901 if of precious metal);
 wrist-straps of leather (classified in group 3220); parts of
 electrical equipment such as motors, electro-magnets, dry
 batteries, etc. (classified in the appropriate group of major
 group 363); jewels (classified in group 3901); and parts of
 general usage (classified in groups appropriate to such goods,
 e.g., ball-bearings are in group 3629, screws and tape pins
 are in group 3811, and certain parts of artificial plastic
 materials, such as dial numerals, are in group 3960). Clock
 and watch springs (main-springs, hair-springs, etc., but not
 case springs) remain classified here. Subject to the exclu-
 sions mentioned above, parts suitable for use both in clocks
 and watches and in other articles, for example, in toys,
 meters or measuring instruments (such as springs, trains,
 hands, etc.) remain classified here.

Title and Description
 Time-clocks and other devices for recording the
 passage of time
 Devices which keep time and incorporate provision
 for recording its passage. Many of these devices
 have normal clock dials and hands but this is not
 a condition for inclusion. Included are time-
 clocks, time-recorders, watchmen's tell-tales,
 pigeon timers, time-recorders for sporting events,
 timers for registering the duration of telephone
 conversations and other devices to mark arrivals
 and departures or the occurrence of other pheno-
 mens or events.

3853.1349 Timing devices, Herec. 864.23(71) 91.05

Apparatus, not elsewhere classified, for measuring
 or otherwise indicating (but not recording) the
 passage of time. Stop-clocks and other timers
 used for measuring the duration of some process;
 timers for measuring the duration of short-lived
 phenomena limited by opening and closing electric
 contacts, such as are used for checking electricity
 supply meters, etc.; master frequency control in-
 struments; table and stadium timers for sporting
 events indicating playing time in minutes and sec-
 onds; process timers; and secondary ("slave")
 clocks (operated by a master clock) with only mi-
 nute and seconds hands or with seconds hands alone
 (for regulating watches, etc.).

Watch and Clock Movements—Assembled

Assembled watch and clock movements, ready for use, with or with-
 out dial or hands. The expression "watch movements" means move-
 ments regulated by a balance wheel and hairspring or by any other
 system capable of determining intervals of time (tuning fork, piezo-
 electric quartz crystal, etc.), and which do not exceed 12 mm. in
 thickness. A clock movement is thicker than a watch movement.
 Included are clock movements regulated by a balance wheel and
 hairspring; pendulum movements; electrical clock movements
 with or without regulators (secondary clock movements, synchro-
 nous clock movements, etc.) to be classified here, synchronous and
 secondary clock movements must incorporate, in addition to the
 synchronous motor or the electro-magnet, a clock-train, i.e., a
 train containing parts such as the first, second, third and fourth
 wheel, the minute wheel and the hour wheel. Spring-operated
 or weight-operated motors not fitted, nor adapted to be fitted,
 with escapements are classified in group 3821.

3853.1411 Watch movements—Assembled 864.13(C) 91.07

Movements that meet the criteria for watch move-
 ments given in the class definition. End use of
 such movements is not a criterion for inclusion.

3853.1412 Clock movements—Assembled 864.25(O) 91.08

Movements that meet the criteria for clock move-
 ments given in the class definition. End use of
 such movements is not a criterion for inclusion.

Watch and Clock Cases and Parts of Such Cases

Complete watch cases (with or without glasses) and parts of
 watch cases (other than glasses and parts of general
 usage, such as springs, which are classified elsewhere).
 Watch parts include the case body, i.e., the framework of
 the case; the bezel, the part which holds the glass; and the
 bottom, which closes the watch on the opposite side from the

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ITC Code	FIN Code	ITC Code	FIN Code
3553.1611	3553.1611	864.29(P)	91.11	667.2(P)	71.02B
	<u>Rough movements, platform escapements and movement sets for watches, clocks, instruments, etc.</u>				
	movement sets, i.e., unassembled or partly assembled sets of the parts comprising a watch or clock movement, with or without dial and hands; rough movements, i.e., unassembled parts of a clock or watch movement but without escapement, balance-wheel and hairspring (or other regulating device), mainspring, dial or hands; platform escapements, i.e., assemblies consisting of the plate, bridges, escapement, balance-wheel and hairspring.				
3553.1612	3553.1612	864.29(P)	91.11	667.3(P)	71.02C
	<u>Dials and hands</u>			667.4(P)	71.05
	Dials are divided plates with figures indicating the hours, minutes and seconds. Those of metal, regardless of finish, are always classified here, as are dials fixed to the plate (or to an additional plate, called "dial plate"). Dials of other materials are classified in groups appropriate to goods of such materials, e.g., glass dials are in group 3520. Also included are watch and clock hands.				
3553.1619	3553.1619	864.29(P)	91.11	275.1(P)	71.02A
	<u>Watch and clock parts, n.e.c.</u>			667.3(P)	71.02C
	Parts of watch and clock movements, regardless of the complexity of the system. These include: frame parts (plates and bridges); driving mechanism parts (mainsprings, barrels, barrel covers, etc.); train parts (wheels and pinions); motion work parts (minute wheels and pinions and hour wheels); escapement parts (anchors or levers, pin pallets, cylinders, detents, etc.); and escape wheels and pinions, but not pallet stones); regulating devices (balance wheels, hairsprings, tuning forks, etc.); winding and setting mechanism parts (crowns, winding stems and pinions, clutch wheels, setting wheels levers of different kinds, etc.). Also included are parts peculiar to clock movements such as weight drums, pendulums, crutches, verges, verge wheels, certain special clock-type escapements, and striking work and parts for striking work. Jewels are classified in group 3901.				
ISIC Group 3901	MANUFACTURE OF JEWELLERY AND RELATED ARTICLES				
	The manufacture of jewellery, using precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls; and of silverware and silver, gold and other precious metal plated ware. The cutting and polishing of precious and semi-precious stones and the striking of medals and coins are included.				
3901.11	3901.1111			667.1(P)	71.01
	<u>Precious and Semi-precious Stones (Whether or Not Synthetic) - Worked but Unmounted, Worked Pearls</u>				
	Unmounted worked precious and semi-precious stones (whether or not synthetic or reconstructed) and worked natural or cultured pearls. Stones worked by cleaning, cutting, brushing, faceting, grinding, polishing, drilling, engraving (including intaglios and cameos) or prepared as doublets. A very wide variety of precious and semi-precious stones is included. Stones of a variety and quality suitable				
	for use in jewellery and also in tools (glaziers' diamonds), in watches and instruments (e.g. as bearings), in precision balances (knife edges), etc. Excluded are stones converted into articles (e.g., goblets and cups in garnet; crosses, rings and bangles of agate, jade, etc.); sentravs and paper-weights of agate or onyx; and certain industrial articles (e.g., thread guides). Cut or worked carving materials such as amber, jet, meerschaum, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., are classified in group 3909. Also included are worked pearls (natural or cultured), i.e., ground to remove defective parts, drilled or sawn, but not graded according to size, quality or shade, nor constituting an article ready for use as jewellery. Dust and powder from the working of gem stones remain classified here.				
	3901.1111				
	<u>Diamonds for decorative purposes</u>				
	Diamonds for decorative purposes that have been worked by cleaving, cutting, brushing, faceting, grinding, polishing or other means, provided they are neither set nor mounted.				
	3901.1112				
	<u>Precious and semi-precious stones for jewellery purposes (other than diamonds)</u>				
	Unmounted inset precious and semi-precious stones for jewellery purposes (other than diamonds) that have been worked by cleaving, cutting, brushing, faceting, grinding, polishing, drilling, engraving (including cameos and intaglios), or prepared as doublets.				
	3901.1113				
	<u>Jewels for instruments, dials, watches or other devices - unmounted</u>				
	Unmounted jewels of precious or semi-precious stones (including diamonds) other than for jewellery or decorative purposes. Watch and instrument jewels for sound recording or precision balances, jewels for sound recording or reproduction (usually synthetic sapphires or diamonds); stones for setting in glaziers' diamonds or other tools; and worked piezo-electric quartz. Quartz optical elements are classified in group 3852.				
	3901.1114				
	<u>Pearls prepared for use in jewellery</u>				
	Pearls are ground to remove defective parts, or drilled or sawn (half or three-quarter pearls). Pearls which have been set and mounted or which have been graded and strung after grading are excluded.				
	3901.1115				
	<u>Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones</u>				
	Dust and powder obtained from the polishing or grinding of the stones of this class. The most important of these powders are derived from diamonds and garnets. Crushed bort is classified in group 3699.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3901.12	Articles consisting of, or incorporating pearls, or Precious or Semi-precious Stones	Articles wholly of pearls (natural or cultured) or of gemstones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed), or partly of pearls or of precious or semi-precious stones, set or mounted on base metal (whether or not plated with precious metal), ivory, wood, plastics, tortoise-shell, etc. Except as minor constituents, such articles may not contain precious metal or rolled precious metal. The following types of articles are included: (i) small articles of personal adornment; (ii) articles of personal use of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person; (iii) articles of personal use too large for the pocket or the handbag (e.g., toilet articles, smokers' requisites); (iv) articles of tableware (flatware and hollow ware); (v) church and religious ornaments; (vi) other articles for domestic and similar use (office and desk equipment); (vii) decorative and ornamental articles without a utilitarian function; (viii) parts and trim for handbags, walking-sticks, umbrellas and for other articles; and (ix) certain industrial articles such as thread guides, agate burnish tools and agate rings for fishing rods. Jewels for instruments, dials, watches or other devices are excluded.	897.14(P1)	71.15
3901.1211	Small articles of personal adornment incorporating pearls or precious or semi-precious stones	Subject to the reservation as regards precious metals given in the class description, the articles classified here are: (i) small objects of personal adornment (e.g., rings, bracelets, bangles, pearl and other necklaces); (ii) small articles of personal adornment incorporating a utilitarian function (e.g., buttons, studs, tie clips and pins, watch-fobs and watch-straps, etc.); (iii) small articles carried in the pocket or in the handbag (e.g., cigar and cigarette cases, spectacle cases, pill boxes, lip-stick holders, etc.).	897.14(P1) 899.43(P3)	71.15 66.05
3901.1219	Articles consisting of, or incorporating pearls or precious or semi-precious stones, in e.s.	Subject to the reservation as regards precious metals given in the class description, the articles classified here are: (i) articles of personal use too large to be carried in the pocket or in the handbag, such as combs and brushes, mirrors, and boxes (for powder, cordy, cigars and cigarettes); (ii) articles of tableware such as knives, forks etc. (with handles of jade or other precious stones), goblets and cups (often in garnet), decorative corks with heads of agate; (iii) office and desk equipment such as paperweights of onyx; (iv) church and religious ornaments (other than articles worn on the person or carried in the pocket or handbag); (v) other articles for domestic and similar use such as statuettes and other figures for interior decoration (other than original works	897.11(P2)	71.12
3901.1311	Rings (whether or not gem-set) of platinum metal or carat gold—complete	Finished rings (intended for wear on the fingers) of platinum or carat gold (whether or not gem-set). Ring mountings are excluded. Signet rings without engraving are included.	897.11(P2)	71.12
3901.1312	Ring mountings of platinum metal or carat gold	Ring mountings (unfinished finger-rings) of platinum or carat gold. Ring mountings contain provision for mounting stones but the stones themselves are absent.	897.11(P2)	71.12
3901.1313	Jewellery for women and children (other than rings) of platinum metal or carat gold	Small objects of personal adornment (gem-set or not) such as bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, neck chains, pins, clips and other objects without utilitarian uses. Excluded are: similar objects for men; objects with utilitarian uses such as watch-straps, buckles and slides for belts, shoes, etc.; objects of personal use carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the person such as powder boxes, cigarette cases, etc.; religious articles such as crosses, prayer beads, etc. Also excluded are organization jewellery, military insignia, etc.	897.11(P2)	71.12
3901.13	Jewellery of Platinum Metal or Carat Gold	of art), and picture frames, ash-trays, etc.; (vi) articles for industrial or other non-domestic uses, such as agate thread spinning guides, rings for fishing rods, mortars and pestles, agate burnish tools; and (vii) parts of walking-sticks, umbrellas, handbags, etc.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3901.1314	3901.1314	Watch attachments (other than fobs and chains) of platinum metal or carat gold	897.11(P2)	71.12
		Watch attachments (viz., bracelets and wrist-straps) of platinum or carat gold (gem-set or not).		
3901.1319	3901.1319	Jewellery of platinum metal or carat gold, n.e.c.	897.11(P2)	71.12
		Jewellery of platinum metal or carat gold (gem-set or not) which has a utilitarian function (other than watch bracelets). Jewellery for men (cuff links, dress studs, buttons, tie-pins and clips, watch-fobs and chains); organization jewellery (school emblems, military insignia, medals, etc.); religious articles (crosses, religious medals, prayer beads, etc.); boxes and containers (cigar and cigarette cases, spectacle holders, lockets, etc.); boxes, pill boxes, lipstick holders, etc.; other articles with a utilitarian function for men, women and children (buckles and slides for belts and shoes, buttons, hair slides, dress combs, key rings, etc.). The articles classified here may be incomplete (e.g., they may have provision for mounting stones but the stones themselves may be absent). Jewellers findings (e.g., pin stems) are excluded, as are gold coins for use as a medium of exchange.		
3901.14		Jewellery of Rolled Precious Metal or of Silver Alloys		
		The goods of this class are the same as the goods of the preceding class except for the fact that they are made of rolled precious metal or of silver alloys. The term "rolled precious metal" means a material consisting of a base metal, one or more surfaces of which are covered with a precious metal by soldering, brazing, welding, hot-rolling or other mechanical means. The term "precious metals" covers platinum and platinum group metals, and gold and silver. The term "gold-filled" is sometimes used to describe rolled gold. Jewellery of gilded, silvered or plated base metals is classified in group 3909. Articles of gold plated with platinum are considered articles of carat gold and are excluded, but articles of silver plated with gold (silver gilt) and of silver plated with platinum remain classified here.		
3901.1411	3901.1411	Rings of rolled precious metal or of silver alloys—complete	897.11(P2)	71.12
		For a description of the goods classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding goods of platinum metal or carat gold.		
3901.1412	3901.1412	Ring mountings of rolled precious metal or of silver alloys	897.11(P2)	71.12
		For a description of the goods classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding goods of platinum metal or carat gold.		
3901.1413	3901.1413	Jewellery for women and children (other than rings) of rolled precious metal or silver alloys	897.11(P2)	71.12
		For a description of the goods classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding goods of platinum metal or carat gold.		
1008 Class	1008 Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3901.1414	3901.1414	Watch attachments (other than fobs and chains) of rolled precious metal or silver alloys	897.11(P2)	71.12
		For a description of the goods classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding goods of platinum metal or carat gold.		
3901.1419	3901.1419	Jewellery of rolled precious metal or of silver alloys, n.e.c.	897.11(P2)	71.12
		For a description of the goods classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding goods of platinum metal or carat gold.		
3901.15		Flatware of Precious Metal, or Rolled Precious Metal, or of Base Metal Plated with Precious Metal		
		The term "flatware", as used here, covers articles of tableware that are relatively flat, such as knives, carving sets, spoons, forks, ladles and other articles for handling food, but not "hollow ware", a term used to cover dishes, bowls, cups, baskets, buckets, knife rests, serviette rings, etc. Also included are flatware handles. Flatware of base metal is classified in group 3911, as are base metal knife blades and base metal handles.		
3901.1511	3901.1511	Flatware of precious metal other than of base metal plated with precious metal	897.12(P2)	71.13
		Flatware of precious metal. Alloys of silver are the most common precious metal employed for this purpose. Also included is flatware of silver gilt (i.e., gold-plated silver), of carat gold and of rolled precious metal. Flatware of base metal plated with precious metal is excluded. Flatware of base metal is classified in group 3911.		
3901.1512	3901.1512	Flatware of base metal plated with precious metal	696.01(P2) 696.06(P2) 696.07(P2)	88.09 88.14 88.15
		Flatware of base metal plated with precious metal. Handles for flatware, of the same material, are included. The precious metals (most commonly silver) may be applied by electrolysis or by other means.		
3901.16		Hollow Ware of Precious Metal or of Rolled Precious Metal or of Base Metal Plated with Precious Metal		
		The term "hollow ware", as used here, is limited to tableware (other than flatware) such as dishes, trays, plates, soup and vegetable dishes and bowls, sauce-boats, sugar-bowls, coffee-pots, teapots, tea and coffee cups, liqueur services, decanters, bottle stoppers and similar tableware. Excluded are articles which may resemble tableware but which are not intended for table use (e.g., toilet articles, office and desk equipment, canteenware, religious articles, trophies, etc.). The precious metal or rolled precious metal articles of this class may be encrusted with gem-stones, but this is not usually the case. Articles of a purely decorative nature, such as trays or dishes with designs in low or high relief which render them virtually unusable as tableware, are also excluded.		

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jewellery. Toilet articles (e.g., hand mirrors, bottles and powder boxes too large for carrying in a handbag, brushes and combs but not pocket combs), office and desk equipment (e.g., ink-pots, ink-stands, book-ends, paperweights, paper-knives, etc., but not pencils or pens); smokers' requisites (e.g., cigar and cigarette boxes, tobacco jars, ash-trays, matchbox holders, etc., but not mechanical lighters, smoking pipes or cigarette holders); church and religious ornaments (e.g., crosses, chalices, candlesticks, altar ornaments and statuary, but not original art works); other articles for domestic and similar use (e.g., jewel cases, picture frames, dishes, plates and trays not usable for tableware because of intricate and heavy decoration, candelabra, table centre pieces, sporting trophies, figurines and statuettes, but not original works of art). Parts and trim for handbags, walking-sticks, umbrellas and other articles, provided they are recognizable as an attachment to, or a decoration for, a particular article (i.e., not jewellers' findings) such as handles and clasps, exposed frames, etc.

696.07(P3) 82.15
697.92(P3) 83.06
697.93(P3) 83.12
698.53(P3) 83.09
698.91(P3) 73.40C
812.42(P3) 83.07
899.43(P3) 66.03

3901.1912 Goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares, n.e.c., of base metal plated with precious metal

The goods of this subclass are essentially the same as the goods of the preceding subclass except for the fact that the articles of this subclass are wholly or chiefly of base metal plated with precious metal (most commonly silver but also gold). In accordance with the above criterion, this subclass excludes articles consisting of a combination of materials even though one of these materials may be gold- or silver-plated. For example, a complete brush with a handle and brush-block cover of silver-plate is excluded, but such handles and covers, when separately manufactured, are classified here. The articles of this subclass may contain imitation pearls and imitation stones but not precious or semi-precious stones. Those containing gem-stones are classified elsewhere in this group with articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls and gem-stones set or mounted on materials other than precious metal or rolled precious metal.

897.11(P2) 71.12
897.12(P2) 71.13

Jewellers' findings and materials of Precious Metal or Rolled Precious Metal

Jewellers' findings consisting wholly or chiefly of precious metal or of rolled precious metal. Joints, pins, clasps, spring rings, ring blanks (but not ring mountings), motifs and other unassembled parts. The goods classified here are not generally recognizable as parts of a particular article. They are, however, more advanced than flat stock, wire and tubing which are classified in group 3720. Findings of base metal plated with precious metal are classified with similar articles of base metal.

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ICBS
Class

Title and Description

Hollow ware of precious metal or of rolled precious metal
Articles that conform to the definitions of hollow ware given in the class description, provided that such articles are wholly or partly of precious metals (most usually alloys of silver with a high silver content, or of silver plated with gold) or of rolled precious metals. Like jewellery, the goods of this subclass must contain more than minor constituents of precious metals (e.g., a monogram of precious metal is considered a minor constituent) but articles of materials other than precious metal inlaid with precious metal to the extent that the latter is more than a minor constituent remain classified here. Hollow ware of base metal plated with precious metal is excluded.

697.21(P3) 73.34A

3901.1612 Hollow ware of base metal plated with precious metal

Articles that conform to the definition of hollow ware given in the class description, provided that such articles are wholly or chiefly of base metal plated with precious metal (most usually silver and less frequently gold). The articles of this subclass may contain imitation pearls and imitation stones but not precious or semi-precious stones. Those containing gem-stones are classified elsewhere in this group with articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls and gem-stones set or mounted on materials other than precious metal or rolled precious metal.

3901.19 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, n.e.c., of Precious Metal or Rolled Precious Metal or of Base Metal Plated With Precious Metal

Articles of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, not elsewhere classified, such as toilet articles, office and desk equipment, smokers' requisites, church and religious ornaments and other articles for domestic and similar use (other than flatware, hollow ware and articles of personal adornment). Also included are parts and trim for handbags, walking-sticks, umbrellas and other articles provided they are recognizable as an attachment to, or a decoration for, a particular article, i.e., not jewellers' findings. Like jewellery, and subject to the same reservation as regards minor constituents, the goods of this class must contain precious metal or rolled precious metal (including inlaid precious metal) to the extent that the precious metal is more than a minor constituent. They may also contain pearls (natural, cultured or imitation), gem-stones, imitation stones, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, ivory, amber, etc. Unlike jewellery, articles wholly or chiefly of base metal plated with precious metal are included, but these articles may not contain natural or cultured pearls or gem-stones.

897.12(P2) 71.15
899.43(P3) 66.03

3901.1911 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, n.e.c., of precious metal or rolled precious metal

The goods of this subclass must contain precious metal or rolled precious metal (including inlaid precious metal) to the extent that the precious metal is more than a minor constituent. In general these goods are larger than articles of

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89L.42(F1) 92.02

Stringed instruments, n.s.p.

3902.1A19

3902.1A19

lyres, banjos, ukuleles, banjoleles, balalaikas; zithers, autoharps, psalteries, kotors; sitars, viols, tamburas; and similar instruments. Classified here are harps, which have a triangular frame and many strings of different lengths, and which incorporate a sound-box, a console for mounting the strings, a column and a pedestal; included are "double-action" harps, fitted with a pedal mechanism for shortening the vibrating length of the strings, and chromatic harps, which have two sets of strings mounted on intersecting planes. Aeolian harps are excluded, as are cimbalos and dulcimers. Parts for plucked stringed instruments are also excluded.

Stringed instruments, not elsewhere classified. Included are: Aeolian harps, consisting of a sounding-box and attached strings which produce natural harmonics when placed in a wind current; cimbalos and dulcimers, incorporating a frame and steel strings which are struck by soft hammers; dumb-violins, similar to violins but without resonating elements; and hurdy-gurdies, which have catgut strings vibrated by a crank-operated roated wheel.

89L.9(P2) 92.10

Parts (other than strings) for the stringed instruments of this class

3902.1A21

3902.1A21

Specialized parts and accessories, other than strings, for the stringed instruments of this class. Parts identifiable as being intended for use solely or principally with such instruments. Bodies; pegs and worms and tooth wheels; backs, bellies, necks, fingerboards, nuts, bridges, tailpieces and associated buttons, ribs, string adjusters; standards for violoncellos and double basses; bows and parts thereof, e.g., sticks, heels, and tension screws, and horsehair in bundles for bows (but not moulded resin for bow-strings, classified in group 3909); plectra and picks, chit-rests, capos, etc.

3902.15 Wind Instruments, Other than Keyboard Wind Instruments

Wind instruments, other than wind instruments incorporating a keyboard (e.g., organs, harmoniums, accordions and concertinas). In general, these instruments are mouth-blown; the effective length of the vibrating air column within the instrument can be altered by opening or closing lateral holes, or by the use of valves. Wood-wind instruments; brass wind instruments; other wind instruments such as harmonicas and bagpipes; and specialized parts and accessories for these instruments. Excluded are street and fairground organs; decoy calls are classified in group 3903, and mouth-blown sound signalling instruments, in group 3909. The instruments classified here may be new or substantially rebuilt or reconditioned.

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Class

89L.9(P2) 92.10

Parts for Keyboard Instruments

3902.1300

3902.13

Specialized parts, accessories and sub-assemblies, other than piano strings, for the stringed keyboard instruments and keyboard wind instruments of this two previous classes. The parts classified here are identifiable as being intended for use solely or principally with such instruments. Key-boards and pedal-boards, complete organ consoles, key-actions and hammers, pedals, dampers, wrest-pine, sounding-boards, wooden or cast iron frames, organ pipes, metal reeds or tongues, clappers, claviers, registers, stops, wind-boxes and wind-chests, bellows and electric blowers, and so on. Excluded are perforated cards, cylinders, discs, rolls, etc., for use with "automation" pianos. Classified elsewhere are stools for pianos, organs and harmoniums (e.g., in group 3320, of of wood) and hand-tools (other than tuning forks) for tuning these instruments (in group 3811).

Other Stringed Instruments

Stringed instruments other than stringed keyboard instruments. In general, these instruments are designed to be bowed or to be plucked with the fingers or with plectra of wood, ivory, etc.; they are equipped with a resonator or sounding-board of some description, and may have fretboards which enable the player to alter the length of string in vibration. Bowed string instruments, such as violins; plucked stringed instruments, such as guitars; other stringed instruments; and specialized parts and accessories for these instruments, other than strings. Included are such instruments fitted with an electrical sound pick-up and amplifying device, but "electric" instruments, in which the sound is not designed to be generated other than electrically or electronically, are excluded. The instruments classified here may be new or substantially rebuilt or reconditioned.

89L.42(F1) 92.02

Bowed stringed instruments

3902.1A11

3902.1A11

Instruments designed to produce sound by drawing a bow over the strings; the body of this instrument acts as a resonant box. Instruments of the viol family, e.g., violins, violas, violoncellos, bass-violins, double basses (which may frequently be plucked, but which remain classified here) and sarangis. Excluded are hurdy-gurdies, in which the strings are vibrated by a roated wheel turned by a crank, and dumb-violins, which lack resonating elements. Parts for bowed stringed instruments are also excluded.

89L.41(P2) 92.01

Plucked stringed instruments

3902.1A12

3902.1A12

Instruments designed to produce sound by a slight displacement of the strings, which is accomplished either by the fingers or with plectra; the body of the instrument acts as a resonator. These instruments may have flat backs (e.g., guitars) or vaulted backs (e.g., lutes, balalaikas); some have fretboards, while in others each string is capable of sounding a single note only. Guitars, including steel guitars; lutes, mandolines and mandolas,

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3902.1511	3902.1511	<u>Wood-wind instruments</u> Wood-wind instruments incorporate a tube (of wood, reed or other materials) with holes (generally fitted with keys and rings) which can be opened or closed to alter the effective length of the vibrating air column in the tube. Many of these instruments are sounded with one or two vibrating reeds attached to the mouthpieces, but in some the player blows across an opening near one end of the tube. Flutes, bansuris (bamboo flutes), piccolos, fifes, oboes, recorders, bassoons and contra bassoons, corn auglais (English horns), clarinets (bass, alto and soprano), saxophones (bass, baritone, tenor, alto and soprano), sarrusophones, krumphorns, cheongs, surnais, and similar wood-wind instruments. Included here are ocarinas (egg-shaped instruments of metal or clay, with holes) and sliding whistles of metal or ebony, but signalling whistles not having the character of musical instruments are classified in group 3909.	891.83(Pl)	92.05
3902.1512	3902.1512	<u>Brass wind instruments</u> These metal (brass, nickel-silver, silver, etc.) instruments incorporate a tapered tube ending in a bell, a hollowed-out mouthpiece, and, usually, valves to alter the effective length of the air column which is set in vibration by the player's lips. Trumpets, clarinets, cornets, bass horns and baritone eagles, French horns and hunting horns, tubas and bombardons (bass tubas), trombones (valve and sliding types) and euphoniums, saxhorns, saxophones, and similar brass wind instruments. Decoy calls and sporting horns not having the character of musical instruments are classified in group 3903.	891.83(Pl)	92.05
3902.1519	3902.1519	<u>Wind instruments, R.S.S.</u> Wind instruments, other than wind instruments incorporating a keyboard, not elsewhere classified, included are bagpipes, Breton pipes and musettes, which incorporate a wind-bag or chest and chanter and drone pipes. Also included are harmonicas (mouth organs), small mouth-blown instruments of metal or wood which produce sound by means of vibrating reeds. Toy harmonicas are classified in group 3909. Pitch (tuning) pipes are excluded.	891.82(P2) 891.83(Pl)	92.04 92.05
3902.1521	3902.1521	<u>Parts of the wind instruments of this class</u> Specialised parts and accessories for the wind instruments of this class. Parts identifiable as being intended for use solely or principally with such instruments. Turned component parts for wood-wind instruments; bodies for brass instruments; slides, extensions; mouthpieces and mouthpiece covers; clarinet, saxophone and other wood-wind instrument reeds; valves and associated control buttons; keys, key pads, rings, ferrules, balls, wires, and so on.	891.9(P2)	92.10
3902.1611	3902.1611	<u>Drums and similar instruments</u> Percussion instruments incorporating a stretched membrane (of parchment, vellum, etc.) which is struck with the bare hands or with a stick, mallet or other implement, or by shaking the instrument. Percussion instruments utilizing a stretched membrane, such as drums; other percussion instruments, such as cymbals, xylophones, maracas, etc.; and specialized parts and accessories for these instruments. The instruments classified here may be new or substantially rebuilt or reconditioned; their tuning is classified in group 9919. Toy percussion instruments are classified in group 3909.	891.84(Pl)	92.06
3902.1619	3902.1619	<u>Percussion instruments, R.S.S.</u> Percussion instruments, not elsewhere classified. A wide variety of instruments is classified here, sound being generated in a number of different ways. Cymbals (circular metal plates, hand-held or stand-mounted, sounded by rubbing together or by striking) and gongs, including Chinese gongs; triangles and "jingling Johnnies" (pyramids of Chinese or Turkish crescents), staff-mounted and incorporating jingles and bells; bells having the character of musical instruments, and tubular bells and chimes; manually-operated carillons; castanets, small concave or shell-shaped instruments of wood, bone, etc., sounded by striking one against the other; maracas, claves and wood-blocks; xylophones and marimbas, incorporating a series of graduated wooden slats which are struck by hammers, and, frequently, metal resonance tongues or tubes; metallophones and sarons, similar to xylophones but with metal slats; vibraphones, similar to metallophones but with an electric fan to set in motion the air columns in the resonance tubes; glockenspiels (orchestral bells); celestes, which resemble small pianos in appearance but in which sound is produced by a thick steel plate struck by a mechanical hammer; flexatones, jess'-harps and other percussion instruments, not elsewhere classified. Excluded are electronic carillons; bells, gongs, door chimes, etc., not having the character of musical instruments are classified in other groups.	891.84(Pl)	92.06

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FTN Code
3902.1719	3902.1719	<u>Electronic musical instruments, n.e.c.</u> Electronic musical instruments, not elsewhere classified, e.g., electronic percussion instruments such as carillons. Included are specialized parts and accessories intended for use solely or principally with these electronic instruments, e.g., chests for electronic carillons.	891.85(P1) 891.9(P2)	92.07 92.10
3902.1900	3902.1900	<u>Musical Instruments, N.E.C.</u> Musical instruments, not elsewhere classified. A very wide variety of instruments is classified here. Paired organs (e.g., orchestras), hand- or power-operated instruments played from perforated rolls or cards; mechanical street organs (barrel organs); spring- or handle-operated musical boxes, generally incorporating a cylinder set with pins which rotate to contact vibrating metal tongues; musical saws, mechanical singing birds, musical rattles and sirens for dance bands, and other musical instruments not elsewhere classified. Decoy calls and effects, and sporting horns not having the character of musical instruments, are classified in group 9903; mouth-blown signalling whistles and horns are classified in group 9909, as are toy instruments.	891.85(P3)	92.08
3902.21	3902.2100	<u>Musical Instrument Strings</u> Strings of any material intended for true strung musical instruments, and clearly identifiable as such. Strings intended for stretching drum-skins and strings for the snare-heads of side drums are excluded, as is horsehair in bundles for bows. Strings recognizable by their finish, and sometimes by the way in which they are put up; some may have loops or small metal balls to facilitate their stringing to the instrument. Strings of catgut, silk, monofil of nylon or other man-made fibre materials, metal wire, or of gut, silk, or nylon covered with metal wire. Wire, gut, and monofil of man-made fibre materials which are not identifiable as intended for musical instrument strings are classified by constituent material.	891.43(C)	92.09
3902.29	3902.2900	<u>Parts and Accessories (Other than Strings) of Musical Instruments, N.E.C.</u> Specialized parts of and accessories for musical instruments, not elsewhere classified. Music-holders for fixing to instruments, and music-stands (tripods, etc.) for holding an instrument; perforated paper rolls and cards for use with automatic keyboard instruments (e.g., "player" pianos) and associated mechanical devices; movements, cylinders and discs for musical boxes; and so on. Included here are metronomes, tuning forks, and tuning (pitch) pipes, whether or not intended for musical uses.	891.9(P2)	92.10
3902.1621	3902.1621	<u>Parts for percussion instruments</u> Specialized parts and accessories for percussion instruments. Parts identifiable as being intended for use solely or principally with such instruments. Sticks, including soft-headed sticks; mallets; drum brushes, pedals, barrels and braces; drum skins, treated, shaped, and identifiable as such; strings intended for stretching drum-skins and strings for the snare-heads of side drums (but not strings for other musical instruments); cymbal brackets; elata, tables and supporting frames for xylophones and similar instruments; and so on.	891.9(P2)	92.10
3902.17	3902.1712	<u>Electronic Musical Instruments</u> Electronic ("electric") musical instruments in which the sound is designed to be generated electrically or electronically. Even though some sound may be produced by their vibrating devices, the instruments classified here cannot be played for normal hearing without their electrical or electronic components. These components (e.g., amplifiers and loudspeakers) are classified here only when they are incorporated into the instrument itself or housed in the same cabinet as the instrument; otherwise they are classified in group 3032. Musical instruments fitted with an electrical sound pick-up and amplifying device, but playable in a normal acoustical fashion without such devices, are excluded. Certain musical instruments which depend on electrically-operated fans or accessories, such as electrically-operated fans and bellows, are also excluded. Electronic musical instruments are usually based on the use of various kinds of generators, e.g., electro-magnetic generators, electrostatic generators, oscillating electronic valve (or tube) generators (including gas discharge tube oscillators), or photo-electric generators. Electronic keyboard instruments; electronic stringed instruments; and other electronic instruments. Included are specialized parts and accessories for electronic instruments (other than separately-manufactured electrical or electronic components); these parts are identifiable for use solely or principally with electronic instruments, and parts which can be used on both acoustic and electronic instruments are classified with acoustical instrument parts.	891.85(P1) 891.9(P2)	92.07 92.10
3902.1711	3902.1711	<u>Electronic keyboard instruments</u> Electric and electronic pianos, organs, accordions and other electronic stringed and wind keyboard instruments. Included are certain keyboard instruments which have no exact acoustical equivalent, e.g., synthesizers such as mellotrons, "Moogs", "Arpe", etc. Excluded are "automatic" ("player") pianos. Classified here are specialized parts and accessories intended for use solely or principally with electronic keyboard instruments, e.g., chests, pedals, pedal mechanisms and keyboards for electronic pianos and organs, tone wheels for electronic organs, etc.	891.85(P1) 891.9(P2)	92.07 92.10
3902.1712	3902.1712	<u>Electronic stringed instruments</u> Electronic stringed instruments, such as "electric" guitars and bass guitars. Included are specialized parts and accessories intended for use solely or principally with electronic stringed instruments, e.g., "solid" bodies for electric guitars.	891.85(P1) 891.9(P2)	92.07 92.10

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3903.12	3903.1200	<u>Track and Field Equipment</u> Equipment designed for use in athletic track and field activities. Jumping-stands (graduated bar supports); vaulting poles; fabricated landing pits for jumping and vaulting events; hurdles; javelins, discsus, throwing hammers, putting shots, cabers; starting blocks, relay batons, etc. Stopwatches are classified in group 3853, and starters' pistols in group 3829.	894.42(F3)	97.06
3903.13		<u>Court and Field Game Equipment</u> Equipment and requisites of types designed primarily for court and field games. This equipment is full-sized, similar toy articles are classified in group 3909. Racquets; bats, sticks and mallets; balls, other than of rubber or of plastic; athletic and sporting gloves and protectors; and other equipment, including nets and goals. Included here is certain equipment used in sports other than court or field games (such as nets for water polo and protectors for fencing). Golfing gloves and balls are included but all other golf equipment is excluded. Racquet presses are included but cases for the equipment mentioned here are classified in group 3433. Athletic and sporting shoes for court and field games are classified in other groups according to their constituent materials, e.g., in group 3240 if of leather, in group 3559 if of rubber, in group 3560 if of artificial plastic materials, etc. Athletic and sporting clothing, other than gloves and protectors, is also classified in other groups.	894.42(F3)	97.06
	3903.1311	<u>Racquets</u> Racquets, strung or unstrung, for tennis, squash, badminton and similar games. Table-tennis bats, lacrosse crosses and jai alai rackets are excluded. Included here are racquet presses and complete sets of equipment for racquet games, e.g., badminton sets comprising a net and a shuttlecock in addition to racquets. Strings for racquets are classified according to their constituent material; strings of animal gut, for example, are classified in group 3433.	894.24(F3) 894.42(F3)	97.04 97.06
	3903.1312	<u>Bats, sticks and mallets</u> Bats for baseball, cricket and table-tennis; sticks for field and ice-hockey and for shuffleboard; lacrosse crosses; mallets for polo and croquet; and similar striking instruments. Ski sticks and golf clubs are excluded, as are billiard cues. Included here are complete sets of equipment for some of the games mentioned, e.g., croquet sets comprising a ball and hoops in addition to mallets, and table-tennis sets comprising a ball and net (but not a table) in addition to bats.		
3903.11		<u>Gymnasium, Physical Culture and Children's Playground Equipment</u> Gymnasium, physical culture and children's playground equipment, appliances and apparatus. Athletic equipment for track and field contests and for court and field games, and so on, is excluded. Gymnastic equipment, including non-mechanical exercise equipment and mechanical exercising machines; children's playground equipment; and other similar equipment, including boxing ring equipment.		
	3903.1111	<u>Gymnastic equipment and mechanical exercising machines</u> Gymnastic equipment, e.g., vaulting-horses, trapezines and springboards (but not diving boards and stages); horizontal and parallel bars, and wall-bars; trapeze bars and rings; climbing ropes and ladders; and medicine balls, but not punching bags and balls and other boxing ring equipment. Included are both non-mechanical exercise equipment, such as weights, dumb-bells, bar-bells, Indian clubs, chest expanders and hand grip devices; and mechanical exercising machines intended for the purposes of physical culture and muscle development, such as rowing and cycling apparatus, indoor treadmills and other jogging machines, and so on. Mechanotherapy appliances and apparatus, designed to treat joint and muscle diseases and generally involving medical supervision, are classified in group 3851.	894.42(F3)	97.06
	3903.1112	<u>Children's Playground equipment</u> Equipment designed for use in children's playgrounds. Playground slides, swings and baby carps, saw-saws (vesters), giant slides, jungle bars and other crawling and climbing equipment for children. Children's sleds are excluded.	894.42(F3)	97.06
	3903.1119	<u>Gymnasium and similar equipment, n.e.c.</u> Gymnasium and similar equipment, not elsewhere classified. Boxing ring equipment, such as boxing rings, punching bags and balls (but not boxing gloves); basketball court equipment and practicing machines; football dummies and blocking sleds; tennis and baseball (pitching) machines, and so on. Golf training and practicing equipment is excluded.	894.42(F3)	97.06
ISIC Group 3903	MANUFACTURE OF SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS	Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods such as football, basketball, boxing, cricket and baseball equipment; gymnasium and playground equipment; billiard and pool tables; bowling alley equipment; golf and tennis goods; and fishing tackle. The manufacture of fire-arms and ammunition is classified in groups 3829 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment, except electrical, not elsewhere classified) and 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified), respectively. The production of sporting and athletic goods made primarily of rubber is classified in group 3559 (Manufacture of rubber products, n.e.c.) or by moulding or extruding plastic materials, in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products, n.e.c.).		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
3903.1313	Balls	Balls designed primarily for court and field games, other than balls of rubber (classified in group 3559) or of artificial plastic materials (in group 3560). Balls for billiards and bowling, even if not of rubber or plastic, are excluded, as are curling stones. Inflatable balls for football, rugby, basketball, netball, volleyball, etc., and for water polo; hard balls for baseball, cricket and field hockey; tennis balls and other felt- or cloth-covered balls; wooden polo and croquet balls; hollow balls of rattan, shuttlecocks for badminton, and so on. Bladders for footballs and similar balls are classified in group 3559.	894.42(P3)	97.06
3903.1314	Gloves and protectors	Athletic and sporting gloves and protectors, including protective masks and helmets. (Gloves of leather or other materials for baseball, boxing, cricket, fencing, hand-ball, softball, golf and other sports; protective helmets of leather or other materials for American football, boxing, lacrosse, ice-hockey and other sports, and also crash-helmets for racing drivers; face, mouth, shin, shoulder, chest, kidney and other guards, pads and protectors for court and field games. Fencing masks and breast plates are included, but respiratory masks (for water sports, etc.) are excluded.	841.3(P3) 841.59(P3) 851.05(P3) 894.42(P3)	42.03 65.05 64.06 97.06
3903.1319	Court and field game equipment, n.s.s.	Equipment and requisites of types designed primarily for court and field games, not elsewhere classified. Fabricated nets designed for use with tennis, volleyball, netball, badminton, table-tennis and similar games; goals complete with nets for soccer, field and ice-hockey, water polo and similar games; goal-posts for rugby and American football; and all other sets of nets, posts and supports. Sport fishing nets are excluded, and rope netting not constituting a fabricated piece of sporting equipment (e.g., practice netting used in cricket) is classified in group 3215. Also included are line-markers, padded corner-posts, base-ball bases, cricket stumps and balls, croquet hoops, etc. Equipment and requisites of rubber are classified in group 3559, and of artificial plastic materials, in group 3560.	894.24(P3) 894.42(P3)	97.04 97.06
3903.14	Golf Equipment (Other than Balls)	Golf equipment, other than golf gloves and non-plastic golf balls classified elsewhere in this group, plastic practice balls classified in group 3560, and golf bags classified in group 3233. Golf clubs, including heads, shafts and practice clubs; golf ball markers and wipers; artificial putting greens, simulated driving ranges and courses, and other training and practicing aids for golf. Golf carts are classified in group 3843 if motorized, and in group 3849 if hand-propelled. The construction of golf courses is classified in group 3000.	894.42(P3)	97.06
3903.15	Angling Equipment	Equipment and requisites for sport and recreational fishing, fishing rods and reels, and other angling equipment such as hooks. This equipment may be used for shallow water or for deep-sea angling. Specialized commercial fishing equipment is classified in other groups, e.g., commercial fishing (trawling, seine, etc.) nets and lines are classified in group 3215, harpoon guns in group 3829, and equipment (hand-reefs) for the commercial harvesting of molluscs, in group 3811. Cases for rods and other fishing equipment are classified in group 3233. Equipment used primarily in connection with water sports, e.g., spear fishing guns and tridents, is excluded.	894.41(P2)	97.07
3903.1519	Angling equipment, n.s.s.	Equipment and requisites for sport and recreational fishing, not elsewhere classified. Fish-hooks (usually of steel); artificial bait and lures, including artificial flies, and hooks and casts; mounted and unmounted fishing floats (of cork, quill, etc.) other than floats for commercial fishing nets; fish landing nets, but not butterfly nets; line-winding frames; automatic striking devices; mounted fishing rings, other than of precious stone; sinkers; fishing rod balls on mounts; and other angling equipment, not elsewhere classified.	894.41(P2)	97.07
3903.16	Winter Sports Equipment	Equipment and requisites designed primarily for winter sports, other than ice-hockey sticks, nets and protectors, classified elsewhere in this group, and pucks of rubber, classified in group 3559. Ice skates (whether or not attached to shoes) but not roller skates; snow-shoes; sticks (poles), ski-fixing devices and other related equipment; bobbedges and toboggans for sporting purposes, and children's sleds; and other winter sports equipment and requisites, such as stones and crampits for curling. Ice axes and similar mountaineering equipment are excluded. Ice yachts are classified in group 3844, snowmobiles in group 3843, and animal- and hand-drawn sleds designed for transportation in group 3849.	851.03(P3) 894.23(P3) 894.42(P3)	64.03 97.03 97.06

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3903.17	3903.171	Equipment for Billiards, Bowling and Similar Games Equipment and requisites for billiards, bowling and similar games, other than such equipment (balls, in particular) manufactured of rubber (classified in group 3559) or of artificial plastic materials (in group 3560). The games mentioned here are generally played indoors, but equipment for certain other indoor games, e.g., table-tennis, is excluded; equipment for board games, pin-table games and casino-type games is classified in group 3909. Billiard tables and other equipment for billiards and similar games; prefabricated equipment for bowling alleys, and requisites for bowling and similar alley games.	894.24(F3)	97.04
	3903.1711	Billiards equipment Equipment for billiards, snooker, pool and similar games, including tables (with or without legs), cues, cue tips, cue pads, cue rests, bridges, ball racks, non-mechanical counters and markers, and balls other than of rubber or of plastic. Billiards meters (mechanical counters) are classified in group 3851 and gaming tables in group 3909.	894.24(F3)	97.04
	3903.1712	Bowling and similar equipment Equipment for bowling, skittles (indoor or outdoor), shuffle-board, indoor croquet, quoits, and similar games, other than sticks for shuffle-board (classified elsewhere in this group) and balls and other equipment of rubber (classified in group 3559) or of plastic (in group 3560). Included is prefabricated equipment for bowling alleys, mechanical pin-setting machines, pin-spotters, boards for skittles and shuffle-board, and so on. The construction of bowling alleys is classified in group 5000.	894.24(F3) 894.42(F3)	97.04 97.06
3903.19		Other Sporting and Athletic Goods Sporting and athletic goods not classified elsewhere in this group or in other groups. Hunting and shooting requisites, other than guns and ammunition; equipment for water sports; and other sporting and athletic goods, including fencing weapons.		
	3903.1911	Hunting and shooting requisites Equipment and requisites for hunting, shooting and similar pursuits, other than fire-arms (classified in group 3829) and ammunition (in group 3429). Bird and game calls (but not hunting horns having the character of musical instruments, which are classified in group 3902); duck and other decoys, lark mirrors, butterfly nets; rifle targets (other than printed targets); projectors for clay pigeon shooting (trap shooting, skeet shooting), but not clay pigeons (classified in group 3610); bows, arrows, targets and other equipment for archery; and so on. Cases and holders for fire-arms are classified in group 3233, as are game bags and hunting crops. Traps and snares are classified in other groups according to their constituent materials.	891.89(F3) 894.41(F2) 894.42(F3)	92.08 97.07 97.06
	3903.1912	Water sports equipment Equipment designed for water sports, other than water polo nets and balls classified elsewhere in this group; articles made solely of rubber (in particular, certain frogmen's flippers) are classified in group 3559, and those made of artificial plastic materials (in particular, certain surfboards) are classified in group 3560. Diving boards and stages; water ski; snorkels and respiratory masks and other gear provided they are designed for use without oxygen or compressed air bottles; spear fishing guns and tridents, but not equipment primarily designed for angling; and other water sports equipment. The construction of swimming pools is classified in group 5000.	894.42(F3)	97.06
	3903.1919	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c. Sporting and athletic goods, not elsewhere classified. A wide variety of equipment and requisites is classified here. Fencing weapons such as foils, epees, rapiers and sabres, but not fencing masks and chest plates classified elsewhere in this group; banderillas, picadors' lances, hurling'swords; roller skates, whether or not attached to shoes; table-tennis tables, with or without legs, but not other equipment for table-tennis; boumanga, jai alai racketts, ice axes for mountaineering, darts and cartrboards, and other sporting and athletic goods. Equipment for board games, pin-table games and casino games is classified in group 3909.	894.24(F3) 894.42(F3)	97.04 97.06
	3909	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED The manufacture of products not elsewhere classified, such as toys, plastic materials; pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials; costume jewellery and costume novelties; umbrellas and canes; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; brooms and brushes; lamp shades; tobacco pipes and cigarette holders; identification plates, badges, emblems and tags; signs and advertising displays; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; hair nets, wigs and similar articles.		
	3909.11	Dolls and Similar Articles Dolls, doll parts and accessories, marionettes, puppets and similar articles, other than dolls wholly of rubber (classified in group 3559) or of artificial plastic materials (in group 3560). Most of the articles classified here are designed for the amusement of children, but some may be purely decorative. They may be of textile materials, wax, ceramics, wood, paperboard, papier maché, etc., or of combinations of these materials. Stuffed dolls, including stuffed toy animals; other dolls, including puppets and decorative dolls; and parts and accessories for dolls, other than doll houses and furniture, classified elsewhere in this group, and unmounted dolls' eyes of glass, classified in group 3620. Excluded are miniature toy soldiers, and mannequins, tailors' dummies and body parts.		

ICGS Class
 3909.1111
 3909.1112

ICGS Subclass
 3909.1111
 3909.1211

ICGS Class
 3909.1111
 3909.1112

SITC Code
 894.22(P3)
 894.23(P3)

SITC Code
 894.22(P3)
 894.23(P3)

BTM Code
 97.02
 97.03

BTM Code
 97.02
 97.03

Dolls—stuffed
 Stuffed dolls, whether representations of human beings (including caricatures) or of real or imaginary animals. These articles are designed for the amusement of children, and are generally made of textile materials. They are usually complete in themselves, generally being designed for use without parts or accessories.

Dolls—other than stuffed
 Dolls and similar articles, other than stuffed dolls and stuffed toy animals. These dolls may be made of a variety of different materials, other than rubber or artificial plastic materials. They may be jointed, and fitted with voice and movement mechanisms; they may be dressed or undressed, and are frequently designed for use with parts and accessories. Classified here are dolls designed for decorative purposes, e.g., boudoir dolls, mascot dolls, Japanese dolls, and religious dolls, and festival doll-like figures (but not statures). Puppets and marionettes, for use primarily in "punch and Judy" or marionette shows, are included, as are toy animals for such shows; these articles may be operated by hand or with strings or wires. Also included are ventriloquist's dummies, but not tailors' dummies or mannequins.

Doll parts and accessories
 Parts and accessories (other than of rubber or of plastic) designed for use with the dolls of this class. Doll heads, bodies and limbs; voice, movement and other mechanisms for dolls; and doll clothing, shoes, hats and wigs. Mounted dolls' eyes, whether or not on moving mechanisms, are included, but unmounted dolls' eyes of glass are classified in group 3620. Excluded are doll houses, furniture, bedding and other furnishings; and dolls' prams and carts.

Toys, other than the dolls and similar articles of the preceding class. A very wide variety of articles is classified here, most being primarily designed for the amusement of children although some may have instructional or educational value. Certain toy articles (e.g., toy sewing machines, toy musical instruments) may be capable of a limited use which is in some way similar to that of the real article; but in general they are easily distinguishable in terms of their size, limited capacity, and quality of the work, sound, etc., which they are capable of producing. Toys wholly of rubber are classified in group 3559, and those wholly of artificial plastic materials, in group 3560. Included are parts and accessories of toys, provided they are clearly identifiable as being intended solely or principally for the goods of this class. Hobby toys, scientific toys, and model kits; powered toys which are not designed to be ridden; toys designed to be ridden, other than bicycles and children's sleds; toy guns and similar articles; toy houses, figures, musical instruments and similar articles; and other toy articles. Amongst the goods excluded are decalcomanias (transfers), board games, pin-table games, and paper hats, masks, false noses and similar novelty articles. Classified in other groups are sporting and athletic goods not having the character of toys (group 3903); glass marbles (group 3620); fireworks and similar pyrotechnic articles (group 3529); children's picture and painting books (group 3420); and slaves and blackboards (group 3699).

SITC Code
 599.91(P3)
 894.23(P3)

Hobby toys, scientific toys, and model kits
 Handicraft, hobby and structural sets, model kits, and scientific toys. The toys and toy sets classified here possess some educational value, either in connection with manual dexterity or with children's amusement are excluded. Toy construction sets, but not simple wooden building blocks; toy abaci and other counting toys; weaving, modeling, printing, knitting, and sewing sets, including toy sewing machines; toy typewriters; toy chemistry, electricity, telegraph and mineralogy sets; toy telescopes and microscopes; and so on. Included are model kits for assembly, e.g., kits of aeroplanes, ships, automobiles, etc., but assembled recreational models are excluded. These model kits may incorporate working toy motors, but separate toy motors and engines are excluded. Toy musical instruments are also excluded, as are toy clocks and watches. Included are parts and accessories of the toys and toy sets classified here.

Powered toys
 Powered toys, provided they are not designed to be ridden. These toys may be electrically-operated or mechanically-operated, e.g., by spring-wound motors. Powered toy trains, boats, aeroplanes, automobiles, trucks, armoured vehicles and also powered toy animals. Included are specially-designed accessories for these powered toys (powered toy trains, in particular), e.g., track, bridges, stations, signals, service pits, etc.; but such articles are excluded when not associated with powered toys. Toy electric motors and toy steam and internal combustion engines are included, provided they are identifiable as being intended for use solely or principally with toys, or as toys; they are generally distinguishable from similar articles used for other purposes by, inter alia, their low power, their constituent materials, their simple design and their small size. Electric transformers identifiable as being intended for use with toys (e.g., powered toy trains) are also included; these small transformers are usually fitted with accessories which identify them for such use. Excluded are slot-racing motor cars with track lay-outs and accessories, which have the character of competitive games.

Powered toys
 Powered toys, provided they are not designed to be ridden. These toys may be electrically-operated or mechanically-operated, e.g., by spring-wound motors. Powered toy trains, boats, aeroplanes, automobiles, trucks, armoured vehicles and also powered toy animals. Included are specially-designed accessories for these powered toys (powered toy trains, in particular), e.g., track, bridges, stations, signals, service pits, etc.; but such articles are excluded when not associated with powered toys. Toy electric motors and toy steam and internal combustion engines are included, provided they are identifiable as being intended for use solely or principally with toys, or as toys; they are generally distinguishable from similar articles used for other purposes by, inter alia, their low power, their constituent materials, their simple design and their small size. Electric transformers identifiable as being intended for use with toys (e.g., powered toy trains) are also included; these small transformers are usually fitted with accessories which identify them for such use. Excluded are slot-racing motor cars with track lay-outs and accessories, which have the character of competitive games.

3909.12
 894.23(P3) 97.02

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	File and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	File and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	3909.1213	<u>Toys designed to be ridden</u> Toys designed to be ridden by children, other than children's bicycles, classified in group 3844, and children's sleds, in group 3903. These toys are frequently equipped with wheels, but some have rollers. The wheeled toys classified here are usually designed for propulsion by the child but some may be drawn or pushed by another person. Children's tricycles; scooters (with or without pedals); toy animals mounted on wheels or rockers (e.g., rocking horses); pedal cars and similar toy vehicles; autokitties (generally propelled by hand levers) and so on. Excluded are dolls' prams and carts, and wheeled toys not designed to be ridden. Balls for wheeled toys are classified in group 3720, but other parts and accessories, provided they are identifiable as being intended solely or principally for use with the toys of this subclass, are included.	894.21(P2) 894.23(P3)	97.01 97.03		3909.1219	<u>Toys, p. 5.5.</u> Toys, other than the dolls and similar articles of the preceding class, not elsewhere classified. Alphabet sets and simple wooden building blocks, but not toy construction sets; toy cowboy and Red Indian sets and the like, which frequently incorporate toy revolvers, toy bows and arrows, etc., in addition to clothing; toy kites; spinning and humming tops, hoops, skipping ropes, diabolo spools and sticks; paint sets put up for children's use and clearly identifiable as such, but not children's picture, painting, colouring or cut-out books (classified in group 3420), nor slates and blackboards (in group 3699); toy tools and implements, gardening sets and toy wheelbarrows; wheeled pull (non-riding) toys, generally of crude construction and designed primarily for infants, but not miniature wheeled vehicles which are reasonably realistic replicas of full-sized vehicles; toy cinematographs and magic lanterns, and toy spectacles; toy puzzles; toy money boxes; babies' rattles, jacks-in-the-box, and so on. Included are dolls' prams and carts, but not associated bedding. Also included are parts and accessories, provided they are identifiable as being intended solely or principally for use with the toys of this subclass.	533.33(P2) 894.21(P3) 894.23(P3)	32.10 97.01 97.03
	3909.1214	<u>Toy weapons</u> Toy guns, gun sets and arms, including cap and water pistols, toy rifles, noise producers, ray-guns, toy cannons, etc. Air guns are classified in group 3829. Excluded are miniature toy soldiers, armaments, and toy armoured vehicles; and also toy revolvers, pistols, etc., comprising an integral part of toy cowboy or Red Indian outfits. Included are parts and accessories, provided they are identifiable as being intended solely or principally for use with the toy weapons of this subclass.	894.23(P3)	97.03		3909.13	<u>Games; Articles for Festive Occasions</u> Equipment and requisites for games, other than athletic and sporting goods classified in group 3903; and articles and novelties for festive occasions (other than toys classified elsewhere in this group). Board games and pieces; machines for sports-oriented games, including pin-table machines; gaming tables and equipment, including coin- or slug-operated gambling machines; carnival and entertainment articles, Christmas decorations and other novelties for festive occasions (but not advertising novelties); and so on. Specially-designed tables for the games of this class, which are not generally usable as ordinary furniture (e.g., craps tables, roulette tables) are included, but tables which are essentially pieces of furniture with, for example, a draught-board top are classified according to their constituent material (e.g., in group 3320, if of wood).		
	3909.1215	<u>Toy houses, figures and musical instruments</u> In general, the toy goods classified here are miniature replicas of the real article. Toy houses, such as doll houses and play houses, toy theatres (with or without figures), shops, farm buildings and other structures (including bridges, stations, etc., when not associated with powered toy kites) and associated furniture and furnishings for such houses and structures (dolls' bedding, toy coffee and tea sets, toy irons, etc.); toy figures (other than dolls and stuffed toy animals), such as miniature toy soldiers and animals (including faraway sets); miniature toy armaments; toy clocks and watches; and toy musical instruments, toy gramophones and toy mechanical music boxes. Included are miniature non-powered wheeled vehicles of types which are reasonably realistic replicas of the full-sized vehicles, but wheeled pull toys, generally of larger and cruder construction, and which are designed primarily for infants, are excluded. Also included are parts and accessories, provided they are identifiable as being intended solely or principally for use with the toys of this subclass.	894.23(P3)	97.03		3909.1311	<u>Equipment for board games</u> Equipment and requisites for indoor board games, other than darts and dartboards. This equipment is frequently put up in sets comprising, for example, a board, pieces, dice or counters, etc.; separately delivered articles of types which may be used for several games of this class, e.g., dice, dice cups, counters, etc., are excluded. Boards, cloths, pieces and other equipment for chess, draughts (checkers), dominos, backgammon, cribbage, halma, ludo, snakes and ladders, mah-jongg, scrabble, monopoly and other board games. Jigsaw puzzles are excluded. Separately delivered playing cards for card games are classified in group 3420.	894.24(P3)	97.04

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3909.1312	3909.1312	<u>Machines for sports-oriented games</u> Machines for sports-oriented games, such as machines for football, baseball, cricket, etc., and pin-table and ball machines, but not gambling machines. These machines are often coin- or slug-operated, and are of types frequently found in cafés, funfairs and so on. Included are slot-racing motor cars with track lay-outs and accessories, which have the character of competitive games.	894.24(P3)	97.04
3909.1313	3909.1313	<u>Gaming equipment</u> Gaming tables and equipment, e.g., roulette tables and wheels, baccarat tables, wheels of chance, poker chip boxes and racks (but not separately delivered poker chips), dice tables and dice cages (but not dice or ordinary dice cups), crupiers' racks, etc. Included are coin- or slug-operated gambling machines.	894.24(P3)	97.04
3909.1314	3909.1314	<u>Articles for festive occasions</u> Carnival and entertainment articles, Christmas decorations, conjuring tricks, jokes, and other novelties for festive occasions, but not advertising novelties nor toys classified elsewhere in this group. Carnival and entertainment articles (usually of non-durable materials such as assembled paper and paperboard (but not merely printed paper articles), cotton-wool, etc.), e.g., decorative articles such as garlands, festoons, and five articles such as lanterns, Christmas decorations (other than theatrical or ball costumes), e.g., carnival masks, paper hats, false ears and noses, and false beards, mustaches and wigs other than articles of postiche; carnival umbrellas, carboard trumpets, and similar articles. Conjuring tricks and magicians' equipment, including specially-designed packs of cards, screens, containers, etc.; and novelty jokes such as sneezing powder, water-jet buttonholes and Japanese flowers. Christmas decorations (of assembled paper, metal foil, etc., but not decorative articles of glass, which are classified in group 3520) such as tinsel, artificial snow, coloured balls, bells and lanterns, and stars, icicles, candle-holders, etc., for Christmas trees (but not light bulbs or candles); and other articles traditionally used at celebrations, such as artificial Christmas trees (not replicas of the real tree), crackers, and so on. Classified here are puzzles, including jigsaw puzzles (other than of the toy variety classified elsewhere in this group). Articles wholly of printed paper, but assemblies, are classified in group 3420.	894.24(P3) 894.25(P3)	97.04 97.05
3909.1411	3909.1411	<u>Articles and manufactures of carving or moulding material (other than imitation jewellery)</u> Subject to the condition regarding their worked state given in the class definition, the following carving or moulding materials are included: (i) materials of animal origin (e.g., tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, ivory, bone, horn, antlers, coral, walrusbone, feather quills, etc.); (ii) materials of vegetable origin (e.g., corozo or 'vegetable ivory'); certain materials of mineral origin (e.g., jet and mineral substitutes for jet), amber, meerschaum, etc. Included are articles of the materials listed above and of such materials as wax, stearin, natural gums (e.g., copal), or of moulding pastes or of unhardened gelatin. The following are examples of the many different kinds of articles included: cases for cigars, cigarettes, spectacles; boxes for snuff, cosmetics, pills; buckles and clasps; handles for brushes, tools, knives, razors, frames for pictures; crochet hooks, knitting needles, shoe horns; knife rests, serviettes; toothpicks of quill or ivory; small ornamental articles for interior decoration (e.g., trinkets, figures). Moulded products of resins, substituted, powdered or waste materials are also included, as are moulded or carved articles of wax (e.g., artificial honeycombs, imitation flowers or fruit, figures, wax pearls); moulded resin for violin bows; articles of gelatin (e.g., capsules for pharmaceutical products). Among the articles made of these materials which are classified elsewhere in this group are: parts of umbrellas; fans or hand screens; imitation jewellery (e.g., coral necklaces, ivory bracelet); buttons and cufflinks; smoking pipes; combs and hairslides; toys and games (e.g., chess-men). Among the articles made of these materials which are classified in other groups are: cutlery and similar articles of base metal with handles or other parts of carving or moulding materials (group 3811); spectacle frames (group 3852); clock and watch cases (group 3853); but protective covers for watches remain classified here; parts of musical instruments (e.g., piano keys of ivory, group 3902). Powder and waste produced by the working of carving and moulding materials are also included.	291.11(P3) 291.12(P3) 291.13(P3) 291.14(P3) 291.15(P3) 292.99(P3) 899.11(P1) 899.12(P1) 899.13(P1) 899.14(P1) 899.15(P1) 899.16(P1) 899.17(P1) 899.18(P1)	05.08 05.09 05.10 05.11 05.12 14.05 95.01 95.02 95.03 95.04 95.05 95.06 95.07 95.08
3909.14	3909.14	<u>Costume (imitation) Jewellery; Articles and Manufactures of Carving or Moulding Materials</u> Costume (imitation) jewellery is restricted to small objects of personal adornment (e.g., rings, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, etc.) not incorporating precious metal, pearls, or precious or semi-precious stones, which are classified in group 3901. Articles having chiefly a utilitarian purpose (e.g., buttons, studs, cufflinks, etc.) are excluded. Provided that they are worked in the form of blanks, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, etc., or in the form of articles, a wide variety of carving or moulding materials is included. Classified here, in addition to articles of traditional carving materials such as ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., are articles of wax, of stearin, of natural gums or resins and of unhardened gelatin, some of which may be for industrial purposes.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3909.17	3909.1714	Prepared Bristles and Brush-Making Hair; Prepared Knots; Brushes, Brooms, Mops; Feather Dusters; Powder-Puffs	899.24(F1)	96.02	3909.1714	3909.1714	Paint brushes (including artists' brushes); paint rollers	899.24(F1)	96.02
		Bristles and brush-making hair that have undergone processes beyond cleaning and sterilizing. Bristles and hair and also vegetable fibres, monofil, rope, metal, etc. done up in knots or tufts so as to be virtually ready for incorporation without division into brooms or brushes. Brushes, brooms, mops and whisks. Also included are feather dusters, powder-puffs and floor squeegees. Brushes of a kind specialized for use in dentistry or for medical, surgical or veterinary purposes are classified in group 3651. With the exception of brush mountings containing precious metal or rolled precious metal (other than as minor constituents) or containing precious or semi-precious stones (classified in group 3901), the mountings of the brushes classified here may be of any material including wood, artificial plastic materials, bone, horn, ivory, ebonite, brass metal, etc.			3909.1715	3909.1715	Brushes constituting machinery parts	899.24(F1)	96.02
	3909.1711	Prepared bristles and brush-making hair; Prepared knots for brooms or brushes	291.92(P3) 899.25(G)	05.02 96.03			Many different kinds and sizes of brushes and brooms are included. All have one feature in common, viz., fittings which make possible their attachment to machines. Brushes and brooms for road sweeping machines; for vehicle washing machines; for spinning and weaving machines; for dishwashing machines; for shoe-making and polishing machines; for electric household appliances (e.g., vacuum cleaners); and for other machines. Mops designed for attachment to machines are included.		
		Pigs', hogs' and boars' bristles or hair provided they have been processed further than merely cleaned or sterilized, i.e., bleached or dyed. Other brush making hair (e.g., of skunk, badger, marten, squirrel, etc.) that has been similarly processed further than merely cleaned. Also included are bristles and hair that have been prepared in the form of knots or tufts (i.e., made up into unmounted bundles ready for incorporation in brooms and brushes). Prepared knots may also be made of vegetable fibre, monofil or other materials. Knots or tufts mounted in collars (usually of metal) are considered brooms and are excluded, but prepared tufts or knots which have to undergo finishing processes after being mounted on a handle (rounding their ends, grinding of the fibre ends) remain classified here.			3909.1716	3909.1716	Brushes for grooming and personal hygiene	899.24(F1)	96.02
	3909.1712	Mops	899.24(F1)	96.02			Brushes for grooming such as hair brushes, clothes brushes, hat or shoe brushes, comb-cleaning brushes, nail brushes, tooth-brushes, shaving brushes, etc. Animal grooming brushes are included. All of these brushes are hand-held. Household cleaning brushes, whisks and mops are excluded.		
		Mops are cleaning devices intended chiefly for spreading and working liquid cleaners or water and for removing such cleaners or excess water. Many are made of assemblies of textile materials (e.g. rope) or other absorbent fibres or of natural or artificial sponges. Some are equipped with devices for pressing out excess liquid. Mop heads (i.e. mops lacking a handle) are also included but mops constituting machinery parts are excluded.			3909.1719	3909.1719	Brushes and brooms, n.e.c.	899.24(F1) 899.26(G) 899.51(G)	96.02 96.04 96.05
	3909.1713	Brooms and brushes of vegetable materials, not mounted in a head	899.23(G)	96.01			Brushes for cleaning printing type or type-bars of typewriters; for cleaning sparking plugs, files, parts to be welded, paint, etc. Brushes for oiling weapons. Brooms and brushes (but not mops) for sweeping in- or out-of-doors and brushes for household use (but not for grooming or personal hygiene), such as dish, sink and lavatory brushes (but not mops). A number of the brushes mentioned above are mounted on wire (usually strands of wire twisted together), for example: flue brushes, brushes for cleaning tubes and piping; smoking pipe cleaners; funnel and tube brushes for musical instruments, etc. Also included are feather dusters and powder-puffs of down or of any other material (e.g., of skin, hair, pile fabrics, etc.). Floor squeegees are also classified here. Brushes constituting machinery parts are excluded. Polishing pads are classified in group 3612 if of textile material and in group 3632 if of fur.		
		Brooms and brushes consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials merely bound together and not mounted in a head, with or without handles. Many of these articles are rather roughly made. Included are fly-whisks, besoms and other whisks.							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
3909.18	3909.1800	Umbrellas, Sunshades, Walking-Sticks and Similar Articles and Parts Thereof	899.41(C) 899.42(P) 899.43(P)	66.01 66.02 66.03	3909.2211	3909.2211	Press-fasteners, snap-fasteners and press-studs; slide-fasteners	899.53(C)	98.02
		Umbrellas and sunshades of all kinds, other than toys or carnival articles. The handles of complete umbrellas (and handles assembled onto shafts) may be of any material including precious metal, or precious or semi-precious stones. Also included are walking-sticks and canes, seat-sticks, climbing sticks, shepherds' crooks, etc. The remarks about umbrellas handles also apply to walking-sticks. Also included are parts, fittings and accessories of umbrellas and walking-sticks. The following parts and accessories are classified in other groups: trimmings and accessories of textile material (e.g., tassels, thonges, etc.), generally group 32L2; wooden handle blanks, group 3319; handles or handle parts of precious or semi-precious metal or of precious or semi-precious stones, group 3901 (but handles or handle parts of ivory, bone, horn, etc., remain classified here). Whips consisting of combined stocks and lashes are classified in group 3235, along with riding crops consisting of stocks covered with leather.			3909.2212	3909.2212	Needles and similar devices for hand or machine work	698.51(G) 698.92(P) 698.94(P) 717.3(P)	73.33 74.19 76.16 84.41
3909.21	3909.2100	Buttons and Parts of Buttons; Cuff Links and Certain Studs	899.52(P)	98.01	3909.2219	3909.2219	Pins, hair pins, curling grips; buckles and clasps; handbag frames and similar articles, e.g.,	698.52(G) 698.53(P) 698.92(P) 698.94(P)	73.34 85.09 74.19 76.16
		With the exception of button blanks of moulded hard rubber or of artificial plastic materials, and buttons, studs and cuff links of precious metal or of rolled precious metal or incorporating precious or semi-precious stones, this class covers all types of buttons, all types of cuff links (whether or not press-button) and collar studs and shirt studs. Button with shanks in the form of a spring hinge are included. Stamped metal button blanks consisting of two parts designed to fit into one another are included, as are blanks of carving materials (e.g., ivory) provided they are worked so as to be identifiable as intended for buttons. Button moulds, i.e., the interior part or "body" of certain types of buttons, are also classified here along with parts of buttons identifiable as such (e.g., shanks, bases, heads, etc.).					The pins and hair pins classified here do not have the character of imitation jewellery but the buckles, clasps and handbag frames do. These articles are usually made of a base metal or a combination of materials including base metal. Included are: ordinary pins, safety pins, hair pins, curling pins, curling grips, etc.; pointed shanks for imitation jewellery and for other articles (e.g., for mounting labels); hooks and eyes and eyelets for clothing footwear, etc.; and buckles and buckle clasps, whether or not ornamental, for clothes, belts, gloves and footwear. Included are clasps, fasteners and frames with clasps, having an ornamental character and designed for handbags, purses and similar articles, provided they do not include locks. With locks, these articles are classified in group 3611 along with utilitarian clasps, fasteners and other fittings for travel goods.		
3909.22		Snap, Slide and Other Fasteners; Pins and Hair Pins; Needles (Sewing); Buckles and Clasps							
		Among the articles included are: (i) press-fasteners, snap-fasteners and press studs (but not cuff links or collar and shirt studs); (ii) needles for hand or machine sewing and similar articles for hand work (e.g., knitting needles), but not for machines; (iii) buckles for shoes, belts, straps and garments and certain clasps and frames that have an ornamental character (e.g., handbag clasps), but not ordinary hardware for travel goods classified in group 3611. Articles wholly of moulded hard rubber or of moulded artificial plastic materials are classified in groups 3559 and 3560, respectively.							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	
3909.23		<u>Pens, Pencils and Other Office and Artists' Materials</u> Among the pens included are fountain-pens, stylographs, ball-point and other pens of all types except draughts-men's drawing instruments classified in group 3951. Mechanical and non-mechanical pencil and parts of pens and mechanical pencils. Among the drawing and marking materials included are crayons, pastels, chalks and similar materials. Among the office supplies included are typewriter and similar ribbons, ink pads and carbon and other copying papers. Also included are hand-operated date, sealing and numbering stamps, provided that they are not equipped with a base or other mounting which would cause them to be classified as office machines in group 3905. Also classified here are artists' colours and the like put up in special packings and identifiable as intended for serious work. Children's toy painting outfits are excluded.	895.21(C) 895.22(C)	98.05 98.04						
	3909.2311	<u>Pens, mechanical pencils, pen- and pencil-holders, pen nibs and nib points</u> Fountain-pens, stylographs, ball-point and other pens of all types, whether or not fitted with pen nibs or points. Markers of the fountain-pen type in which the nib or ball point is replaced by a piece of felt. Popping pencils and sliding pencils, single or multi-lead type. Pen-holders, whether or not in one piece, and with or without nibs or caps. Pencil-holders and similar holders for crayons, drawing charcoal, etc. Pen nibs and nib points (or pen points). Parts and fittings not more specifically included elsewhere (e.g., clips, refills for ball-point pens, holders for the ball-points or felts of marking stylographs, ink-flow regulators, barrels for pens or mechanical pencils, filling or propelling mechanisms, etc. Pen-cil leads are excluded. Draftsman's drawing instruments are classified in group 3951.								
	3909.2312	<u>Pencils (lead, non-mechanical), crayons and pastels, and other drawing and marking materials</u> Pencils with "leads" encased in wood or in some cases in a rigid sheath composed of layers of paper. Writing, drawing and marking materials without any covering or simply covered with a band of paper (e.g., chalks, drawing charcoal, pencil leads, crayons and slate pencils). Also included are tallors' chalks and billiards chalks. Eyebrow and other cosmetic pencils are classified in group 3923.	895.23(C)	98.05						
	3909.2313	<u>Date, sealing and numbering stamps—hand-operated</u> Date, sealing and similar stamps, and composing sticks, provided they are of a type designed to be used independently in the hand. Date, sealing and similar stamps incorporating a base for fixing on a table, desk, etc., or designed to be floor-standing, are considered office machines and are classified in group 3925. Included are small hand printing sets (not being toys) consisting of a hand-operated composing stick, interchangeable characters, tweezers and an ink-pad.	895.93(C)	98.07						
	3909.2314	<u>Typewriter and similar ribbons and ink-pads</u> Ribbons (whether or not on spools) for typewriters, calculating machines, or for any other machines or instruments incorporating a device for printing by means of such ribbons (e.g., teleprinters, barographs, etc.). Ribbons of woven textiles, or artificial plastic materials or paper. All the ribbons classified here have been prepared to give an impression. Also included are ink-pads, whether or not impregnated, for date stamps, etc.			3909.2314				98.08	
	3909.2315	<u>Carbon and other copying papers, cut to size</u> Carbon and other copying papers (including duplicator stencils) and transfer papers. Cut to size, whether or not put up in boxes. These papers may be grouped into two categories according to the reproduction process: (i) papers reproducing the original document by transfer of all or part of their coating substance or impregnant to another surface (e.g., carbon and similar copying papers, "no carbon required" papers, heat transfer papers); (ii) copying papers using processes other than those described in (i) above (e.g., duplicator stencils, masters for office-type offset machines). Papers of both categories may be in fan-fold form and may combine two or more of the reproduction processes. Paper typewriter ribbons are excluded. Sensitized paper for photo-copying is classified in group 3529.			3909.2315			642.92(C)	48.13	
	3909.2316	<u>Artists', students' and signboard painters' colours and the like</u> Artists', students' and signboard painters' colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings. Included are such colours in sets or outfits, with or without brushes, palettes or other accessories, provided they are clearly identifiable as intended for serious work. Colouring sets for use as children's playthings are excluded.			3909.2316			533.33(F2)	32.10	
	3909.24	<u>Smoking Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Parts of Pipes and Holders</u> Smoking pipes of all kinds (including calumets, chibouks or Turkish pipes, hookahs, corncob pipes, etc.). Cigar and cigarette holders. In addition to briar root, a very wide variety of materials is used in the manufacture of these articles (e.g., ebonite, steatite, meerschaum and clay). Pipe bowls in the rough are included, as are stems and mouthpieces, bowl liners, etc.			3909.24	3909.2400		899.35(C)	98.11	

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass
3909.25	3909.2500	3909.2314	3909.2314	3909.2915	3909.2915	3909.2919	3909.2919
Mechanical lighters and similar lighters	Mechanical lighters produce sparks, usually by means of a wheel with a milled edge which is revolved in contact with a flint. Also included are electrical lighters and chemical lighters. Non-mechanical lighters are also classified here. Lighters combined with other objects (e.g., with a cigarette case) remain classified here provided the lighter is the more valuable part. Parts of lighters are included. Fuel containers not forming parts of lighters are classified in group 3619, and lighter wicks are classified in group 3211 if woven and in group 3213 if knitted.	Swings, wheels of fortune and certain other fairground amusements	The fairground amusements classified here are intended for commercial operation. Those included do not have the character of mechanical devices (classified in group 3889), nor are they simply demountable wooden buildings (classified in group 3211). Included are lotteries (e.g., wheels of fortune), swinging boats, mazes, etc. Pintables and coin-operated amusement machines are excluded.	Indoor ornaments of base metal, D.9.6.2.	Base metal articles (whether or not incorporating subsidiary non-metallic parts) of kinds designed essentially for use indoors in homes, offices, assembly rooms, churches, etc., and which are not more specifically covered elsewhere in the classification. To be classified here, the articles must have a very limited utility value or their utility value must be clearly subordinate to their ornamental value. Articles of base metal plated with precious metal are classified in group 3901. Original works of art are classified as the output of the artist in group 9415. Among the articles included are busts, statuettes and other figures; sporting or art trophies; wall ornaments (plates, plaques, medallions, etc.); artificial flowers of base metal; knick-knacks for shelves or domestic cabinets, etc. Articles whose utility is clearly subordinate to their ornamental character are also included (e.g., smokers' sets; trays no heavily embossed that their utility is virtually nullified; desk accessories and the like).	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, D.9.6.5.	A very diverse range of articles is included. A short list of included items is given: fans and hand screens (non-mechanical) and parts of these articles of any material; scent and similar sprays of a kind used for toilet purposes, and mounts and heads thereof; corset buses and similar supports for articles of apparel or clothing accessories (but not shaped strips of artificial plastic materials classified in group 3560); toilet combs, dress combs and hair slides of ivory, bone, horn, tortoise-shell, base metal or of a combination of materials; millinery motifs of plating materials; stuffed animals for collections, but not museum pieces classified in group 9420; natural sponges which have been bleached, dyed or otherwise prepared; and other manufactured articles, not elsewhere classified (e.g., mouth blown whistles, not having the character of musical instruments, and decorated novelty balls).
3909.29	3909.2911	3909.2919	3909.2919	3909.2919	3909.2919	3909.2919	3909.2919
Manufactured or Processed Articles, Not Elsewhere Classified	Among the processed articles, not elsewhere classified, are signs and advertising displays (other than stuffed animals). Among the manufactured articles included are signs and advertising displays, fire extinguishers and indoor ornaments of base metal. With the exception of fans, none of the articles incorporate precious metal or rolled precious metal (except as minor constituents) or precious or semi-precious stones. Articles consisting wholly of moulded rubber or of artificial plastic materials are generally classified in groups 3559 and 3560, respectively.	Signs and advertising displays	Signs and advertising displays (other than animated displays or printed matter). The signs and advertising displays classified here are frequently illuminated and many are unique. A primary purpose of these signs is to attract attention rather than merely to identify. Simple name plates, number tags, traffic information signs, etc., are classified in group 3619.	Animated displays; tailors' dummies; lay figures	Automata and other animated displays of a kind used for shop window dressing. Very many different kinds of such displays exist. They are generally electrically or mechanically operated. They may be made of any material. Also included are life-size reproductions of the human body or parts of the human body, used to display articles of clothing, headgear, stockings, etc. Also classified here are tailors' and dressmakers' dummies regardless of the material used in their manufacture.	Fire extinguishers—self-contained	Fire extinguishers, filled or not, of the kind which use foam-producing or other charges, including simple extinguishers fitted with taps, valves, percussion caps or other opening devices. Extinguishers which spray material and those which produce a concentrated stream.

ENERGIC LIGHT AND POWER

The generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy for sale to household, industrial and commercial users. Included are electric power plants which sell a significant amount of electricity to others, as well as produce electricity for their parent enterprise, and which can be reported separately from the other units of the parent enterprise.

ISIC Group 4101

899.93(P3) 36.07
899.94(C) 98.10

598.86(P3) 83.14

899.57(C) 98.16

719.64(P3) 84.21

291.97(P3) 05.13
698.84(P3) 83.11
891.89(P3) 92.08
896.05(P3) 99.05
899.22(P3) 46.03
899.54(P3) 98.12
899.55(P3) 98.13
899.56(C) 98.14
899.96(C) 67.05

ISIC Group	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BIN Code
5000	5000		<p>CONSTRUCTION</p> <p>General and special trade contractors primarily engaged in contract construction. Also included are units of enterprises primarily engaged in construction work for the parent enterprises which can be separately reported.</p> <p>General contractors may be engaged in constructing, altering, repairing and demolishing buildings; constructing, altering and repairing highways and streets and bridges; viaducts, culverts, sewers, and water, gas and electricity mains; railway road-beds, subways, harbours and waterways; piers, airports and parking areas; dams, drainage, irrigation, flood-control and water-power projects and hydroelectric plants; pipelines; water wells; athletic fields, golf courses, swimming pools and tennis courts; communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines; marine construction, such as dredging and underwater rock removal; pile-driving, land draining and reclamation, and other types of heavy construction. Businesses primarily engaged in performing mining services, such as preparing and constructing mining sites and drilling crude oil and natural gas wells, on a contract or fee basis, are classified in this group.</p> <p>Special trade contractors are engaged in only part of the work of a construction project. Special trade contractors may work on subcontract from the general contractor or directly for the owner. They may engage in such activities as plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installation; bricklaying, stone setting, tile setting, marble and stone work; carpentry; floor-laying; plastering and lathing; roofing; concrete work; painting and decorating; sheet metal and electrical work; water well drilling; structural steel erection; excavating and foundation work; wrecking and demolition work; and repair and maintenance work on buildings. However, maintenance or repair work done by maintenance staffs in the full-time employ of the units, the premises of which are being repaired, is excluded.</p> <p>The assembly and installation on-the-site of prefabricated, integral parts into bridges, water tanks, storage and warehouse facilities, railroad and elevated right-of-way, lift and escalator, plumbing, sprinkler, central heating, ventilating and air-conditioning, lighting and electrical wiring, etc. systems of buildings, and all kinds of structures, is a construction activity. Departments or other units of the manufacturers of the prefabricated parts and equipment which specialize in this work and which it is feasible to treat as separate establishments, as well as independent businesses primarily engaged in the activity, are classified in this group.</p>		
5000.11			<p>Residential Buildings</p> <p>Residential buildings of all types, other than hotels and institutional residential buildings such as dormitories, military barracks and gaols. Single-unit dwellings and multiple-unit residential buildings. Included are residential buildings which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated, but those which have been merely repaired, for example, are excluded. The buildings classified here are complete or substantially complete. Their construction is generally undertaken by, or supervised by, general contractors; some of the work is usually sub-contracted to special contractors.</p>		
		5000.1111	<p>Single-unit dwellings</p> <p>Single-unit residential buildings, whether detached, semi-detached or terraced (row houses). The erection of prefabricated single-unit dwellings is included. Such dwellings are designed for occupancy by a</p>		
		5000.1121	<p>Office buildings</p> <p>Office buildings of any description, including bank buildings. Classified here are buildings housing professional offices, including medical practitioners' offices provided that in-patient office buildings are included, but Parliament School and faculty office buildings are included when they are separately identifiable buildings.</p>		
		5000.1211	<p>Hotels</p> <p>Hotels including motor hotels and other similar buildings. School dormitories and military barracks are included, but gaols are excluded.</p>		
		5000.1221	<p>Multiple-unit residential buildings—other than steel framework</p> <p>Multiple-unit residential buildings, other than those constructed with a steel framework. Such buildings are designed for occupancy by two or more households, and the individual dwelling units within such buildings generally obtain major utilities from a single outlet off the street main. Once in the building, these utilities are frequently delivered to each unit with separate metering. This distinguishes small multiple-unit residential buildings from terraced single-unit dwellings.</p>		
		5000.1113	<p>Multiple-unit residential building—steel framework</p> <p>Multiple-unit residential buildings constructed with a steel framework. Such buildings are generally high-rise and equipped with lifts; they frequently contain many individual dwelling units. The provision of utilities in these buildings is as described in the preceding subclass.</p>		
		5000.12	<p>Office Buildings, Hotels, Schools, Hospitals, Theatres, Retail Shops, Restaurants and Similar Buildings</p> <p>Office buildings, hotels and motels, schools, hospitals, theatres, churches, meeting and assembly halls, libraries, museums, exhibition halls, retail shops, restaurants and similar buildings of a public nature. Included are such buildings which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated, but those which have been merely repaired, for example, are excluded. Private dwellings and manufacturing and agricultural buildings are excluded, as are stadia and outdoor arenas. Warehouses are also excluded. The buildings classified here may be high- or low-rise, and are complete or substantially complete; their construction is undertaken or supervised by general contractors.</p>		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
5000.1213	5000.1213	<u>Schools</u> Schools and other buildings primarily devoted to classroom space or teaching space, e.g., school laboratories. In addition to classrooms, such buildings may also contain assembly halls, faculty offices, dormitories, libraries, chapels, etc., but when these are separately identifiable buildings they are classified elsewhere in this class.	:	:	5000.13	General-purpose Industrial Buildings	General-purpose factory buildings and other general-purpose industrial buildings. These buildings differ from special-purpose industrial buildings in that they can be used for several different purposes without substantial modification. Included are general-purpose industrial buildings which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated. The buildings classified here are complete or substantially complete; they may be single- or multi-storey, and of steel framework, reinforced concrete or other construction. General-purpose warehouses are included, but warehouses designed for special purposes, such as cold storage, are excluded, as are retail shops, department stores and shopping centres. Also excluded are buildings designed for on-the-farm primary processing of agricultural crops, e.g., for the cleaning of beans and grain, the curing of tobacco, etc.	:	:
5000.1214	5000.1214	<u>Hospitals</u> Hospitals, sanatoria and similar buildings primarily devoted to in-patient space and medical care. Specialized buildings devoted to out-patient care, and which include substantial treatment facilities, e.g., maternity clinics, are included. Medical practitioners' offices, where in-patient space is absent or very limited are excluded.	:	:	5000.1311	Single-storey General-Purpose Industrial Buildings	Single-storey general-purpose factory buildings and other general-purpose industrial buildings, including general-purpose warehouses, of any construction and of any height. Included are such buildings where a relatively small area of the building is subdivided along horizontal planes to form a number of levels. The erection of prefabricated single-storey industrial buildings is included.	:	:
5000.1215	5000.1215	<u>Theatres, churches, meeting and assembly halls, libraries, museums and similar buildings</u> Theatres and cinemas, churches, mosques and synagogues, meeting and assembly halls, libraries, museums, exhibition halls, and similar buildings. Such buildings generally provide cultural and recreational facilities, or commercial exhibition space, and are frequently capable of holding large numbers of people. Included are bowling alleys and gymnasias, and arenas utilised for sports which are normally played indoors, such as basketball, table-tennis, and boxing; but stadia which are primarily intended for outdoor sports and events are excluded, even if such stadia are covered. Also excluded are retail shops, shopping centres and restaurants.	:	:	5000.1312	Multi-storey General-purpose Industrial Buildings	Multi-storey general-purpose factory buildings and other general-purpose industrial buildings, including general-purpose warehouses, of any construction, e.g., of steel framework or reinforced concrete construction. Included are multi-storey "mill-type" factory buildings, and the erection of prefabricated multi-storey factory buildings.	:	:
5000.1219	5000.1219	<u>Special-purpose commercial buildings, n.e.c.</u> Special-purpose commercial buildings, not elsewhere classified. These buildings are separately identifiable for use as retail shops (including shopping centres and high-rise department stores), showrooms, restaurants and lunchettes, bars, nightclubs and so on. Warehouses are excluded.	:	:	5000.14	Special-purpose Industrial Buildings	Special-purpose factory buildings and other special-purpose industrial buildings, including special-purpose mine and mill buildings, but not general purpose "mill-type" factory buildings nor special-purpose warehouses. These buildings cannot be used for any other purpose without substantial modification. In general, their design takes particular account of the nature both of the manufactured product and of the processing plant and equipment. Included are special-purpose industrial buildings which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated. The buildings classified here are complete or substantially complete; they may be single- or multi-storey, and of any construction. Buildings designed to house power plants and utilities, and special-purpose industrial buildings for the chemical, basic metal and other industries. Excluded are buildings designed for on-the-farm primary processing of agricultural crops and special-purpose buildings associated with transport. The erection on-the-site of the plant and equipment housed by the buildings classified here is also excluded.	:	:
5000.1229	5000.1229	<u>Other public buildings, n.e.c.</u> Buildings of a public nature, not elsewhere classified. Goals and lock-ups, police stations, fire stations, etc. Residential, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural buildings are excluded. Public baths and toilets are classified here, but swimming pools and changing rooms are excluded. Menageries (zoos) are also excluded, as are stadia and outdoor amphitheatres.	:	:					

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Title and Description

5000.1411

Power plant and similar buildings

Buildings designed to house power plants and central generating plants, including nuclear power plants. Power distribution stations and transformer stations are excluded. Buildings housing utilities such as gasworks and waterworks, are included, but gas holders, water tanks and reservoirs are excluded. Hydroelectric plant turbine houses are classified here, but dams for hydroelectric plants are excluded.

5000.1412

Special-purpose industrial buildings-- chemical industry

Buildings designed to house plant and equipment for the chemical industry, including petroleum refinery plant and equipment.

5000.1413

Special-purpose industrial buildings--basic metal industry

Buildings designed to house plant and equipment for the basic metal industry, e.g., aluminum mills. Such buildings may accommodate plant and equipment for the primary processing or for the refining of metals.

5000.1419

Special-purpose industrial buildings, n.e.c.

Buildings specially designed to house specific industrial plant and equipment, not elsewhere classified. Buildings designed to accommodate plant and equipment for the mining, food, beverage, tobacco, textile, paper and other industries not elsewhere mentioned. Excluded are special-purpose buildings associated with transport.

5000.15

Farm Buildings

Farm buildings of all types, including the erection of pre-fabricated farm buildings. Included are farm buildings which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated. The buildings classified here are physically located on the farm or on the plantation, and are complete or substantially complete; they may be of any construction, and may be general- or special-purpose buildings. Barns, silos, sheds and similar buildings; and greenhouses and nursery buildings. Included are buildings designed for on-the-farm or on-the-plantation primary processing of agricultural crops, e.g., for the cleaning of beans and grain, the processing of latex, the curing of tobacco, etc. Buildings designed for on-the-farm storage of farm products are also included, but buildings utilized in connection with the transportation of farm products, such as grain elevators, are excluded, as are off-the-farm warehouses. Residential farm buildings are also excluded.

5000.1511

Barns, silos, sheds and similar farm buildings

Barns, agricultural silos, coops, stables, kennels and similar farm buildings. A very large variety of buildings, both specialized and general-purpose, are classified here. Many of these buildings are wholly or almost wholly enclosed, but sheds, i.e., farm buildings which have one or more open sides, and which are used for a variety of different purposes (e.g., for on-

the-farm storage of hay and straw, for farm machinery, etc.), are also included. Greenhouses and nursery buildings and menagerie (zoo) buildings are excluded.

5000.1512

Greenhouses and nursery buildings

Greenhouses (glasshouses) and nursery buildings, whether located in rural or urban areas. Such buildings are generally enclosed, have large areas of glass, and are designed to facilitate the growth of seedlings and of plants which require shelter, warmth and so on.

5000.16

Special-purpose Buildings Associated with Transport

Special-purpose buildings associated with transport and communications. Special-purpose warehouses, including cold-storage plant, are included, but not general-purpose warehouses. These buildings cannot be used for any other purpose without substantial modification. Included are special-purpose buildings associated with transport which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated. The buildings classified here are complete or substantially complete; they may be single- or multi-storey, and of any construction. Passenger and freight terminal buildings of all kinds; special-purpose warehouses; commercial garages and petrol stations; aircraft hangars; and similar buildings. Transport facilities which are not buildings (e.g., airport runways, railway roadbeds, etc.) are excluded.

5000.1611

Passenger terminal buildings

Passenger terminal buildings associated with rail, road, water or air transport. These buildings generally contain facilities for boarding trains, ships, aeroplanes and so on, and ticketing facilities; they frequently provide waiting-room and refreshment facilities. Railway stations which form an integral part of underground railways are excluded.

5000.1612

Freight terminal buildings

Freight terminal buildings associated with rail, water or air transport; road freight terminal buildings are classified with warehouses. These buildings provide facilities for the handling of goods intended for shipment, and incorporate features designed to accommodate the transport equipment. Warehouses, whether general- or special-purpose, are excluded.

5000.1613

Special-purpose warehouses

Special-purpose warehouse buildings of all types, including cold-storage plant providing freezer space and cooler space, grain elevators, warehouses for the storage of furs, whiskies, wines and so on. Post office buildings are included. Storage tanks for petroleum products, bulk chemicals, gas, water, etc. are excluded.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BIN Code	SITC Code	BIN Code	Title and Description
5000.1614	Commercial garages and petrol stations	5000.1614	Motor vehicle garages, other than residential-type garages and garages which are integral parts of other buildings; and petrol and service stations and similar buildings. Included are parking garages, which are frequently multi-storied, but not open-air parking lots. Service station buildings are often designed to house quite complex vehicle repair and maintenance equipment.					
5000.1615	Aircraft hangars	5000.1615	Aircraft hangars, including airship sheds. The erection of prefabricated buildings of this type is included.					
5000.1619	Special-purpose buildings associated with transport, n.e.c.	5000.1619	Special-purpose buildings associated with transport and communications, not elsewhere classified. Railway round-houses and train sheds, pipeline pumping station and natural gas compressing station buildings, beachouses, lighthouses, highway toll booths and stations, airport control towers, and similar buildings. Included are radio and television broadcasting studio buildings and telephone exchange buildings housing automatic equipment; but transmitting towers are excluded.					
5000.19	Special-purpose Buildings, n.e.c.	5000.19	Special-purpose buildings, not elsewhere classified. These buildings cannot be used for any other purpose without substantial modification. The buildings classified here are complete or substantially complete; they may be of any construction. Included are such buildings which have been substantially reconstructed, converted or renovated. A wide variety of special-purpose buildings is included, e.g., museums, menageries (zoo buildings), observatories, etc. Stadia and other recreational facilities and structures of an outdoor nature are excluded. Bomb shelters, blockhouses, pillboxes, bunkers and similar structures are also excluded by virtue of their generally heavy construction and the purpose for which they are designed.					
5000.21	Railway Permanent Way (road-beds) and Associated Structures	5000.21	Railway permanent way (road-beds) and associated structures, other than buildings associated with railways. Road-beds and structures for elevated and underground railways are included, as are loading docks and platforms independent of warehouses. Current-carrying third rails and overhead power lines for electrified railways are included, but the assembly of electricity sub-station plant, together with associated insulation work, is classified elsewhere. Railway stations and terminals are treated as buildings and are excluded, except in the case of underground or elevated railway stations					
5000.2111	Railway road-beds—long-line	5000.2111	Railway road-beds for long-line, interurban and commuter railways, of any gauge. Current-carrying third rails for electrified roads, when constructed simultaneously with the road-bed, are included; when such rails are constructed at a later date as part of an electrification project, they are excluded. Overhead power lines for electrified roads are excluded.					
5000.2112	Railway road-beds—street railways	5000.2112	Railway road-beds for street railways and tramways, including current-carrying "third rails" (usually at some depth below the track) constructed simultaneously with the road-bed. Such rails constructed at a later date, and overhead power lines (including such lines for trolley buses) are excluded.					
5000.2113	Railway road-beds—urban underground	5000.2113	Railway road-beds for underground urban rapid-transit systems. Included are tunnels (other than underwater tunnels), stations, etc., forming an integral part of such systems. Current-carrying third rails constructed simultaneously with the road-bed are included. Railway tunnels other than for urban underground systems are excluded.					
5000.2114	Railway road-beds—urban elevated	5000.2114	Railway road-beds for elevated urban rapid-transit systems, including the open-work structure on which they are supported, and stations, etc., forming an integral part of such systems. Current-carrying third rails constructed simultaneously with the road-bed are included; but such rails constructed at a later date, and overhead power lines, are excluded. Also excluded are elevated highway structures.					

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SUTC Code	BTN Code	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SUTC Code	BTN Code
5000.2119		<u>Railway road-beds, n.e.s.</u> Railway road-beds, not elsewhere classified. Road-beds for industrial railways, cog railways, etc., and for cable-operated funicular railways.	:	:					
5000.2121		<u>Marshalling yards, sidings and associated structures</u> Marshalling yards, i.e., railway yards for the classification of wagons and the assembly of trains, frequently incorporating car humps; similar yards for passenger carriages, for purposes of cleaning, storage, etc.; industrial and commercial railway sidings, including loading docks and platforms independent of warehouses. Railway freight terminal buildings are excluded.	:	:	5000.2211	<u>Graded natural soil highways</u> Graded and drained natural soil highways.	:	:	:
5000.2122		<u>Railway electrification</u> The erection of overhead power lines for electrified railways of all types, including street railways and urban elevated railways, and for trolley buses. This erection work may be undertaken simultaneously with the construction of the road-bed, or at a later date. Included here is the construction of current-carrying third rails undertaken as part of an electrification project on already existing track; when such rails are constructed simultaneously with the road-bed, they are excluded. Also excluded is the assembly of electricity sub-station plant, together with associated insulation work.	:	:	5000.2212	<u>Macadam highways</u> Macadam highways and streets, i.e., highways consisting of successive layers of small broken stone on a drained convex road-bed, each layer being compacted before the next is laid. Included are macadam highways dressed with tar, bitumen or chips, but not flexible bitumen highways.	:	:	:
5000.2129		<u>Structures associated with railway permanent way (other than buildings), n.e.s.</u> Structures associated with railway permanent way, other than buildings, not elsewhere classified. Railway civil works such as signal bridges, signal towers, water troughs, fuel hoppers and other railway structures, not elsewhere classified. Railway bridges, viaducts and tunnels are excluded.	:	:	5000.2213	<u>Flexible bitumen and rigid pavement highways</u> Flexible bitumen and rigid pavement highways and streets. Included are highways of bituminous concrete, asphaltic concrete and reinforced concrete. Wood-block, cobble-stone and similar hard-surfaced highways are excluded.	:	:	:
5000.22		<u>Highways, Streets and Similar Roadways, other than Elevated Highways</u> Highways, streets, and other vehicular and pedestrian ways, other than elevated highways, not elsewhere classified. Highways and streets constructed of cobble-stones, flagstones, wood blocks, brick, or of any other material not elsewhere mentioned, including natural soil highways which are not graded or drained; pavements (sidewalks), bicycle paths, driveways, paths, driveways, "town stairs" and pedestrian overpasses are excluded. The stable terrain, bridges and tunnels are excluded. Structures classified here may be located in towns or in rural areas. The installation of culverts, lane separators, highway signs, curbs, guard rails, and so on, when undertaken in connexion with the construction of the highway or street, is included, as are landscaping work and traffic-lane painting in similar circumstances. The installation of traffic	:	:	5000.2214	<u>Airport runways</u> Airport runways and related airport structures, other than buildings, of any material. Included are aviation club flying fields.	:	:	:
			:	:	5000.2215	<u>Surfaced parking areas</u> Open-air surfaced parking areas of any material, including graded earth parking areas. Parking garages, which are frequently multi-storied, are excluded.	:	:	:
			:	:	5000.2219	<u>Highways, streets and similar roadways, other than elevated highways, n.e.s.</u> Highways, streets, and other vehicular and pedestrian ways, other than elevated highways, not elsewhere classified. Highways and streets constructed of cobble-stones, flagstones, wood blocks, brick, or of any other material not elsewhere mentioned, including natural soil highways which are not graded or drained; pavements (sidewalks), bicycle paths, driveways, "town stairs" and pedestrian underpasses and overpasses; and other vehicular and pedestrian ways, not elsewhere classified, except those which are intended primarily as recreational facilities, such as nature trails and bridle-paths.	:	:	:

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
5000.23	Pipelines	Pipelines, other than pipelines for water and sewage, town gas mains, and steam and hot water conduits. Pipelines of any material, e.g., of steel, wrought and cast iron, concrete, aluminium, copper, brass, cement- asbestos, etc.; flexible pipelines are included. The pipelines classified here are usually pressure systems, but pumping station buildings are excluded. Substantial reconstruction of pipelines is included. Overland and submarine pipelines for the conveyance of crude or refined liquid petroleum products and of natural and manufactured gas; and other pipelines not elsewhere classified.	5000.2311	Pipelines for petroleum products and for gas—overland
		Overland pipelines for the conveyance of crude petroleum; of naphtha, distillate and residual fuel oils and other liquid refined petroleum products; of liquefied gas; and of natural and manufactured gas in the gaseous state. Urban gas distribution systems (town gas mains) are included. These overland pipelines may cross rivers or other inland waters, but have neither terminal located off-shore.		
		Pipelines for petroleum products and for gas—submarine	5000.2312	
		Submarine pipelines for the conveyance of crude petroleum and of liquid refined petroleum products; of liquefied gas; and of natural gas in the gaseous state. These submarine pipelines generally have at least one terminal off-shore. They may be used for the loading and discharging of tankers, in which case they may have several outlets at their off-shore end to facilitate balanced loading and discharging; or they may be longer-distance pipelines designed to bring petroleum or natural gas to the shore. Some of these pipelines may be flexible.		
		Pipelines, D.S.G.	5000.2319	
		Pipelines for the conveyance of products not elsewhere mentioned, other than pipelines for water, town gas, and steam and hot water. Pipelines for pulverized coal (coal slurry), chemicals, foodstuffs, etc. These pipelines may be overland or submarine.		
5000.24	Harbours and Similar Structures	Harbours and similar structures and works primarily associated with commercial shipping. The structures classified here are designed to provide shelter and berthing space for vessels, and in some instances ship repair and construction facilities. "Wet" docks and fixed dry docks (graving docks) are included, but floating dry docks and caissons are excluded. Also excluded are cauls and river canalization work; warehouses, transit sheds, passenger terminals and storage tanks associated with harbours and docks; and the quayside installation of cargo-handling equipment, such as cranes, hoists, etc. Substantial	5000.2411	Harbour dredging
		reconstruction of harbours and similar structures is included, but regular dredging to maintain the depth of water in harbours and harbour channels is excluded. Dredging of harbours and harbour channels associated with initial harbour construction; breakwaters and similar structures; piers, "wet" docks and graving docks; and harbour works not elsewhere classified, e.g., the installation of buoys and channel markers.		
		Dredging of harbours and harbour channels in connexion with initial harbour construction. Routine dredging to maintain the depth of water and width of channels is excluded, as is the dredging of canals and canalized rivers. Dredging usually concerns sand and mud, but the removal of rocks, reefs, wrecks, timber and other obstructions to shipping, by drilling, blasting, etc., is also included here.		
		Breakwaters and similar structures	5000.2412	
		Breakwaters and similar structures such as groynes, spurs, moles, etc. These structures are primarily artificial barriers to protect vessels from wave action; in many instances they may also be designed to deflect currents, retard siltation, and so on. Breakwaters of any construction (rubble, concrete blocks, masonry, etc.) and of any type (rubble-mound, composite, vertical-face, etc.) included are underwater revetments and submerged training walls designed to channel currents and retard siltation. Wave-traps and expending beaches are also classified here, as are sea-walls associated with harbour works; but sea-walls designed to protect the coastline from erosion or flooding are excluded.		
		Piers, wharfs and similar structures	5000.2413	
		Piers and similar structures such as wharfs, quays, "wet" docks, etc. Some of these structures may resemble the breakwaters of the previous subclass, but are distinguished from them in that their primary purpose is to provide berthing facilities for vessels. Piers, wharfs and quays of any construction, e.g., of steel sheet piles, timber, reinforced concrete, masonry, brickwork, etc., including associated excavation and foundation work. Included here are structures for the repair and maintenance of vessel hulls, propellers, etc., such as fixed dry docks (graving docks) and marine railways (structures of wood or steel cradles on which smaller vessels can be hauled). Slipways for the launching of vessels are included, but floating dry docks and similar floating structures not having the character of vessels are classified in group 3841. Classified here are boat and yacht basins, pleasure boat marinas, and pleasure piers. Also included are locks forming an integral part of a harbour complex, and the installation of equipment such as dock gates, tanks, etc., associated with quays and docks.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
5000.25	5000.2500	<p>Harbour structures, R.S.G.</p> <p>Structures and works primarily associated with commercial shipping, not elsewhere classified. The installation (anchoring) of buoys of all types (mooring, marking, light and bell buoys), of channel markers, and of similar equipment. The manufacture of buoys and light-vessels is classified in group 5841, and their towing to the anchorage, in group 7121 (ocean and coastal waters) or 7122 (inland waters). Lighthouses are considered buildings and are excluded.</p> <p>Canals</p> <p>Ship, barge and boat canals, and river canalization work. These structures and works are designed to retain water for the purpose of navigation; free-flowing aqueduct channels primarily for the purposes of water supply, irrigation, flood control, etc., are excluded. Embankments and cuttings involved in canal construction are included, as are tow-paths, railway road-beds, and structures for cable traction forming an integral part of the canal; but canal bridges and tunnels are excluded. Included is equipment associated with canals and river canalization, such as locks, weirs, culverts, stop-gates, etc. Apart from dredging, canal construction often involves a watertight lining of puddle clay or concrete, and banks are frequently lined to prevent erosion from the wash of boats. Substantial reconstruction of canals is included, but routine dredging to maintain the depth of water in channels is excluded, as is the dredging of harbours and harbour channels. The canals classified here may or may not employ locks, inclines, vertical boat lifts or similar structures or equipment to convey vessels from one water-level to another. The canalisation of rivers (by dredging a deeper or wider channel or by straightening bends, avoiding rapids, and so on) is included, whether or not locks, weirs, etc., are involved. Intra-coastal waterways are excluded.</p>	<p>5000.25</p>	<p>5000.2500</p>
5000.26	5000.2611	<p>Bridges and Similar Structures</p> <p>Bridges of all types and of any construction for the support of roadways, railway road-beds and water channels. Fixed bridges of steel, concrete and other materials; movable bridges of all types; elevated highways, vehicular and railway viaducts, and so on. Revetments and abutments in connexion with bridge construction are included. Substantial reconstruction of bridges is included, but bridge painting is excluded.</p>	<p>5000.26</p>	<p>5000.2611</p>
5000.26	5000.2619	<p>Bridges and similar structures, H.E.C.</p> <p>Bridges and similar structures, not elsewhere classified. Fixed bridges of wood, stone, brick, etc.; rope bridges; pontoon bridges, and so on. Included here are causeways, i.e., raised roadways over unstable terrain, generally with provision for the passage of water underneath. Elevated urban railway structures and road-beds are excluded.</p>	<p>5000.26</p>	<p>5000.2619</p>
5000.27	5000.27	<p>Tunnels</p> <p>Tunnels of any construction and for any purpose, other than vehicular and pedestrian underpasses, and tunnels and drifts associated with mining operations; urban underground railway tunnels which are not underwater tunnels are also excluded. Tunnels are subterranean passageways designed to avoid geographical or other obstacles; they may contain canals, railways, roadways and footways, or aqueducts, water mains, sewers, etc. Tunnels may be blasted through rock or driven with a system of supports, through earth and other softer material; "cut-and-cover" type tunnels just below the surface are included, as are subaqueous trench tunnels. Included are works associated with tunnel construction, e.g., ventilation shafts and ducts, tunnel supports (temporary or permanent), lighting installation, wall tiling for vehicular tunnels, and so on. Substantial reconstruction of tunnels is classified here. Underwater tunnels, mountain tunnels, river diversion tunnels and other tunnels not classified elsewhere.</p>	<p>5000.27</p>	<p>5000.27</p>
5000.28	5000.2812	<p>Fixed bridges—concrete</p> <p>Fixed bridges of reinforced concrete and of prestressed concrete. Arch and other bridges of concrete.</p>	<p>5000.28</p>	<p>5000.2812</p>
5000.28	5000.2813	<p>Movable bridges</p> <p>Movable bridges of any construction and of all types, e.g., bascule, swing, vertical lift and rolling bridges. Transporter bridges are included.</p>	<p>5000.28</p>	<p>5000.2813</p>
5000.28	5000.2814	<p>Elevated highways and similar structures</p> <p>Elevated highways, i.e., roadways supported by an open-work structure over a considerable distance; vehicular and railway viaducts; and aqueduct bridges (i.e., elevated structures, usually of masonry, for domestic water, irrigation, or water transportation) but not aqueducts or other water conduits. The structures classified here may or may not follow the contours of the ground. Elevated urban railway structures and road-beds are excluded, as are causeways.</p>	<p>5000.28</p>	<p>5000.2814</p>

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
5000.2711	5000.2711	<u>Underwater tunnels</u> Tunnels driven under rivers or other bodies of water. These tunnels may be for any purpose, including urban underground rapid-transit railways. They are frequently driven at considerable depths through silt or other soft, semi-fluid material and hence their construction often utilizes air pressurization, tunneling shields, supports, concrete or other linings, and so on. Included are subsurface trench tunnels constructed by lowering sections of pipe (which form the tunnel) into a trench dredged in the river-bed, etc., covering over the welded sections of pipe and pumping out the water.		
5000.2712	5000.2712	<u>Mountain tunnels</u> Tunnels driven through mountains or similar natural geographical obstacles. These diversions may be for any purpose other than the diversion of rivers. Tunneling through rock generally requires blasting, with a limited need for tunnel supports; through softer material blasting is frequently unnecessary, but supports for the tunnel sides and roof are usually required.		
5000.2713	5000.2713	<u>River diversion tunnels</u> Tunnels designed to divert rivers, for purposes of domestic water supply, irrigation, flood control, hydro-electric power production, etc. Penstocks, spillways and similar structures associated with dams are excluded.		
5000.2719	5000.2719	<u>Tunnels, n.e.c.</u> Tunnels, not elsewhere classified, e.g., tunnels in urban areas (other than for underground rapid transit railways) designed to avoid buildings, city streets, and so on. The tunnels classified here differ from mountain tunnels in the nature of the obstacle avoided, and, generally, in their relative shallowness; they are frequently of the "cut-and-cover" type. Excluded are vehicular and pedestrian underpasses and tunnels associated with mining operations.		
5000.31	5000.3119	<u>Dams and Similar Water-retaining Structures</u> Dams, river levees and embankments and similar water-retaining structures, other than harbour works. The structures classified here are designed to divert water into canals, pipelines, etc.; to raise the water-level for power generation, navigational or recreational purposes; to store water for domestic supply or irrigation purposes; or to prevent flooding or erosion. Structures and equipment associated with dams are included, e.g., spillways, foundations, cofferdams, floodgates, penstocks, and so on. Reservoirs incorporating dam structures are classified here according to the type of dam utilized, but artificial ponds and lakes constructed solely by excavation and not involving any water-retaining structure are excluded, as are water storage tanks. Aqueducts and water conduits are excluded, as are river diversion tunnels (except temporary tunnels in connexion with dam construction) and river canalization work. Substantial reconstruction of dams and embankments and similar structures designed to convey water for the purposes of water supply, irrigation, or flood control. Urban water distribution systems and sewage disposal conduits are excluded. Also excluded are: canals for navigational purposes; pipelines and conduits other than for water; aqueduct bridges; penstocks, spillways and similar structures associated with dams; and tunnels for the conveyance of water. Drainage work and the drilling of water wells are classified elsewhere. Substantial reconstruction of aqueducts and water conduits is included. Free-flowing aqueducts and water conduits, and pressure conduits,		
5000.3111	5000.3111	<u>Earth and rock-fill dams</u> Earth and rock-fill dams, of loose rock, gravel, sand, silt or clay in any combination. These dams may be of various types, e.g., homogeneous embankments of uniform material; zoned embankments, consisting of an impervious core of compacted earth, etc., with outer portions of more pervious material; and rock-fill embankments, consisting in general of large rock fragments with an impervious membrane of reinforced concrete, steel, asphalt, etc.		
5000.3112	5000.3112	<u>Gravity and arch dams</u> Gravity and arch dams, usually constructed mostly of concrete. Gravity dams rely mainly on their weight for stability, while in arch dams the horizontal thrust of the water pressure is transmitted mostly to the dam abutments. Solid masonry gravity dams; and hollow masonry gravity dams of various types, e.g., slab and buttress (Anbrusen), multiple-arch, diamond-head and other types.		
5000.3113	5000.3113	<u>River levees, embankments and similar structures</u> River levees and embankments, dikes, etc., of any material or design. Sea-walls designed to protect the coastline from erosion or flooding are included, but not those associated with harbour works, which are classified elsewhere. Embankments associated with highways, railway road-beds or canals are classified with those structures.		
5000.3119	5000.3119	<u>Dams and similar water-retaining structures, n.e.c.</u> Dams and similar water-retaining structures, not elsewhere classified. Steel and timber dams, etc.		
5000.32	5000.32	<u>Aqueducts and Water Conduits</u> Aqueducts, water conduits and similar structures designed to convey water for the purposes of water supply, irrigation, or flood control. Urban water distribution systems and sewage disposal conduits are excluded. Also excluded are: canals for navigational purposes; pipelines and conduits other than for water; aqueduct bridges; penstocks, spillways and similar structures associated with dams; and tunnels for the conveyance of water. Drainage work and the drilling of water wells are classified elsewhere. Substantial reconstruction of aqueducts and water conduits is included. Free-flowing aqueducts and water conduits, and pressure conduits,		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	EFN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	EFN Code
	5000.3211	<u>Free-flowing aqueducts and water conduits</u> Aqueducts and water conduits (other than in urban water distribution systems) where the flow of water is dependent mainly on gravity; the water flows with a free surface in a gently-sloping channel. These structures may be open channels in the earth, sometimes with an impervious lining, or open or covered channels of brick, masonry, concrete, metal, etc. Free-flowing water conduits in tunnels are excluded.							
	5000.3212	<u>Pressure conduits</u> Pressure conduits (aqueduct pipes), where the water is under pressure and in general completely fills the conduit, other than in urban water distribution systems. These conduits may be of any material, e.g. of cast iron, of steel with a coating of coal-tar pitch or fibre-glass, of cement-ashbestos, or reinforced concrete with steel bars, etc. They may be on the surface but are frequently buried just below it (for protection, coolness, etc). The installation of auxiliary equipment associated with pressure conduits, such as air valves, sluice valves, access manholes and so on, is included, but pumping station buildings are excluded. Also excluded are pressure conduits in tunnels designed to avoid geographical obstacles.							
5000.33		<u>Stadia, Playing Fields and Similar Recreational Facilities</u> Stadia, playing fields and courts, and similar recreational facilities and structures. With the exception of some stadia which may be covered, these recreational facilities and structures are essentially of an outdoor nature. The facilities and structures classified here are complete or substantially complete, and may be of any construction. Covered recreational facilities, such as indoor arenas, bowling alleys and gymnasias, are treated as buildings and are excluded.			5000.41	5000.4100	<u>Recreational facilities, n.s.g.</u> Recreational facilities, not elsewhere classified e.g., parks, children's playgrounds, nature trails, bridle-paths, and so on. Beaches are included, but not breakwaters or groynes. Lakes and ponds, even if intended for recreational or sporting activities, are excluded. Also excluded are aviation club flying fields, marine pleasure piers and pleasure-boat marinas.		
	5000.3311	<u>Stadia</u> Stadia primarily intended for outdoor sports and events, even if such stadia are covered. Included are grandstands and outdoor arenas and amphitheatres. The playing area associated with the stadium is included provided the stadium is the most important element of the facility. Stadia generally provide substantial seating and/or standing accommodation for spectators. Excluded are arenas utilized for sports which are normally played indoors, such as basketball, table-tennis and boxing.			5000.42		<u>Electric Power Transmission Lines</u> High-tension electric power transmission lines, low-tension electric power distribution lines are excluded, as is bulk-power sub-station and distribution sub-station plant and equipment. The lines classified here are designed to carry electric power from generating plant to bulk-power and distribution sub-stations at high voltages. The conductors are usually of stranded copper or aluminium, and are usually carried overhead on steel towers (pylons); but they may be buried underground or underwater in a system of concrete or fibre ducts with access manholes. Substantial reconstruction of electric power transmission lines is included.		
		<u>Communication Lines and Structures</u> Trunk telephone lines and telegraph lines, transmitting towers, and other communication lines and structures. Buildings associated with communications are excluded. Substantial reconstruction and reinforcement of the structures of this class is included. Trunk (long-distance, interurban) telephone lines, and telegraph lines; radio and television transmitting towers, radar and smaller towers; and underwater telephone and telegraph cables.							

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	LOGS Class	LOGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
5000.4211	5000.4211	Trunk telephone lines and telegraph lines							
		Trunk telephone lines (long-distance, interurban) and telegraph lines, other than submarine cables for telephony and telegraphy. Trunk cable television lines are included. Excluded are local telephone, telegraph and cable television lines, i.e., distribution facilities from a central exchange to a subscriber's premises, whether in urban or rural areas. These lines may be carried overhead on poles, or underground in conduit systems of concrete, fibre, iron pipe or clay, with access manholes.							
5000.4212	5000.4212	Transmitting towers							
		Radio and television transmitting towers, radar towers, microwave transmitter towers (for the relaying of telephones, telegraph or television signals), and towers for visual beacons (but not lighthouses). These towers are designed to support radio and television antennas, radar antennas, and so on. They may be guyed triangular structures or free-standing rectangular structures. Radio and television broadcasting studios are excluded, and the erection of radio and television antennas for domestic use is classified in group 9512.							
5000.4313	5000.4313	Submarine cables							
		Underwater cables designed to carry telephone and telegraph messages. Included is the installation of underwater amplifiers (repeaters) designed to strengthen the signal.							
5000.43	5000.4311	Urban Public Utility Systems							
		Public utility systems, generally in urban areas. A wide variety of structures is classified here, including electric power distribution lines, town gas mains, water distribution systems, local telephone and telegraph lines, sewer systems, street and highway lighting systems, traffic control systems, and so on. Substantial reconstruction of these structures is included.							
	5000.4311	Electric power distribution lines							
		Electric power distribution lines, designed to carry electric power at relatively low voltages from bulk-power and distribution sub-stations via primary feeders and secondary and tertiary networks to individual consumers. High-tension electric power transmission lines are excluded. These distribution lines mostly utilize alternating current, and may be carried overhead but in urban areas are sometimes buried underground. The conductors are usually of stranded copper or aluminum. The installation of street lighting systems is excluded; and electrical wiring within buildings and structures is classified with the building.							
	5000.4312	Town gas mains							
		Gas mains, generally in urban areas, for the conveyance of manufactured and natural gas from gas manufacturing or distributing plant to individual residences and commercial and industrial establishments. These mains may be of any material, and are generally buried underground. Included are access manholes and smaller equipment. Gas piping within buildings or structures is classified with the building. Long-distance pipelines for the bulk conveyance of natural or manufactured gas are excluded, as are gasworks and gasholders. Also excluded are steam and hot-water conduits.							
	5000.4313	Water distribution systems							
		Water distribution systems, generally in urban areas, for the conveyance of water to individual residences and commercial and industrial establishments, and for fire-protection purposes. These water mains and pipes may be of any material, e.g., of cast iron, galvanized iron, steel or cement; they vary greatly in cross-sectional area but in general are smaller than pressure conduits, which are excluded. Transmission (feeder), mains, lateral mains, and house services, i.e., small pipes of iron, copper or plastic from the lateral main to the individual consumer's water-meter. (Water piping within buildings or structures is classified with the building). The installation of fire hydrants and other public water distribution water conduits are excluded, as are water tanks and towers and storage reservoirs.							
	5000.4314	Local telephone lines and similar structures							
		Local telephone lines, i.e., distribution facilities from a central exchange to an individual subscriber's premises. These lines are frequently in urban areas, but rural non-trunk telephone lines are included. These lines ('subscriber loops') may be carried overhead on poles or, in urban areas, buried underground. Local telegraph and cable television lines are included, but trunk (long-distance, interurban) telephone, telegraph and cable television lines are excluded.							
	5000.4315	Sewer systems							
		Sanitary sewers and storm sewers for the removal of sewage and of rainwater, etc., generally in urban areas. These sewers may be of any size and of any material; some storm sewers are open, but in general these structures are covered and buried below the surface. The installation of such auxiliary structures as drains, access manholes, and so on is included, but septic tanks, cesspools and sewage disposal plants are excluded. Drainage on agricultural land is classified in group 1120, and other drainage work is classified elsewhere in this group.							

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	EFN Code
5000.4914	5000.4912	<u>Street and highway lighting systems</u> The installation of street and highway lighting systems, and of similar outdoor area lighting systems under the jurisdiction of public authorities or public utilities. The installation of lighting systems in tunnels is classified with the tunnel. The installation work classified here involves all types of lighting equipment, e.g., filament, mercury vapour, sodium vapour and fluorescent lamps.		
5000.4917		<u>Traffic control systems</u> The installation of road traffic control systems, generally in urban areas. The installation of air traffic control systems is excluded, as is the erection of highway signs and traffic-lane painting undertaken in connexion with highway construction. The installation of traffic lights, pedestrian signals, etc.		
5000.4919		<u>Urban public utility systems, h.e.s.c.</u> Urban public utility systems, not elsewhere classified. Public utility-type pneumatic tube systems, e.g., for postal applications, but not industrial-type pneumatic conveyors; steam and hot-water conduits, and so on.		
5000.49		<u>Other Civil, Military and Engineering Works</u> Civil, military and engineering works, not elsewhere classified. A very wide variety of structures and works is classified here. Sewage treatment and similar plants; missile launching pads, machinery pads, artillery emplacements and similar structures; ropeways, cableways and similar structures; the drilling of water wells in connexion with large-scale water projects; land reclamation and drainage, other than drainage on agricultural land, which is classified in group 1120; lakes and ponds not mentioned elsewhere; and other civil, military and engineering works, not elsewhere classified. Substantial reconstruction of the structures classified here is included.		
5000.4911		<u>Sewage treatment and water treatment plants</u> Sewage treatment plants designed to remove or alter the objectionable constituents of sewage, and to render it less offensive and insanitary. Septic tanks, Imhoff tanks and cesspools are excluded. Included are water treatment plants, which utilize some of the same equipment and techniques (e.g., aeration, chlorination) as sewage treatment plants. Sewer systems for the conveyance of sewage are excluded, as is rubbish (garbage) compaction equipment.		
		<u>Missile launching pads, machinery pads, artillery emplacements and similar structures</u> Pads, usually equipped with a flame deflector (water-cooled or not), designed for the launching of ground-based rocket-propelled missiles; pads for the support of heavy machinery; and artillery emplacements. Also included are blockhouses, pillboxes, bunkers, bomb shelters and similar structures; many of these structures may resemble buildings, but are distinguished from them by their heavy construction and by the purposes for which they are designed. Some may be partly or wholly underground for additional protection. Classified here are revetments and abutments other than those constructed in connexion with buildings, highways, tunnels, bridges, and so on; for example, revetments designed to afford protection from bomb blasts; rocket launchers, etc. The structures classified here are frequently constructed of thick cross-sections of reinforced concrete. Service towers at missile launching facilities are excluded, as is the on-site assembly and erection of heavy industrial plant and equipment.		
		<u>Ropeways, cableways and similar structures</u> Ropeways, cableways and other aerial tramways. These structures comprise carriers (for goods or passengers) suspended from trolleys running on overhead cables or wire ropes, which are supported at intervals by towers. Ski-lifts and teleferics are included, but funiculars, which are cable-operated but run on tracks, are excluded.		
		<u>Water well drilling — large-scale projects</u> The drilling and construction of water wells in connexion with large-scale water projects. The wells classified here are frequently drilled to great depth and often require pumps to bring the water to the surface. The drilling of individual isolated, generally shallower water wells — for domestic, communal or agricultural uses — is considered an activity of special trade contractors and is excluded. Prospecting and exploration services in connexion with the location of ground water are classified in group 8324.		
		<u>Land reclamation and drainage</u> The reclamation and drainage of land, other than drainage work on agricultural land, classified in group 1120. The work classified here involves primarily the cutting of channels, the laying of drainage pipes, and pumping; in general, reclamation and drainage work which consists primarily of the construction of permanent, above-ground structures, such as retaining walls and embankments, is classified with the appropriate structure. Also classified elsewhere in this group is drainage work associated with mines and with oil and gas wells.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
5000.4916	Lakes and ponds	Lakes, ponds and similar bodies of water constructed mostly by excavation and involving only minor water-retaining structures. Reservoirs and lakes formed by dams and similar structures are excluded, as are water tanks of any description. The lakes and ponds classified here may be for any purpose, e.g., for watering cattle, for sporting and recreational purposes, and so on.		
5000.4919	Civil, military and engineering works, n.e.c.	Civil, military and engineering works, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the erection of large sculptures and works of art; model basins for testing ships; and so on.		
5000.51	On-site Assembly and Erection of Heavy Industrial Plant and Equipment	The on-site assembly and erection of heavy industrial plant and equipment. A wide variety of work is involved, for instance foundation work and tower work, and fairly complex skills of different natures are required; hence, in general, the plant and equipment classified here are not of the type that would be assembled or erected by a single special contractor. Excluded are buildings designed to house heavy industrial plant and equipment. The on-site assembly and erection of tanks, of chemical plant and equipment, of mining plant, of ovens, furnaces and kilns, of heavy electrical generating plant and equipment, and of other heavy industrial plant and equipment except equipment associated with railway permanent way.		
5000.5111	Assembly and erection of tanks	The on-site assembly and erection of water tanks, including town water tanks; of town gasholders; and of processing and storage tanks (for petroleum, lubricants, bulk chemicals, etc.) including tank farms and their associated earthworks. The tanks mentioned here may be mounted on towers, supported on foundations, and so on. Excluded are water reservoirs, sewage and septic tanks and cesspools.		
5000.5112	Assembly and erection of chemical plant and equipment	The on-site assembly and erection of heavy chemical plant and equipment, other than storage tanks. The assembly and erection of oil refinery equipment is included, but not of rigs or derricks associated with oil and gas wells. The assembly and erection of heating, boiling, filtering, rectifying, macerating, distilling and other heavy chemical plant and equipment.		
5000.5113	Assembly and erection of mining plant and equipment	The on-site assembly and erection of heavy plant and equipment associated with mining operations. The assembly and erection of beneficiating plant, including crushing, grinding and washing plant, and of washing and sorting (classifying) equipment. Also included are the assembly and erection of coal-tipples, of mine-site loading and discharging stations, and so on.		
5000.5114	Assembly and erection of ovens, furnaces and similar equipment	The on-site assembly and erection of ovens, furnaces, kilns and similar heavy industrial plant and equipment, including coke ovens, blast furnaces, industrial chimneys (other than those of masonry or brickwork), industrial incinerators, etc. The installation of smaller and lighter equipment, such as incinerators in residences, laboratory furnaces, etc., is excluded.		
5000.5115	Assembly and erection of electrical generating plant and equipment	The on-site assembly and erection of heavy electrical generating plant and equipment, such as boilers, turbines, etc., including plant and equipment for nuclear-powered generating stations. Buildings designed to hold such generating plant are excluded. Classified here is the assembly and erection of electricity distribution station and sub-station plant and equipment; but high-tension electric power transmission lines and power distribution lines are excluded.		
5000.5119	On-site assembly and erection of heavy industrial plant and equipment, n.e.c.	The on-site assembly and erection of heavy industrial plant and equipment, not elsewhere classified, e.g., of heavy rolling mill equipment, heavy cranes, quayside cargo-handling equipment, etc. Work on light, small, within-factory equipment is generally undertaken by a special contractor and is hence excluded. Also excluded is the assembly and erection of ski-lifts and of industrial and passenger ropeways and cableways.		
5000.61	Services Associated with Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	Services delivered to producers of crude petroleum and natural gas, on a fee or contract basis. When undertaken by producers of crude petroleum or natural gas as part of their extraction operations, these services are classified in group 2200. Drilling, preparing, operating and maintaining oil and gas wells on a fee or contract basis, including construction services associated with well operation, geophysical prospecting and exploration services in connexion with the location of petroleum and gas deposits are classified in group 8324, along with test drilling associated with exploration; but test drilling in connexion with extraction operations remains classified here.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
5000.6211	5000.6211	<p><u>Crude petroleum and natural gas well drilling</u></p> <p>The sinking and drilling of crude petroleum and natural gas wells, on a fee or contract basis. Redrilling, directional drilling and "spudding in" are included, as is test drilling associated with extraction operations. Included here are services designed to obtain samples during the course of drilling, by core drilling, logging, or other methods, but the assaying of samples is classified in group 8324. "Fishing" for lost or broken bits and tools is also included. Well completion services, such as casing and cementing, are excluded, as is rig and derrick construction. The drilling of water wells is also excluded.</p>		
5000.6119	5000.6119	<p><u>Services associated with crude petroleum and natural gas production, n.e.c.</u></p> <p>Services delivered to producers of crude petroleum and natural gas, on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. A wide variety of oil and gas field services is classified here, e.g., casing wells with steel tube or alloys, cementing casings, and other well completion services such as perforating well casings (bullet or jet methods); services designed to increase the rate of production, such as fracturing, acidizing or other chemical treatment services; cleaning wells and excavating slush pits and cellars; plugging and abandoning wells, etc. Included is the construction, repair and dismantling of onshore oil and gas well derricks, including foundation building and grading, guying, etc. Also classified here is the on-site assembly and anchorage of offshore oil and gas rigs. The manufacture of floating rigs is classified in group 3624, and of drill ships in group 3641; the towing of offshore rigs to the drilling site is classified in group 7121 (ocean and coastal waters) or 7122 (inland waters). The assaying of samples from oil or gas wells is classified in group 8324.</p>		
5000.62	5000.6219	<p><u>Services Associated with Mining</u></p> <p>Services delivered to producers of coal, metals or other minerals, on a fee or contract basis, other than the on-site assembly and erection of heavy plant and equipment associated with mining operations. When undertaken by mineral producers as part of their extraction operations, these services are classified in the appropriate group of major division 2. Drilling, shaft-sinking and tunnelling in mines; mine drainage; removal of overburden; and similar services to mineral producers, on a fee or contract basis. Geophysical prospecting and exploration services in connexion with the location of mineral deposits are classified in group 8324, along with testhole boring associated with exploration; but such boring in connexion with extraction operations remains classified here.</p>		
	5000.6212	<p><u>Mine drainage</u></p> <p>Mine drainage services, on a fee or contract basis, designed to control, transport and dispose of water infiltrating mines from the surface or from underground sources. These services may utilize underground ditches and sumps, pumping equipment, drainage tunnels and so on. The construction of dikes and ponds on the surface to prevent or minimize the seepage of surface water into mines is excluded.</p>		
	5000.6213	<p><u>Overburden removal</u></p> <p>The removal (on a fee or contract basis) of overburden, i.e., of waste material preventing ready surface access to a body of mineral ore, prior to strip mining or open-cut mining of the ore. Overburden of unconsolidated rock can generally be removed with power shovels, bulldozers, draglines and other earth-moving equipment, or by hydraulic monitoring; the removal of more consolidated overburden usually requires drilling and blasting.</p>		
	5000.6219	<p><u>Services associated with mining, n.e.c.</u></p> <p>Services delivered to mineral producers on a fee or contract basis (other than the on-site assembly and erection of heavy plant and equipment associated with mining operations), not elsewhere classified. The recovery of anthracite and other types of coal from cull banks is classified here. Classified in group 8324 are mineral sampling and assaying services, and mining engineering services on a fee or contract basis.</p>		
	5000.6211	<p><u>Drilling, shaft-sinking and tunnelling</u></p> <p>Drilling, shaft-sinking, tunnelling and similar services associated with underground mining for all types of minerals, on a fee or contract basis. Shaft-sinking and tunnelling frequently involve blasting. Mine tunnels in most types of rock formations require support from ore pillars, timber, rock bolts, steel beams, concrete, etc. Included is the drilling, on a fee or contract basis, of brine wells, but not of water wells. Also classified here is testhole boring in connexion with extraction operations, but not in connexion with prospecting and exploration (group 8324).</p>		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
5000.71	5000.711	Construction — Special Trade Contractors			5000.7114				
		Construction of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. A very wide variety of specialized construction activity is classified here. With a few exceptions, none of the specialized work included here constitutes a complete construction project of the types described in the preceding classes of this group; generally it comprises only part of the work covered by the general contract for the project. It may be performed either on sub-contract from a general contractor, or directly for the owner of the building or structure. It may be undertaken in connexion with new construction, or it may involve repair and maintenance work on existing buildings and structures. Plumbing, painting, electrical work, plastering, carpentry, roofing, concrete work and many other types of specialized construction work. Wrecking and demolition work is excluded.							
	5000.7111	Plumbing, heating (except electric) and air conditioning							
		Plumbing, heating (other than electric heating) and air conditioning installation and repair work of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. Included is refrigeration and freezer work, ventilation work, and the installation and servicing of fuel oil burners, sprinkler systems, and sump and water pumps. Also included is furnace repair work and the erection and installation of small boilers, but the on-site assembly and erection of heavy industrial-type boilers, such as are used in electrical generating plant and chemical plant, is excluded. Classified here are sewer connexion work for buildings, and the installation of septic tanks, Imhoff tanks and cesspools, but sewer mains and sewage treatment plants are excluded. Sheet metal work associated with the construction activities classified here is included. The repair and installation, by repair shops specializing in this type of work, of household-type appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, room air conditioners, etc. is classified in group 9512 (electrical household appliances) or group 9519 (other household appliances).							
	5000.7112	Painting, paper-hanging and decorating							
		Painting, paper-hanging (wallpapering), decorating and similar work of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. The painting of houses, bridges and other buildings and structures, but not of roofs. Traffic-lane painting is included except when undertaken in connexion with the initial construction of a highway or street. Design and consultancy services associated with interior decorating are classified in group 8529.							
	5000.7113	Electrical work							
		Electrical installation and repair work, including electric heating work, of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. This work is undertaken at the site. The installation and repair of wiring, of lighting systems, of communication equipment and telephones, and so on. Excluded are the assembly and erection of heavy electrical generating plant and equipment, and the construction of electric power transmission and distribution							
	5000.7114	Masonry, stone setting and other stonework							
		Masonry work, stone setting and other stonework, of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. The work classified here generally concerns the exteriors of buildings and other structures. Included are bricklaying and stone-pointing work, cement block laying, and stone-work erection and repair. Exterior marble work is included, but marble installation and finishing in building interiors is excluded. The construction of masonry and brickwork chimneys is included, but the assembly and erection of other industrial chimneys, for example those of iron piping, is classified elsewhere. Also excluded are concrete work and foundation work.							
	5000.7115	Plastering, insulation, tile, mosaic and similar work							
		Plastering (plain or ornamental), building insulation, drywall and acoustical work, and tile, mosaic, terrazzo and similar work of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. The work classified here usually concerns the interiors of buildings. Included is the installation of lathing to receive plaster; fresco work; and the setting and installation of ceramic tiles. Roof tiling work is excluded. Marble installation and finishing for building interiors is included, but not exterior marble work.							
	5000.7116	Carpentry and flooring							
		Carpentry, floor-laying and other floorwork, of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. Included is the installation of garage doors and folding doors, but not of revolving doors; the laying, scraping and finishing of parquet and other hardwood flooring; and the installation of asphalt and vinyl tiles, linoleum, and other resilient flooring. Concrete floor surfacing is excluded.							
	5000.7117	Roofing and sheet metal work							
		Roofing and sheet metal work, other than sheet metal work associated with plumbing, heating or air conditioning, of types generally undertaken by special trade contractors. The installation and repair of roofing and siding of roofing or related materials, including roof slating and tiling; roof spraying and coating; tin-smithing and copper-smithing associated with construction; and the installation of gutters and spouting; and similar types of work.							

ISIC Group 6100

WHOLESALE TRADE

The resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies. The principal types of businesses included are merchant wholesalers, i.e., wholesalers who take title to the goods they sell, such as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, exporters, importers, terminal elevators, and co-operative buying associations; sales branches and sales offices (but not retail stores) which are maintained by manufacturing or mining enterprises, apart from their plants or mines. For the purpose of marketing their products and which do not merely take orders to be filled by direct shipments from the plants or mines; merchandisers and commodity brokers, commission merchants and agents; petroleum bulk stations; and assemblers, buyers, and co-operative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products. Wholesalers frequently physically assemble, sort and grade goods in large lots; break bulk, repack and bottle (except in air-tight containers), and redistribute in smaller lots; store, re-fermate, deliver and install goods; and engage in sales promotion for customers. Also included are scrap metal, waste and junk dealers and yards. The leasing and rental of industrial machinery and equipment is classified in group 8530 (machinery and equipment rental and leasing). The bottling of natural mineral waters at springs and wells is classified in group 3134 (soft drinks and carbonated water industries).

Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way Wholesale trade is dissected. For a general description of wholesale trade, consult the group definition above.

Wholesale trade is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods wholesaled. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, apart from a number of exceptions specified later, makes use of and is co-ordinated with the classification and coding of goods at their point of origin. To indicate that wholesaling is being classified and not commodities as such, the letter v is attached as a prefix to the subclass or class code corresponding to the commodity at its point of origin. Thus, for example, the wholesaling of cereals harvested chiefly for grain is designated v110.11 and of wheat (including spelt) and malin—unmilled, v110.1111.

It is necessary, in addition, to raise two classes to accommodate wholesale trade which cannot be classified and coded according to the approach described above. The first class covers the wholesaling of wastes, scrap and junk collected, sorted and classified by wholesalers specializing in this type of work, e.g., junk dealers and scrap dealers; such wastes, scrap and junk are chiefly old, worn out articles or materials unusable for the purpose originally intended. This wholesaling is classified below in the class 6100.11, and in subclasses raised thereunder. Excluded are wastes and scrap arising as a result of the production of finished goods. These are treated as outputs and are classified in the ISIC groups where they arise. When scrap and waste of these types are wholesaled they bear the appropriate prefixed codes.

The second class (coded 6100.12) covers the wholesaling of second-hand goods which are still usable for the purpose originally intended.

It may be noted that the subclasses under class 6100.12 do not show the SITC or BTN codes. This is because each subclass generally covers a very large number of heterogeneous commodities - necessarily so if they are to have a meaningful content. It follows that a very large number of SITC item codes and BTN heading codes would have to be shown against these subclasses if they are to indicate where in the SITC and the BTN these commodities are classified. A further complication is the fact that, in most cases, the SITC classifies usable second-hand goods with new goods. This is also the treatment afforded these types of goods in the ICSS provided they have been substantially repaired or rebuilt. Only second-hand goods which have not been repaired or rebuilt are classified in 6100.12. Showing SITC codes for trading second-hand goods in the "as is" condition would be misleading.

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
6100.11		Waste, Scrap and Junk Wholesaling		

The wholesaling of wastes, scrap and junk collected, sorted, classified, etc., by wholesalers specializing in this type of activity, e.g., junk dealers and scrap dealers; such wastes, scrap and junk are chiefly old, broken-up, worn out articles or materials unusable for the purpose originally intended. The wholesaling of scrap articles, etc., bearing base or precious metals; waste textiles; waste paper; waste rubber; and of other wastes, scrap and junk except those arising as a result of the manufacturing or production of a finished article. The wholesaling of second-hand goods which are usable, or to some extent usable, for the purpose originally intended is excluded. Scrap materials obtained from the breaking-up of ships is classified in group 3841.

6100.1111	Scrap iron and steel wholesaling	282.0(P)	73-03
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The wholesaling of iron and steel scrap obtained chiefly from old, broken-up, worn out articles such as vehicles, machinery, structures, etc. Scrap iron and steel obtained from the breaking-up of ships is classified in group 3841.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
6100.1112	6100.1112	<u>Other scrap base metal wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of scrap base metal (other than iron and steel) obtained chiefly from old, broken-up, worn out articles. Scrap copper, nickel, aluminum, magnesium, lead, zinc, tin and other base metals. Scrap articles of silver, gold and platinum and platinum group metals are excluded.	284.02(P3) 284.03(P3) 284.04(P3) 284.05(P3) 284.06(P3) 284.07(P3) 284.09(P3) 284.09(P3) 284.11(P3) 284.11(P3) 284.12(P3) 284.12(P3) 285.02(P3)	74.01B 75.01B 76.01A 77.01A 78.01A 79.01A 80.01A 81.04A 81.04A 81.01 81.02 81.03 81.04B	6100.12	6100.12	<u>Second-hand Goods Wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of second-hand goods which are still usable, or are to some extent usable, for the purpose originally intended or for a related purpose. The wholesaling of such second-hand goods as textiles, wearing apparel, leather, leather products and footwear; wood products, including wooden furniture, paper and paper products; rubber and plastic products; pottery, glass and other non-metallic mineral products; primary iron, steel, and non-ferrous metal products; fabricated metal products; electrical and non-electrical machinery; transport equipment; professional, scientific and similar equipment; and other manufactured goods. Goods which have undergone substantial repair, and rebuilt machinery and equipment, are treated as new goods and new machines and are classified in the appropriate group of major division 3.	6100.1211	6100.1211
6100.1113	6100.1113	<u>Scrap precious metals wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of scrap precious metals obtained chiefly from old, broken-up, worn out articles. Scrap silver, gold, platinum and platinum group metals.	287.02(P3)	63.02	6100.1211	6100.1211	<u>Second-hand textiles wholesaling including clothing, shoes, blankets and furnishing articles</u> The wholesaling of second-hand textiles, clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs, mats and carpets, blankets, household linen and furnishing articles of textile materials. Footwear and headgear of any material. All of these articles are still usable or are to some extent usable, for the purpose originally intended or for a related purpose.	6100.1212	6100.1212
6100.1114	6100.1114	<u>Waste textiles wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of waste textiles obtained chiefly from old, worn out, unusable textile articles including rags, not pulled or garnetted.	251.1(P3)	47.02	6100.1212	6100.1212	<u>Second-hand furniture of any material including mattresses</u> The wholesaling of second-hand furniture and fixtures of wood, metal or plastics, whether or not upholstered. Also included are second-hand mattresses, mattress supports and related articles. Medical furniture is excluded but office furniture remains classified here.	6100.1213	6100.1213
6100.1115	6100.1115	<u>Waste paper wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of waste paper, paperboard and similar materials and old newspapers, unusable cartons and boxes, old books and similar articles normally used for pulping.	231.4(P3) 621.06(P3)	40.04 40.15	6100.1213	6100.1213	<u>Second-hand unhardened rubber and plastic products wholesaling other than footwear</u> The wholesaling of second-hand vehicle tyres, industrial and mechanical rubber goods and rubber sundries. Also, second-hand plastic products.	6100.1214	6100.1214
6100.1116	6100.1116	<u>Scrap and waste rubber wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of hardened or unhardened scrap rubber obtained chiefly from old, worn out, broken, unusable rubber articles, such as tyres and tubes, piping, matting, etc. Powder obtained from waste rubber is classified in group 3599.	211.8(P3) 241.1(P3) 581.1(P3) 581.2(P3) 581.31(P3) 581.32(P3) 581.91(P3) 581.92(P3) 581.99(P3) 599.12(P3) 604.11(P3)	41.09 44.01 39.01 39.02 39.03A 39.03B 39.04 39.05 39.06 38.01 70.01	6100.1214	6100.1214	<u>Second-hand non-metallic mineral products wholesaling</u> The wholesaling of second-hand pottery, china, earthenware, glass and glassware and other non-metallic mineral products such as building bricks.		

ISIC Group 6200

PTN Code

SITC Code

PTN Code

SITC Code

ISIC Group 6200

PTN Code

SITC Code

ISIC Group 6200

RETAIL TRADE

The resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption or utilisation, by shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, gasoline (petrol) filling stations, retail motor vehicle dealers, hawkers and peddlers, consumer co-operatives, auction houses, etc. Most retailers take title to the goods they sell but some act as agents for a principal and sell either on consignment or on a commission basis. Establishments engaged in selling to the general public, from displayed merchandise, products such as typewriters, stationary, lumber or petrol, are classified in this group though these sales may not be for personal or household consumption or use. However, establishments which sell such merchandise to institutional or industrial users only, are classified in group 6100 (wholesale trade). Also classified in retail trade are establishments primarily engaged in renting goods to the general public for personal or household use, except amusement and recreational goods such as boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles and saddle-horses. The renting to the general public of amusement and recreational goods is classified in group 9490 (amusement and recreational services, n.e.c.). Repair and installation services rendered by establishments mainly engaged in retail trade are included in this group. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is classified in group 6310 (restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places).

Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way retail trade is dissected. For a general description of retail trade, consult the group definition above.

Retail trade is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods retailed. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, mutatis mutandis, follows that described for the classes and subclasses of wholesale trade, except that the letter r is used as a prefix instead of the letter w. Thus, for example, the retailing of carpets, rugs, mats and matting is designated r324.11, and of fitted carpets, r324.111.

As in the case of wholesaling, it is necessary, in addition, to raise two classes to accommodate retail trade which cannot be classified and coded according to the approach described above. The first class covers the rental to the general public of goods for personal or household use, other than rental of amusement and recreational goods, classified in group 9490, and of passenger automobiles, classified in group 7115. This type of retail trade is classified below in the class designated 6200.11, and in subclasses raised thereunder.

The second class covers retailing of second-hand goods for personal and household consumption and utilisation. Such goods are still usable for the purpose originally intended. This type of retail trade is classified below in the class designated 6200.12, and in subclasses raised thereunder.

It may be noted that SITC item codes and PTN heading codes are not shown against the ICSE subclasses of the two classes discussed above. The reasons for this are given in the note under wholesale trade.

ISIC Class
 Subclass
 6100.1215

Title and Description

Second-hand non-electrical machinery wholesaling

The wholesaling of second-hand non-electrical machinery, e.g., engines and turbines, agricultural machinery, metal- and wood-working machinery, special industrial machinery, office, computing and accounting machinery, among others.

6100.1216

Second-hand electrical machinery wholesaling including electrical apparatus and appliances

The wholesaling of electrical industrial machinery and appliances; radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; electrical appliances and housewares and other electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified.

6100.1217

Second-hand motor vehicle wholesaling and other transport equipment

The wholesaling of second-hand motor vehicles including personal passenger vehicles, taxi-cabs, motorcycles and bicycles, trucks and motor-buses. Also, the wholesaling of other second-hand transport equipment.

6100.1218

Second-hand professional and scientific equipment wholesaling including photographic and optical goods

The wholesaling of second-hand professional, scientific, measuring and controlling equipment. Also, photographic and optical goods, and watches and clocks.

6100.1219

Wholesaling of second-hand goods not elsewhere classified

The wholesaling of second-hand goods, not elsewhere classified, such as wooden boxes, crates, barrels and kegs; corrugated and other paperboard cartons and boxes and also books; primary ferrous and non-ferrous metals; cutlery, hand tools and general hardware; structural metal products such as tanks and boiler shop products; other fabricated metal products such as furnaces, stoves and other space heaters, metal drums and kegs, etc.; jewellery and related products; musical instruments; sporting and athletic goods and other manufactured products, not elsewhere classified.

BTN
 Code

SITC
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ITCS
 Subclass

ITCS
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ITCS
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BTN
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SITC
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ITCS
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ITCS
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ITCS
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6200.12
 Second-hand Goods Retailing

The retailing of second-hand goods to the general public for personal or household consumption or utilisation, such goods are still usable for the purpose originally intended or for a related purpose. The retailing of such second-hand goods as textiles; wearing apparel, leather products and footwear; household products, including furniture; books and other printed materials; pottery, glass and other non-metallic mineral products for household use; cutlery; electrical apparatus and appliances for household use; personal transport equipment, including automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles; photographic and optical goods, and watches and clocks; and other manufactured goods for household or personal use. Used goods of any kind which have undergone substantial repair, and appliances and other equipment rebuilt and repaired with a view to sale, are treated as new and are classified in the appropriate group of manufacturing (major division 3).

6200.1211
Second-hand wearing apparel, retailing including shoes and headgear

The retailing of second-hand wearing apparel of all types and for all occasions, including uniforms and clothing for use when playing games. These articles may be of any material including leather, fur or artificial plastics. Footwear and headgear are included.

6200.1212
Second-hand furniture rental including kitchen and table-ware, rugs and other furnishings

The retailing of second-hand furniture and fixtures of any material; mattresses and mattress supports; lamps, chandeliers and mirrors; rugs, carpets and other floor coverings; and other house furnishings such as bed- and table- linen and curtains. Also included are canvas products such as tents for camping. Table-ware and kitchen utensils of wood, ceramics, glass, artificial plastics, metal or other material. The retailing of second-hand household appliances is excluded.

6200.11
 Personal and Household Goods Rental

The rental to the general public of goods for personal or household use, other than rental of amusement and recreational goods, classified in group 9490, and of passenger automobiles, classified in group 7116. The rental to the general public of such personal and household goods as textiles; wearing apparel and footwear; furniture of any material for household use; pottery and glass; kitchen and table-ware; radio and television equipment and apparatus; electrical appliances and housewares; and other manufactured goods for household or personal use. Book rental is classified in group 9420 and the rental of laundered table-, bed- and other linens is classified in group 9520.

6200.1111
Wearing apparel rental including shoes and headgear

Rental to the general public of clothing and shoes of all types and for all occasions. These articles may be of textile fabrics, fur, leather, plastic materials, etc. The rental of bathing costumes is considered a recreational service and is classified in group 9490.

6200.1112
Furniture and fixtures rental including furnishings of textile fabrics and other household equipment other than electrical appliances

Rental to the general public of furniture and fixtures of any material; mattresses and mattress supports; and furnishings such as curtains, bed-covers, etc., of textile materials. Also, kitchen and table-ware (pots, pans, dishes, knives and forks) of metal, ceramics, glass, plastic materials, wood, etc.

6200.1113
Electrical appliance rental including radio and television receivers and related equipment

The rental to the general public of radio and television receivers, gramophones, tape decks and similar equipment. Also, so-called "major" household electrical appliances such as room air-conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines, and small appliances such as toasters, fans, mixers, among others.

6200.1119
Rental of goods for personal or household use, not elsewhere classified

The rental to the general public of sick-room supplies; cameras, binoculars and other optical goods; watches and clocks; jewellery and related articles; musical instruments and other goods, not elsewhere classified. The rental of sporting goods including motorcycles and bicycles is classified in group 9490.

ISIC Group 6310 RESTAURANTS, CABS AND OTHER EATING AND DRINKING PLACES

ISIC Class 6310.11

LOGS Subclass 6310.1111

ICIS Class 6310.11

LOGS Subclass 6310.1111

ICIS Class 6310.11

Title and Description

SITC Code

BTN Code

Restaurant and Café Services

Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by restaurants, cafés and similar eating establishments providing full service, i.e., waiter service and table service, but not substantial entertainment programmes. Included are such services provided by restaurants attached to hotels or other lodging places or located in ships, trains, or other modes of transport, provided that such restaurant services are reportable separately from the accommodation services or transportation service. Such services may be delivered in the restaurant itself or to individual hotel rooms, ship cabins, train seats, etc. Prepared food and beverage services delivered by nightclubs providing substantial entertainment programmes are excluded.

6310.1111 Prepared food services--restaurants

Prepared food services delivered by full-service restaurants, cafés and similar eating establishments. Complete meals, sandwiches, snacks, food specialties such as ice-cream, etc. Included are all non-alcoholic beverages, e.g., tea, coffee, milk, soft drinks, fruit juice, etc.

6310.1112 Alcoholic beverage services--restaurants

Alcoholic beverage services delivered by full-service restaurants, cafés and similar eating establishments. Beer, ale, porter, stout, wine, cider, perry and other fermented beverages, and distilled alcoholic liquors and prepared mixed alcoholic drinks such as whisky, brandy, liqueurs, and cocktails.

SITC Code

BTN Code

Title and Description

Second-hand household electrical appliance retailing including radio and television receivers

The retailing of second-hand radio and television receivers, gramophones, tape decks and similar equipment. Also, so-called "major" household electrical appliances such as room air-conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines and small appliances such as toasters, fans, mixers, etc. Sewing-machines (whether or not electrically driven) for household use are included.

Second-hand automobile retailing including motorcycles and bicycles

The retailing of second-hand personal automobiles, motorcycle and bicycles. The retailing of used automobile parts, batteries and tyres is excluded.

Second-hand automobile parts retailing including tyres and storage batteries

The retailing of second-hand automobile parts including parts for the engine, drive train, electrical system, fuel system, etc., and body parts, provided these parts have not been substantially repaired or rebuilt, in which case they are classified in the appropriate group of manufacturing. Also included is the retailing of second-hand tyres and second-hand storage batteries.

Retailing of second-hand goods, not elsewhere classified

The retailing of second-hand goods for personal or household use, not elsewhere classified such as books and magazines; pleasure boats and personal aircraft; cameras, projectors and other optical goods; jewellery, whether or not of precious metals and precious stones; works of art; musical instruments; sporting equipment, among other goods.

ISIC Subclass 6200.1213

ISIC Class 6200.12

6200.1214

6200.1215

6200.1219

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	Title and Description
6310.12	Nightclub Services	6310.14	6310.1312					<p>Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by bars and similar establishments. Complete meals, sandwiches, snacks, food specialties such as ice-cream, etc. In-entertainment programmes. Included are such services provided by nightclubs attached to hotels or other lodging places or located in ships, etc.</p> <p>6310.1211 Prepared food services—nightclubs</p> <p>Prepared food services delivered by nightclubs and similar establishments. Complete meals, sandwiches, snacks, food specialties such as ice-cream, etc. Included are all non-alcoholic beverages, e.g., tea, coffee, milk, soft drinks, fruit juices, etc.</p> <p>6310.1212 Alcoholic beverage services—nightclubs</p> <p>Alcoholic beverage services delivered by nightclubs and similar establishments. Beer, ale, porter, stout, wine, cider, perry and other fermented beverages, and distilled alcoholic liquors and prepared mixed alcoholic drinks such as whisky, brandy, liqueurs and cocktails.</p>
6310.13	Bar Services	6310.19	6310.1900					<p>Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by bars, beer halls, public houses, taverns and similar drinking establishments engaged chiefly in serving fermented or distilled alcoholic beverages. Included are such services provided by bars attached to hotels or other lodging places or located in ships, trains, aeroplanes or other modes of transport, provided that such bar services are separable from the accommodation service or transportation service. These services may be delivered in the bar itself or to individual hotel rooms, ship cabins, train seats, etc.</p> <p>6310.1311 Alcoholic beverage services—bars</p> <p>Alcoholic beverage services delivered by bars and similar establishments. Beer, ale, porter, stout, wine, cider, perry and other fermented beverages, and distilled alcoholic liquors and prepared mixed alcoholic drinks such as whisky, brandy, liqueurs and cocktails.</p>
		6310.14	6310.1400					<p>Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by coin-operated vending machines, provided such machines are not located in establishments which also serve food and beverages by other means (e.g., from kitchens, counters, or steam tables). The food and beverages vended in such machines are generally prepared in an establishment located elsewhere than the point of sale; and such establishments generally supply vending machines in several different locations. Table facilities for the consumption of prepared food and beverages from these machines may or may not be provided.</p>
		6310.19	6310.1900					<p>Prepared food and beverage services. Not Elsewhere Classified</p> <p>Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by establishments, not elsewhere classified. Prepared food services and non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage services delivered by self-service restaurants and cafés, sandwich bars, coffee bars, delicatessens, refreshment stands, etc., and by caterers, street vendors, etc. Such prepared food and beverages may or may not be consumed on the premises of the dispensing establishment.</p>

ITIC Group 6320

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ITIC Group 6320 HOTELS, ROOMING HOUSES, CAMPS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES

The provision, on a fee basis, of lodging, camping space and camping facilities, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organization. Restaurant facilities operated in connexion with the provision of lodging are included in this group.

ITIC Class 6320.11

ITIC Code

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ITIC Subclass 6320.1111
 Hotel Services
 Accommodation and lodging services delivered by hotels, motels, inns, beach and lodge hotels, residence clubs and similar establishments supplying full hotel service. Hotels and similar establishments are defined as supplying full hotel service when they provide room service, desk service, maid service, bellboy service, lounge facilities, banquet, convention and meeting facilities, etc. Services classified here are distinguished from those supplied by school dormitories, residence halls, rooming and boarding houses and similar establishments by the extent of service provided. Included are the accommodation service and all other services provided by full-service hotels in connexion with the provision of accommodation, e.g., maid service, bellboy service, lounge facilities, etc. Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by restaurants, nightclubs and bars located in full-service hotels (whether these services are delivered in the restaurant or bar itself or to individual hotel rooms), and parking and garage services provided by full-service hotels, are included here only if they are not reportable separately from the accommodation service. Otherwise such services are classified in groups 6310 and 7116, respectively. Accommodation services in apartment hotels and similar establishments where the services provided are generally more appropriate to a multi-unit apartment building than to an hotel are classified in group 6310. Sleeping accommodation services on board trains are classified in group 7111, and on board ships in groups 7121 and 7122.

6320.1111 Individual and family accommodation services--hotels

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Individual and family accommodation and lodging services delivered by full-service hotels and similar establishments. Lodging services in suites, bedrooms and other individual and family accommodation included are all other services provided by full-service hotels in connexion with the provision of such accommodation, e.g., maid service, bellboy service, desk service, lounge facilities, etc.

ITIC Class 6320.1112

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ITIC Subclass 6320.1112
 Business and entertainment accommodation services--hotels

Business and entertainment accommodation services delivered by full-service hotels and similar establishments. Accommodation in conference rooms, banqueting rooms, ballrooms, etc., for meetings, conventions, balls, dances, banquets and similar functions. Catering services provided by full-service hotels for such functions are included here only if they are not reportable separately from the accommodation service; otherwise they are classified in group 6310.

6320.12

School Dormitory, Residence Hall and Similar Services

Accommodation and lodging services delivered by school dormitories, residence halls, workers' hotels, youth hotels and similar establishments supplying partial hotel service. Such partial hotel services are distinguished from those supplied by full-service hotels by the lesser extent of service provided, e.g., room service and bellboy service are usually absent. Establishments providing services of the type classified here are generally open only to certain specific groups of the population, e.g., schoolchildren, students, or members of organizations such as youth associations, etc. Included are the accommodation service and all other services provided in connexion with it, e.g., maid service, lounges and recreation facilities, etc. Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by restaurants and bars located in such establishments, and parking and garage services provided by such establishments, are included here only if they are not reportable separately from the accommodation service; otherwise such services are classified in groups 6310 and 7116, respectively.

6320.1211

Individual, family and group accommodation services--school dormitories and residence halls

Individual, family and group accommodation and lodging services delivered by school dormitories, residence halls and similar establishments providing partial hotel service. Lodging services in bedrooms, dormitories and other individual and group accommodation. Included are all other services provided by such establishments in connexion with the provision of such accommodation, e.g., maid service, lounge and recreation facilities, etc.

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
6320.13	6320.1300	<p><u>Rooming House Services</u></p> <p>Accommodation and lodging services delivered on a fee basis by rooming houses, boarding houses, tourist and guest homes and houses, and similar lodging establishments. These services are distinguished from those supplied by full-service hotels and by establishments furnishing partial hotel services by the lesser extent of service provided, e.g., public accommodations are severely limited, and room service and maid service is generally absent. Accommodation services in apartment buildings on a lease basis, and in apartment hotels and similar establishments where the services provided are generally more appropriate to a multi-unit apartment building than to an hotel, are classified in group 8310. Accommodation services in private apartments and homes on a fee basis is included. Lodging services in bedrooms and other individual and family accommodations. Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by restaurants and bars located in rooming houses and similar establishments are included here only if they are not reportable separately from the accommodation services; otherwise they are classified in group 6310.</p>		
6320.19	6320.1900	<p><u>Lodging Services, Not Elsewhere Classified</u></p> <p>Accommodation and lodging services delivered by hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging establishments, not elsewhere classified. Accommodation services provided by children's and adults' camps, trailer parks and caravan sites, cabins, vacation bungalows, and other lodging establishments. Such services supplied by campsites and trailer sites may include the renting of the site only or of the site and the tent, trailer or caravan situated thereon. The rental of caravans and campers for recreational use is classified in group 9490. The operation of residential mobile home sites is classified in group 6310. Included are the accommodation service and all other services provided by camps, cabins and other lodging establishments classified here in connexion with the provision of accommodation. Prepared food services and beverage services delivered by restaurants, nightclubs and bars located in such establishments are included here only if they are not reportable separately from the accommodation services; otherwise they are classified in group 6310.</p>		

BTN
 Code

SITC
 Code

ICGS
 Subclass

ICGS
 Class

7111.11

7111.1111

7111.1112

7111.1113

7111.1119

Title and Description
 Rail Transport of Goods Not Separately Identifiable
 The rail transport of goods which, while they may enter distributive channels (i.e., may change ownership) are more particularly transported in forms or combinations where the shipment is composed of relatively heterogeneous goods, e.g., the contents of a private home shipped as a unit (furniture, clothing, table- and kitchenware, etc.), the contents of an office similarly shipped and properties of theatrical touring companies. The carriage of postal packages (whether or not identified as to contents) and of letter mail bear the appropriate prefixed code.

Rail transport—personal and household goods, not separately identifiable
 The rail transport of personal and household goods, e.g., of household furniture, clothing, electrical housewares, etc., where the shipment is composed of relatively heterogeneous goods which are not separately identifiable.

Rail transport—commercial equipment and machines, not separately identifiable
 The rail transport of commercial and office equipment and machines, e.g., of office furniture, file cabinets, office records, stationery, etc., where the shipment is composed of relatively heterogeneous goods which are not separately identifiable.

Rail transport—industrial equipment and machinery, not separately identifiable
 Rail transport of industrial equipment and machinery, e.g., of complete factories or industrial plants, where the shipment is composed of relatively heterogeneous goods which are not separately identifiable.

Rail transport of goods, n.e.c.
 Rail transport of goods, not elsewhere classified. Such shipments are usually comprised of units consisting of relatively heterogeneous goods which are not separately identifiable, e.g., properties of touring theatrical companies. Also included are goods not arising as a result of any production activity, e.g., human corpses.

931.0(P3)

931.0(P3)

931.0(P3)

931.0(P3)

ISIC Group 7111

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Companies furnishing transportation by inter-urban and suburban railroads; and services allied to railway transportation, such as sleeping-car services, railway express, and switching and other terminal services. Also included are dining-car services in railroad trains not operated as independent businesses; and the building, overhaul and repair of railway rolling stock and the construction and maintenance of railway right-of-way and buildings by railway transport companies which it is not possible to report separately. Excluded from this group are units operated by railroad companies which are primarily engaged in providing telegraph services (classified in group 7200); in operating hotels (classified in group 6320); and in providing water transport (classified in the appropriate group of 712).

Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way railway transport is dissected. For a general description of railway transport, consult the group definition above.

Railway freight transport is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods transported. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, *mutatis mutandis*, follows that described for the classes and subclasses of wholesale trade, except that the latter is used as a prefix instead of the letter *w*. Thus, for example, the railway transportation of cereals harvested chiefly for grain is designated 7110.11 and of wheat (including spelt) and meslin—unmilled, 7110.1111.

As in the case of wholesaling it is necessary to raise additional classes to accommodate (i) rail transport of goods which cannot be classified and coded according to the approach described above, (ii) passenger traffic and (iii) terminal services.

Class 7111.11, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers rail transport of goods which, although they may enter distributive channels (i.e., may change ownership), are more particularly transported in heterogeneous units or combinations, e.g., the contents of a private home or a complete industrial plant.

Class 7111.12, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers the carriage of passengers by inter-urban and suburban railroads.

Class 7111.13, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers terminal services available to railway operating firms on a fee or contract basis.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
7111.12		<u>Railway Passenger Transportation</u> Railway passenger transportation provided by long line railways between non-contiguous urban centres and by railways providing commuter service between an urban centre and its suburbs. Long-line railways usually offer several classes of service including sleeping-car accommodation, special arrangements for the carriage of passenger baggage and dining-car service. Dining-car service, however, is included only if it cannot be separately reported in group 6510. Commuter service is frequently one class service and is generally offered at reduced rates to passengers who purchase multiple-trip tickets or tickets whose validity extends over a period of time without restriction on number of trips.		
	7111.1211	<u>Long-line railway passenger services—first-class</u> First-class long-haul railway passenger services. Passenger services on luxury and premium trains are included. Sleeping-car service is excluded.		
	7111.1212	<u>Long-line railway passenger services—other than first-class</u> Second- and third-class long-haul railway passenger services. Commuter service is excluded.		
	7111.1213	<u>Railway sleeping-car services</u> Long-haul sleeping-car services provided by railways.		
	7111.1214	<u>Commuter railway passenger service</u> Railway commuter passenger service is defined as transportation between an urban centre and its suburbs. In addition to the distinction between long-line and commuter service mentioned in the class definition, commuter railway service is distinguished from urban mass transit railways (underground, elevated or street railways) in that commuter service is chiefly between the urban centre and points outside the centre whereas most of the traffic on intra-urban railways is within the confines of the city limits.		
7111.13		<u>Railway Terminal Services—Freight or Passenger</u> Railway freight or passenger terminal services provided to railways on a fee or contract basis. Also, shunting services on the same basis. Shunting services involve the movement of railway wagons between terminal yards, industrial sidings, etc. Services provided by terminals operated by railways are considered supportive services and are not separated from the transportation services.		
	7111.1311	<u>Railway freight terminal services including shunting services</u> Railway freight terminal services on a fee or contract basis. Also, shunting services on the same basis.		
	7111.1312	<u>Railway passenger terminal services</u> Railway passenger terminal services on a fee or contract basis.		
ISIC Group 7112		<u>URBAN, SUBURBAN AND INTER-URBAN HIGHWAY PASSENGER TRANSPORT</u> Inter-urban and suburban bus and coach lines; and urban passenger transportation whether by electric railway, trolley coach, bus, tramways or subway. The operation of associated terminal, maintenance, and service facilities is included. Urban transit systems may also include ferries and other means of transport forming part of an integrated system of urban passenger transport.		
	7112.11	<u>Inter-Urban Highway Passenger Transportation</u> Inter-urban highway passenger transportation services by motor-bus and motor-coach, including passenger baggage transportation, whether or not on a regularly scheduled basis. These services are not operated wholly within a single city or group of contiguous cities. Inter-urban passenger taxi services are classified in group 7113.		
	7112.1111	<u>Inter-urban motor-bus and motor-coach services—regularly scheduled</u> Regularly scheduled inter-urban passenger transportation services by motor-bus and motor-coach. Commuter service by highway (i.e., transportation between an urban centre and its suburbs) should, if possible, be classified in the following class.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
7114.11		<u>Road transport of goods not separately identifiable</u> For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P2)	
7114.111		<u>Road transport—personal and household goods, not separately identifiable</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)	
7114.1112		<u>Road transport—commercial equipment and machines, not separately identifiable</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)	
7114.1113		<u>Road transport—industrial equipment and machines, not separately identifiable</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)	
7114.1119		<u>Road freight transport, n.e.c.</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)	
7114.12	7114.1200	<u>Rental of Trucks with Drivers</u> The rental of trucks with drivers and of other types of motorized goods-carrying vehicles with drivers (e.g., motorcycles). The rental of client-driven trucks and of trailers and semi-trailers without the associated "over-the-road" tractors with drivers are classified in group 7116. Rental of animal-drawn vehicles with drivers are classified in group 7113.		
7114.13	7114.1300	<u>Terminal Facility Services for the Movement of Goods by Road</u> Services of terminal facilities on a fee or contract basis for the handling of goods intended for shipment by road. Vehicle maintenance facilities connected with these terminals are also included. Services provided by facilities which are an integral part of an individual trucker's operation are not separated from the transport service.		
ISIC Group 7115		<u>PIPELINE TRANSPORT</u> Transport by pipeline, on a contract or fee basis, of crude and refined petroleum, natural gas, coal, slurry and other commodities.		
		<u>Note:</u> This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way pipeline transport is dissected. For a general description of pipeline transport, consult the group definition above. The local distribution to individual consumers of manufactured or natural gas is not considered as transport and is classified in group 4102; similarly, such local distribution of steam and hot water is classified in group 4103, and water is classified in group 4200 regardless of distance piped. Pipeline transport is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods transported. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, <u>mutatis mutandis</u> , follows that described for the classes and subclasses of wholesale trade, except that the letter p is used as a prefix instead of the letter w. Thus, for example, pipeline transport of refined petroleum products other than residual fuel oils is designated p3330.12, and of motor gasoline, p3530.1213. In the case of pipeline transport, it is not necessary to raise any additional classes, since the pipeline transport of all commodities utilizing this mode of transportation is accommodated within the above framework.		
ISIC Group 7116		<u>SUPPORTING SERVICES TO LAND TRANSPORT</u> Services in support of land transport, such as the operation of toll roads, highway bridges, vehicular tunnels and parking lots and structures; the rental of railroad cars and of automobiles and trucks without drivers. Storage or warehousing of motor vehicles (dead-storage) is classified in group 7192; and the rental of automobiles or trucks with drivers, is classified in groups 7113 or 7114, respectively.		
	ICGS Class		SITC Code	BTN Code
	7116.11			
	ICGS Subclass	<u>Title and Description</u>		
	7116.1100	<u>Railway Rolling Stock Rental</u> The rental of railway rolling stock, including freight and passenger cars and wagons of any description, and locomotives and railcars.		
	7116.12			
	7116.1200	<u>Motor-Bus and Motor-Coach Rental</u> The rental of motor-buses and motor-coaches, without driver. The rental, without driver, of multi-passenger airport limousines and similar vehicles is included. The rental of buses and coaches with driver is classified in group 7112.		

ICES Class	ICES Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICES Class	ICES Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
7121.1112	7121.1112	Ocean and coastal water transport— <u>commercial equipment and machines, not separately identifiable</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)		7121.13	7121.1300	Ocean and Coastal Water Towing Towing services on the high seas and on coastal waters. These services are generally supplied by vessels which do not themselves carry freight or passengers. Included here is such towing of oil rigs, floating cranes, dredging vessels, buoys, etc., and of hulls and incomplete vessels on a fee or contract basis. The towing of distressed vessels is classified with salvage services in Group 712.		
7121.1113	7121.1113	Ocean and coastal water transport— <u>industrial equipment and machinery, not separately identifiable</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)						
7121.1119	7121.1119	Ocean and coastal water freight transport, <u>n.e.c.</u> For a description of the types of goods shipped consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.	931.0(P3)		ISIC Group 7122	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	The operation of vessels for transport of freight and passengers by rivers, canals and other inland waterways. Included are ferries operated across rivers, domestic lakes and within harbours.		
7121.12		Ocean and Coastal Water Passenger Transport Passenger transport on the high seas and on coastal waters. Accommodation services and passenger baggage transport are included. Restaurant, bar and nightclub services on board passenger-carrying ships, where reportable separately from the transportation service, are classified in group 6910.							
7121.1211	7121.1211	Oceangoing passenger liner and cruise services Passenger transport on the high seas and on coastal waters by oceangoing passenger liners and cruise liners, whether on a scheduled basis or not, and regardless of the class of service.							
7121.1212	7121.1212	Passenger transport— <u>oceangoing freight vessels</u> Passenger transport on the high seas and on coastal waters by freight vessels, i.e., by vessels primarily engaged in transporting freight but also offering limited passenger accommodation.							
7121.1219	7121.1219	Ocean and coastal water passenger transport, <u>n.e.c.</u> Passenger transport on the high seas and on coastal waters, not elsewhere classified, e.g., oceangoing passenger ferry services. Such ferries generally do not offer sleeping accommodation.							

Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way inland water transport is dissected. For a general description of inland water transport, consult the group definition above.

Inland water transport is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods shipped. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, mitatis mitandis, follows that described for the classes and subclasses of wholesale trade, except that the letter i is used as a prefix instead of the letter w. Thus, for example, the transport by inland water of cereals harvested chiefly for grain is designated 1110.11 and of wheat (including spelt) and maize—unmilled, 1110.1111.

It is necessary, in addition, to raise three classes to accommodate (i) inland water transport of goods which cannot be classified and coded according to the approach described above, (ii) passenger traffic and (iii) towing and docking services on inland waters.

Class 7122.11 covers inland water transport of goods which, although they may enter distributive channels (i.e., may change ownership) are more particularly transported in heterogeneous units or combinations, e.g., the contents of a private home or a complete industrial plant.

Class 7122.12, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers the carriage of passengers on inland waters.

Class 7122.13, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers towing and docking services on inland waters.

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
7122.11	7122.1100	Inland Water Transport of Goods Not Separately Identifiable For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services (class 7111.11).	931.0(P)	:	7122.11	7122.1111	Inland water barge towing Barge towing services on inland waterways. Included are barge towing services on canals, provided such services are not associated with canal operation.	:	:
7122.12		Inland Water Passenger Transport Passenger transport on rivers, on canals (boat, barge and ship) and on other inland waters by vessels of any description, including hydrofoils and hovercraft. Such services may be on a regularly scheduled basis or not. Passenger ferry services are included. Restaurant, bar and nightclub services on board passenger-carrying ships, where reportable separately from the transportation service, are classified in group 6310.			7122.12	7122.1212	Docking services Tugboat services in connexion with the docking and undocking of vessels of all types. These services are usually supplied to self-propelled vessels.	:	:
	7122.1211	Inland water passenger transport— Regularly scheduled Regularly scheduled passenger transport on rivers, canals and other inland waters other than regularly scheduled passenger ferry services. Included is passenger transport on inland water vessels primarily engaged in transporting freight, whether or not such vessels are regularly scheduled.				7122.1219	Inland water towing, R.E.C. Towing services on inland waterways, not elsewhere classified. Included here is such towing of oil rigs, floating cranes, dredging vessels, buoys, etc., and of hulls and incomplete vessels on a fee or contract basis. The towing of distressed vessels is classified with salvage services in group 7123.	:	:
	7122.1212	Inland water passenger ferry services Passenger ferry services on rivers, canals and other inland waters, whether or not on a regularly scheduled basis.			ISIC Group 7123		SUPPORTING SERVICES TO WATER TRANSPORT The provision of supporting services to all kinds of water transport, such as maintenance and operation of piers, docks and associated buildings and facilities; pilotage; maintenance and operation of lighthouses and other aids to navigation; loading and discharging of vessels; maintenance and operation of canals; salvaging of distressed vessels and cargoes; and ship leasing and rental.		
	7122.1219	Inland water passenger transport, R.E.C. Passenger transport on rivers, canals and other inland waters, not elsewhere classified. Non-regularly scheduled passenger transport, e.g., water taxi services, excursion boat services, harbour and river cruise and sight-seeing services, etc., other than passenger transport on non-regularly scheduled ferries and freighters.			7123.11		Supporting Services to Water Transport, Directly Connected with Vessel Operations Water transport supporting services directly connected with vessel operations, whether supporting ocean and coastal water transport or inland water transport. The services classified here are generally supplied on a fee or contract basis. Pilotage, lightering, stevedoring, shipboard cleaning and similar services, salvage services, etc. Tugboat-assisted docking and undocking services are classified in group 7122. Towing on ocean and coastal waters, and on inland waters, is classified in groups 7121 and 7122, respectively. Vessel rental services are excluded, as is canal operation.		
7122.13		Inland Water Towing and Docking Towing and tugboat services on rivers and on other inland waters, and docking and undocking services within harbours by tugboat. Included are towing and tugboat services on boat, barge and ship canals provided that such services are not associated with canal operation. These services are generally supplied by vessels which do not themselves carry freight or passengers. Included here is such towing of floating machinery, and of hulls and incomplete vessels on a fee or contract basis. The towing of distressed vessels is classified with salvage services in group 7123.			7123.1111		Pilotage Pilotage services, including the services of pilot vessels, whether supplied to conduct a vessel in or out of harbours or around navigational dangers.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
7123.1219		Supporting services to water transportation, not directly connected with vessel operations. <u>B.e.c.</u>		
7123.13	7123.1300	<u>Barges Rental</u> Water transport supporting services not directly connected with vessel operations, not elsewhere classified. Icebreaking services, vessel registration services, etc. Included are vessel laying-up and storage services, other than the storage of pleasure boats which is classified in group 9490.		
7123.14		<u>Rental of Other Vessels</u> The rental and leasing of barges of any type, i.e., of non-self-propelled freight vessels. Such boats are generally flat-bottomed and ply chiefly on inland waterways. Barges are usually rented on a time rather than on a distance or destination basis.		
7123.1411		<u>Passenger vessel rental</u> The rental and leasing of self-propelled vessels of all types, other than the rental of pleasure boats, which is classified in group 9490. Such vessels may ply on ocean and coastal waters, or on inland waters. The rental of mixed passenger-freight vessels, tankers, bulk dry cargo vessels, etc. The rental of barges is excluded. These vessels are generally rented on a time rather than on a distance or destination basis.		
7123.1412		<u>Tanker rental</u> The rental and leasing of passenger vessels other than ferries. Such vessels may also provide substantial accommodation for freight. The rental of freighters with provision for 12 or fewer passengers is excluded.		
7123.1413		<u>Bulk dry cargo vessel rental</u> The rental and leasing of tankers.		
7123.1414		<u>Freight vessel rental, n.e.c.</u> The rental and leasing of bulk dry cargo vessels, e.g., vessels designed to carry ores, grain, etc.		
7123.1419		<u>Vessel rental, n.e.c.</u> The rental and leasing of freight vessels, not elsewhere classified. The rental of container vessels, refrigerated vessels, general cargo vessels, etc., including such vessels with provision for 12 or fewer passengers.		
		<u>Supporting services to water transportation, not directly connected with vessel operations, B.e.c.</u>		
		<u>Water transport supporting services not directly connected with vessel operations, not elsewhere classified. Icebreaking services, vessel registration services, etc. Included are vessel laying-up and storage services, other than the storage of pleasure boats which is classified in group 9490.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of barges of any type, i.e., of non-self-propelled freight vessels. Such boats are generally flat-bottomed and ply chiefly on inland waterways. Barges are usually rented on a time rather than on a distance or destination basis.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of self-propelled vessels of all types, other than the rental of pleasure boats, which is classified in group 9490. Such vessels may ply on ocean and coastal waters, or on inland waters. The rental of mixed passenger-freight vessels, tankers, bulk dry cargo vessels, etc. The rental of barges is excluded. These vessels are generally rented on a time rather than on a distance or destination basis.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of passenger vessels other than ferries. Such vessels may also provide substantial accommodation for freight. The rental of freighters with provision for 12 or fewer passengers is excluded.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of tankers.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of bulk dry cargo vessels, e.g., vessels designed to carry ores, grain, etc.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of freight vessels, not elsewhere classified. The rental of container vessels, refrigerated vessels, general cargo vessels, etc., including such vessels with provision for 12 or fewer passengers.</u>		
		<u>The rental and leasing of vessels (other than pleasure boats and barges), not elsewhere classified. The rental of tugboats, fishing vessels, ferries, etc.</u>		
ISIC Group 7131	AIR TRANSPORT CARRIERS			
		The transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter.		
		Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way air transport is dissected. For a general description of air transport, consult the group definition above. Services which incidentally utilize air transport, such as crop-spraying or aerial surveying services, are classified according to the primary service performed.		
		Air freight transport is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods transported. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, mutatis mutandis, follows that described for the classes and subclasses of wholesale trade, except that the letter a is used as a prefix instead of the letter w. Thus, for example, the air transport of live cultivated plants and parts of plants, in Section 01, is designated 4110.27, and of herbaceous ornamental plants, whether or not flowering--live; cut flowers from herbaceous and woody plants; flower seeds, 4110.2714.		
		It is necessary, in addition, to raise two classes to accommodate (1) air transport of goods which cannot be classified and coded according to the approach described above and (ii) passenger traffic.		
		Class 7131.11 covers air transport of goods which, although they may enter distributive channels (i.e., may change ownership) are more particularly transported in heterogeneous units or combinations, e.g., the contents of a private home or of a complete commercial office.		
		Class 7131.12, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers the carriage of passengers by air.		
ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
7131.11	7131.1100	Air Transport of Goods Not Separately Identifiable	931.0(P3)	
		For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services (Class 7111.11).		
7131.12		Air Passenger Transport		
		Air passenger transport whether domestic or international, and whether delivered on a regularly scheduled basis or not. These services may be supplied in aircraft (including helicopters) of any type. The transport of passenger-accompanied baggage is included. Restaurant and bar services on passenger-carrying aircraft, where reportable separately from the transportation services, are classified in group 6310. Air passenger transport on a charter basis is included, but the rental of passenger-carrying aircraft on a time basis is classified in group 7132. Services which incidentally utilize air passenger transport, such as aerial surveying services, are classified according to the service performed.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	Title and Description
7191.12	7191.121				7191.12	7191.121				Transport Arrangement The arrangement of passenger and freight transport, on a fee, contract or commission basis. Travel agency services, freight brokerage services, etc. The arrangement of passenger and freight transport insurance is classified in group 8200.
										<u>Travel agency services</u> Passenger and passenger baggage transport and related services arranged by travel, tourist and excursion agencies. The arrangement of complete travel services such as passenger transport (including ticket sales), accommodation, food, etc. These services are provided in advance of the transport or related service, and on a fee, contract or commission basis.
										<u>Freight brokerage</u> Brokerage and agency services in connexion with freight transport. These services involve the arrangement of transport for goods, and are undertaken by individuals or concerns who do not themselves take title to the goods. Freight brokers generally act as intermediaries during negotiations between two or more parties, while freight agents usually act on behalf of one party only. Included are customs brokerage services, i.e., the preparation of customs documents, and related services. Freight bill auditing services and freight rate information services are also included. Excluded are freight forwarding and ship brokerage services.
										<u>Ship Brokerage and Similar Services</u> Ship brokerage services, i.e., services undertaken by independent individuals and concerns which involve the negotiation between two parties over the purchase and sale of vessels. The arrangement of vessel rental by ship leasing brokers is included; vessel rental itself, on a time basis, is classified in group 7125. Similar services in connexion with other modes of transport, e.g., aircraft brokerage, are classified here. Freight forwarding services and inspection and sampling services are excluded, and the arrangement of ship or cargo insurance is classified in group 8200.
										<u>Packing, Crating, Inspection and Similar Services</u> Freight packing, crating, inspection, weighing and similar services, on a fee or contract basis. These services are generally supplied by specialized concerns to shippers or to shipping organizations.
										<u>Aircraft Maintenance—Fee or Contract Basis</u> Aircraft maintenance, on a fee or contract basis. The services classified here may be delivered, for example, by independent non-aircraft-operating concerns, or by aircraft-operating concerns in respect of aircraft other than their own. Inspection, lubricating, general servicing and other routine maintenance, including minor repairs, of passenger or freight aircraft of any type, including helicopters, rebuilding and overhauls of, and major repairs to aircraft are classified in group 3045.
										<u>Services Incidental to Transport</u> Services incidental to transport, such as forwarding; packing and crating; arrangement of transport (including travel agencies); The inspection, sampling and weighing; ship and aircraft brokers. The operation of stock yards which provide pens, feed, and stalling areas for livestock temporarily held, either pending sale or in transit to or from the market is also included.
										<u>Freight Forwarding</u> Freight forwarding services, whether in connexion with domestic or international freight. These services involve the assumption of responsibility for the transport of goods from shippers to receivers, but the primary transportation service itself is undertaken by others. Freight receiving and acceptance services (including local pick-up and delivery), transportation document preparation services, and freight consolidation and break-bulk services (i.e., the consolidation of small shipments from various shippers into a larger shipment more suitable for transportation, and vice-versa). Excluded are brokerage services, customs clearance services, and specialized packing and crating services. Storage and warehousing services are classified in group 7192, and the arrangement of freight insurance in group 8200.

Storage and warehousing is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods stored. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, within limits, follows that described for the classes and subclasses of the wholesale trade, except that the letter s is used as a prefix instead of the letter v. Thus, for example, the storage of cereals harvested chiefly for grain is designated s110.11, and of wheat (including spelt) and meslin—unmilled, s110.1111.

It is necessary, in addition, to raise two classes to accommodate (1) storage and warehousing of goods which cannot be classified and coded according to the approach described above and (11) automobile dead-storage.

Class 7192.11, and subclasses raised thereunder, covers storage and warehousing of goods which, although they may enter distributive channels (i.e., may change ownership) are more particularly stored in heterogeneous units or combinations, e.g., the contents of a private home or of a complete industrial plant.

Class 7192.12 covers dead-storage of automobiles.

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
7191.19	7191.1900	Services incidental to transport, <u>Not Elsewhere Classified</u>		
		Services incidental to transport, not elsewhere classified. Stockyard operation, including livestock loading, unloading and weighing pens and the operation of feeding pens and selling areas for livestock. These services are supplied in connexion with livestock temporarily held, either pending their sale or during their transportation to or from the market.		
		STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING		
		The operation of storage facilities and warehouses (including bonded and refrigerated warehouses) for hire by the general public for storage of such items as farm products, food, furniture and other household goods, automobile dead-storage, furs, whiskey, textiles and lumber, when such storage is offered as an independent service.		
		Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way storage and warehousing is dissected. For a general description of storage and warehousing, consult the group definition above. Included is the storage of strategic goods (other than military material) for emergency war-time use. The storage of garments, including fur garments, is classified here provided such storage is not in connexion with garment cleaning services, i.e., is not undertaken by laundries or dry-cleaning establishments. Garment storage in connexion with garment cleaning is classified in group 9520. Locker services for temporary storage are classified in group 9599. The rental of vault space for the storage of household valuables and office records is included, but bank safe deposit vault services are classified in group 8103. The storage of natural and manufactured gas is classified in group 4102, and of water prior to distribution, in group 4200. The storage of motion picture and animated cartoon films and videotapes, and of recorded radio programmes, is classified in group 9412.		

Storage and warehousing of Goods Not Separately Identifiable

For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
7192.11	7192.1111	Storage and warehousing— <u>personal and household goods, not separately identifiable</u>	931.0(P3)	
		The storage and warehousing of existing personal and household goods, e.g., of household furniture, clothing, electrical housewares, etc., where the shipment stored is composed of relatively heterogeneous goods. Such goods are frequently, but not always, not separately identifiable. The dead-storage of automobiles is excluded.		
		Storage and warehousing— <u>commercial equipment and machines, not separately identifiable</u>	931.0(P3)	
		For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.		
		Storage and warehousing— <u>industrial equipment and machinery, not separately identifiable</u>	931.0(P3)	
		For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.		

Storage and Warehousing of Goods Not Separately Identifiable

For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
7192.12	7192.1212	Storage and warehousing— <u>commercial equipment and machines, not separately identifiable</u>	931.0(P3)	
		For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.		
		Storage and warehousing— <u>industrial equipment and machinery, not separately identifiable</u>	931.0(P3)	
		For a description of the services classified here, consult the definition for the corresponding rail transport services.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
7200.12	7200.1119	<u>Telephone services, n.e.c.</u> Telephone services, not elsewhere classified. Two-point private line telephone services not routed through switchboards ("hot-line" services). Telephone answering services are excluded, as are communication channel services utilizing telephone cables.	:	:
7200.12	7200.1200	<u>Communication Channel Services, Fee or Contract Basis</u> Communication channel services, whether provided via coaxial cable, microwave beam, satellite, or other means of transmission, on a fee, contract or lease basis. These services relate to the transmission, over multi-purpose communication channels, of signals carrying radio and television broadcasts (including closed circuit and cable television broadcasts), telephone conversations, wide band high speed data and facsimiles, etc. The broadcasting service itself, including cable television services to individual subscribers, is classified in group 9413.	:	:
7200.13		<u>Telegraph Services</u> Domestic and international telegraph services, whether by wire or by other means, e.g., by radio. These services are designed to provide non-vocal communication with designated persons. Teletypewriter (telex) services are included.	:	:
	7200.1311	<u>Public domestic telegraph services</u> Domestic telegraph services for public use. The acceptance, transmission and delivery of domestic telegrams and phototelegrams.	:	:
	7200.1312	<u>Public international telegraph services</u> International telegraph services for public use. The acceptance, transmission and delivery of international telegrams, including full-rate telegrams, letter-telegrams, and phototelegrams. Maritime mobile telegraph services are excluded.	:	:
	7200.1313	<u>Maritime mobile telegraph services</u> Maritime mobile communications services between ships and coast stations by radio-telegraph. Similar services by radio-telephones are excluded.	:	:
	7200.19			
	7200.1914	<u>Teletypewriter (telex) services</u> Teletypewriter to teletypewriter public exchange services, whether domestic or international, and private wire teletypewriter services, e.g., ticker tape services, photo transmission services, etc. These services utilize a dialling unit in conjunction with a manually or automatically operated teletypewriter (teleprinter) to telegraph non-vocal communications or data.		
	7200.1911	<u>Wide band switched services</u> Wide band (broadband) switched services for high speed data and facsimile transmission, whether on a private wire or exchange basis. These services generally utilize computer terminals and satellite, microwave or other communication channels. Such services can also incorporate coordinated voice communication services.		
	7200.1912	<u>Telephone answering services</u> Telephone answering services, on a fee or contract basis. Among the services supplied are the receiving and answering of incoming calls, the relaying of messages, etc., on behalf of others. Automatic messages recording and answering services are excluded.		
	7200.1919	<u>Telecommunication services, n.e.c.</u> Telecommunication services, not elsewhere classified. Visual communication ("picturephone") services, which incorporate co-ordinated voice communication; message-switching communication services, etc. Closed circuit television services are classified in group 9413.		
	7200.21			
	7200.21	<u>Postal Services</u> Postal services to the general public, whether domestic or international, and whether letter or parcel services. Included is the sale of postage stamps, the collection of mail from public letter-boxes and at post offices, and the distribution and delivery of mail. Mail and parcel post transportation services on a fee or contract basis are classified in the group corresponding to the mode of transport employed.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
7200.2111	7200.2111	<u>Inland letter post services</u> The handling and delivery of domestic ordinary, express and registered letters, postcards, printed matter, samples, braille letters, small packets and similar postal items, whether by first-class mail service or not.	911.0	911.0	8101.11	8101.1100	<u>Central Banks</u> Financial services of kinds typically delivered by central banks, e.g., the acceptance of demand deposits from banks, the extension of loans to banks, the issuance of currency, the holding of the international reserves of government, the administration of government regulations in connexion with banking, and ancillary services in connexion with these and other activities. Services which are primarily delivered by other monetary and financial institutions and only exceptionally by central banks, e.g., the acceptance of demand deposits from the general public, are excluded.	911.0	911.0
7200.2112	7200.2112	<u>International letter post services</u> The handling and delivery of international ordinary, express and registered letters, postcards, printed matter, trade samples, braille letters, small packets and similar postal items, whether by first-class mail service or not.	911.0(P1)	911.0	8101.12	8101.1200	<u>Deposit Money Banks</u> Financial services of kinds typically delivered by deposit money banks, commercial banks, and similar banks. Such banks hold deposits which are payable on demand, transferable by cheque, or otherwise usable in making payments, e.g., in connexion with a letter of credit. The acceptance of demand deposits (current accounts) from the general public, and of time deposits (deposit accounts); the extension of loans to commercial and industrial organizations, financial institutions, individuals, etc.; and ancillary services in connexion with these and other activities. Services which are primarily delivered by other monetary and financial institutions and only exceptionally by deposit money banks, e.g., stock brokerage services, and the administration of trust accounts, are excluded.	911.0(P1)	911.0
7200.2113	7200.2113	<u>Inland parcel post services</u> The handling and delivery of domestic parcels, including domestic "declared value" (insured) parcels, by any class of service. Domestic book post service is included.	911.0(P1)	911.0	8101.12	8101.1200	<u>Deposit Money Banks</u> Financial services of kinds typically delivered by deposit money banks, commercial banks, and similar banks. Such banks hold deposits which are payable on demand, transferable by cheque, or otherwise usable in making payments, e.g., in connexion with a letter of credit. The acceptance of demand deposits (current accounts) from the general public, and of time deposits (deposit accounts); the extension of loans to commercial and industrial organizations, financial institutions, individuals, etc.; and ancillary services in connexion with these and other activities. Services which are primarily delivered by other monetary and financial institutions and only exceptionally by deposit money banks, e.g., stock brokerage services, and the administration of trust accounts, are excluded.	911.0(P1)	911.0
7200.2114	7200.2114	<u>International parcel post services</u> The handling and delivery of international parcels, including international "declared value" (insured) parcels, by any class of service. International book post service is included.	911.0(P1)	911.0	8101.12	8101.1200	<u>Deposit Money Banks</u> Financial services of kinds typically delivered by deposit money banks, commercial banks, and similar banks. Such banks hold deposits which are payable on demand, transferable by cheque, or otherwise usable in making payments, e.g., in connexion with a letter of credit. The acceptance of demand deposits (current accounts) from the general public, and of time deposits (deposit accounts); the extension of loans to commercial and industrial organizations, financial institutions, individuals, etc.; and ancillary services in connexion with these and other activities. Services which are primarily delivered by other monetary and financial institutions and only exceptionally by deposit money banks, e.g., stock brokerage services, and the administration of trust accounts, are excluded.	911.0(P1)	911.0
7200.2119	7200.2119	<u>Postal services, n.e.c.</u> Postal services, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the rental of mail-boxes, poste restante services, etc. Mail sorting services (prior to mailing) on a fee or contract basis are classified in group 8329. Savings bank services, and other financial services (e.g., money order and postal order services) operated by postal departments are classified in groups 8102 and 8103, respectively.	911.0	911.0	8101.12	8101.1200	<u>Deposit Money Banks</u> Financial services of kinds typically delivered by deposit money banks, commercial banks, and similar banks. Such banks hold deposits which are payable on demand, transferable by cheque, or otherwise usable in making payments, e.g., in connexion with a letter of credit. The acceptance of demand deposits (current accounts) from the general public, and of time deposits (deposit accounts); the extension of loans to commercial and industrial organizations, financial institutions, individuals, etc.; and ancillary services in connexion with these and other activities. Services which are primarily delivered by other monetary and financial institutions and only exceptionally by deposit money banks, e.g., stock brokerage services, and the administration of trust accounts, are excluded.	911.0	911.0
ISIC Group 8101	ISIC Group 8101	<u>MONETARY INSTITUTIONS</u> The central banks, commercial banks and other banks which have deposits transferable by cheque, otherwise used in making payments, or available on demand.			ISIC Group 8102	OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	Savings banks; credit institutions other than banks such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, red account and financing institutions, personal credit institutions, loan correspondents and brokers; trust companies; investment companies and trusts; security and commodity brokers, dealers and underwriters.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTW Code	SITC Code	BTW Code	Title and Description
8102.11	8102.1100	8102.15	8102.1500					<p><u>Savings Banks</u></p> <p>Financial services of kinds typically delivered by savings banks, trustee savings banks, building societies, savings and loan associations and similar institutions, including savings departments of the postal service provided these banks engage in transactions in financial markets. Such institutions are engaged chiefly in the acceptance of time deposits (deposit accounts) from the general public, and the extension of loans, especially real estate mortgages; they operate without special limitations as to the eligibility of depositors or borrowers.</p>
8102.12	8102.1200	8102.16	8102.1600					<p><u>Credit Unions</u></p> <p>Financial services of kinds typically provided by credit unions, co-operative savings associations and similar financial institutions. Such institutions are engaged chiefly in the acceptance of time deposits (deposit accounts) from eligible individual depositors, and the extension of personal loans; their customers are limited to those meeting eligibility requirements (e.g., employment with a certain firm) additional to credit-worthiness.</p>
8102.13	8102.1300	8102.17	8102.1700					<p><u>Postal Savings Departments</u></p> <p>Financial services of types typically provided by savings departments of the postal service, provided these departments do not engage in transactions in financial markets.</p>
8102.14	8102.1400	8102.18	8102.1800					<p><u>Rediscount and Financing Institutions for Credit Agencies Other Than Banks</u></p> <p>Financial services provided by rediscount and financing institutions for credit agencies other than banks, including agencies associated with agricultural credit. Financial services provided by rediscount and financing institutions for home loan banks, national mortgage associations, farm mortgage companies, banks for agricultural co-operatives, and similar credit agencies. Services by rediscount and financing institutions for banks are classified in Group 8101.</p>
								<p><u>Agricultural Credit Institutions</u></p> <p>Financial services provided by credit institutions, other than banks, operating primarily in the agricultural sector. Included are services provided by small loan lenders operating in this sector. Financial services (chiefly the extension of loans) provided by farm mortgage companies, banks for agricultural co-operatives, production credit associations, livestock loan companies and similar agricultural credit institutions. Services provided by institutions specializing in extending credit for the purchase of farm machinery on installment plans are excluded.</p>
								<p><u>Business Credit Institutions</u></p> <p>Financial services provided by credit institutions operating primarily in the commercial sector, other than installment sales finance companies and credit institutions involved primarily in home and agricultural financing. Services provided by personal credit institutions are excluded, as are services of bond and mortgage companies. Financial services provided by institutions financing working capital, by factors of commercial paper, installment paper dealers, purchasers of accounts receivable, and by similar credit institutions.</p>
								<p><u>Installment Sales Finance Companies and Personal Loan Companies Not Engaged in Deposit Banking</u></p> <p>Financial services provided by installment sales finance companies and by personal loan companies other than those engaged in deposit banking. The institutions mentioned here are primarily engaged in financing retail sales made on installment plans (hire-purchase agreements).</p>
								<p><u>Personal Credit Institutions, Not Elsewhere Classified</u></p> <p>Financial services provided by personal credit institutions not elsewhere classified. Such institutions do not accept deposits, and are primarily engaged in the extension of credit to individuals; such credit may be unsecured, or secured by pledges of personal property. Financial services provided by small loan lenders (other than those operating in the agricultural sector), credit card companies, mutual benefit associations, pawnbrokers, etc. Financial services provided by credit unions and installment sales finance companies are excluded.</p>

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ITIC Code	ITIC Code	ITIC Code	ITIC Code
8102.21	8102.2100	8102.25	8102.2500				
	<u>Trusts and Trust Companies</u>		<u>Mortgage Bankers and Loan Brokers</u>				
	Financial services provided by trust companies not regularly engaged in deposit banking; and the management of the funds of trusts and foundations. The trust companies mentioned here provide chiefly fiduciary and trusteeship services; they may occasionally hold limited amounts of special types of deposits, and uninvested trust funds may be reported by such companies as deposits. The non-operating trusts and foundations mentioned here may be organized for educational, religious, charitable, or non-profit research purposes; or they may be personal investment trusts, private estates, vacation funds for employees, and so on.		Financial services provided by mortgage bankers and brokers and by mortgage companies, e.g., the origination of mortgage loans, their sale to permanent investors and their servicing. Also classified here are services provided by loan agents and brokers engaged in bringing together borrowers and lenders; these services are chiefly on a fee or commission basis, and do not generally involve a continuing relationship with the borrower or lender.				
8102.22	8102.2200						
	<u>Investment Companies and Investment Trusts</u>						
	Financial services provided by investment companies and investment trusts which do not exercise control (financial, operating or otherwise) over the companies whose securities they hold. Portfolio management services provided by open-end and closed-end investment management organizations, such as services provided by unit investment trusts and investors' syndicates, and by face-amount certificate offices; and so on.						
8102.23	8102.2300	8103.11	8103.1100				
	<u>Securities Brokers, Dealers and Flotation Companies</u>		<u>Security and Commodity Exchanges</u>				
	Financial services provided by securities brokers, dealers, underwriters and flotation companies. The arrangement for the sale or purchase of outstanding fixed interest securities, and of outstanding shares of stock companies; and the underwriting and distributing (floating) of issues of such fixed interest securities and shares. Dealing in oil and mineral royalties and leases is included, but investing services in this connexion are excluded. Also excluded are the buying and selling (rediscounting) of mortgages.		Foreign exchange dealers; units primarily engaged in cheque cashing and exchange or rental of safe deposits; security, commodity and bullion exchanges; investment research and counselling; stock quotation services; lease and patent brokers and licensing.				
8102.24	8102.2400	8103.12	8103.1200				
	<u>Commodity Brokers</u>		<u>Clearing-House Services</u>				
	Financial services delivered by commodity contracts brokers and dealers, e.g., the arrangement for the sale or purchase of commodity futures.		Financial services provided by clearing-house facilities for banks (i.e., by facilities designed to expedite the collection of cheques); and exchange clearing-house services in connexion with securities and commodities.				
		8103.13	8103.1300				
			<u>Services Closely Related to Banking</u>				
			Services closely related to deposit banking (other than clearing-house services), e.g., cheque cashing services, foreign currency exchange services at the retail level, the issuance of travellers' cheques and money orders, the rental of safe deposit boxes and vault space, etc.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8103.14	8103.1400	<u>Services Closely Related to Security and Commodity Trading</u> Services closely related to the purchase and sale of securities and commodities (other than exchange clearing-house services in this connexion), e.g., investment research, counselling and advisory services; stock quotation services (but not financial news reporting services, which are classified in group 8329, nor the transmission of quotations by telex or other channels, in group 7200); services provided by committees or other formal groups organized for the protection of securities holders and royalty owners; custodian services; the maintenance of share and stock transfer books; and so on.	8103	8103
8103.19	8103.1900	<u>Financial Services, Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Financial services, not elsewhere classified. Patent and copyright brokerage, licensing and leasing services, including patent and copyright purchasing on own account; performance licensing, franchise selling and licensing and similar services; dealing in oil, gas and mineral royalties and leases; and so on. Legal drafting and advisory services in connexion with the processing of patents and copyrights are classified in group 8321, and services provided by governmental patent bureaux and copyright offices, in group 9100.	8103	8103
8200.11	8200.1111	<u>Term life insurance</u> Life insurance policies of a specified duration (term), including convertible policies of this type. The policies classified here may be available only to groups of individuals, e.g., to employees of a certain firm, members of an organization, etc.; or on an individual basis.	8200	8200
	8200.1112	<u>Whole life insurance</u> Life insurance policies of an unspecified duration, i.e., for the whole life of the insured. Such policies are payable upon death of the insured to one or more beneficiaries.	8200	8200
	8200.1113	<u>Endowment and annuity life insurance</u> Endowment insurance policies, i.e., policies payable to beneficiaries if the insured dies before a certain date or payable to the insured himself if he is still alive at that date. Such policies involve lump sums. Also classified here are annuity life insurance policies, i.e., annuities payable to a named person as long as that person lives, and ceasing when that person dies. Other types of annuity policies are included provided they embody life insurance features, e.g., joint life annuities. Group annuity policies, i.e., pension schemes, are excluded.	8200	8200
8200.12	8200.1220	<u>Insurance Against Illness and Accidental Injury</u> Insurance policies against illness and accidental injury underwritten by carriers of all types, including fraternal organizations and friendly societies. Governments may also carry these types of policies, but the administration by government of national or local medical insurance schemes, and governmental operation of social security schemes, involving income maintenance by reason of sickness, accident or injury, are classified in group 9100. Hospitalization, medical and other health insurance policies; and disability insurance policies. Workmen's compensation insurance policies are excluded.	8200	8200
8200.11	8200.1111	<u>Survivor Protection Insurance</u> Survivor protection (life) insurance policies underwritten by carriers of all types, including joint stock companies, mutual organizations, and other organizations providing such insurance coverage. Group and individual term and whole life insurance policies, endowment and annuity life insurance policies, etc. Life policy reinsurance is excluded, as are personal travel insurance policies.	8200	8200

IGCS Class	IGCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8200.12	8200.1211	<u>Health insurance</u> Health insurance policies of all types, other than governmental medical insurance schemes. Hospitalization insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to cover the cost of bed and board in hospital, general hospital services, the services of specialized equipment and operating rooms, etc.; medical insurance policies (including dental insurance policies), i.e., policies designed to cover the cost of the services of doctors and other medical personnel, the cost of drugs, etc.; and other health insurance policies, such as hospitalization plus medical insurance policies.		
8200.13	8200.1312	<u>Disability insurance</u> Disability insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to maintain the income of the insured against the effects of accidents, sickness or injury, however occasioned; workmen's compensation insurance policies are excluded, as are personal travel insurance policies. Such policies may relate to disability of a short-term, long-term or permanent nature.		
8200.14	8200.1400	<u>Workmen's Compensation Insurance</u> Workmen's compensation insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to maintain the income of, and to compensate the insured against the effects of accidents, sickness or injury occasioned by or attributable to his work or working conditions. Premiums for such policies may or may not be paid, in part or in whole, by the worker's employer.		
8200.19	8200.1900	<u>Insurance Against Personal Risks, N.E.C.</u> Insurance policies against personal risks, not elsewhere classified. Personal travel insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to protect the insured against loss occasioned by travelling on public transportation such as aircraft, passenger liners, trains, etc. These policies essentially involve a combination of life and disability insurance under special conditions. Also classified here are householders and tenants liability insurance policies (chiefly third party liability insurance policies) and so on. Excluded are transportation insurance policies, and burglary, robbery, theft and personal property insurance policies. The administration and operation by government of unemployment insurance schemes is classified in group 9100.		
8200.21	8200.2100	<u>Passenger Motor Vehicle Insurance</u> Insurance policies, underwritten by carriers of all types, for passenger motor vehicles, i.e., for personal automobiles and motorcycles (but not for bicycles) and for taxis, motor-buses and coaches and other passenger-carrying land vehicles. Liability insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to cover personal injuries and property damage caused to third parties by the operation of the insured passenger motor vehicle, collision insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to cover damage to the insured's vehicle; comprehensive insurance policies designed to cover, inter alia, losses due to fire and theft; and so on.		
8200.22	8200.2200	<u>Freight Motor Vehicle Insurance</u> Insurance policies for freight-carrying motor vehicles, underwritten by carriers of all types. Liability, collision, and freight insurance policies for freight-carrying motor vehicles of all types, including trucks, trailers and semi-trailers.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8200,31	8200,311	Insurance Against Damage or Loss of Property Insurance policies against damage or loss of property underwritten by carriers of all types, other than such damage or loss covered by transportation insurance policies. Fire insurance policies; burglary, theft and similar insurance policies; insurance policies against other perils such as frost, floods, earthquakes, etc.; inland marine (floaters) insurance policies; and so on. Bicycle insurance policies are included. Workmen's compensation policies and holder's and tenant's liability insurance policies are excluded. Also excluded is the reinsurance of fire, theft, burglary and other casualty policies.							
	8200,3111	<u>Fire insurance</u> Fire insurance policies (other than fire insurance covered by transportation insurance policies), including such policies with extended coverage, i.e., policies which in addition to providing fire insurance also protect the insured against hazards such as wind, hail, explosions, civil commotion, and so on. Fire insurance policies generally cover damage by lightning. Insurance policies providing protection only against perils other than fire and lightning are excluded.			8200,32	8200,321	Insurance Against Financial Loss Insurance policies against financial loss, other than reinsurance. Credit insurance policies, mortgage and loan insurance policies for lenders, title guarantee insurance policies, fidelity and surety bonds, bank deposit insurance policies, and so on.		
	8200,3112	<u>Burglary and theft insurance</u> Burglary, theft, robbery and larceny insurance policies (other than such insurance covered by transportation insurance policies). Personal property floater insurance policies are excluded.				8200,3211	Credit insurance and mortgage and loan insurance Credit insurance policies (including export credit insurance services delivered by government), i.e., policies designed to protect against losses due to the failure of creditors to pay; and mortgage and loan insurance policies designed to give protection to the lender. Mortgage insurance policies designed to protect the owner of the mortgaged property are excluded.		
	8200,3113	<u>Insurance against perils other than fire</u> Insurance policies against perils other than fire and lightning, e.g., policies against damage and loss caused by wind, frost, hail, floods, earthquakes, rain, war, civil commotion, crop failure, spoilage, etc. Extended coverage fire insurance policies which also include protection against some or all of the above perils are excluded.				8200,3212	Title guarantee insurance Title guarantees insurance policies designed to protect the insured householder or business against losses due to a defect in a title to real estate.		
	8200,3114	<u>Inland marine insurance</u> Inland marine (floater) insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to protect the owner from loss or damage to goods or property while they are away from the owner's premises, e.g., when in commercial transportation on public carriers, in parcel post shipments, or in transit by other means. Personal property floater insurance policies are included.				8200,3119	<u>Insurance against damage or loss of property, n.e.c.</u> Insurance policies against damage or loss of property, not elsewhere classified. Specialized risk insurance policies such as plate glass insurance policies, boiler, machinery and other engineering insurance policies, lift (elevator) insurance policies, insurance policies against loss by misadventure, etc.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTW Code
8200.3213	8200.3213	<u>Fidelity and surety bonds</u> Fidelity and surety bonds, i.e., bonds designed to indemnify the insured against losses (by forgery, fraud, embezzlement, etc.) due to the dishonesty or lack of integrity of employees, customers or the general public.	:	:	8200.39	Other Services Related to Insurance	:	:	:
8200.3219	8200.3219	<u>Insurance against financial loss, n.e.c.</u> Insurance policies against financial loss, other than reinsurance, not elsewhere classified. Bank deposit insurance policies, i.e., policies designed to insure bank deposits against the inability of the bank to pay; and liability insurance policies, not elsewhere classified, such as employer's liability insurance policies (other than workmen's compensation); professional liability insurance policies; manufacturer's and contractor's public liability insurance policies, etc.	:	:	8200.3911	<u>Motor vehicle damage appraisal</u> Motor vehicle damage appraisal and adjusting services.	:	:	:
8200.33	8200.3319	<u>Reinsurance</u> Reinsurance policies, i.e., policies whereby a second insurer contracts with the original insurer to assume part of the original risk. Such policies may be facultative or by treaty. Life policy reinsurance and other reinsurance.	:	:	8200.3912	<u>Other insurance appraisal</u> Insurance appraisal and adjusting services, other than those in connection with motor vehicle damage.	:	:	:
8200.34	8200.3400	<u>Insurance Agents' and Brokers' Services</u> Services provided by insurance agents, i.e., representation services on behalf of an insurance carrier in its dealings with buyers or brokers. Such agents may represent more than one insurance carrier. Also included are services provided by insurance brokers, i.e., by intermediaries engaged in bringing together an insurance carrier and clients. Services provided by insurance consultants are excluded.	:	:	8200.3919	<u>Services related to insurance, n.e.c.</u> Services related to insurance, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services provided by own-account consulting actuaries on behalf of insurance carriers; insurance research, reporting and related ancillary services on behalf of insurance carriers, including insurance educational services, information services, patrol services, etc. Included are insurance rate-making services, i.e., the estimation of premium charges for various types of insurance policy. These services are provided by insurance carrier associations, e.g., by maritime underwriters' rate-making organizations. Also classified here are services provided by insurance consultants, including pension and retirement plan advisers, on behalf of policy holders. Such consulting services may also involve selling, or arranging for the sale of, insurance policies.	:	:	:

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Agency and Brokerage Services--Building Management and Land Rental	Agency and Brokerage Services-- <u>Residential building management</u>	SITC Code	BTW Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Agency and Brokerage Services-- <u>Leasing of Land</u>	Agency and Brokerage Services-- <u>Real Estate Sub-division and Development</u>	SITC Code	BTW Code
8310.13	8310.131	Services provided by real estate agents and brokers in connexion with the management of residential and non-residential buildings, and with the leasing of land of all types. These services are delivered on a fee or contract basis to the owners of buildings or land; similar services when undertaken by real estate owners on own account are excluded. Agency and brokerage services in connexion with the purchase and sale of real estate are excluded, as are other services, such as appraisal and title search services, which may be performed by real estate agents and brokers but which are more frequently provided by others.	8310.1311	:	:	8310.14	8310.1400	Services provided by real estate agents and brokers, on a fee or contract basis, in connexion with the leasing of land of all types, including agricultural land, mining properties, beach land, and so on. Included are similar services in connexion with the leasing of air, subterranean and other rights to land such as building rights, dumping rights, etc. Farm management services are classified in group 1120.	Real Estate Sub-division and Development.	:	:
			The management of residential buildings, chiefly multi-unit apartment buildings, by real estate agents and brokers on a fee or contract basis. Included is such management of apartment hotels and similar establishments where the services provided are generally more appropriate to an apartment building than to an hotel. Similar management services for residential mobile home sites are also included. Accommodation and lodging services delivered by full-service and other hotels, and by rooming houses, camps, and so on, are classified in group 6320.			8310.15	8310.1500	The sub-division of land into lots (other than cemetery lots), their development with a view to resale, and their sale. These services may be undertaken in connexion with any use of the subdivided and developed land: with commercial uses, e.g., for shopping centres; with industrial uses, e.g., for industrial estates; and with residential uses, e.g., for housing estates. Agency and brokerage services in connexion with the purchase and sale of subdivided lots are excluded.	Cemetery Development	:	:
			Agency and brokerage services-- <u>non-residential building management</u>			8310.19	Other Services Related to Real Estate Rental and Development	The sub-division of land into cemetery lots (including lots in animal cemeteries), their development with a view to resale, and their sale. The upkeep and maintenance of graves, on a fee or contract basis, and the operation and maintenance of mausoleums, are classified in group 9599.	Services related to the rental, management and development of real estate, not elsewhere classified. Real estate appraisal services, title search services, etc.	:	:
			The management of non-residential buildings by real estate agents and brokers on a fee or contract basis. The management of commercial buildings, including office buildings and buildings containing warehouses, shops, restaurants, theatres, etc. and of factories and other industrial buildings. Similar management services in connexion with space in shopping centres and industrial estates are included.				8310.1911	Real estate appraisal	Appraisal services, in connexion with real property and structures of any description. Appraisal services in connexion with insurance are classified in group 8200, and other appraisal services, in group 8329.	:	:

ISIC Class	ISIC Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8321.12	8321.12	Legal advisory and Document Services		
		Legal advisory and counselling services supplied chiefly to clients, and the preparation of legal documents, i.e., documents having operative legal effect in themselves. Such services do not directly involve a suit, or threat of a suit. These services are generally supplied by, or under the supervision of, persons who are members of the bar.		
ISIC Group 8321	LEGAL SERVICES			
8321.11		Offices of advocates, barristers and solicitors in private practice; patent attorneys; and notaries public.		
8321.11		Legal Representation		
		Legal representation in criminal, civil and other cases. These services concern the representation of one party's interests against another party ("adversary") or parties, whether or not before the courts (or other judicial bodies). A criminal or civil action, or threat of such action, is directly involved. These services are generally supplied by, or under the supervision of, persons who are members of the bar. Legal representation on behalf of the government, and law court services, are classified in group 9100.		
8321.111		<u>Legal representation--criminal actions</u>		
		Legal representation in criminal actions, i.e., in cases involving offenses against the state considered by the government to be injurious to the public as a whole, and in which charges are instigated by the government and not by an individual.		
8321.112		<u>Legal representation--civil actions</u>		
		Legal representation in civil actions, i.e., in cases involving infringements of an individual's private or civil rights. Legal representation in liability cases, divorce cases, etc. Legal representation in connexion with labour disputes is excluded.		
8321.113		<u>Legal representation. n.e.c.</u>		
		Legal representation in actions involving adversaries, not classification in cases other than criminal or civil cases, e.g., in connexion with labour disputes. Services provided by arbitrators, examiners and referees in connexion with such disputes are classified in group 8320.		
8321.121		<u>Legal advisory services</u>		
		Legal advisory and counselling services supplied to clients, provided that such services are not directly related to the preparation of documents with legal standing. The drafting of legal opinion as regards a proposed course of action, legal consultation services, etc. Included are legal reference services and legal research services supplied chiefly to law firms, but the publishing of law reports is classified in group 3420, and services provided by legal libraries, in group 9420. Legal advisory services prior to, and resulting in, the preparation of legal documents, such as company articles of incorporation, patents, copyrights, deeds, wills, etc., are excluded.		
8321.1212		<u>Services related to company formation</u>		
		Legal advisory and drafting services in connexion with the preparation of articles of incorporation, partnership agreements, or similar documents relating to company formation.		
8321.1213		<u>Patent and copyright processing</u>		
		Legal drafting and advisory services, and related services other than legal representation, in connexion with the processing of patents and copyrights. Patent and copyright brokerage and licensing are classified in group 8103, and services provided by governmental patent bureaux, trademark registries and copyright offices are classified in group 9100.		
8321.1219		<u>Legal advisory and document services. n.e.c.</u>		
		Legal advisory and document services, not elsewhere classified. Legal drafting and advisory services in connexion with the preparation of deeds, wills, trusts, etc. The certification of documents by notaries public is excluded.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8323.1112	8323.1112	<u>Computer data processing—non-accounting data</u> The processing and tabulating, by digital computers and computer-related hardware, of data other than accounting and financial data, on a fee or contract basis, e.g., the processing of scientific engineering, mathematical, statistical economic and other non-accounting data. Computer-assisted design, forecasting, market research, investment analysis, etc. Key-punching and other input preparation in connexion with such data are included.		
8323.1119	8323.1119	<u>Data processing and tabulating, n.e.c.</u> Data processing and tabulating, not elsewhere classified. Calculating and tabulating services, other than by large-capacity digital computers and computer-related hardware. These services involve the processing of data of all types, including accounting and financial data, and may be supplied by mechanical and electric adding and calculating machines, by desk-top electronic calculators, etc.		
8323.12		<u>Supporting Services to Data Processing</u> Supporting services to data processing and tabulating, on a fee or contract basis. These services are designed to facilitate data processing. Computer systems development, including computer programming, computer maintenance, computer consultancy, etc. The rental and leasing of computers and of calculating and adding machines is classified in group 8330.		
	8323.1211	<u>Computer systems development</u> Computer programming, computer systems analysis and design, computer-related systems engineering, and other computer "software" services, on a fee or contract basis.		
	8323.1219	<u>Supporting services to data processing, n.e.c.</u> Supporting services to data processing, not elsewhere classified. Routine maintenance, on a fee or contract basis, including minor repairs, to computers and to calculating and adding machines; computer tape converting and reconfiguration; computer consultancy; etc. Major repairs to computers and to calculating and adding machines are classified in group 3825.		
ISIC Group 8324		<u>ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES</u> Consulting engineering; architectural services; surveying; geological and prospecting services for others on a fee or contract basis; and engineering and other commercial research, development and testing. Medical and dental laboratories are classified in group 9331 (medical, dental and dental health services); and research and scientific institutes are classified in group 9320 (research and scientific institutes). Engineering and technical services carried on in association with manufacturing, construction, or other activities are classified to the group appropriate to the activity with which the developmental or testing work is associated.		
ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8324.11	8324.1100	<u>Architectural Services</u> Architectural services in connexion with all types of building and construction, including modernization and alteration of structures. Building design, architectural drafting, the preparation of working drawings, the supervision of construction, and other architectural services, including services in the fields of town and city planning, landscape architecture and golf course design. Engineering design in connexion with construction is excluded, as are naval architectural services. Interior decorating is classified in group 8329. Real estate appraisal is classified in group 8310.	892.92(P7)	49.06
8324.12		<u>Geological and Prospecting Services</u> Geological services and geophysical exploration, including airborne geophysical survey services. These services utilize surface measurements and observations designed to yield information on subsurface structure and the location of petroleum, natural gas and mineral deposits, and of ground-water. Aerial photography in connexion with these services is included; otherwise it is classified in group 9592. Hydrological survey services are included. Pure research into the earth sciences is classified in group 9320.	892.92(P7)	49.06
	8324.1211	<u>Geological and prospecting services—petroleum and natural gas</u> Geological services and geophysical prospecting and exploration, including airborne geophysical survey services, designed to locate petroleum and natural gas deposits. Drilling for petroleum and natural gas, on a fee or contract basis, is classified in group 5000; and on any other basis, in group 2200.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	8324.1212	<u>Geological and prospecting services--minerals</u> Geological services and geophysical prospecting and exploration, including airborne geophysical survey services, designed to locate metallic and non-metallic minerals. Geological and prospecting services in connexion with precious metals and stones, coal, iron ore, salt, sulphur, etc. (but not petroleum and natural gas). Assaying and mining engineering are excluded.	892.92(P3)	49.06
	8324.1219	<u>Geological and prospecting services, E.T.C.</u> Geological and prospecting services, not elsewhere classified. Geological services and geophysical prospecting, including hydrological survey services, in connexion with water resources, whether such resources are below the surface ("ground-water") or not. These services may relate to water use for domestic and industrial purposes, to irrigation and flood-control projects, etc. Included are geothermal survey services designed to locate underground accumulations of steam and hot water. Also classified here are geological surveying services in connexion with the siting and foundations of dams, tunnels, bridges and other construction projects, including tall buildings. Research into the earth sciences is classified in group 9320.	892.92(P3)	49.06
8324.13		<u>Engineering and Technical Services</u> Engineering and technical services, on a fee or contract basis. These services are provided by specialized consultant engineers and similar personnel. Industrial and systems engineering is classified here, as is machinery and industrial design. Own account inventing is also included. Business and management consultancy, and fashion design, are classified in group 8329.		
	8324.1311	<u>Civil engineering</u> Civil engineering, on a fee or contract basis, including engineering related to the construction of highways, railways, bridges, tunnels, parking facilities, canals, ports, water, gas and petroleum distribution systems, sewage systems, etc. Hydraulic engineering and traffic engineering are classified here. Included are engineering and structural design services in connexion with buildings, e.g., shock, vibration and stress analyses. Architectural services are excluded. Engineering related to sites and foundations of buildings and structures is included, as is soil mechanics engineering, but geological survey services in this connexion are excluded. Land surveying is also excluded. Construction management and supervision is classified in group 5000, and real estate appraisal, in group 8310. Sanitary engineering and illuminating, heating, plumbing, air-conditioning and refrigeration engineering are excluded.	892.92(P3)	49.06
	8324.1312	<u>Electrical and electronic engineering</u> Electrical and electronic engineering on a fee or contract basis. Engineering and other specialized technical services in connexion with electrical power generation, transmission and distribution, with telegraphy and telephony, and with radio and television systems. Included is the design of electric motors and generators, the design of electrical protective systems, and illuminating engineering. Computer-related systems engineering is classified in group 8323.	892.92(P3)	49.06
	8324.1313	<u>Chemical engineering</u> Chemical engineering, on a fee or contract basis. Engineering and other specialized services utilizing chemical technology, supplied chiefly to the chemical process industries, e.g., the oil refining, rubber, metallurgical, ceramics, food and other process industries.	892.92(P3)	49.06

IGSS Class	IGSS Subclass	IGSS Class	IGSS Subclass	SITC Code	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	Title and Description
	8324.1314		8324.1319	892.92(P3)	49.06	892.92(P3)	49.06	<u>Engineering and technical services, n.e.c.</u> Engineering and technical services on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. Engineering and other specialized technical services in the fields of naval architecture, boat design and marine engineering; aircraft design and aeronautical and aerospace engineering; optical and other instrument engineering; sanitary engineering and air-conditioning, heating, plumbing, refrigeration and ventilation engineering; water and air pollution control engineering; textile engineering, acoustical engineering, nuclear engineering, etc. Mapmaking, whether utilizing other maps or surveying services, is included, but land surveying is excluded.
	8324.1315	8324.14	8324.1400	892.92(P3)	49.06	892.92(P3)	49.06	<u>Drafting</u> Drafting on a fee or contract basis. Engineering drawing, including technical sketching and illustrating. Architectural drafting is excluded.
	8324.1316	8324.15	8324.1500	892.92(P3)	49.06	892.92(P3)	49.06	<u>Land Surveying</u> Land surveying, on a fee or contract basis. Geological and hydrological surveying services are excluded. Tract surveying, highway and railway surveying, etc. These services may involve aerial photography, and may result in large-scale or small-scale topographic or cadastral maps, but mapmaking is excluded. Photogrammetric mapping is classified in group 8329.
	8324.1317		8324.16	892.92(P3)	49.06			<u>Technical Testing</u> Technical testing and analysis, on a fee or contract basis. The testing of all types of materials and products by commercial and engineering laboratories and testing establishments. Qualification testing and reliability testing, product certification, failure analysis, materials evaluation, etc. These services may be carried out by chemical or physical testing or by X-ray, gamma-ray, ultrasonic and other methods. Medical and dental laboratory services are classified in group 9331. Seed testing is classified in group 1120.
	8324.1315							<u>Mining engineering</u> Mining engineering, on a fee or contract basis. Mine safety engineering and petroleum engineering are included. Excluded are assaying and geological and prospecting services.
	8324.1316							<u>Mechanical engineering and machinery design</u> Mechanical engineering and machinery design, on a fee or contract basis, including the design of automatic and special-purpose equipment and of engines other than electric motors and generators. Tool and die design is also included.
	8324.1317							<u>Industrial design, other than machinery design</u> Industrial design on a fee or contract basis, other than machinery and engine design and tool and die design. Machine enclosure design, motor vehicle body design, product styling and packaging design, etc. Sign, display, and other advertising design services are classified in group 8325. Fashion design services such as jewellery and furniture design are classified in group 8329.

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8325.11

Advertising Placement

The placement of advertisements in all types of media, including printed media, radio, television, cinemas and theatres, etc. The services classified here are of an agency nature, and are undertaken on a fee or contract basis on behalf of clients wishing to advertise. Contracting for space and time, and the rental of equipment, for advertising purposes. The preparation of advertising material, e.g., copy-writing and commercial art services, is treated as a supporting service when undertaken by the placing agency in direct connexion with the placement of the advertisement; when it is provided on a fee or contract basis by an individual or concern other than that placing the advertisement, it is excluded. Also excluded are direct-mail advertising services, and handbill and sample distribution services. Public relations services and sales promotion management services are classified in group 8329.

8325.1111

Advertising placement—printed media

The placement of advertisements (the buying of space), on a fee or contract basis, in all types of printed media, e.g., in newspapers, magazines, journals, classified directories, etc. The placement of classified advertisements, on a fee or contract basis, is included. Copy-writing and commercial art services undertaken by the placing agency in direct connexion with the placement of advertisements are included.

8325.1112

Advertising placement—radio

The placement of advertisements on the radio (the buying of radio time), on a fee or contract basis. The writing and scoring of radio commercial messages, including commercial jingles, is included when undertaken by the placing agency as a supporting service; otherwise it is excluded. The recording and production of radio commercial messages is classified in group 9413.

8325.1113

Advertising placement—television

The placement of advertisements on television (the buying of television time), on a fee or contract basis. The devising and writing of televised commercial messages is included when undertaken by the placing agency as a supporting service; otherwise it is excluded. The filming and production of televised commercial messages is classified in group 9411.

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8324.1611

Technical testing—physical characteristics

Technical testing, on a fee or contract basis, in connexion with the determination or improvement of the physical characteristics of materials, such as their strength, thickness, durability, elasticity, electrical conductivity, radioactivity, etc. Textile testing is included, as is the radiographic testing of welds and joints. Equipment performance testing is excluded.

8324.1612

Technical testing—composition and purity

Technical testing, on a fee or contract basis, in connexion with the determination of the composition and purity of materials. Mineral assaying, including analyses for trace minerals, is classified here. The testing of the purity of food products and water, and of the composition of food products in relation to government standards, is included provided no medical safety factor is involved. Where such a factor is involved, the service is classified in group 9331.

8324.1613

Technical testing—performance

Performance testing, on a fee or contract basis, in connexion with the determination and improvement of the operating characteristics of machines, motors, complete automobiles, appliances, electronic equipment, etc. Classified here are laboratory testing services which utilize models or mock-ups of ships, aircraft, dams, etc.

ISIC Group 8325

ADVERTISING SERVICES

The organization and placing of advertising for clients in various types of media; preparing and presenting poster, painted and spectacular displays; and other advertising services such as aerial advertising, circular and handbill distribution, shopping news services, window-dressing, writing of advertising copy, and commercial art work. Market research services provided to others on a fee or contract basis, are included in this group.

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892.9(P3)

Advertising Preparation

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8325.12

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Advertising placement, n.e.c.

8325.1119

The preparation of advertising material, on a fee or contract basis. The specialized services classified here are undertaken by individuals or concerns other than the agency placing the advertisement. Advertising preparation carried out by the placing agency as a supporting service is excluded. Copy-writing services, commercial art services, advertisement layout services, the composition of commercial messages and jingles for radio and television, and similar services related to the preparation of advertising material for insertion in the printed media, for presentation on radio, television, or cinema and theatre screens, or for display on billboards and posters, or for dissemination by other media. Graphic design services in connection with the preparation of advertising material are included; other graphic design services are classified in group 8323. Classified here are copy-writing, art and layout services related to the preparation of sales and business promotional literature such as handbills and coupons, brochures and circulars, sales letters, catalogues, company reports, etc. The printing of such literature is classified in group 3420. Also included is the design of window, store interior showroom, counter and point-of-sale displays (including moving and animated displays), and of booth and other displays in conventions and exhibitions. Installation and supervision in connexion with these displays is excluded. Packaging engineering is classified in group 8324. The recording and filming of commercial messages for radio and television is classified in the appropriate group of major group 941.

The placement of advertisements, on a fee or contract basis, utilizing media not elsewhere classified, e.g., space on billboards, posters and painted and electric spectacular display systems (whether located indoors or outdoors); car cards located in buses, trains, taxis, etc.; projection time on cinema and theatre screens, and time over public address systems. The arrangement of advertising by means such as vehicles, aircraft and airships is included. The preparation of advertising material is included when undertaken by the placing agency as a supporting service; otherwise it is excluded. Also excluded are car-carding services and the posting of advertisements on billboards, posters, etc. The filming and production of animated cartoons or motion pictures for purposes of advertising on cinema and theatre screens is classified in group 9411.

IGSS Class	IGSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code	IGSS Class	IGSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
	8329.1112	<u>Bill collection and adjustment</u> The collection and adjustment of outstanding bills and accounts, including tax assessments, chiefly on a commission basis. Debtor tracing in connexion with bill collection is included. Billing services not involving delinquent accounts are classified in group 8322. Insurance adjusting is classified in group 8200. Rent collecting in connexion with real estate is classified in group 8310.	:	:		8329.1212	<u>Jewellery design</u> Jewellery design, on a fee or contract basis, including the design of costume jewellery and of metal watch-bands and watch-cases. The design of all types of jewellery, including bracelets, necklaces, etc.	892.92(P3)	49.06
	8329.1119	<u>Credit rating, bill collecting and similar services, n.e.c.</u> Credit rating, bill collecting and similar services, not elsewhere classified. Reporting services, on a fee or contract basis, in connexion with business practices, business ethics, etc. Included are shopping services designed to compare different prices for merchandise, evaluate standards of retail service, etc. Credit card services are classified in group 8102.	:	:		8329.1213	<u>Furniture design</u> Furniture design, on a fee or contract basis. The design of wooden, metal, plastic, bamboo, cane and other types of furniture. Interior decorating is excluded.	892.92(P3)	49.06
8329.12	Fashion Design	The designing and styling, on a fee or contract basis, of textiles, wearing apparel (including shoes), jewellery, furniture, and other fashion goods. Interior decorating is included. Machinery and industrial design is classified in group 8324, and display and other advertising design services, in group 8325.				8329.1214	<u>Interior decorating</u> Interior decorating and design, on a fee or contract basis, whether supplied for residences, offices, institutions, etc. Included are consultancy services in connexion with the interior layout of residences and offices, the choice of furnishings and colour schemes, etc. Furniture design is excluded.	892.92(P3)	49.06
	8329.1211	<u>Textile, wearing apparel and shoe design</u> The design of textiles, wearing apparel and shoes, on a fee or contract basis. Textile design involves knitted, woven or printed textile fabrics of any type. Densak design and lace design and styling are included. Classified here is the design of underwear, underwear, sportswear, nightwear, hats, boots, dress and work shoes, sandals, slippers, clothing accessories, etc., for women, men, girls and boys. Included is the design of clothing patterns and of shoe and boot patterns. The design of wallpaper and floor coverings is excluded. Textile manufacturing and processing of any description is classified in the appropriate group of major group 32. The manufacture of wearing apparel is classified in group 3220, and of paper clothing patterns, in group 3419.	892.92(P3)	49.06		8329.13	<u>Business and Management Consultancy</u> Business and management consultancy, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve the provision of advice, guidance or operational assistance to businesses. Included are public relations services, statistical services other than data processing and quality control, tax consultation, and arbitration and conciliation services. Computer programming and computer consultancy are classified in group 8323.	892.92(P3)	49.06

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Business and management consultancy, n.e.c.
 Business and management consultancy, on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. Management and business consultancy, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve the provision of advice and guidance to businesses in connexion with planning, organizing, staffing, efficiency and control, management information, and so on. Included are analytic and advisory services in the fields of sales promotion, personnel policies and labour relations, manpower and executive training programmes, foreign trade and export promotion, financial management, etc. The services of consulting agronomists and agricultural economists are included, but farm management is classified in group 8120. Tax consultancy is included, other than advisory services in connexion with the preparation of tax returns, which are classified in group 8322. Classified here are advisory services in connexion with long- and short-range plans based on economic forecasts, and in connexion with the creation, re-organization, accumulation and merger of businesses. Also included are advisory services in connexion with office methods and procedures, and with archives and records; and statistical services to businesses, other than data processing and tabulating, which are classified in group 8323, and statistical services related to quality control, which are classified in group 8324. Industrial and systems engineering and design, including plant location services, are also classified in group 8324. Consultancy in connexion with industrial security is excluded, as is the management of industrial exhibitions, trade fairs, and so on. Investment counselling and advisory services are classified in group 8103; computer consultancy, in group 8323; actuarial consultancy, in group 8200; and market research and analysis, in group 8325.

8329.1319

8329.1311

Public relations
 Public relations services, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve image building and opinion moulding, and are designed to improve the relations of the client (whether an individual, institution, or business) with the public, the media, or others, by means other than paid advertisements. Public relations services in the fields of corporate and financial affairs (including shareholder relations), welfare and charity affairs, community affairs, politics, entertainment, etc. Lobbying services are included. Advertising and market research are classified in group 8325. Services of a public relations nature undertaken in the course of representation by business, professional and labour associations are classified in group 9350. Sales promotion services are excluded.

8329.1312

8329.1312

Arbitration and conciliation services—non-governmental
 Arbitration, mediation and conciliation services, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve arbitration and conciliation between management and labour, or between business firms. Examination and refereeing services in these connexions are included, but legal representation is classified in group 8321. Arbitration and conciliation services administered and operated by the government are classified in group 9100. Advisory services on labour relations are excluded.

8329.1312

8329.1312

Arbitration and conciliation services—non-governmental
 Arbitration, mediation and conciliation services, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve arbitration and conciliation between management and labour, or between business firms. Examination and refereeing services in these connexions are included, but legal representation is classified in group 8321. Arbitration and conciliation services administered and operated by the government are classified in group 9100. Advisory services on labour relations are excluded.

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ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	Title and Description
8329.14	8329.14	8329.15	8329.1500					Agency services—Performers, Authors, Etc. Agency services, on a fee or contract basis, on behalf of individual actors, musicians, comedians and other entertainers; and agency and brokerage services on behalf of authors, writers and playwrights (literary agency services), artists, photographers, etc. Lecture bureau services are included. These services involve the obtaining of engagements in motion pictures, theatrical productions, or other entertainment attractions, on behalf of performing artists, and the placement of books, plays, artwork, photographs and so on with publishers, producers, etc.
		8329.16				892.92(P3)	49.06	Stenographic, Duplicating and Mailing Services Stenographic, duplicating, blueprinting, photocopying, addressing, mailing list and similar services, on a fee or contract basis.
								<u>Stenographic services</u> Stenographic and related services, on a fee or contract basis. Typing and other secretarial services, including transcribing services from tapes, dicta , belts, and so on, proof-reading and letter writing. Included also is stenotype reporting in connexion with court and convention proceedings, arbitration hearings, meetings, etc. Editorial services on own account are classified in group 9415.
						892.92(P3)	49.06	<u>Duplicating</u> Duplicating, copying and related services, on a fee or contract basis. Blueprinting, mimeographing, multi-graphing, multilithing and similar services. These services involve the making of copies from a typed, written or drawn paper (or paper-like) master. Photocopying is included but the developing, printing and enlarging of photographs is classified in group 9592. Printing and lithographing are classified in group 3420. The rental or leasing of photocopiers, duplicators and similar equipment is classified in group 8330.
8329.14	8329.14							<u>Employment Agency Services</u> Personnel search, selection, referral and placement, in connexion with employment in every field, and whether delivered on a fee or contract basis by general commercial employment agencies or not. These services may be supplied to the potential employer or to the prospective employee, and may involve the formulation of job descriptions, the screening and testing of applicants, the investigation of references, etc. Executive search and placement is included, as is labour contracting. Motion picture casting bureau services are classified in group 9411, and other theatrical casting agency services, in group 9414. Excluded are advisory and consultancy services in the fields of personnel policies, labour relations and training programmes.
		8329.1411						<u>General employment agency services</u> General employment agency services, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve employment at all levels and in all fields, e.g., executive posts, office personnel, industrial, construction and transportation personnel, domestic staff, restaurant and hotel workers, nurse, models, teachers, etc. Contract labour services are excluded.
		8329.1412						<u>Union hiring hall services</u> Employment agency services supplied by trades (labour) unions to their members. Other trades union services are classified in group 9350.
		8329.1413						<u>Government labour exchange services</u> Employment agency services supplied by government labour exchanges. The administration of governmental labour and employment programmes is classified in group 9100.
		8329.1414						<u>Contract labour services</u> Contract labour services, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve the supply to other establishments, chiefly on a temporary basis, of personnel hired by the agency.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
8329.1713	Mailing	Mailing, mailing list and related services, on a fee or contract basis. Envelope addressing, stuffing, sealing, metering and mailing; and the compilation and maintenance of mailing lists for the use of advertisers and others. The mailing of advertising material is included here, but the preparation of advertisements is classified in group 8325. Mail sorting (prior to mailing) on a fee or contract basis is included. Mail address services, i.e., services involving an accommodation address whence mail may be held or forwarded, are excluded.		
8329.17	News Syndicate Services	News syndicate and news agency services, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve the supplying of news reports, news pictures, feature articles and so on to newspapers and periodicals. Similar services when undertaken by newspapers and periodicals as a supporting service to their own publications are included in group 3420. The supplying of financial news is included, but stock quotation services are classified in group 8103. Press clipping services are excluded. Freelance journalists', news correspondents', feature writers' and cartoonists' services are classified in group 9445, and freelance photographers' services, in group 9592.		
8329.1711	News reporting and news picture services	News reporting and distributing services, and news picture (press photograph) gathering and distributing services, on a fee or contract basis. Feature syndicate services are excluded.		
8329.1712	Feature syndicate services	The distributing, on a fee or contract basis, of feature articles, cartoons, etc., to newspapers and periodicals.		
8329.18	Detective and Protective Services	Detective and protective services, on a fee or contract basis. Investigation and surveillance, guard and other protective services for individuals and for property, finger-printing and lie-detecting services, etc. Similar services when supplied by public police forces are classified in group 9100.		
8329.1811	Investigation and surveillance	Investigation, surveillance and similar services, on a fee or contract basis. Included are the checking of individuals' backgrounds for employment purposes, the tracing of missing persons and heirs, the trailing, locating and surveillance of individuals (including the taking of photographs and tape-recordings) for domestic or business purposes, the investigation of employee thefts and embezzlements, industrial and political espionage and counter-espionage, etc. Credit reporting is excluded and investigation in connexion with insurance is classified in group 8200.		
8329.1812	Guard and patrol services	Guard, patrol, and other services which primarily utilize hired personnel to directly protect property or individuals, on a fee or contract basis. Similar services which primarily utilize other means of protection, such as armoured car services and guard dog rental, are excluded. Body-guard services, street patrol and similar services, guard and watchman services for offices, factories, construction sites, hotels, apartment buildings, theatres and dance halls, etc. Store detective services are included.		
8329.1819	Detective and protective services, n.e.c.	Detective and protective services, on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. Services designed to directly protect property or individuals primarily by means other than hired personnel, e.g., armoured car services for payroll escort and similar purposes, guard dog rental, etc.; the servicing and monitoring of mechanical and electronic protective devices such as burglar-alarms, fire-alarms and fire extinguishers; consultancy in the fields of industrial security, fire prevention, etc.; finger-printing, polygraph (lie-detecting) services, and signature, handwriting and typewriting identification. Handwriting analysis for purposes other than detection and prevention, e.g., for marital guidance, is excluded. The installation in buildings of protective devices such as burglar- and fire-alarms is classified in group 5000.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
8329.19	8329.1911	Business Services, Except Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing, Not Elsewhere Classified Business services (other than machinery and equipment rental and leasing services) on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. Translation and interpretation, trade fair, exhibition and convention management, appraisal other than real estate appraisal, business brokerage, packaging and filling services other than those incidental to transport, press clipping services, microfilming, etc.							
	8329.1911	<u>Translation and interpretation</u> Translation and interpretation, including simultaneous interpretation, on a fee or contract basis.	892.92(P3)	49.06					
	8329.1912	<u>Trade fair and exhibition management</u> The management of trade fairs and shows, industrial exhibitions and conventions, on a fee or contract basis. The management of automobile shows, home shows, and so on. Fashion show production service (whether or not models are supplied) is included, but model agency services are excluded. The management of cultural exhibitions is classified in group 9420, and of exhibitions and shows of a recreational nature, such as dog shows and flower shows, in group 9490. The management of agricultural fairs is also classified in group 9490.							
	8329.1913	<u>Appraisal, other than real estate and insurance appraisals</u> Appraisal and valuation, on a fee or contract basis, other than the appraisal of real estate, which is classified in group 8310, and appraisal for loss or damage in connexion with insurance claims, which is classified in group 8200. The appraisal of antiques, objets d'art, paintings, furniture, jewellery and precious stones, furs, stamps, machinery and equipment, etc.							
	8329.1914	<u>Business brokerage</u> Business brokerage, on a fee or contract basis. These services involve arranging for the purchase and sale of small- and medium-sized businesses, including professional practices. Financial services related to such purchases and sales are classified in the appropriate group of major group 810. Consultancy services in connexion with the reorganization and merger of businesses are excluded.							
		<u>Microfilming</u> Microfilming and microficheing, on a fee or contract basis, including the recording on microfilm from computer tape or hard-copy, microfilm processing, and microfilm retrieval, enlargement and "blow-back" services. The rental and leasing of microfilmers and related equipment is classified in group 8330.							
	8329.1916	<u>Packaging and filling services, other than those incidental to transport</u> Packaging and filling services, on a fee or contract basis, other than those incidental to transport, which are classified in group 7191. The mixing of and filling of aerosols, the filling of cans, bottles, etc., with all types of liquid products, powders, pastes and creams, the packaging of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, etc. (and related services such as heat sealing). The card-mounting of novelties and buttons is included, as are labelling, stamping and imprinting services. Parcel packing and gift wrapping are also included. Similar services when undertaken by wholesalers as a supporting service are classified in group 6100. Addressing and mailing services are excluded, and packaging engineering and design are classified in group 8324.							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ISIC Group 8330	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING
	8329.1919	Other business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, n.e.c.	892.3(P3) 892.32(P3)	49.04 49.06		The renting or leasing, as a specialized service, of agricultural, mining and oil field, manufacturing, construction, vending, accounting and office, and similar machinery and equipment. The leasing of agricultural or construction equipment with drivers is classified in group 1120 or 5000, respectively. The renting or leasing of transport equipment is classified in the appropriate group of division 71 (transport and storage); renting clothing, furniture, pillows, lockers and most other personal and household goods is classified in group 6200 (retail trade); and renting pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, saddle-horses, and similar recreational goods is included in group 9490 (amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified).
		Business services (other than machinery and equipment rental and leasing services) on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. Press clipping services, correct time indicating service, manuscript rental, merchandise demonstration services, trading stamp services, and bottle exchange services; inspection, weighing and sampling service other than those incidental to transport, which are classified in group 7191, and those in connexion with technical testing, which are classified in group 8324; the expressing, illuminating and lettering of diplomas, citations, scrolls, resolutions, etc.; photogrammetric mapping, music copying services, photographic literary services (i.e., the supply of photographs other than current news photographs), liquidating services, process serving and repossession services, etc. Ball bonding is included but fidelity and surety bonds are classified in group 8200. Handwriting analysis for purposes other than detection and protection, e.g., for marital guidance, is included. Graphic design services (other than those in connexion with the preparation of advertising material, which are classified in group 8325), e.g., book cover design, are classified here. The laminating (i.e., the coating with plastic) of maps, counter and identification cards, photographs, menus, diplomas, catalogues, etc., is included, but textile laminating is classified in group 3219. Also classified here are auctioneering services on a fee or contract basis, but sales by auction is classified in group 6100 or 6200 according to whether wholesale or retailing is involved.				Note: This note is not a standard class description. Rather, it explains the way machinery and equipment rental and leasing is dissected. For a general description of machinery and equipment rental and leasing, consult the group definition above. The rental of hotel equipment (other than linen), e.g., dishes, glasses, tables and so on, is included. The rental of campers is also included, but the leasing of camper time is classified in group 8323. The rental for professional use of equipment for theatrical and cinematic productions, e.g., of motion picture equipment, studio property, scenery, backdrops, costumes, etc., is classified in group 9414. The rental of portable toilets is classified in group 9200.
						Machinery and equipment rental and leasing is divided into classes and subclasses according to the type of goods rented. The coding of the classes and subclasses here, <i>machis mutandis</i> , follows that described for the classes and subclasses of wholesale trade, except that the letter <i>m</i> is used as a prefix instead of the letter <i>w</i> . Thus, for example, the rental or leasing of machine tools—metal cutting types is designated 83623-11, and of metal cutting machine tools—general purpose, 83623-1111.
						In the case of machinery and equipment rental and leasing, it is not necessary to raise any classes additional to those within the above framework.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9100.11	9100.111	<p>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE</p> <p>Central, provincial, or state and local governments, including such organizations as the armed forces, police, and legislative, judicial, and administrative departments and offices. Departments, agencies and offices engaged in the administration of such activities as external affairs, taxation and finances, public order and safety, social security, business regulation and registration, statistical collection and analysis, and general economic, social and community policies, are included. This group does not include governmental activities other than general administration and regulation in respect of such fields as transport, communication, education, health, production, marketing and the operation of financial institutions, each of which is classified in an appropriate group, in accordance with the given kind of activity.</p>		
9100.11	9100.111	<p>General Governmental Administrative Services</p> <p>General administrative services provided by all levels of government, including the administration and supervision of fiscal affairs. The administration and supervision of executive affairs and legislative affairs; the administration of common services not allocated to specific functions or functional groupings of government, such as overall economic planning services, general economic and social statistics services, purchase and supply services and general personnel services; the administration of science and technology affairs; and other general administrative services not allocated to specific functions. Classified here also is the administration of financial and fiscal affairs, e.g., the administration and operation of tax and customs duty collection and assessment services, public debt management services, budget control and co-ordination services, governmental accounting services, and so on. Pure research services in the fields of government and public administration are classified in group 9320. General vocational education services for government employees are classified in group 9310. The services of independent government agencies engaged in such activities as printing for the government, the operation of government buildings, the operation of central vehicle pools, and repair and maintenance services, are classified in the group corresponding to the commodity or service involved.</p>		
9100.1112	9100.1112	<p>Governmental administrative services-- executive affairs</p> <p>The administration and supervision of executive affairs at all levels of government, e.g., the affairs of the office of the head of state and of the chief executive (the president, prime minister, monarch, etc.), of the offices of mayor, and so on, including the services of these offices' staffs, libraries and other facilities and personnel. Included is the administration of the affairs of inter-departmental committees, e.g., of planning and military councils, of committees on awards and honours, etc. Supervisory audit services are included, but internal auditing services in connection with accounting and financial procedures are excluded. The administration of overall economic planning affairs is also excluded.</p>		
9100.1113	9100.1113	<p>Governmental administrative services-- economic planning affairs</p> <p>The administration and supervision of the affairs of legislatures at all levels of government, e.g., of the national parliament, of county and local councils, and so on, including the services of legislative staffs and of committees of the legislature.</p>		

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Governmental administrative services--
 statistical affairs

9100.1114

The administration and supervision by government of general statistical affairs; the administration of statistical affairs in connexion with specific operational programmes is excluded. The services classified here are generally provided by central statistical offices whether or not at the national level; such offices collect and analyse data in a number of fields (at the national or at lower political levels) and co-ordinate statistics collected in connexion with specific operational programmes. The collection, analysis and dissemination of overall economic and social statistics, including data on population, housing, agriculture, manufactures, minerals extraction, business, transportation, income and expenditure, services, employment, etc. Included is the formulation and implementation of complete censuses and sample surveys.

Governmental administrative services--
 personnel affairs

9100.1115

The administration of general personnel affairs connected with the acquisition, selection and management of government employees; these affairs are not connected with specific functions or functional groupings of government. The development of standard job descriptions, job classification systems and hiring procedures, the administration of civil service regulations and procedures, and so on.

Governmental administrative services--
 science and technology affairs

9100.1116

The administration by government of overall science and technology affairs, including governmental support of programmes for the development of science and technology. The administration of applied space research programmes is excluded.

Governmental administrative services--
 general services affairs

9100.1117

The administration by government of general services affairs such as purchasing and supply services, the maintenance of general government records and archives, and so on. The purchasing of strategic goods (other than the procurement of military material) for emergency war-tins or other use is included. The services of independent government agencies engaged in providing other general services are classified in the group corresponding to the commodity involved, e.g., the operation of government buildings is classified in group B10, common transportation services provided by government transport pools are classified in the appropriate group of division 71, and so on.

General governmental administrative services,
 other than the administration of financial
 and fiscal affairs, D.9.5.5

9100.1119

The administration of executive, legislative and other general governmental administrative affairs, other than financial and fiscal affairs, not elsewhere classified. The administration of non-self-governing and trust territory affairs, including governmental support of programmes for the development of such territories; the administration of elections; the administration and support of programmes in the arts and humanities; and other general administrative services not allocated to specific functions.

General governmental administrative services--
 financial and fiscal affairs

9100.1121

The general administration and supervision by government of financial and fiscal affairs. The development and evaluation of financial and fiscal programmes such as public debt management, the tax base and structure, tax collection, financial accounting and reporting, budget co-ordination, and so on; administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; liaison with other branches of government; public information services; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data in connexion with financial and fiscal affairs.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9100.1122	Governmental administrative services--taxation	The administration and operation of tax and rates assessment and collection schemes, and of other tax-related services such as legal services. The administration and operation of customs services, including the physical control of exports and imports, are classified here. The assessment and collection of income taxes, sales taxes, rates, business taxes, customs duties, etc. The settlement of tax claims and customs cases is included. Administrative services in connection with export and import trade regulations, licensing and quotas, are excluded.	24	24
9100.1123	Governmental administrative services--public funds	The administration of public funds, including public debt management services. The raising and receipt of public funds (including the preparation of offering documents, the processing of subscriptions and the sale of securities); their custody and control of their disbursement.	25	25
9100.1124	Governmental budget co-ordination and control services	The review, co-ordination, reconciliation and control of governmental budget operations.	26	26
9100.1125	Governmental administrative services--accounting services	The administration and operation of governmental accounting services. The maintenance of records of receipts and expenditures and the compilation of financial statements based on these data. Included are internal auditing services in connection with accounting and financial procedures, but supervisory audit services are excluded.	27	27
9100.1129	Governmental administrative services--financial and fiscal affairs, n.e.c.	The administration of financial and fiscal affairs, not elsewhere classified. Governmental representation to international monetary organizations, the settlement of claims (other than tax claims or customs cases) against or in favour of the government, the administration of crown lands and domains, etc.	28	28
9100.12	Governmental Administrative Services--External Affairs	The administration of external affairs of a political, commercial, agricultural or other nature, but not of external military or monetary affairs. The formulation and execution of foreign policy and the handling of foreign relations; the administration of external economic aid and of informational and cultural programmes; the administration and operation of diplomatic missions; consulates, economic aid missions and missions to multinational organizations; and so on. The training of government staff for the diplomatic service is classified in group 9310.	30	30
9100.1211	General governmental administrative services--external affairs	The general administration and supervision of governmental agencies engaged in the formulation and execution of foreign policy and in the handling of foreign relations; and the general administration and supervision of economic aid programmes, technical assistance programmes, foreign informational and cultural programmes, and so on. Included are the administration, support and evaluation of applied research programmes and the development and evaluation of current activities, programmes and procedures in the above fields. Public information services in connection with external affairs are also included, as is liaison with other branches of government.	31	31
9100.1212	Governmental administrative services--external political affairs	The administration and supervision of external political affairs programmes, intelligence services, including economic intelligence services and the preparation of country and regional studies.	32	32

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
9100.1213	9100.1213	<u>Governmental administrative services-- external economic aid affairs</u> The administration and supervision of external economic aid programmes (whether multilateral aid programmes, or tied or untied bilateral aid programmes), including technical assistance programmes and external disaster and emergency relief programmes. Country and regional programme development, implementation, and monitoring; applied economic research services, the preparation of country and technical studies, etc. Included is the administration of contributions (whether in cash or in kind) to international civilian organizations and programmes.	:	:	:	:
9100.1214	9100.1214	<u>Governmental administrative services-- external informational and cultural affairs</u> The administration and supervision of external informational and cultural programmes, included is the administration of such programmes for foreign audiences. These programmes may be conducted by broadcasting or by other means. Country and regional programme development, implementation and monitoring. Administrative services in connexion with international sporting programmes are excluded.	:	:	:	:
9100.1215	9100.1215	<u>External representation</u> The administration and operation of diplomatic, consular and economic aid missions accredited to foreign governments or to multi-national or regional organizations (other than military organizations). The administration and operation of embassies, ministries, high commissioners' offices, consulates general, consulates, consular agencies, economic aid missions, missions (including United Nations and its specialized agencies, and to civilian regional bodies not affiliated to the United Nations; and so on.	:	:	:	:
9100.13	9100.1311	<u>Public Order and Safety Services</u> The administration of justice and the maintenance and regulation of internal public order and safety. General administrative services in these fields; the administration and operation of law courts, including government legal representation before the courts; police services; the operation of prisons and similar institutions for detention and correction; fire-fighting and prevention services, and so on.	9100.13	9100.1311	9100.1311	9100.1311
		<u>General governmental administrative services-- public order and safety</u> The general administration, regulation and supervision, within executive bodies, of internal public order and safety affairs, and the general administration of justice. The development and evaluation of programmes, procedures and equipment; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in the field of public order and safety; liaison with other branches of government; public information services; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data in connexion with justice, public order and safety.				
		<u>Law court operation</u> The administration and operation of law courts and the judicial system, including the administration of general legal tribunals which constitute a legal branch of government, but not of other tribunals such as military tribunals, nor of parole and probation programmes. The administration and operation of appeals courts, magistrates courts, juvenile courts, surrogates courts, traffic courts, etc., other than government legal representation before such courts. Included is the administration of financial support (legal aid) towards the cost of legal advice and court representation, the enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by law courts and the registration of their payment, the maintenance of legal records including the registration of legal titles to property, legal guardianship services for children, and similar services.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code	SITC Code
	9100.1319	9100.14	9100.1319				
			<u>Public order and safety services, n.e.c.</u>				
			The administration of justice and the maintenance of internal public order and safety, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration of parole and probation programmes. Coastguard and sea rescue services are excluded.				
			<u>National Defence Services</u>				
			The administration of national defence affairs and the operation of national defence forces, including civil defence forces. General administrative services in these fields; the administration and operation of ground, naval and air combat forces, and of civil defence forces and programmes; the administration of war veterans' affairs; and other national defence services. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the field of defence are included. Educational services provided by schools combining military and academic training, e.g., by cadet schools and by graduate institutions such as staff and war colleges, are classified in group 9310; but services provided by training establishments for non-commissioned officers and specialized military personnel are included here. The services of military base hospitals are classified in group 9331, but those provided by military field hospitals and by military medical corps are classified here. Accommodation services for military personnel are also included. The purchasing of strategic goods (other than the procurement of military materiel) for emergency war-time use is excluded, and the storage of such goods is classified in group 7192.				
			<u>General governmental administrative services--national defence affairs</u>				
			The general administration, regulation and supervision of national defence affairs and forces. The development and evaluation of policies and programmes in such defence fields as engineering, manpower, general budgetary and fiscal affairs, international military affairs, and in other defence areas; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; liaison with other branches of government; public information and educational services; and statistical services in connexion with national defence.				
			<u>Governmental legal representation</u>				
	9100.1313		9100.1313				
			Legal representation services before the law courts on behalf of the government. These services are delivered by prosecuting or defence attorneys and may involve civil or criminal proceedings. Similar services delivered on behalf of the government before bodies other than law courts, e.g., before boards of arbitration, are excluded. Legal representation services other than on the government's behalf are classified in group 8321.				
			<u>Police services</u>				
	9100.1314		9100.1314				
			Police services, i.e., protective and investigative services carried out by organized police forces, including auxiliary forces supported by public authorities, and specialized police forces such as port and border police, and security police, but not coastguards or sea-rescue personnel. The detection and detention of defendants before their trials, the handling of juvenile delinquents, street patrol services, traffic regulation services, the registration and surveillance of aliens, the operation of police laboratories, and other police services. Training services in police academies are classified in group 9310.				
			<u>Prison operation and similar services</u>				
	9100.1315		9100.1315				
			The operation of prisons and other establishments for the detention and rehabilitation of criminals (including the criminally insane), such as prison farms, workhouses, reformatories, reform schools and borstals, and criminal asylums. Included are services provided by such establishments in connexion with the physical, mental and social well-being of inmates.				
			<u>Fire-fighting and fire prevention</u>				
	9100.1316		9100.1316				
			Governmental fire-fighting and fire prevention services, including services provided by fire-boats and by auxiliary fire brigades supported by public authorities, but excluding forest fire-fighting and prevention services.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	9100.1412	<u>Civil defence services</u> The administration and operation of civil defence forces and programmes, such as warning and monitoring systems, and of programmes designed to strengthen the public services to meet war-time emergencies. The purchasing of strategic goods for emergency war-time use is excluded, and the storage of such goods is classified in group 7192.	:	:		9100.1419	<u>National defence services, n.e.s.</u> The administration of national defence affairs and the operation of national defence forces, not elsewhere classified. The operation and administration of specialized non-combat military commands, such as engineering services, transport and communications services, intelligence services, and medical services; materiel and logistics services including procurement, acceptance testing, inventory management and record maintenance and the disposal of materiel (but not the manufacture of materiel or ordnance); personnel services including administrative services in connexion with the selection and induction of civilians into the armed services; the operation and administration of reserve and auxiliary forces of the army, navy or air force (but not of civil defence forces), and of other military commands and programmes except combat forces, e. g., of foreign military aid programmes such as advisory and training missions, of missions to regional and international military organizations, of contributions to international peace-keeping forces, etc.	:	:
	9100.1413	<u>Ground combat force services</u> The administration and operation of ground combat forces (other than specialized commands such as communications or intelligence services), e. g., of infantry, artillery, anti-aircraft, mobile, tank and other ground combat forces.	:	:	9100.15		<u>Governmental Administrative Services—Education Affairs</u> The administration by government of education affairs, but not the operation of educational institutions which is classified in group 9310. General administrative services in the field of education; school inspection services; the administration and operation of governmental scholarship programmes; services related to primary and secondary education, to adult education, to higher and professional education, to education for the handicapped; and so on. Governmental administration and support of research into education programmes, teaching methods, etc., is included. Subsidiary services to education which are designed to promote and facilitate attendance at educational institutions, such as school meal services, school transportation services, medical and dental services for students, accommodation services, sports and recreational services, and so on, are classified in the group corresponding to the service involved.		
	9100.1414	<u>Naval combat force services</u> The administration and operation of naval combat forces (other than specialized commands such as communications or intelligence services), e. g., of surface and underwater combat vessel fleets.	:	:					
	9100.1415	<u>Air combat force services</u> The administration and operation of air combat forces (other than specialized commands such as communications or intelligence services), e. g., of fighter, bomber, long-range ballistic missile and other air combat commands.	:	:					
	9100.1416	<u>Governmental administrative services—veterans' affairs</u> The administration of war veterans' affairs including programmes of assistance, counselling and other services to veterans and their dependents, heirs or survivors. Also included are services of offices that maintain liaison and co-ordinate activities with other service organizations and governmental agencies. Services provided by veterans' hospitals are classified in group 9331.	:	:					

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	EFM Code	Title and Description	SITC Code	EFM Code
	9100.1511		9100.1515			<u>General governmental administrative services—education affairs</u> The general administration, regulation and supervision by government of education affairs and programmes. The development and evaluation of education policies and programmes; the regulation and promotion of school systems, institutions of higher learning, and so on; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in connexion with the objectives, organization, administration and methodology of all types of education; and so on. Liaison with other branches of government is included, as are public information services concerning governmental activities in the field of education, and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data on the status and progress of education.		
	9100.1512		9100.1516			<u>School inspection services</u> School inspection services. The establishment of educational standards is excluded.		
	9100.1513		9100.1517			<u>Scholarship programme services</u> The administration and operation of educational scholarship programmes, including scholarship programmes for foreign study and for foreign students. Such scholarship programmes include all governmental grants and loans to individual students for educational or training purposes. Excluded is the administration of financial support programmes where the educational institution is the beneficiary.		
	9100.1514		9100.1519			<u>Ancillary services—primary and secondary education</u> Services related to general or vocational education at the primary and secondary levels, including pre-primary and kindergarten education; similar services related to child day-care centres are classified in group 9340. The administration by government of financial support programmes for educational institutions, the establishment of professional standards, the development of teaching aids and curricula, and so on.		
						<u>Ancillary services—higher and professional education</u> Services related to education at the higher or professional levels, e.g. at universities, technical training institutions, etc. The administration by government of financial support programmes for educational institutions, the establishment of professional standards, the development of teaching aids and curricula, and so on.		
						<u>Ancillary services—education for the handicapped</u> Services related to the education, in non-custodial institutions, of the physically or otherwise handicapped. The administration by government of financial support programmes for educational institutions, the development of teaching aids and curricula, and other special services for promoting the education of the handicapped.		
						<u>Governmental administrative services—education affairs, n.e.c.</u> Governmental administration of education affairs, and services related to education, not elsewhere classified. Advisory services on physical facilities, e.g. services related to building and equipment design, construction, and utilization, and the development of construction standards; teacher licensing services; and so on.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
9100.16	9100.161	Governmental Administrative Services--Health Affairs The administration by government of health and medical affairs, but not the operation of medical facilities and laboratories or of other medical services, which are classified in group 9331. General administrative services in the field of health; the administration of public health programmes, and the supervision and regulation of personal health services whether provided by medical institutions or by individual medical practitioners; the administration of medical programmes for special groups such as mothers and children; and so on. The administration of veterinary health affairs is excluded, but the administration of national or local medical insurance schemes is classified here. Governmental administration, supervision and support of medical research programmes is included, but research services in the field of human medicine are classified in group 9320.		
	9100.1611	General governmental administrative services--health affairs The general administration, regulation and supervision of health and medical affairs, including dental affairs but not veterinary affairs. The development of governmental health policies; the development and evaluation of health programmes; the general administration of national health schemes and of medical insurance schemes; the regulation of standards for hospitals, medical and dental clinics, doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives; and so on. Liaison with other branches of government is included, as are public information services concerning government activities in the field of health affairs, other than such services in connexion with personal and public health matters, such as personal hygiene and birth control. Also included is the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data on the state of health of the public, and on public health programmes; the registration of information on vital events; the administration, supervision and support of programmes to assess medical manpower requirements, and to increase the supply and improve the quality and effectiveness of medical manpower and facilities; and the administration, supervision and support of medical research programmes, including mental health research programmes.		
	9100.1612	Governmental administrative services--public health programmes The administration and operation by government of control and related programmes for the protection of public health, e.g., the operation of programmes designed to control and prevent the spread of infectious diseases, such as port health control programmes, and the administration and regulation of services designed to assure the purity and hygiene of food and water. Services delivered chiefly by public health laboratories engaged in testing water, milk, meat and other food-stuffs to determine their fitness for human consumption are classified in group 9331. Included here is the administration (but not operation) of preventive programmes in connexion with public health, such as mass radiological programmes, and vaccination and immunization programmes; and also the administration by government of blood donation services, population programmes, and so on. The administration and operation of public information programmes concerning personal and public health matters, including personal hygiene and birth control, is classified here. Excluded are administrative and regulative services in connexion with the control and prevention of water and air pollution, in connexion with the effective disposal of sewage and refuse, and with other sanitary control programmes.		
	9100.1613	Governmental administrative services--personal health services The administration, supervision and support by government of personal health services provided by general and specialized hospitals, medical and dental clinics, convalescent homes, and similar institutions; and by medical personnel such as general practitioners, specialized medical doctors and surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, opticians, nurses, midwives, medical technicians, physiotherapists, etc. The licensing of medical practitioners, technicians and establishments is included. These services are generally provided in connexion with the medical needs of the public as a whole; administrative services in connexion with medical programmes for special groups, such as mothers and children, are excluded.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SUTC Code	FTN Code
	9100.1614	<u>Governmental administrative services—specialized medical programmes</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of medical programmes for special groups of the population, such as mothers, infants and pre-school children, school children, the physically or mentally handicapped, the aged, drug addicts, alcoholics, and for other special groups.		9100.1712	<u>Social security and assistance</u> The administration, supervision, support and operation by government of social security and assistance schemes, e.g., of comprehensive social security arrangements or of specific schemes to compensate for the temporary or permanent loss of labour income, such as unemployment benefit schemes, and sickness, accident and injury benefit schemes; of old-age, widows' and orphans' pension schemes; of family, child, and guardians' allowance arrangements; of war veterans' compensation schemes and war veterans' allowance arrangements; of public relief (national assistance) schemes; of benefit schemes for deserted wives, unmarried mothers; and so on.		
	9100.1619	<u>Governmental administrative services—health affairs, n.e.c.</u> The administration by government of health and medical affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration of international health affairs.					
9100.17		<u>Governmental Administrative Services—Social Security and Welfare Affairs</u> The administration by government of social security and welfare affairs, and the operation of social security insurance schemes, but not the operation of welfare services which is classified in group 9340. General administrative services in the fields of social security and welfare affairs; the administration and operation of social insurance and pension schemes; the administration of welfare services and assistance programmes; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of social welfare research programmes is included.		9100.1713	<u>Governmental administrative services—welfare services</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of welfare services to families and individuals; the operation of such welfare services is classified in group 9340. The administration of welfare services for the disabled, the mentally defective, the blind, deaf and dumb, the aged, children (including the administration of child day-care services), and for other groups in need of assistance. Included is the administration of welfare programmes involving assistance in kind and advisory services to families and individuals, and the administration of non-medical welfare programmes for drug addicts and alcoholics. Governmental liaison with voluntary welfare agencies and private charitable organizations is also included.		
	9100.1711	<u>General governmental administrative services—social security and welfare affairs</u> The general administration, supervision and regulation by government of social security and welfare affairs. The development and evaluation of welfare and social work programmes dealing with the problems of the aged, the young, families, the unemployed, the disabled, the poor, and other groups; and the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields. Liaison with other branches of government is included, but liaison with voluntary welfare agencies or private charitable organizations is classified elsewhere in this class. The administration and operation of public information programmes concerning social security and welfare affairs is included, as is the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data in these fields.		9100.1719	<u>Governmental administrative services—social security and welfare affairs, n.e.c.</u> The administration by government of social security and welfare affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration of hearings and appeal machinery in connexion with welfare cases. The administration and support by government of domestic disaster and emergency relief programmes is excluded.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	PTN Code	SITC Code	PTN Code	Title and Description	SITC Code	PTN Code	Title and Description	SITC Code	PTN Code	
9100.18	Governmental Administrative Services-- Amenity Affairs	9100.1811	General governmental administrative services-- housing and community amenity affairs					The administration by government of housing and community amenity affairs, including sanitary affairs. Construction of housing and of other structures is classified in group 5000, and the operation of real estate (including dwellings) is classified in group 8110; sanitary services are classified in group 9200. General administrative services in the fields of housing and community amenity affairs; the administration of housing programmes and of town and country planning programmes; the administration of sanitary affairs and pollution control programmes; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of housing and similar research programmes is included. The administration of recreational and related cultural affairs is excluded.						
		9100.1812	Governmental administrative services-- housing affairs					The general administration, regulation and supervision by government of housing and community amenity affairs, including sanitary programmes in the fields of housing, town and country planning, sanitation and the development of community amenities; other than recreational and cultural amenities; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; liaison with other branches of government; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data on housing and community affairs programmes.						
		9100.1813	Governmental administrative services-- community development affairs					The administration, supervision and support by government of town and country planning programmes, of programmes for new towns, new communities or community districts, and of urban land use programmes; and the administration and promotion of urban and rural renewal and similar programmes. The administration of zoning statutes is included.						
		9100.1814	Governmental administrative services-- sanitary affairs					The administration, regulation and supervision by government of sanitary affairs, including programmes for the control of air and water pollution. The administration of regulations, including inspection services, in connexion with disinfection, the control and prevention of smoke and other air pollution and of water pollution; in connexion with the effective disposal of sewage and refuse; and with other sanitary control programmes. The operation of sanitary services is classified in group 9200, and consulting engineering services in the fields of air and water pollution, in group 8524.						
		9100.1819	Governmental administrative services-- housing and community amenity affairs, n.e.c.					The administration by government of housing and community amenity affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration of rent control programmes including related hearings and appeals machinery, the administration of programmes for the maintenance of housing standards (but not construction inspection services), the administration of regulations governing building occupancy and the issuance of occupancy licences, the maintenance of land transfer and mortgage records, and so on.						

IOCS Class	IOCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	PN Code	IOCS Class	IOCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	PN Code
9100.21	9100.211	Governmental Administrative Services--Recreational, Cultural and Religious Affairs The administration by government of recreational, cultural, religious and other community and social affairs not elsewhere mentioned. Recreational and cultural services, such as the operation of parks, recreation fields, museums and libraries, and broadcasting services, are classified in the appropriate group of division 94; religious services are classified in group 9591, and other community and social services, in group 9599. General administrative services in the fields of recreational, cultural, religious and similar affairs; the administration of cultural affairs programmes, including programmes for the preservation of monuments and buildings; the administration of wild-life preservation, park development, recreational and similar programmes; the administration of religious programmes, and so on.			9100.2113	9100.2113	Governmental administrative services-- <u>recreational affairs</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of recreational affairs, e.g., of programmes for the development and public utilization, for recreational purposes, of open spaces, forests, national parks, urban parks and gardens, athletic fields, playgrounds, beaches, swimming pools, and so on. Included are administrative services in connexion with physical fitness and other recreational programmes, including international sporting events. The administration of programmes for the preservation of wild-life is excluded, as is the administration of programmes for the conservation and rational commercial exploitation of forest resources.		
	9100.2111	General governmental administrative services-- <u>recreational, cultural and religious affairs</u> The general administration, regulation and supervision by government of recreational, cultural, religious and other community and social affairs not elsewhere mentioned. The development and evaluation of park and recreational programmes, fine arts programmes, museum and library programmes, monument and building preservation programmes, religious programmes, civic, fraternal and youth programmes, and so on; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; and liaison with other branches of government.				9100.2114	Governmental administrative services-- <u>religious affairs</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of religious programmes and facilities.		
	9100.2112	Governmental administrative services-- <u>cultural affairs</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of national and local cultural affairs programmes and facilities, but not of external cultural programmes. Administrative and support services in connexion with programmes in the performing and plastic arts provided by theatres, orchestras, opera-houses, music halls, art groups, and so on; and in connexion with library, museum and similar programmes. Included is the administration and regulation of the press, and of radio and television broadcasting services, e. g., licensing, the monitoring of the quality of service, the assignment of broadcast frequencies, etc. Also classified here is the administration, supervision and support of programmes for the preservation of monuments and buildings, including historic sites.				9100.2119	Governmental administrative services-- <u>recreational, cultural and religious affairs, Inc.S.</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of recreational, cultural, religious and other community and social affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the support of fraternal, civic, youth, social and similar programmes, and of multi-purpose cultural-recreational programmes.		

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The administration and support by government of labour-management relations affairs. Included is the operation by government of mediation, conciliation and arbitration services. Similar services which provided on a fee or contract basis by non-governmental institutions or individuals are classified in group 8329. Included here are legal representation services on behalf of the government before boards of arbitration or similar bodies.

Governmental administrative services—regulation of working conditions
The administration and supervision, for industry as a whole, of regulations dealing with working conditions, including wages and hours of work. Similar services concerning mines and transportation facilities, including the regulation of hours of work for aircraft and other transport crews, are excluded. The administration and supervision of regulations dealing with the employment of women and children, with hazardous occupations, with the suitability and safety of work premises, with discriminatory practices, and so on. Factory inspection services are included.

Governmental administrative services—labour resources
The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the development and efficient use of labour resources, e.g., of "training within industry" programmes, of apprenticeship schemes outside the educational system, of programmes to facilitate labour mobility, and so on. Administrative and ancillary services related to vocational education programmes in educational institutions are excluded. Employment agency services supplied by government labour exchanges are classified in group 8339.

9100.311
Class
Subclass
Governmental Administrative Services—General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

The administration by government of general economic, commercial and labour affairs, but not of overall economic planning affairs. The administrative services classified here relate to economic, commercial and labour affairs in general; similar services for specific kinds of industry (including wholesale and retail trade) are excluded. General administrative services in the fields of economic, commercial and labour affairs; the administration and operation of labour-management relations affairs; the administration, for industry as a whole, of regulations dealing with working conditions and wages and hours of work; of labour and employment programmes; of trade promotion and business assistance programmes; of regulations dealing with foreign trade, securities markets, commodity and produce markets, company registration, and financial institutions; the administration and operation of patent bureaux, trademark registries and copyright offices; and so on. The administration of consumer protection regulations and the administration and support of tourism promotion programmes are excluded. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research services in the fields of general economic, commercial and labour affairs, including applied space research, is included, but pure research into economics and similar subjects and into astronomy and astrophysics is classified in group 9320.

9100.3111
Class
Subclass
General governmental administrative services—general economic, commercial and labour affairs

The general administration, regulation and supervision by government of general economic, commercial and labour affairs, but not of overall economic planning affairs. The administration, support and evaluation of applied technological, engineering, space and similar research programmes in the above fields which is not allocable to specific kinds of industry; such services when linked to specific kinds of industry are excluded. Included is the development and evaluation of governmental programmes in the fields of general economic, commercial and labour affairs. Liaison with other branches of government and with trade associations, employer federations, labour unions and consumer groups is included, as is the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relating to operational programmes in the above fields.

9100.3112
Class
Subclass
Labour-management relations services—governmental

9100.3113
Class
Subclass
Governmental administrative services—regulation of working conditions

9100.3114
Class
Subclass
Governmental administrative services—labour resources

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ECN Code
9100.3115	9100.3115	<u>Governmental administrative services— trade promotion and business assistance programmes</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of general trade promotion and business assistance programmes, including related advisory services. The administration of trade promotion programmes directed at local and foreign markets, of technical and managerial assistance programmes for small businesses, and so on. The administration of trade promotion and commercial and economic intelligence services undertaken in foreign countries is excluded. Governmental guarantees and compensation to private businesses in connexion with foreign operations are included but export credit insurance services are classified in group 8200.	9100.3115	
9100.3116	9100.3116	<u>Governmental administrative services— general commercial regulations</u> The administration and supervision by government of general commercial regulations, other than consumer protection regulations. Administrative services in connexion with export and import trade regulations, including those relating to licensing, tariffs and quotas; with regulations governing securities markets and commodity futures markets; with regulations governing markets engaged in the physical handling of commodities such as vegetable produce, meat, fish, etc; with regulations governing the registration and licensing, for industry as a whole, of companies and other businesses including banking, insurance and other financial institutions (but not with mine licensing or the allocation of transport routes); with regulations governing the operation of banking, insurance and other financial institutions, including related licensing and inspection services; and so on. The administration and operation of customs services, including the collection of customs duties and the physical control of exports and imports, are excluded.	9100.32	
9100.3119	9100.3117	<u>Governmental administrative services—general economic, commercial and labour affairs, h.s.c.</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of general economic, commercial and labour affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration, supervision and support of regional development programmes not linked to a specific industry or trade, and of specialized activities serving several industries, such as measurement, map-making and meteorological activities. Excluded is the administration of overall and regional economic planning affairs, and of statutory corporations operating manufacturing or other enterprises. The administration of consumer protection regulations and the administration and support of tourism promotion programmes are also excluded.	9100.3117	
9100.32		<u>Governmental Administrative Services—Agricultural and Similar Affairs</u> The administration by government of agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs. General administrative services in the fields of agricultural and similar affairs; the administration and operation of programmes, other than technical assistance programmes, designed to encourage or restrict agricultural output, and of agricultural extension programmes; of land reform and land resettlement programmes; of standardization, inspection and grading programmes for agricultural products; the administration and support of programmes for the control of pests and diseases affecting animals and plants; of land conservation and improvement programmes; of agricultural co-operative programmes; of forestry and fishing programmes; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the fields of agriculture and veterinary medicine are included, but pure research into these fields is classified in group 9200.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FIN Code
9100.3211	9100.3211	<u>General governmental administrative services—agricultural and similar affairs</u> The general administration, regulation and supervision by government of agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs. The development and evaluation of agricultural and related programmes; the administrative, support and evaluation of agricultural research programmes; liaison with other branches of government; liaison with farmers' associations; public information services concerning government activities in the field of agriculture; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relating to operational programmes in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.			9100.3215	9100.3215	<u>Governmental administrative services—land conservation and improvement programmes</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of land conservation and improvement programmes. Included here are administrative services in connexion with the reclamation of waste lands, the protection of coastlines from erosion and flooding, and with irrigation and drainage projects whose primary objective is land conservation and improvement. The administration of irrigation and drainage projects whose primary objective is water management and development is excluded.		
9100.3212	9100.3212	<u>Agricultural price support</u> The administration, support and operation by government of programmes designed to encourage or restrict agricultural output, other than foreign technical assistance or agricultural extension programmes; of price support schemes, and of other schemes designed to stabilize farm prices and farm income. The subsidy programmes mentioned here exclude those in which government enters the market and takes physical possession of agricultural produce; the operation of these latter programmes is classified in group 6100.							
9100.3213	9100.3213	<u>Agricultural extension programmes services</u> The administration and operation by government of agricultural extension programmes, including programmes for the improvement of rural life. Education services provided by agricultural schools are classified in group 9210.							
9100.3214	9100.3214	<u>Governmental administrative services—animal and plant disease control programmes</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the control and eradication of animal diseases, and for the control of plant pests and diseases. Veterinary services are classified in group 9332.							
	9100.3216	<u>Land reform</u> The administration and operation by government of land reform programmes, including programmes affecting land tenure, and land settlement, resettlement and reallocation schemes. The purchase and sale of land is classified in group 8310.							
	9100.3217	<u>Agricultural produce inspection</u> The administration and operation by government of inspection, standardization and grading programmes for agricultural products. Administrative services in connexion with regulations governing produce markets, and with consumer protection regulations, are excluded. The laboratory testing of agricultural products to determine their fitness for human consumption is classified in group 9331.							
	9100.3218	<u>Governmental administrative services—forest resource programmes</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the conservation and rational commercial exploitation of forest resources. The administration of regulations governing forest operations, including the issuance of tree felling licences. Governmental forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services are included. The administration of programmes for the development and public utilization of forests for recreational purposes is excluded. The operation of timber tracts and of reforestation programmes is classified in group 1210.							

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	SYTC Code	FIN Code	SYTC Code	FIN Code
	9100.3221		9100.3311				
	Governmental administrative services-- fishery programmes		General governmental administrative services-- mining, manufacturing and construction affairs				
	The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes concerning freshwater fisheries and ocean and coastal fishing. Included is the administration of regulations governing freshwater fishing and of programmes designed to propagate fish, and the issuance of fishing licences. The administration of safety regulations for fishing vessel crews is excluded.		The general administration and supervision by government of mining, manufacturing and construction affairs. The development and evaluation of mining, manufacturing and construction programmes; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; liaison with other branches of government; public information services; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data (other than mining accident statistics) relating to operational programmes in mining, manufacturing and construction affairs.				
	9100.3229		9100.3312				
	Governmental administrative services-- agricultural and similar affairs, n.e.s.c.		Governmental administrative services-- mining programmes				
	The administration, supervision and support by government of agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration, supervision and support of agricultural co-operatives (but not their operation), the administration of programmes for the protection and preservation of wild-life and of regulations governing commercial hunting, and so on.		The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the development, exploitation and conservation of coal and other solid fuels, petroleum, natural gas and other mineral resources, including support for applied technological research in mining, and for geological and prospecting surveys; the administration of grants and subsidy programmes for these purposes. Included are administrative services in connexion with mine safety programmes, including mine inspection services, the collection and analysis of statistics on mining accidents, and the administration of regulations on working conditions in mines. The administration of regulations governing the issuance of mining leases, including petroleum leases, and of prospecting and mining licences, is also classified here.				
9100.33	Governmental Administrative Services--Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Affairs		9100.3313				
	The administration by government of mining, manufacturing and construction affairs. General administrative services in these fields; the administration and support of mineral resources programmes and mine safety programmes, including the administration of prospecting and mining licence regulations; the administration and support of programmes for the development of specific manufacturing industries; the administration of regulations governing construction work (including the construction of highways and other transportation and communications facilities, the dredging of inland and coastal waterways, etc.), and of programmes for the improvement of building methods, and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the fields of mining, manufacturing and construction is included.		Governmental administrative services-- manufacturing programmes				
			The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the development of specific industries, e.g., the machine tool industry, the shipbuilding industry, the aircraft industry, or the electronics industry, including the administration of grants and subsidy programmes for these purposes. The development programmes mentioned here are of a primarily technical nature, e.g., productivity programmes. The administration of regional development programmes not linked to a specific industry is excluded.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	FN Code
9100.3414	9100.3414	<u>Governmental administrative services-- construction programmes</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the improvement of building methods and productivity; the administration of regulations governing construction work (including the construction of highways and other transportation and communications facilities, the dredging of inland and coastal waterways, etc.); construction inspection services; and the issue of construction licences, including such licences for dwellings. Excluded are the administration of programmes for the maintenance of housing standards and of regulations governing building occupancy, and the issuance of occupancy licences.			9100.3411	9100.3411	<u>General governmental administrative services-- electricity, gas, steam and water affairs</u> The general administration and supervision by government of electricity, gas, steam and water affairs, including general administrative services in connexion with the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power (from any source), with the storage, transmission and distribution of manufactured gas; with the production and distribution of steam; and with the conservation, collection, purification and distribution of water. The development and evaluation of programmes in these fields; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes; liaison with other branches of government; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relating to operational programmes in the fields of electricity, gas, steam and water affairs.		
9100.3419	9100.3419	<u>Governmental administrative services-- mining, manufacturing and construction affairs, n.e.c.</u> The administration, supervision and support by government of mining, manufacturing and construction affairs, not elsewhere classified, n.e.c., the administration of regulations governing the manufacture, conveyance, packaging, storage and use of explosives and other hazardous materials.			9100.3412	9100.3412	<u>Governmental administrative services-- electric power regulations</u> The administration by government of regulations governing the transmission and distribution of electric power (from hydroelectric, atomic or other sources), including pricing regulations.		
9100.34	9100.34	<u>Governmental Administrative Services--Electricity, Gas, Steam and Water Affairs</u> The administration by government of electricity, gas, steam and water affairs, and of atomic energy affairs. General administrative services in these fields; the administration of regulations governing the transmission and distribution of electric power and of gas; the administration and support of water management and development programmes, other than irrigation and drainage projects whose primary objective is land conservation and improvement; the administration and support of programmes for the development and utilization of atomic energy and of other electric power resources; and so on. Administrative services in connexion with the extraction of natural gas are excluded. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the fields of electricity, gas, steam and water, including those in the field of atomic energy, is classified here. The generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, gas and steam, whether or not by public utilities, is classified in the appropriate group of major group 410; and the collection, purification and distribution of water, in group 420.			9100.3413	9100.3413	<u>Governmental administrative services-- gas regulations</u> The administration by government of regulations governing the storage, transmission and distribution of gas, including natural gas for industrial and residential use. The administration of gas pricing regulations is included.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code
9100.3414	Governmental administrative services— water management and development programmes	9100.35	Governmental Administrative Services—Highway and Road Transportation Affairs				
	The administration, supervision and support by government of water management and development programmes, e.g., of programmes concerning the allocation of available water supplies, the assessment of water resources, flood-control, and so on. Included is the issuance of licences for hydroelectric power projects. The administration of irrigation and drainage projects whose primary objective is water management and development is classified here, but the administration of similar projects whose primary objective is land conservation and improvement is excluded, as is the administration of multi-purpose projects which may jointly involve flood-control, irrigation, electric power generation and navigation, as objectives. Also excluded is the administration of water pollution control and prevention programmes, and of programmes for the development of inland waterways.		The administration by government of highway and road transportation affairs, other than highway construction affairs, General administrative services in these fields; the administration of highway development and similar programmes; the administration of regulations (other than police traffic regulations) governing the use of motor vehicles and road transportation fares and tariffs; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the fields of highway and road transportation affairs is included.				
9100.3415	Governmental administrative services— atomic energy affairs	9100.3511	General governmental administrative services— highway and road transportation affairs				
	The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for research into, and the development and utilization of atomic energy. Included is the administration of regulations governing the use of atomic fuels, and the issuance of licences.		The general administration and supervision by government of highway and road transportation affairs. The development and evaluation of highway and road transportation programmes; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; liaison with other branches of government; public information services; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relating to highway and road transportation programmes.				
9100.3419	Governmental administrative services—electricity, gas, steam and water affairs, etc.	9100.3512	Governmental administrative services— highway infrastructure				
	The administration, supervision and support by government of electricity, gas, steam and water affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., of programmes for the development of electric power resources, other than power derived from hydroelectric schemes or from atomic energy, and of rural electrification programmes. Included is the administration of regulations governing the distribution and pricing of water and the production and distribution of steam. Governmental support of gas utilization development programmes is also included.		The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for highway development, for the alleviation of highway congestion, for improving the efficiency and capacity of urban street systems, and so on. These administrative services may concern highways, bridges, tunnels, and other elements of highway infrastructure. The administration of highway construction affairs, e.g., of regulations governing construction work, is excluded.				

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ICGS
 Subclass
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ICGS
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Title and Description

General governmental administrative services—
 waterway and water transportation affairs
 The general administration and supervision by government of inland and coastal waterway affairs, and of water transportation including ocean transportation. The development and evaluation of overall waterway and water transportation programmes; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes in these fields; liaison with other branches of government; public information services; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relating to waterway and water transportation programmes.

BTM
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SITC
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Governmental administrative services—
 inland and coastal waterway infrastructure
 The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the development of ports and harbours, and for the development of canals, navigable rivers, lakes and other inland waterways. Administrative services in connexion with the construction and maintenance (including dredging) of inland and coastal waterways are excluded.

BTM
 Code

SITC
 Code

Governmental administrative services—
 inland and coastal waterway transportation
 regulations
 The administration by government of regulations governing the use of vessels on inland and coastal waterways, of port and harbour regulations, and of regulations concerning marine navigational aids such as lighthouses and buoys. The supervision of pilotage services is included, as are coast-guard and sea rescue services. The administration and supervision of regulations dealing with the working conditions of inland and coastal waterways personnel is excluded, as is the licensing of vessels and crews.

ICGS
 Subclass

BTM
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ICGS
 Subclass
 9100.3513

ICGS
 Class

Title and Description

Governmental administrative services—
 road transportation regulations
 The administration by government of regulations (other than police traffic regulations) governing the use of motor vehicles, including the testing and licensing of vehicles and drivers, and of regulations governing freight haulage tariffs and fares for highway passenger transportation. The administration and supervision of regulations dealing with the working conditions of road transportation personnel, e.g., the regulation of hours of work, is included. Also included is the administration, supervision and support of road safety programmes, and the administration of subsidy programmes for urban and highway passenger and freight transportation services.

BTM
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Governmental Administrative Services—Waterway and Water
 Transportation Affairs
 The administration by government of inland and coastal waterway affairs and of water transportation affairs including ocean transportation, other than administrative services in connexion with the construction of inland and coastal waterway transportation facilities. General administrative services in these fields; the administration of programmes for the development of ports, harbours and inland waterways; the administration of regulations governing inland and coastal waterway transportation, and of regulations governing the seaworthiness of vessels, marine passenger fares and freight tariffs, the competence of merchant seamen, etc; the administration of ocean shipping development programmes; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the fields of waterway and water transportation affairs is included. Coast-guard and sea rescue services are also included.

ICGS
 Subclass

ICGS
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Governmental administrative services—
 road transportation regulations
 The administration by government of regulations (other than police traffic regulations) governing the use of motor vehicles, including the testing and licensing of vehicles and drivers, and of regulations governing freight haulage tariffs and fares for highway passenger transportation. The administration and supervision of regulations dealing with the working conditions of road transportation personnel, e.g., the regulation of hours of work, is included. Also included is the administration, supervision and support of road safety programmes, and the administration of subsidy programmes for urban and highway passenger and freight transportation services.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	9100.3614	<u>Governmental administrative services— marine transportation regulations</u>			9100.37		<u>Governmental Administrative Services—Other Transportation and Communications Affairs</u>		
		The administration by government of marine transportation regulations, other than inland and coastal waterway transportation regulations classified elsewhere. The administration of regulations governing the seaworthiness of passenger-cargo and cargo vessels, of regulations governing marine passenger fares and freight tariffs, and of regulations relating to the competence of officers and seamen of the merchant navy, including the issuance of licences and certificates to qualified personnel. Included is the administration of regulations dealing with the working conditions of seamen, including inland and coastal waterway personnel, and with their welfare at sea. Also classified here is the maintenance of officers' and seamen's registries, and of vessel registries, in connexion with all types of marine transportation. Governmental investigation of marine accidents is also included.					The administration by government of transportation and communications affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the administration of railway and rail transportation affairs, air transportation affairs, pipeline transportation affairs, communications affairs, etc. General administrative services in these fields; the administration of regulations governing railway safety and rail passenger fares and freight tariffs; the administration and support of railway development and improvement programmes; the administration of regulations governing airport operation, air navigation services, aircraft operation, and the competence of pilots and aircrews; the allocation of air service routes; the administration and support of civil air transportation development programmes; administrative services in connexion with transportation by pipeline; the administration of regulations governing communications services (but not radio and television broadcasting services or the press); the administration and support of communications development programmes; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the above fields is included. Administrative services in connexion with the construction of rail, air, pipeline and other transportation and communications facilities are excluded.		
	9100.3615	<u>Governmental administrative services— ocean shipping development programmes</u>			9100.3711		<u>General governmental administrative services— Other transportation and communications affairs</u>		
		The administration, supervision and support by government of ocean shipping development programmes, including grant and subsidy programmes. The administration of subsidy programmes for the development of the ship-building industry is excluded.					The general administration and supervision by government of transportation and communications affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., of railway and rail transportation affairs, air transportation affairs, pipeline transportation affairs, communications affairs, etc. The development and evaluation of programmes in these fields; the administration, support and evaluation of research programmes; liaison with other branches of government; public information dissemination; and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relating to operational programmes in the above fields.		

ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	ICIS Class	ICIS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code	Title and Description
	9100.3712		9100.3716					Governmental administrative services— Rail transportation regulations
								The administration by government of regulations governing railway safety, including regulations dealing with train crews, signals, rolling stock, trucks and the roadbed, hazardous cargoes, etc.; and of regulations governing railway passenger fares and freight tariffs. Governmental investigation of rail accidents is included.
	9100.3713		9100.3717					Governmental administrative services— Railway development programmes
								The administration, supervision and support by government of development and improvement programmes for railways, including trunk lines, commuter lines and surface or underground urban railways. The administration of grant and subsidy programmes is included.
	9100.3714		9100.3718					Governmental administrative services— Airport and air navigation regulations
								The administration by government of regulations governing the operation of airports, including licensing and inspection services, and of regulations concerning air navigation and air-space control. Airport operation services, and air navigation services, are classified in group 7132.
	9100.3715		9100.3721					Governmental administrative services— Air transportation regulations
								The administration by government of regulations governing the operation of all types of aircraft, of regulations relating to the working conditions and hours of work and to the competence of pilots and aircrew (including the issuance of licences and certificates to qualified ground and flying staff), and of regulations governing air passenger fares and freight tariffs. Included are the maintenance of aircraft registries and the issuance of certificates of airworthiness; governmental investigation of air accidents; the allocation of air service routes to national and international airlines, and the administration of hearings and appeals machinery dealing with such route allocation.
								Governmental administrative services— Civil air transportation development programmes
								The administration, supervision and support by government of civil air transportation development programmes, including grant and subsidy programmes. The administration of subsidy programmes for the aircraft design and construction industry is excluded.
								Governmental administrative services— Pipeline transportation
								The administration, supervision and support by government of pipeline transportation development programmes, the administration of regulations governing transportation by pipeline, and so on.
								Governmental administrative services— Communications regulations
								The administration by government of regulations governing telephone and telegraph (including telex) services, whether by wire or by radio, including licensing services, the monitoring of the quality of service, and the assignment of radio frequencies. Similar administrative services in connexion with radio and television broadcasting services are excluded. Included here is the administration of regulations governing such special communications services as public safety radio services, aviation and marine radio services, etc. The administration of postal services is included, but not the administration and regulation of the press.
								Governmental administrative services— Communications development programmes
								The administration, supervision and support by government of development programmes in the field of communications, e.g., in telephones, telegraph and postal services, including the administration of grant and subsidy programmes.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	BTM Code	SITC Code	BTM Code
9100.39	9100.39129	9100.49	9100.4900			
	Governmental administrative services-- transportation and communications affairs, n.e.s.		Governmental administrative services-- tourism programmes			
	The administration, supervision and support by government of transportation and communications affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., of ocean stations providing marine and air navigation services. The administration and support of space exploration and similar programmes is excluded, as is the administration of regulations governing the press and radio and television broadcasting services.		The administration, supervision and support by government of programmes for the promotion and development of tourism and tourist facilities.			
9100.39	9100.3911	9100.49	9100.4900			
	Governmental Administrative Services--Other Economic Affairs		Governmental Administrative Services-- Other economic affairs, n.e.s.			
	The administration by government of economic affairs, not elsewhere classified, but not of overall economic planning affairs. General administrative services in the fields of retail and wholesale trade, storage, warehousing, and other economic activities not elsewhere classified; the administration of consumer protection regulations; the administration and support of tourism promotion programmes; the administration of multi-purpose projects which may jointly involve flood-control, irrigation, electric power generation and navigation; and so on. Governmental administration, supervision and support of research programmes in the above fields is included.		The administration, supervision and support by government of economic affairs, not elsewhere classified, e.g., of domestic disaster and emergency relief programmes. Similar services in connexion with external disasters and emergencies are excluded.			
9100.3912	9100.3912					
	Governmental administrative services-- Consumer protection regulations		Governmental Administrative Services. Not Elsewhere Classified			
	The administration by government of consumer protection regulations and services, other than administrative services designed to assure the purity and hygiene of food and water. The administration of regulations dealing with weights and measures, credit terms, packaging, labelling, and deceptive trade practices including collusive pricing practices.		Administrative, supervisory and supportive non-economic services delivered by all levels of government, not elsewhere classified.			

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	STTC Code	STTC Code	STTC Code	STTC Code
9200.14	9200.1400	9200.14	9200.1400				
	<u>Urban Extermination and Disinfection</u>						
	Exterminating and similar services, other than pest control services in connexion with agriculture, which are classified in group 1120. These services may be supplied to residences or to commercial or industrial establishments, and are designed to control or eliminate insects and vermin of all kinds, including rodents, termites, moths, cockroaches, ants, wasps, etc. Bird proofing and control services are included. Fumigating, disinfecting and deodorizing services, including washroom sanitation services and smoke odour removal services, are also classified here. Similar services supplied to vessels and aircraft are classified in groups 7123 and 7132, respectively.						
9200.15		9200.15					
	<u>Building Cleaning</u>						
	Cleaning services, on a fee or contract basis, for buildings of all types, including offices, factories, shops, institutions and other business and professional premises and multi-unit residential buildings. Office cleaning services, floor cleaning and waxing services, window cleaning services, industrial plant and factory cleaning, etc. Services of domestics are classified in group 9230. Chimney, boiler and furnace cleaning services are included. Janitorial services on a fee or contract basis are also included. Shop- (store-) front cleaning and wall washing services are included, but steam-cleaning, sand-blasting and similar services for building exteriors are classified in group 5000.						
9200.1511		9200.1511					
	<u>Building interior cleaning</u>						
	Office cleaning services (chairsing services), on a fee or contract basis, and similar services for the interiors of shops, professional premises, institutions such as schools and hospitals, and for lobbies and public hallways in multi-unit apartment dwellings, but not for industrial plants and factories. Furniture polishing and interior wall cleaning services are included, but floor cleaning and waxing services, window cleaning services, and shop-front cleaning services are excluded. Ventilation blind and window-shade laundering services, and drapery and curtain cleaning services, are classified in group 9220.						
9200.1512		9200.1512					
	<u>Floor cleaning and waxing</u>						
	Floor cleaning, waxing and polishing services, on a fee or contract basis, for offices and buildings other than industrial plants, factories, and residences. Floor degreasing services are excluded. Floor scraping, sanding, staining and refinishing services are classified in group 5000. Carpet and rug shampooing services are classified in group 9220.						
9200.1513		9200.1513					
	<u>Window cleaning</u>						
	Window cleaning services, on a fee or contract basis, for office and other types of buildings, including industrial plants, factories, and high-rise multi-unit apartment dwellings.						
9200.1514		9200.1514					
	<u>Chimney cleaning and similar services</u>						
	Chimney cleaning and similar services, on a fee or contract basis. The cleaning, by any method, of chimneys (both industrial and domestic), fireplaces, furnaces, incinerators, boilers, ventilation ducts and exhaust units, etc. The repair of chimneys and ventilation ducts is classified in group 5000; of boilers, in group 3813; and of furnaces, in group 3829.						
9200.1519		9200.1519					
	<u>Building cleaning services, n.e.c.</u>						
	Building cleaning services, on a fee or contract basis, not elsewhere classified. Industrial plant and factory cleaning services (other than window cleaning and chimney, furnace and boiler cleaning services); floor degreasing services; shop- (store-) front cleaning services, whether of metal, marble, or other shop-fronts (but not steam-cleaning or sand-blasting services, which are classified in group 5000); telephone cleaning, polishing and sterilizing services, etc. The removal of industrial waste material and of building debris is excluded.						

ISIC Group	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	ISCED Code
9310	9310.11	9310.1100	Education Preceding the First Level	001 080
9310	9310.12	9310.1219	Other programmes of education at the first level	180 199
9310	9310.1212	9310.1212	Elementary programmes with some vocational emphasis	104
9310	9310.1213	9310.1213	Literacy programmes	108 110
9310	9310.1219	9310.1219	Other programmes of education at the first level	180 199
9310	9310.1100	9310.1100	Education at the First Level	
9310	9310.11	9310.1100	Governmental and private education institutions of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical, vocational and commercial schools; kindergartens; correspondence schools, continuation schools; own-account teachers; blind and deaf schools; arts and craft schools; music, dancing and other art schools; automobile driving schools. Governances and tutors employed in a private household are classified in group 9390 (domestic services). Schools which are primarily concerned with recreation, such as bridge and golf schools are classified in group 9490 (amusement and recreation services not elsewhere classified).	
9310	9310.1100	9310.1100	The initial stages of organized instruction for young children not less than three years of age designed primarily to introduce them to anticipated school-type environment, i.e., to provide a bridge between a home and school atmosphere. The age of entry is arbitrarily set at not less than three years to eliminate the "child-care centre" type of programme, while the upper age limit depends in each case upon the usual age for entry into primary school. Programmes known variously as early childhood education, infant education, nursery education or pre-school education of types chiefly concerned with social, mental and physical development of the child. May include activities to prepare children for the learning of reading, writing and mathematics. Attendance usually optional. Included are programmes at this level for the handicapped for which the upper age limit need not apply. Services of the type primarily provided by creches, nurseries, child-care centres, etc., having a social welfare rôle are classified in group 9340 and those not concerned with social welfare (including services of baby-sitting firms or agencies) in group 9399. Services of own-account baby-sitters are classified in group 9350.	
9310	9310.1100	9310.1100	Education primarily designed for children of primary school age, i.e., from about age five, six or seven until about age ten, eleven or twelve. The objective is a sound knowledge of reading, writing and simple mathematics along with some national history, geography, social studies, natural science, art and music. In some countries religious instruction is emphasized. Programmes at this level for the physically and mentally handicapped are included. Some programmes in some countries include vocational instruction along with the basic part of the elementary programme. Literacy programmes for those considered too old to enter primary school are included. These are usually voluntary in contrast with the primary programmes which are compulsory for children in most countries.	
9310	9310.1212	9310.1212	Programmes derived from the general elementary programmes in 9310.1211 but incorporating a vocational element so as to impart knowledge of the local environment and basic principles underlying social and vocational practices. Practical work may take up half the study time and use may be made of school farms, workshops and similar facilities. Age of entry may vary. Leaving age may be as high as fifteen.	
9310	9310.1213	9310.1213	Programmes designed to impart the rudiments of reading, writing and sometimes arithmetic to illiterate adults who have no previous education or have regressed into illiteracy, and sometimes to children who have no access to regular schooling. The literacy training may be integrated with general education or with technical or vocational training (functional literacy). Programmes last for up to a year or more and often take place in non-working hours (evenings, etc.) Responsible agencies may be public, private or combinations of public and private.	
9310	9310.1219	9310.1219	Programmes at the first level, n.e.c. Programmes not requiring either literacy or previous formal education. Special programmes for the handicapped, and classes in music, dance and the plastic arts of a kind not given in the regular elementary curriculum.	
9310	9310.1212	9310.1212	General elementary programmes	
9310	9310.1212	9310.1212	Ordinary first level elementary or primary programmes. Age of entry and duration vary in different countries. Special classes covering roughly the same course content may be attended by adolescents and adults in some countries. Programmes stress mental, social and physical development of the individual. Pupils are expected to master reading, writing and simple mathematics. Some science and history are usually included. Attendance is usually compulsory for children. Excluded are elementary programmes with some vocational emphasis, and literacy programmes.	
9310	9310.1212	9310.1212	Elementary programmes with some vocational emphasis	
9310	9310.1213	9310.1213	Literacy programmes	
9310	9310.1219	9310.1219	Other programmes of education at the first level	

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Subclass	ISCED Code
9310.13	9310.1311	9310.1316	234
Education at the Second Level—First Stage	Education at the Second Level—First Stage	Commercial programmes	
<p>Education primarily designed to extend the education of those who have completed the basic primary programmes described under 9310.12 on a more subject-oriented pattern. This level of education consists of three or four years of full-time schooling devoted mainly to the subjects studied at the first level (9310.12). Some vocational specialization may occur in such fields as teacher training; commercial training; training of health auxiliaries; agriculture; forestry; fishery; home economics; trade, craft or industrial training; the fields of technical country. In most countries, however, the majority of students are enrolled in general programmes with no vocational content. Out-of-school programmes at this level for adults and young people who have left school tend to be vocationally oriented, often part-time, more specialized in subject matter and of shorter duration than the regular school programmes. Programmes for the handicapped are included.</p>	<p>Programmes that combine education at the second level, first stage, with some training in commercial, clerical and stenographic skills as well as an understanding of general office routine. Programmes in the regular school system are usually full-time and last from three to five years; those for adults out-of-school may be full-time or part-time and vary in duration from a few weeks to one year. They are provided by a variety of agencies.</p>		
9310.1311	9310.1323	9310.1325	250
General programmes containing little or no technical education	Health-related auxiliary programmes	Agricultural, forestry and fishery programmes	
<p>Programmes which account for the great majority of the school population at this level in many countries. They are designed to extend first level education on a broader and more theoretical basis. Subject specialization is rare; no special attention is paid to future vocational intention. Students may be divided into groups (streams) some of which place emphasis on "practical" work as distinguished from "theoretical" studies. Subjects include the mother tongue or another current language, science, mathematics, history, music, etc.</p>	<p>Programmes that combine education at the second level, first stage, with some training in agricultural, forestry or fishery operations and vocational programmes at this level for adults out of school. Practical work is usually included. Programmes vary in duration from as long as two or three years to as short as a few weeks; those given in regular schools are usually full-time while those for adults are often part-time and related to local circumstances.</p>		
9310.1314	9310.1326	9310.1326	274
Teacher training programmes	Trades, craft and industrial programmes, B.S.&C.	Trades, craft and industrial programmes, B.S.&C.	
<p>Programmes that combine the extension of general education through the second level, first stage, with teacher training for teachers at the first level or for assistant teachers. Included also are programmes for teachers in adult education, adult literacy teachers, extension and community development programme teachers and instruction in trades and crafts. In the main these programmes are found at this level in countries experiencing rapid educational development. In many cases the programmes are given for adults, and many are of relatively short duration.</p>	<p>Programmes that combine education at the second level, first stage, with instruction and workshop experience in technical or vocational subjects, and those designed for adults and school-leavers with a more specific vocational specialization. They vary in intensity and length, those for adults tending to be short in duration and often part-time.</p>		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ISCED Code
9310.14	9310.1429	<p>Education at the second level--Second Stage</p> <p>Education primarily designed to extend the education of those who have completed the general programmes described under 9310.13 but usually with a broader subject content and more subject specialization. Although many students at this level are enrolled in a general programme, a considerable number will be specializing in vocational fields such as teacher training, commercial, trade or technical programmes. The level consists of three or four years of full-time education and in most countries students completing a requisite general programme may qualify (often by examination) for university entrance. Out-of-school programmes at this level for adults and school-leavers tend to be vocationally oriented and to qualify those completing them as semi-skilled operatives, stenographic, clerical and other office staff; health technicians; and for semi-skilled occupations in agriculture, forestry, etc. These programmes tend to be of shorter duration than those in regular schools, are often part-time, include retraining and sandwich courses, and evening sessions. In all cases the programmes require for admission completion of education at the second level, first stage, or a combination of formal education and vocational experience indicating ability to handle the subject matter. The training of barbers and beauticians in schools not offering general education as part of such training is classified in group 9591.</p>	9310.1414	9310.1423	314
		<p>Other programmes of education at the second level--first stage</p> <p>Programmes of education at the second level, first stage, n.e.c., including home economic programmes and special programmes for the handicapped. Such programmes require completion of education at the first level or equivalent experience. Included also are programmes in subject matter of types not usually found in the standard curriculum at this level, e.g., special classes in music, drama, etc., in which attendance is often part-time; instruction may be given in special schools or by individual tutors.</p>			
		<p>Education at the second level--Second Stage</p> <p>Education primarily designed to extend the education of those who have completed the general programmes described under 9310.13 but usually with a broader subject content and more subject specialization. Although many students at this level are enrolled in a general programme, a considerable number will be specializing in vocational fields such as teacher training, commercial, trade or technical programmes. The level consists of three or four years of full-time education and in most countries students completing a requisite general programme may qualify (often by examination) for university entrance. Out-of-school programmes at this level for adults and school-leavers tend to be vocationally oriented and to qualify those completing them as semi-skilled operatives, stenographic, clerical and other office staff; health technicians; and for semi-skilled occupations in agriculture, forestry, etc. These programmes tend to be of shorter duration than those in regular schools, are often part-time, include retraining and sandwich courses, and evening sessions. In all cases the programmes require for admission completion of education at the second level, first stage, or a combination of formal education and vocational experience indicating ability to handle the subject matter. The training of barbers and beauticians in schools not offering general education as part of such training is classified in group 9591.</p>			
		<p>Education at the second level, second stage, dealing with the principles and practice of school teaching and with the training of in-school teachers, extension workers and personnel for out-of-school and adult education, both formal and non-formal. In programmes designed to prepare students for teaching at the first level of education, emphasis is given to general education, techniques of teaching and practice teaching. Teacher training programmes may be general or specialized by type of student to be taught. Programmes for adults are often part-time and evening; those in regular schools are mainly full-time and students may still be in the process of acquiring second level education.</p>			
		<p>Commercial and business programmes</p> <p>Programmes that combine general education with instruction and practice in commercial, stenographic and clerical subjects including an understanding of general office routines and the operation of business machines. The programmes are offered by a wide variety of agencies, including private business schools, employers and business machine companies. Part-time specialized programmes of short duration are common. In the regular school curriculum full-time programmes include courses in the humanities and in social and behavioural science and usually elementary mathematics.</p>			
		<p>Health-related auxiliary programmes</p> <p>Programmes dealing with the principles and practices of medical diagnostic and treatment procedures and of general public health problems. Students are prepared for careers as general public health auxiliaries or administrative assistants in nursing, midwifery or as other medical auxiliaries. Practical aspects and applications are stressed rather than theoretical or scientific principles. Background courses concentrate on the natural sciences but attention may also be given to the behavioural sciences. Full-time programmes include part of the regular second level (second stage) curriculum.</p>			
		<p>General programmes containing little or no technical education</p> <p>The subject matter content of general programmes usually includes the mother tongue or another current language and its literature; other modern languages; social studies (history, geography, etc.); natural sciences (physics, chemistry, biology, etc.); mathematics; fine and applied arts; physical education. The field is divided into general programmes in which most of the subjects receive equal treatment and general programmes which emphasize one or more broad categories of subjects (e.g., the humanities, the social sciences or mathematics). These programmes contain no technical or vocational components and are of the type that lead to qualification for university entrance.</p>			

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	ISCED Code
9310.15		Education at the Third Level—First Stage, of the Type that Leads to an Award not Equivalent to a First University Degree	ISCED Code
9310.15		Education primarily designed to extend the education of those who have completed the school-type programmes described under 9310.14 and who have chosen a type of programme that does not lead to a first university degree or to an equivalent award. These programmes generally stress the application of the subject matter in particular vocations rather than the theoretical, general, scientific principles of the subjects studied. The programmes are typically shorter in duration than the corresponding university programmes, i.e., characteristically shorter than four years. The important criterion for determination of a programme's level is not the kind of institution providing it but the minimum educational preparation (often including relevant vocational experience) required for admission to the programme. Students are generally admitted to programmes at this level with a narrower subject qualification than is required for university entrance. (It should be noted that universities often provide courses and programmes at this level through "extension" or "general interest" programmes). In addition to the school-type programmes, this level includes a very great variety of programmes having a wide range of subject matter and provided by organizations of very different types. These programmes are typically specialized in subject matter; many are part-time; evening courses are common; refresher courses and general interest courses are important elements. Sponsoring organizations include, inter alia, employers, employers' associations, labour organizations, religious bodies, local boards of education, universities, private schools, professional associations, hospitals, etc. The programmes are designed to train highly-skilled technicians of all kinds, teachers, artists, supervisory office staff, transport personnel, production supervisors, journalists, police, fire-protection staff, etc.	ISCED Code
9310.15		Education at the Third Level—First Stage, of the Type that Leads to an Award not Equivalent to a First University Degree	ISCED Code
9310.1514		Teacher training programmes	ISCED Code
9310.1514		Programmes dealing with the principles and practices of school teaching as well as the training of instructors, extension workers and personnel for adult education, both formal and non-formal. Teaching methods are stressed in the general and specialized programmes. Among the latter programmes are those which emphasise the teaching of a particular non-vocational subject; the teaching of a vocational subject; the teaching of a particular type of student such as adults or the handicapped. Programmes consist of courses in education and in the particular subject to be taught and are supplemented by courses in the humanities and social/behavioural sciences, among others. Programmes for the training of instructors, extension workers, etc., place more emphasis on knowledge of the basic subject matter to be taught and the techniques required such as organization and guidance of discussion groups, demonstration, use of audiovisual aids, etc.	ISCED Code
9310.1426		Agricultural, forestry and fishery programmes	ISCED Code
9310.1426		Programmes that combine general education with studies in agriculture, forestry and fishery. Many of the programmes are designed to teach the scientific basis of, and provide instruction in the production of food and of materials, and the place of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in human life, culture and civilization; others train farmers, etc., in practical operations. The more theoretical programmes usually include practical work in the activities concerned. General and specialized programmes (e.g., animal husbandry) are usually offered in agriculture. Separate programmes are offered in forestry and in fishery.	362
9310.1426		Trade, craft and industrial programmes, a.e.s.; and transport and communications programmes	370 374
9310.1426		Programmes at the second level, second stage, that combine general education with instruction and workshop experience in technical or vocational subjects such as metal trades, wood-working trades, electrical and electronics trades, building trades, mechanical trades, printing trades etc. and with industrial programmes. Laboratory assistant programmes and programmes in the operation of transport and communications equipment are included. Specialized programmes and refresher programmes for adults are included. School programmes include some second level, second stage, education along with technical subjects such as engineering drawing, blueprint reading, elementary engineering, etc. Out-of-school programmes are usually directed more specifically to particular vocations, are of shorter duration and often part-time.	370 374
9310.1429		Other programmes of education at the second level—second stage	318 326 366 380 399
9310.1429		Programmes of education at the second level, second stage, not included elsewhere. Examples of programmes included are: fine and applied arts programmes; religion and theology programmes; home economics (domestic science) programmes; special programmes for the handicapped; civil security programmes such as those in police work or fire protection; programmes in documentation methods and techniques; programmes in mass communication methods; programmes in social work; programmes in physical education, etc. Most such programmes include some general education at the second level, second stage, but programmes for adults and refresher programmes are often highly specialized and of short duration.	318 326 366 380 399

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICSED Code	Title and Description
9310.1515	9310.1515	518	<p><u>Fine and applied arts programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes dealing with principles, techniques, performance and production in the fine and applied arts with particular emphasis on techniques and practical aspects of the material. Programmes in drawing and painting, sculpturing, handicrafts, music, drama, photography, cinematography and other fine and applied arts. Programmes in any one of the arts usually include courses in other arts, as well as related courses in the humanities, social/behavioural sciences and natural sciences.</p>
9310.1517	9310.1517	530	<p><u>Programmes in the social and behavioural sciences</u></p> <p>Programmes in the social and behavioural sciences directed towards the practical, technological and factual aspects of the subjects studied. Programmes include economics, political science, sociology, psychology and other social and behavioural sciences. A programme in one of these fields usually includes courses in related subjects in the same field and background courses in other fields.</p>
9310.1518	9310.1518	534	<p><u>Commercial and business administration programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes dealing with the practical, technological and factual aspects of business administration and management, including commercial practices and office procedures. Programmes in secretarial skills, accountancy, business machine operation, data processing and computer operation, public and institutional administration, financial and investment analysis, marketing, etc. Programmes in any one of the business areas usually include courses in other business areas as well as related courses in the social/behavioural sciences, mathematics and statistics, law, etc. Many of the courses are of relatively short duration.</p>
9310.1522	9310.1522	542 546	<p><u>Programmes in the natural sciences and in mathematics and computer science</u></p> <p>Programmes dealing with principles and with laboratory and field work methods in the natural sciences and with the principles and practices of mathematics, statistics and computer science. Most programmes concentrate on a single natural science or area of mathematics although programmes in general mathematics are included. Specialized programmes are supplemented with courses in the same field. Background courses for students of natural sciences include mathematics whereas the background for students of mathematics is drawn from the natural sciences. The humanities and the social/behavioural sciences may also be drawn upon.</p>
9310.1523	9310.1523	550	<p><u>Medical and para-medical programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes designed to prepare students for careers in such medical and health activities as public health inspection, nursing, midwifery, physio- and occupational therapy, pharmacy, optometry, osteopathy, chiropractic, podiatry, dentistry and dental technology and in other medical technologies such as X-ray, respiratory, medical isotope, bio-medical isotope and orthopaedic. Clinical and practical experience is often mandatory. Theory is not ignored but stress is on the application of technology in relevant procedures. A wide variety of natural science courses are associated with these programmes. Courses in the behavioural sciences are important in some programmes. Part-time programmes are common. Laboratory technician programmes in the natural sciences are classified in 9310.1522.</p>
9310.1524	9310.1524	554	<p><u>Engineering programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes included are those dealing with land surveying (including photogrammetry); drafting and design; and programmes in engineering specialities such as the following: chemical, electrical, electronic, industrial, metallurgical, mining, mechanical, agricultural, forestry, etc. Mathematics and the natural sciences are important components of these programmes; economics and other social sciences are frequently important background courses.</p>
9310.1525	9310.1525	562	<p><u>Agricultural, forestry and fishery programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes in agriculture, in forestry and in fishery operations designed to train owners and managers of small- to medium-scale establishments as well as high level technicians. The sub-field of agriculture is divided into a number of specialized programmes /e.g., animal husbandry, crop husbandry and animal health (veterinarian training)/. The two other sub-fields each consist of a general programme. A general programme is also included in agriculture. In agriculture the specialized programmes (except animal health) are usually supplemented with courses in other agricultural specialities. The natural sciences are an important source of background courses. Many programmes also draw upon the social sciences (especially economics) for background.</p>

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	ISCED Code
9310.1526		Trade, craft and industrial programmes, n.e.c., (e.g., food processing, textile technology, repair and maintenance of machinery, metal trades, etc.) and transport and communications programmes (e.g., programmes to train ship crew, aircrew, railroad and road transport operating personnel, postal service programmes and programmes on the installation and maintenance of communication equipment, among others). In all cases the practical aspects and applications are stressed. Many programmes combine periods of work which alternate with classroom or similar instruction. The content and quantity of background course material depends upon the particular programme selected but natural sciences and mathematics are usually important.	570 574
9310.1529		Other programmes at the third level of a type that do not lead to a university degree Programmes in the humanities; in religion and theology; home economics (domestic science); architecture and town planning; communications arts (e.g., journalism, radio and television broadcasting, public relations, etc.); in civil and military security (e.g., police work, fire fighting, military science, etc.); in library science, museum operations, for documentation personnel, in social work, in vocational counselling, environmental studies, etc. In all cases the practical aspects and applications are stressed. Many programmes require periods of work alternating with periods of more formal instruction. The content and quantity of background course material depends upon the particular programmes selected.	522 526 538 566 599
9310.16		Education at the Third Level—First Stage, of the Type that Leads to a First University Degree or Equivalent Education primarily designed to extend the education of those who have completed the requisite school-type programmes described under 9310.14 and who choose to continue their education in a type of programme that is generally provided by a university. Typically, much time is spent on the historical and theoretical aspects of the subjects covered and the importance of research is stressed by preparing students for participation in original work. A minimum of four years full-time study is required for these programmes which are usually specialized in subject matter although general programmes exist. The range of subject matter specializations is very wide and they are grouped into fields corresponding in general with the usual broad subject-matter organization of a university. "First university degree" is taken to include, in addition to the usual degrees such as bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, diplôme, etc., first professional degrees like bachelor of law, bachelor of medicine (in some countries) and others usually taken as a first degree in a programme that follows an initial non-degree programme of pre-professional study, e.g., doctor of medicine (in some countries). It includes also programmes leading to such professional qualifications as engineer, accountant, actuary, barrister and solicitor, and pharmacist, for which degree programmes are provided in some universities while other aspirants follow programmes and receive professional qualifications through a relevant professional association. A programme is included here if it is of the university type leading to a first degree and is not an extension of such a programme, e.g., a programme leading to the ordinary certificate or degree in education science or teacher training is often taken by students who already hold a university degree in another subject, yet it is included here because the students are not pursuing additional studies in the subjects of their first degrees.	514
9310.1614		Programmes in education science and teacher training Programmes dealing with the theory and practice of school teaching and designed to prepare students chiefly for work at the second level, second stage, and at other levels below university teaching. General and specialized teacher training programmes are included but heaviest enrolment is likely to be found in programmes for subject matter specialists, i.e., for teaching a particular vocational or non-vocational subject. Programmes exist also for training teachers of adults, of pre-school children, handicapped children, etc. Most programmes include courses in educational theory and methods, in educational history and philosophy and in educational administration and teacher supervision. Programmes consisting chiefly of other subject matter, e.g., literature or mathematics, even though given in a teachers' college or university education division, are classified in accordance with the principal subject speciality.	514

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	ISCED Code
9310.1615	9310.1615	<p><u>Fine and applied arts programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes dealing with theory, history, techniques, performance and production in the fine and applied arts designed to develop artistic creativeness and skill in performance. Theory and principles of the subjects are stressed without neglect of techniques and performance methods. Programmes include general art studies, drawing and painting, sculpturing, music, drama, interior design, and other fine and applied arts. Most programmes contain some courses in related fine or applied arts and background courses in other fields such as the humanities and behavioural sciences, among others. At this level most programmes are full-time.</p>	618
9310.1616	9310.1616	<p><u>Humanities programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes dealing with the theories, analytical methods and practices of subjects in the humanities, including the current or vernacular language and its literature, other living languages and their literature, "dead" languages and their literature, linguistics, history, philosophy, archaeology, among others. Most programmes are supplemented with related courses in the same field and background courses in other fields like the social and behavioural sciences, the arts and also mathematics and the natural sciences.</p>	622
9310.1617	9310.1617	<p><u>Social and behavioural science programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes concerned with the theories, analytical methods, and practices of the social and behavioural sciences, including economics, political science, sociology (including demography), anthropology, psychology, geography, regional cultures, etc. Most such programmes are supplemented with related courses in other social and behavioural sciences as well as background courses in such fields as the humanities, mathematics and statistics, natural sciences, law, and business administration.</p>	630
	9310.1621	<p><u>Law and jurisprudence programmes</u></p> <p>The field consists of general programmes in the law and programmes for "notaries" (i.e., notaires, not the "notaries public" of English law). Both programmes usually include relevant legal history, basic legal philosophy, and relevant civil law. General programmes differ from programmes for notaries in being broader based. The latter concentrate on law relating to the family and domestic matters, to the law of contracts, of inheritance and of property transfer and include background courses in accountancy and economics. General programmes also cover criminal law, constitutional law and administrative law. Background courses in the social/behavioural sciences are usually found in both programmes.</p>	638
	9310.1622	<p><u>Programmes in the natural sciences and in mathematics and computer science</u></p> <p>Programmes concerned with theory, experimental or analytical methods and, when applicable, field-work methods of the natural sciences or of mathematics and computer sciences including statistics. Most programmes concentrate on a single natural science or area of mathematics although programmes in general mathematics are included. Programmes in any of the natural sciences usually include background courses in other natural sciences and many include courses in mathematics, statistics and computer sciences. Specialized programmes in mathematics often include, in the earlier years, courses in general mathematics. These programmes also draw upon courses in other fields for background material including the social/behavioural sciences, natural sciences, engineering, etc. Programmes in applied mathematics (except actuarial mathematics) are classified in the field of application, e.g., econometrics in economics, biometrics in biology, etc.</p>	642 646

ISCED
Code
601
626
634
658
699

ICCS
Class
9310.1629

Subclass
9310.1629

Title and Description
Other education at the third level—first stage, of the type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent

Among the programmes included are those in religion and theology; home economics (domestic science); business administration and related subjects; architecture and town planning; the communication arts (journalism, public relations, radio and television broadcasting, etc.); civil security and military science (criminology, other civil security); library science, social welfare, vocational counselling, environmental questions, nautical science, etc.; and general programmes so broadly based in terms of subject matter that no particular subject or subject field predominates.

9310.17
Education at the Third Level—Second Stage of the Type that Leads to a Postgraduate University Degree or Equivalent

Education primarily designed for those who have completed programmes of the kind described under 9310.16, i.e., programmes of high-level professional education and those involving independent research of a high order. With few exceptions students follow more highly specialized programmes in the same subject field as for their first degrees. The theoretical and philosophical aspects of the subjects are emphasized even more than at the first degree level and programmes are usually of one to four years' duration. Two main types of programme are found at this level: one being mainly an extension of the classroom-laboratory-seminar type of learning characteristic of work for the first degree and leading usually to a higher degree such as a 'master's' or to a higher professional qualification such as a specialist qualification in medicine; the other consisting mainly of original research, usually independent, resulting in a dissertation worthy of publication, and culminating in a degree or other award of the highest level (usually a doctorate). Degrees and equivalent awards are usually conferred after completion of a series of examinations and often after preparation and defence of a thesis. The definition of 'postgraduate university degree' follows from that given above for 'first university degree' (see 9310.16). In some countries professional societies sponsor and conduct programmes at this level. Refresher courses are common.

ISCED
Code
650

ICCS
Class
9310.1623

Subclass
9310.1623

Title and Description
Medical and para-medical programmes

Programmes concerned with education in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of human illness and injury that typically emphasize the theoretical, general and scientific principles of the subjects included although practice, including time spent in a working situation, often constitutes an important element. The field includes programmes in medicine and surgery; in dentistry, stomatology and ophthalmology; in pharmacy, nursing, medical technology; rehabilitation medicine; in public health and hygiene and in other medical and para-medical specialities. Each programme contains some courses of a highly specialized nature as well as background courses in the natural sciences, in other health areas and in the humanities, social/behavioural sciences, mathematics and statistics, etc. For some programmes, pre-medical training at university level is required.

654

9310.1624

Engineering programmes

Programmes concerned with the theory, experimental techniques, and, when applicable, field-work methods of one or more branches of engineering science. Programmes in the several branches of engineering including chemical, civil, electrical and electronic, industrial, metallurgical, mining, mechanical, agricultural, forestry and other branches of engineering. Programmes in any one branch of engineering usually include courses in other branches as well as relevant courses in the natural sciences, mathematics, computer sciences and statistics. Courses in the humanities and social sciences are often included.

662

9310.1625

Agricultural, forestry and fishery programmes

Programmes designed to prepare students for careers as agricultural, forestry or fishery scientists in such areas as research, data analysis, management, animal health (veterinary training), etc. Emphasis is on theoretical, general and scientific principles without neglect of practical applications. The agricultural sub-field includes programmes in general agriculture and programmes emphasizing animal husbandry, horticulture, crop husbandry, agricultural economics, food sciences and technology, soil and water sciences, veterinary medicine and other specialized agricultural programmes. The forestry and fishery branches are each covered by general programmes. Each agricultural programme (except general agriculture) contains some courses of a highly specialized nature dealing with its particular agricultural area, as well as background courses in the natural sciences, in the social sciences, and in mathematics and statistics.

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Code	Title and Description
9310.1714	9310.1721	738	<p><u>Programmes in educational science and in teacher training</u></p> <p>General and specialized programmes in educational science and teacher training designed for university graduates, most of whom are already qualified teachers or administrators. The specialized programmes are in terms of those to whom the education is to be directed (e.g., pre-school and kindergarten teaching, adult education, teaching of teacher trainees, etc.). In addition to training teachers, the programmes seek to develop specialists in related educational activities such as supervision and inspection of teaching, educational counselling, educational planning and economics of education.</p>
9310.1715	9310.1722	742 746	<p><u>Fine and applied arts programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes included are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on one specialized area within one of the fine or applied arts. Programmes in the history and philosophy of art, in drawing and painting, sculpturing, music, drama, interior design, etc. Study of one area of a speciality usually entails some study of related aspects of the same subject as well as special aspects of related fine and applied arts. Background studies are sometimes also included, mainly drawn from the humanities, religion, the social/behavioural sciences, etc.</p>
9310.1716	9310.1723	750	<p><u>Humanities programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes included are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on one specialized area of the humanities such as the current or vernacular languages, other living languages and their literature, or "dead" languages; on linguistics, on comparative literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, etc. Study of one area of a speciality usually entails some study of related aspects of the same subject as well as special aspects of related humanities as well as background studies in the fine arts, the social/behavioural sciences, religion, law, etc.</p>
9310.1717	9310.1724	730	<p><u>Social and behavioural science programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes included are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on one specialized area of a social or behavioural science such as economics, political science, demography, sociology, anthropology, psychology (including applied psychology), geography, regional studies, etc. Study of an area of a speciality usually entails some study of related aspects of the same subject as well as related aspects of the humanities, mathematics, statistics, law, etc.</p>
			<p><u>Law and jurisprudence programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes included are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on a relatively narrow specialized area of legal studies. Programmes in jurisprudence and the history of law, labour law, maritime law and other law and jurisprudence programmes. Most programmes also include study of relevant aspects of other law specialities. In some cases background studies are included in special aspects of programmes in such fields as the social/behavioural sciences, the humanities, business administration, etc.</p>
			<p><u>Programmes in the natural sciences and in mathematics and computer science</u></p> <p>Programmes included are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on a relatively narrow area within a natural science or mathematics and computer science. Natural science programmes exist in biology, chemistry, geology, physics, astronomy, meteorology, oceanography, etc. Mathematics programmes are found in specialized areas of mathematics, in statistics, in actuarial science, and in computer science. Study of one aspect of a subject usually entails study of related aspects of the same subject and relevant aspects of other programmes in the same field. For students of mathematics, background studies may be drawn from the natural sciences, the social/behavioural sciences or from business administration, engineering and other fields.</p>
			<p><u>Medical science programmes</u></p> <p>Programmes included are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on a relatively narrow specialized area within medicine, dentistry and related disciplines. Programmes in internal medicine, surgery, anaesthesiology, radiology, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, neurology, psychiatry, preventive and social medicine, other programmes in medicine, dentistry and stomatology, other medical and public health disciplines. Study of relevant subjects in related fields of medicine are usual. Background courses are less important at this level but advanced specialized courses in related natural science fields, among others, are often included.</p>

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ISCED Code	Title and Description	ISCED Code	Title and Description
9310.1724	9310.1724	9310.18	9310.1800	754	<u>Engineering programmes</u> Programmes are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on a relatively narrow specialized area within a branch of engineering such as the following: chemical, civil, electrical and electronics, industrial, metallurgical, mining, mechanical, agricultural, forestry and other engineering programmes. Study of one subject within a branch of engineering usually entails study of related subjects in the same branch and relevant aspects of other programmes in the same field. Background courses include appropriate specialities from other related fields such as the natural sciences, the social sciences, mathematics, statistics and computer science.	762	<u>Education Not Definable by Level</u> Education that cannot be defined by level in that the minimum prior education (or education and vocational experience) required by students to undertake the programme cannot be specified or cannot be ascertained. The programmes vary considerably in both scope and depth and they are often undertaken by students with a very wide range of educational backgrounds, including illiterates. The same subject fields may be applied to these programmes as to those definable by level. Programmes are usually part-time, voluntary, of very variable length, and are provided by a wide range of agencies and institutions including government departments, educational institutions, and voluntary organizations. To be included the programmes must be of an organized and sustained character, i.e., students must be enrolled in an organized and sustained teaching-learning activity. Thus, services provided by public concerts, public lectures, recreational field trips, camps, among others, are excluded.
9310.1725					<u>Agriculture, forestry and fishery programmes</u> The sub-field of agriculture is divided into a number of specialized programmes including animal husbandry, horticulture, crop husbandry, agricultural economics, food sciences and technology, soil and water sciences, veterinary medicine, etc. The forestry and fishery sub-fields are not divided into programmes. Students usually concentrate on one specialized area within one of these subjects. Related aspects of the same subject are frequently included as well as special aspects of other programmes in the same field. Background courses may include subjects in the natural sciences, mathematics, the social and behavioural sciences, business administration, law, etc.		
9310.1729				726	<u>Other education at the third level—second stage, of the type that leads to a post-graduate university degree or equivalent</u> Programmes include such specialities as aspects of religion and theology; business administration; architecture and town planning; home economics (domestic science); communication arts (journalism, radio and television broadcasting, public relations, etc.); criminology, civil security, military science; social welfare, vocational counselling; environmental studies and others. The programmes are highly specialized and students usually concentrate on a relatively narrow specialized area within a subject. Related aspects of the same subject are usually studied as are relevant aspects of other programmes in the same and other fields.	734 758 766 799	
					<u>Research and Scientific Institutes</u> Institutes primarily engaged in basic and general research in the biological, physical and social sciences. Meteorological institutes and medical research organizations are included. Organizations engaged in engineering research, product or process development and design, or testing, are classified in group 8324 (engineering, architectural and technical services). Laboratories rendering testing, diagnostic and other services to the medical and dental professions are classified in group 9331 (medical, dental and other health services). Research carried on in association with teaching is classified in group 9310 (education services). Research departments, whether at a separate address or not, attached to establishments or groups of establishments the activities of which can be classified under a single group of the ISIC are classified in that group.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	BTW Code	SITC Code	BTW Code	SITC Code	Title and Description
9320.11	9320.111	9320.11	9320.111					<p><u>Exact and Natural Sciences Research</u></p> <p>Research and scientific services in the exact and natural sciences, e.g., in the fields of physics and chemistry, the earth sciences, astronomy and astrophysics, pure mathematics, the life sciences, etc. Engineering and technological research services, including product and process development and design services, and technical testing services are classified in group 832k.</p>
	9320.1112	9320.12	9320.1200					<p><u>Physical and chemical research</u></p> <p>Research and scientific services in the fields of physics and chemistry, e.g., in the fields of inorganic, organic and physical chemistry; solid state, surface and plasma physics, nuclear physics including high and low energy particle physics, infra-red spectroscopy, electromagnetic theory, quantum field theory, etc. Biochemical research services are included. Interdisciplinary research services chiefly in the fields of physics and chemistry are also classified here. Research services in the field of astrophysics are excluded, as is research into geochemistry and geophysics.</p>
	9320.1113	9320.13	9320.1311					<p><u>Earth sciences research</u></p> <p>Research and scientific services in the earth sciences, e.g., in the fields of mineralogy, petrology, palaeontology, crystallography, geochemistry, geophysics, geodesy, seismology, etc. Meteorological research services are included. Interdisciplinary research services chiefly in the earth sciences are also classified here, but research in the fields of geography and submarine geology is excluded. Geological and geophysical prospecting services are classified in group 832k.</p>
	9320.1114	9320.13	9320.1312					<p><u>Astronomical research</u></p> <p>Research and scientific services in the fields of astronomy and astrophysics, including research into planets, comets, stellar atmospheres, gaseous nebulae and interstellar material, globular and galactic structure, photometry and spectroscopy of external galaxies, cosmology and solar physics. Research into radio astronomy is included.</p>
	9320.1115	9320.13	9320.1311					<p><u>Mathematical research</u></p> <p>Research services in the field of pure mathematics, including research into general systems theory and cybernetics.</p>
	9320.1115	9320.13	9320.1312					<p><u>Life sciences research</u></p> <p>Research and scientific services in the life sciences, e.g., in the fields of botany, bacteriology, entomology and zoology, and into morphology, physiology, and genetics and eugenics. Interdisciplinary research services chiefly in the life sciences, e.g., research into space biology, are classified here, but research services in the fields of ecology, marine biology, palaeontology, and biochemistry are excluded. Research into human and animal medicine is also excluded.</p>
	9320.1200	9320.13	9320.1311					<p><u>Human Medical Sciences Research</u></p> <p>Research services in the field of human medicine, e.g., research in the fields of cancer and leukemia, heart and cardiovascular diseases, infectious diseases and tropical medicine, arthritis and metabolic diseases, psychiatry and neurological diseases, child health and human development, public health, human reproduction and human embryology, optometry, osteopathy, and physiotherapy. Research into nutrition is included. Research into dentistry and pharmacology is classified here, but research into veterinary medicine is excluded. Interdisciplinary research services chiefly in the field of human medicine, e.g., into aerospace health and medicine, and geriatrics, are included.</p>
	9320.1311	9320.13	9320.1311					<p><u>Agricultural and Veterinary Medicine Research</u></p> <p>Research services into agriculture, and research into veterinary medicine and veterinary science.</p>
	9320.1312	9320.13	9320.1312					<p><u>Agricultural research</u></p> <p>Research and scientific services in the field of agriculture, including research into agronomy, dairying, fisheries, forestry, horticulture and rural science. Research into nutrition is excluded.</p>
	9320.1312	9320.13	9320.1312					<p><u>Veterinary medicine research</u></p> <p>Research services in the fields of veterinary medicine and veterinary science.</p>

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	STWC Code	FTW Code
9320.14	9320.14	<u>Social and Behavioural Sciences Research</u> Research services in the social and behavioural sciences, including research into law and into the fine arts. Research into education is classified in group 9100.		
	9320.1411	<u>Social sciences research</u> Research services into the social sciences, e.g., research in the fields of economics, statistics, psychology and parapsychology, political science, government and public administration (including diplomacy and international relations), sociology, social welfare, geography, ethnology and anthropology. Included is multidisciplinary research limited to the study of one particular geographical area, and multidisciplinary research into community development, urban affairs, race relations and problems of disadvantaged groups. Research into religion and religious communities is excluded, as is legal research. Market research services are classified in group 8325.		
	9320.1412	<u>Humanities and fine arts research</u> Research services into the humanities and the fine arts, e.g., research in the fields of history, archaeology (including research undertaken on archaeological expeditions), religion and religious communities, languages, literature, philology, music, painting, sculpture and the dramatic arts.		
	9320.1413	<u>Legal research</u> Research services in the field of law other than legal reference and research services supplied chiefly to law firms, and research services undertaken as an integral part of legal advisory and counselling services which are classified in group 8321.		
9320.19	9320.1900	<u>Research Services, Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Research and scientific services, not elsewhere classified. Research into fields not elsewhere mentioned, and multidisciplinary research services where no particular field is predominant, e.g., research into oceanography, ecology and environmental sciences, etc.		
9331	9331	<u>MEDICAL, DENTAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES</u> Medical, surgical, dental and other health services. This includes hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and similar institutions; maternity and child welfare clinics; nurses and midwives, whether employed in an organized health service or working on their own account; consulting rooms or offices of physicians, surgeons, and other medical practitioners; chiropractors; osteopaths; physiotherapists; optometrists; and similar practitioners; dental surgeons; ambulance services; medical and dental laboratories furnishing services to other as part of the diagnosis and treatment of patients by doctors and dentists. The fabrication of dentures and artificial teeth other than to order is classified in group 3831.		
	9331.11	<u>Medical and Surgical Services Delivered by Hospitals and Similar Institutions</u> Hospitals are defined as institutions whose services are under the direct supervision of medical doctors, and which deliver these services chiefly to in-patients. Services delivered by general and specialized hospitals, sanatoria, preventoria, asylums, rehabilitation centres, balneological establishments, leproseries and other health institutions, including military base hospitals (but not field hospitals, whose services are classified in group 9100). Included are the services of medical and para-medical staff, laboratory and technical facilities including radiological and anaesthesiological services, food, and other hospital facilities and resources. Included are all emergency room services. Excluded are services provided by hospital out-patient clinics, and hospital ambulance services.		
	9331.1111	<u>Services in the field of general medicine</u> Hospital services in the field of general medicine. Included are services in the fields of endocrinology, gastroenterology, urology, nephrology, etc. Excluded are general medical services delivered in hospital out-patient clinics.		
	9331.1112	<u>Services in the field of infectious diseases</u> Hospital services in the field of infectious diseases, e.g., cholera, typhus, yellow fever, diphtheria, smallpox, etc. Services in the fields of tuberculosis, venereology and leprology are excluded.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9331.12	Specialist Medical and Surgical Services	Specialist medical and surgical services are defined as those delivered by health institutions (including hospital out-patient clinics and specialist departments of pre-paid groups of physicians) or by individual medical doctors that limit their practice to specified or particular conditions, diseases, or anatomical regions. Such institutions are under the supervision of specialists, e.g., maternity clinics supervised by obstetricians, child health centres supervised by paediatricians, balneological clinics staffed by specialists in internal medicine, etc. Most of the patients are ambulatory (i.e., are not hospital in-patients), and are referred to the institution or specialist by general medical practitioners or para-medical personnel. Included are the services of medical and para-medical staff, and of other facilities and resources of the institution or individual practitioner. Services delivered by dentists to the above class of patient are excluded.		
9331.121	Services in the fields of general internal medicine and infectious diseases—specialist	Specialist services in the fields of general internal medicine and infectious diseases, e.g., endocrinology, gastroenterology, urology, nephrology, cholera, typhus, yellow fever, diphtheria, smallpox, etc. Services in the fields of tuberculosis, venereology and leprology are excluded.		
9331.1212	Services in the field of tuberculosis and other chest diseases—specialist	Specialist services in the field of tuberculosis and chest diseases, e.g., pneumonia, bronchitis, sarcoma, pleurisy, etc. Excluded are services in the fields of lung cancer and thoracic surgery.		
9331.1213	Services in the field of dermatovenereology—specialist	Specialist services in the field of dermatovenereological diseases, e.g., eczema, dermatitis, pruritus, gonorrhoea, syphilis, chan-croid, etc. Services in the field of skin cancer are excluded.		
9331.1214	Surgical services—specialist	Specialist services in the fields of general and special surgery, e.g., orthopaedic surgery, plastic surgery, neurosurgery, thoracic surgery, lung and mediastinal surgery, cardiovascular surgery, paediatric surgery, etc. Post-operative consultation with patients (other than hospital in-patients) is included.		
9331.1215	Gynaecological and obstetrical services—specialist	Specialist services in the fields of gynaecology and obstetrics. Included are services in the fields of endometriosis and diseases of the breast, vulva, vagina, cervix, etc.; pre-natal care and the treatment of puerperal fever are also included.		
9331.1216	Paediatric services—specialist	Specialist services in the field of paediatrics, including the treatment of premature and sick babies. Paediatric surgical services are excluded.		
9331.1217	Services in the field of oto-rhino-laryngology—specialist	Specialist services in the field of oto-rhino-laryngological diseases, e.g., otoclerosis, rhinitis, chronic sinusitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis, tracheitis, etc. Services in the field of plastic surgery are excluded.		
9331.1218	Ophthalmological services—specialist	Specialist services in the field of ophthalmology, e.g., treatment for conjunctivitis, astasia, glaucoma, etc. Surgical procedures in connexion with ophthalmology are excluded.		
9331.1221	Psychiatric and neurological services—specialist	Specialist services in the fields of psychiatric and neurological diseases, e.g., psychoses, neuroses, neuritis, leukodystrophy, etc. Psychoanalytical services are included. Services in the field of neurosurgery are excluded.		
9331.1222	Radiological services—specialist	Specialist services in the field of radiological diagnosis and treatment, including the services of physician-supervised radiological laboratories. Radiological diagnostic and treatment services delivered by independent laboratories not under the supervision of a specialist medical doctor are classified under clinico-pathological diagnostic services. Radiation detection and dosimetry services are classified in group 8324.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SLTC Code	BTN Code
9331.1229	Specialist medical services, n.e.s.	Specialist medical services, not elsewhere classified, e.g., specialist services in the fields of arthritis and rheumatism, cardiology, leprology, cancer, chronic diseases, gerontology and geriatrics, rehabilitation and physical medicine, convalescence, etc. Osteopathic services delivered by doctors of osteopathy are included, as are physiotherapeutic services provided by doctors of medicine specializing in physical therapy.	:	:
9331.13	9331.1300	<u>General Medical Services</u> General medical services are defined as services delivered by health institutions under the supervision of doctors of general medicine, by general practitioner departments of hospital groups of physicians, or by individual doctors of general medicine. Such institutions or practitioners do not limit their practice to specified or particular conditions, diseases, or anatomical regions. Services may be delivered in hospital out-patient clinics which chiefly provide general medical services, in health clinics such as those attached to firms, schools, homes for the aged, labour organizations and fraternal organizations as well as in own consulting rooms or in patients' homes.	:	:
9331.14	9331.1411	<u>Dental Services Delivered by Doctors of Dentistry</u> Dental services delivered by clinics engaged in dental care, provided they are under the supervision of doctors of dentistry. Services may be of a general or specialized nature, and may be delivered in hospital to in- and out-patients, in child health centres, in health clinics such as those attached to firms, schools, homes for the aged, labour organizations and fraternal organizations, as well as in own consulting and operating rooms. Included are the services of the dentist, of dental assistants and hygienists working under his supervision, and of other facilities and resources of the clinic or practitioner. Services delivered by institutions supervised by auxiliary dental personnel, or by dental assistants on own account are excluded.	:	:
9331.15	9331.1512	<u>Professional nursing services</u> Nursing services delivered by health institutions supervised by professional nurses, or by individual professional nurses on own account. Visiting services by professional nurses are covered. Included are the services of assistant nurses and all other facilities and resources of the institution or practitioner.	:	:
9331.15	9331.1512	<u>Professional midwifery services</u> Midwifery services delivered by health institutions supervised by professional midwives, or by individual professional midwives on own account. Included are the services of assistant midwives and all other facilities and resources of the institution or practitioner.	:	:
9331.1412	9331.1412	<u>Orthodontic services</u> Specialist dental services in the field of orthodontics, e.g., the treatment of protruding teeth, crossbite, overbite, crowding, etc.	:	:
9331.1413	9331.1413	<u>Services in the field of oral surgery</u> Specialist dental services in the field of oral surgery, including exodontia.	:	:
9331.1419	9331.1419	<u>Specialist dental services, n.e.s.</u> Specialist dental services, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services in the fields of periodontics (including the treatment of gingivitis and pyorrhea), paedodontics, and endodontics (including root canal treatment).	:	:
9331.15	9331.1511	<u>Nursing and Midwifery Services—Professional and Auxiliary</u> Nursing and midwifery services delivered by health institutions under the supervision of nurses or midwives, e.g., maternity clinics supervised by midwives, or by individual nurses or midwives. Services may be provided in such institutions, and when visiting firms, schools, homes for the aged, etc., as well as in own consulting rooms or in patients' homes. Nursing and midwifery services delivered in physician-supervised institutions, e.g., maternity clinics supervised by obstetricians, are excluded. The services of wet nurses are classified in group 9330.	:	:

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	SITC Code	BTN Code
	9331.1513		9331.1612				
	<u>Auxiliary nursing and midwifery services</u>		<u>Auxiliary dental services</u>				
	Nursing and midwifery services delivered by health institutions supervised by auxiliary or assistant nurses or midwives, or by such individuals on own account. These services are distinguished from those delivered by, or under the supervision of, professional nurses or midwives in that auxiliary or assistant nurses and midwives are not fully qualified in their profession, have more limited general education and technical training, and generally undertake a limited range of functions.		Auxiliary dental services are defined as services delivered by health institutions under the supervision of dental assistants, or by such individuals in own consulting rooms or elsewhere. These services are distinguished from those delivered by, or under the supervision of, those dental assistants command a limited knowledge of dentistry and generally restrict their services to simple dental procedures. Included are services delivered on own account by dental hygienists.				
9331.16	Para-Medical Services		9331.1613				
	<u>Para-medical services</u>		<u>Optometric services</u>				
	Para-medical services are defined as services delivered by health institutions under the supervision of para-medical personnel, e.g., physical therapy centres supervised by physiotherapists, or by individual para-medical practitioners on own account. These services may be of a general or specialized nature, and are delivered by persons who, while they may be fully trained in a para-medical field, are not qualified medical doctors. Services may be delivered in health clinics such as those attached to firms, schools, homes for the aged, labour organizations and fraternal organizations, as well as in own-consulting rooms, patients' homes, or elsewhere. Included are services delivered on own account by dental assistants and dental hygienists. Para-medical services in physician-supervised institutions are excluded.		Services delivered by, or under the supervision of, para-medical personnel in the field of optometry. Retelling of eye-glasses is classified in group 6200.				
	9331.1611		9331.1614				
	<u>Auxiliary medical services</u>		<u>Therapeutic services</u>				
	Auxiliary medical services are defined as services delivered by health institutions under the supervision of medical assistants, or by such individuals in own consulting rooms or elsewhere. These services are distinguished from those delivered by, or under the supervision of, medical doctors in that medical assistants command a limited knowledge of medicine and generally apply standardized procedures to the treatment of common conditions and diseases.		Services delivered by, or under the supervision of, para-medical personnel in the various fields of therapy, including physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, medical massage, occupational therapy, speech therapy, etc. Physician-supervised therapeutic services, e.g., physiotherapeutic services provided by doctors of medicine specializing in physical therapy, are excluded. Non-medical massage services are classified in group 9599, together with services related to physical well-being and comfort provided by Turkish baths, saunas and health clubs and spas other than therapeutic clinics.				
	9331.1619		9331.1619				
	<u>Para-medical services, n.s.c.</u>		<u>Para-medical services, n.s.c.</u>				
	Para-medical services delivered by, or under the supervision of, para-medical personnel, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services in the fields of chiropody, homeopathy, chiropractic, acupuncture, etc.		Para-medical services delivered by, or under the supervision of, para-medical personnel, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services in the fields of chiropody, homeopathy, chiropractic, acupuncture, etc.				

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9332.12 Veterinary Services, Other than Animal Hospital Services
 Medical, surgical and dental services delivered to animals by veterinary health institutions supervised by a qualified veterinarian, or by a qualified veterinarian on own account, other than those provided by animal hospitals to confined animals. These services may be delivered when visiting farms, kennels, or homes, as well as in clinics attached to animal hospitals, in own consulting and surgery rooms, or elsewhere. Included are the services of the veterinarian and veterinary assistants working under his supervision, and of all other facilities and resources of the institution or individual practitioner. Excluded are auxiliary veterinary services delivered by veterinary assistants working on own account. Excluded also are animal care services of a non-medical nature.

9332.1211

Veterinary services, other than animal hospital services--food-producing and working animals

Veterinary services, other than animal hospital services, delivered to food-producing and working animals (including those raised for their fur or other products). Included is treatment of such animals in the fields of actinomycosis, brucellosis, foot-and-mouth disease, pleuropneumonia, rinderpest, swine fever, anthrax, encephalomyelitis, bovine tuberculosis, mastitis, ketosis, leptospirosis, etc.

9332.1212

Veterinary services, other than animal hospital services--pet animals

Veterinary services, other than animal hospital services, delivered to pet animals. Included is the treatment of pet animals in the fields of anthrax, distemper, rabies, myxomatosis, etc.

9332.13 Auxiliary Veterinary Services
 Medical, surgical and dental services delivered to animals by veterinary health institutions under the supervision of veterinary assistants and other auxiliary veterinary personnel, (e.g., assistant veterinary surgeons, veterinary feldsher, etc.), or by such personnel working on own account. They may be delivered when visiting farms, kennels, or homes, as well as in own consulting and surgery rooms or elsewhere. These services are distinguished from those delivered by, or under the supervision of, qualified veterinarians in that veterinary assistants command a limited knowledge of veterinary medicine and generally apply standardized procedures, including inoculation and castration, to common animal conditions and diseases. Auxiliary veterinary services delivered under the supervision of qualified veterinarians are excluded.

9332.14

Clinico-Pathological and Other Diagnostic Laboratory Services--Veterinary

Clinico-pathological and other diagnostic services pertaining to animals, delivered by independent veterinary laboratories on a fee or contract basis, and also by animal hospital and public health laboratories undertaking such work on the same basis. Included are services in the fields of radiology, morphology and chemical pathology, microbiology (e.g., bacteriology, parasitology, virology, serology and immunology), epidemiology, hematology, etc. Such services delivered by animal hospitals in the regular course of treatment of confined animals are classified in animal hospital services. Clinico-pathological services delivered by veterinary public health laboratories engaged in the analysis of animal products to test their medical fitness for human consumption are classified in group 9331. Laboratory procedures in connexion with herd testing, stud and artificial insemination services are classified in group 1120. Services delivered by research laboratories engaged chiefly in research into veterinary medicine and veterinary science are classified in group 9320.

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ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	HTN Code
9532.15	9532.1500	<u>Animal Boarding and Care</u> Animal boarding and care services, other than animal hospital services. Animal boarding services of a non-medical nature, delivered chiefly to pet animals by dog and cat kennels, horse stables and similar establishments. Included are food (including special diets) and all other resources and facilities of such establishments. Also classified here are quarantine services for animals not being treated for a medical condition. Boarding services provided in connexion with ethal and artificial insemination services are included in group 1120; and those in connexion with racing animals such as racehorses and greyhounds are included in group 9490. Animal care services such as grooming, clipping, styling and bathing. Animal training services are excluded.		
9340.11	9340.1111	<u>Welfare Services—Residential</u> Institutions primarily engaged in providing social welfare services, including those operated by governments, such as the Red Cross, organizations for the collection and allocation of charitable contributions; travellers' aid societies, children's aid societies, day nurseries, orphanages; homes for the aged; homes for the blind; family welfare societies; societies financing legal aid; and other charitable organizations.		
9340.12	9340.1200	<u>Welfare Services—Child Day-Care Centres</u> Welfare services to infants or children up to and including adolescence delivered by child day-care centres, provided that such services do not contain a substantial element of education or of medical care. Educational services provided by kindergartens and similar institutions are classified in group 9310.		
9340.13	9340.1311	<u>Individual and Family Social, Counselling, Welfare and Similar Services</u> A wide variety of social, counselling, welfare, refugee, referral and similar services are included. Such services are delivered to individuals and families in their homes or elsewhere including institutions such as adult day-care centres but not in institutions where the recipients are resident. The services may be delivered by government offices directly engaged in this work but not by government central administrative offices. Others engaged in providing such services are specialists providing counselling private charitable organizations such as church-related welfare organizations, disaster relief organizations such as the Red Cross, and national or local self-help organizations, among others.		
9340.1112	9340.1112	<u>Residential welfare services—the aged</u> Welfare services, including accommodation, to the aged, in homes for the aged. Such homes may also provide services to the infirm and handicapped aged.		
9340.1113	9340.1113	<u>Residential welfare services—the physically handicapped</u> Welfare services, including accommodation, to the physically handicapped, including the blind, deaf and dumb, in homes for such people.		
9340.1119	9340.1119	<u>Residential welfare services, n.e.s.</u> Residential welfare services, not elsewhere classified, e.g., such services to the mentally handicapped when medical treatment is incidental, to individuals undergoing rehabilitation (but not medical) treatment for addiction to drugs or alcohol, etc.		

ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	ICDS Class	ICDS Subclass	STTC Code	BTM Code	STTC Code	BTM Code	Title and Description
9340.1311	9340.1311	9340.1311	9340.1311					<p><u>Non-residential welfare services--children</u></p> <p>Welfare and guidance services for children, other than those delivered in residential institutions or in child day-care centres. Adoption services, guidance services for delinquent children, services provided by societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, etc. Welfare services to families with dependent children are excluded.</p>
9340.1312	9340.1312	9340.1312	9340.1312					<p><u>Non-residential welfare services--households</u></p> <p>Welfare, counselling, referral and guidance services, other than those delivered in residential institutions, on a household basis. These services may be supplied to families, including unmarried mothers with children but not to children directly, to individuals and to the aged, and to physically and mentally handicapped persons, among others. Eligibility determinations in connexion with the issuing of welfare aid, rent supplements, food stamps, etc.; old-age visiting services, homemakers' services, debt adjustment and household budget counselling services by welfare agencies, marriage and family guidance services, welfare services to families with dependent children, and general case-work services. Also classified here are guidance and counselling services to unmarried mothers and their children, and child-minding services. Similar services when delivered on a specialized group basis, e.g., to refugees, or in facilities outside the home, e.g., in neighbourhood and adult day-care centres, are excluded.</p>
9340.1313	9340.1313	9340.1313	9340.1313					<p><u>Non-residential welfare services--probationers</u></p> <p>Welfare, counselling, referral and guidance services, other than those delivered in residential institutions, to persons on parole and probation. Offender self-help and rehabilitation services are included. Vocational rehabilitation services are excluded.</p>
9340.14	9340.1400	9340.14	9340.1400					<p><u>Vocational Rehabilitation</u></p> <p>Vocational rehabilitation and habilitation services for the handicapped (e.g., sheltered workshop services), and to persons who have a job market disadvantage because of personal characteristics or problems. Included is vocational rehabilitation counselling. These services may also be offered to the unemployed, the underemployed, and to individuals with obsolete skills, provided that the general education component of these services is severely limited.</p>
9340.21	9340.21	9340.21	9340.21					<p><u>Fund-Raising</u></p> <p>Fund-raising services provided by organizations engaged in soliciting philanthropic contributions and in allocating the proceeds among agencies and institutions working in fields such as health, welfare, education and religious affairs. Fund-raising services provided from internal resources by organizations working directly in such fields are treated as supporting services of those organizations. Similar services supplied by foundations and philanthropic trusts are classified in group 8102.</p>

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9340.2111		<u>Fund-raising services—health</u> Fund-raising services on behalf of organizations engaged chiefly in providing health services.		
9340.2112		<u>Fund-raising services—welfare</u> Fund-raising services on behalf of organizations engaged chiefly in providing social and welfare services.		
9340.2113		<u>Fund-raising services—education</u> Fund-raising services on behalf of organizations engaged chiefly in providing education services.		
9340.2114		<u>Fund-raising services—religion</u> Fund-raising services on behalf of organizations engaged chiefly in providing religious services.		
9340.2119		<u>Fund-raising services, n.e.c.</u> Fund-raising services on behalf of organizations engaged in providing services not elsewhere classified, e.g., in providing community facilities and amenities such as museums, libraries, parks and other recreational and cultural facilities.		
9350.1111		<u>Services of business and trade associations</u> Services delivered by business and trade associations whose members are chiefly firms engaged in the same line of business without regard for geographical location, e.g., associations of electrical machinery manufacturers, boys' apparel manufacturers, newspaper publishers, shipping firms and advertising agencies. Services delivered by associations of schools and colleges and of hospitals are classified as services of professional associations elsewhere in this group.		
9350.1112		<u>Services of chambers of commerce and similar associations</u> Services delivered by chambers of commerce and similar associations whose members are chiefly firms located or conducting business in a particular area without regard to line of business or trade. Services provided by foreign chambers of commerce are included.		

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9350.12	9350.1200	<p><u>Services of Labour Unions</u></p> <p>Services of associations whose members are mainly employees interested chiefly in the representation of their views concerning the work situation and in concerted action through organization. Included are the services of unions of professional, technical, cultural and farm workers and of government employees. The services of single plant unions, of unions composed of affiliated branches and of labour organizations composed of affiliated unions on the basis of trade, region, organizational structure or other criterion. The publishing of newspapers, journals and other works is classified in group 3420. Delivery of education, welfare, medical, insurance, and cultural services by unions are classified in that group devoted to each of these services.</p>		
9350.114	9350.1114	<p><u>Regional and similar farmers' associations</u></p> <p>Services delivered by associations of farmers organized on a regional or national basis. The members are chiefly farm proprietors and the organization generally endeavours to cover a wide range of farming activities and farmers' needs including economic and social aspects of farm life. Services delivered by independent associations of farm youth are classified in group 9399.</p>		
9350.13	9350.1311	<p><u>Services of scholarly associations</u></p> <p>Services delivered by scholarly associations of physical, social and behavioural scientists and of scholars in letters and the humanities. Scholarly associations are distinguished from professional and technical associations by their broader scope and generally limited involvement in specific fields of application, e.g., the services of associations of organic chemists are included here but services of associations of paint and varnish chemists are classified with those of technical associations. Similarly, services of associations of economists are included but those of associations of financial analysts are not.</p>		
9350.13	9350.1312	<p><u>Services of medical and para-medical associations</u></p> <p>Services of associations of medical and dental doctors, of nurses and midwives, of osteopaths and podiatrists, of pharmacists and dispensing optometrists and of other para-medical personnel including hospital technicians, e.g., hospital physicists and laboratory workers. Also included are the services of associations of hospital administrators and the services of associations consisting of medical institutional members.</p>		
9350.13	9350.1311	<p><u>Services of Scholarly, Professional, Technical and Similar Associations</u></p> <p>Services of associations whose members' interests centre chiefly on a particular scholarly discipline or professional practice or technical field. Included are associations of specialists engaged in cultural activities such as writers, painters, performers of various kinds, journalists, etc. The members of the organizations delivering the services classified here generally have a considerable educational background, frequently at the university or higher technical level. The main services supplied include the dissemination of information, the establishment and supervision of standards of practice, representation before government agencies and public relations. The publishing of newspapers, journals and other works is classified in group 3420, and education services are classified in group 9310.</p>		
9350.13	9350.1312	<p><u>Services of medical and para-medical associations</u></p> <p>Services of associations of medical and dental doctors, of nurses and midwives, of osteopaths and podiatrists, of pharmacists and dispensing optometrists and of other para-medical personnel including hospital technicians, e.g., hospital physicists and laboratory workers. Also included are the services of associations of hospital administrators and the services of associations consisting of medical institutional members.</p>		
9350.13	9350.1311	<p><u>Services of Scholarly, Professional, Technical and Similar Associations</u></p> <p>Services of associations whose members' interests centre chiefly on a particular scholarly discipline or professional practice or technical field. Included are associations of specialists engaged in cultural activities such as writers, painters, performers of various kinds, journalists, etc. The members of the organizations delivering the services classified here generally have a considerable educational background, frequently at the university or higher technical level. The main services supplied include the dissemination of information, the establishment and supervision of standards of practice, representation before government agencies and public relations. The publishing of newspapers, journals and other works is classified in group 3420, and education services are classified in group 9310.</p>		
9350.13	9350.1312	<p><u>Services of medical and para-medical associations</u></p> <p>Services of associations of medical and dental doctors, of nurses and midwives, of osteopaths and podiatrists, of pharmacists and dispensing optometrists and of other para-medical personnel including hospital technicians, e.g., hospital physicists and laboratory workers. Also included are the services of associations of hospital administrators and the services of associations consisting of medical institutional members.</p>		

ISIC Group 9391

ICGS Class 9391.11

ICGS Subclass 9391.1100

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
 Churches, mosques, temples and other institutions operated primarily for holding religious services or for the promotion of religious activities. Establishments maintained by religious organizations primarily for purposes of furnishing educational, health or welfare services or for publishing are classified in the appropriate group in accordance with their main kind of activity.

ISIC Group 9391

ICGS Class 9391.11

ICGS Subclass 9391.1100

Religious Worship

Religious services provided directly to worshippers by churches, mosques, temples, synagogues and other houses of worship, and by own account ministers of religion, including chaplains. General religious worship services, evangelistic and missionary services, specialized religious services such as religious marriage services, religious services for the dead, confirmation services, baptismal and christening services, etc. Religious services of a type generally provided by houses of religious orders, e-s., by convents and monasteries, are excluded, as are administrative services provided by federations of religious bodies. Astrological and spiritualist services are classified in group 9399.

ISIC Group 9391.12

ICGS Class 9391.12

ICGS Subclass 9391.1200

Monastery and Similar Services

Religious services provided by houses of religious orders, e.g., by monasteries, convents, and similar establishments. These services are generally delivered only to members of the order, access by the public usually being limited. Religious retreat services provided by such establishments are included.

ISIC Group 9399

ICGS Class 9399.11

ICGS Subclass 9399.1100

Social and Related Community Services Not Elsewhere Classified

Social and related community services not elsewhere classified, such as political organizations; civic, social and fraternal organizations; historical clubs; and poetry associations.

ISIC Group 9399

ICGS Class 9399.11

ICGS Subclass 9399.1100

Political Party Services

Services provided by political parties and similar political organizations, and by auxiliary organizations, such as young people's auxiliaries, associated with a political party. The services classified here are supplied by political organizations which are chiefly engaged in placing members of the party, or those sympathetic to the party, in political office; and may include information services, public relations services, fund-raising services, and so on. Excluded are the services of associations which endeavour to wield political influence but who do not generally attempt to place members of the party in political office.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9399.12	9399.1200	9399.15	9399.1500			<u>Civic Betterment Association Services</u> Services provided by civic betterment associations and similar organizations, which are chiefly composed of individuals who have associated together for the purpose of furthering a public cause or issue by means of public education, political influence, etc. Services of good government associations, taxpayers' clubs, citizens' unions, municipal leagues, neighborhood development clubs, and block associations, etc.; services of conservation and anti-pollution associations, anti-noise societies, anti-vivisection leagues and animal humane societies, road safety and accident prevention associations, peace associations, associations for the support of international organizations and for the fostering of cultural relations between countries, and so on. Better business bureaux services are classified in group 9329. Services of organizations for the protection and betterment of minority and ethnic groups are excluded.		
9399.13	9399.1300	9399.16	9399.1600			<u>Minority Group Protection Association and Similar Services</u> Services provided by associations for the protection and betterment of special groups, such as ethnic and minority groups. Services of associations for the protection of the foreign born (including association services of a social acquaintanceship nature), for the furtherance of racial equality, for the improvement of "scheduled" classes, for the education of women, and so on.		
9399.14	9399.1400	9399.17	9399.1700			<u>Community Facility Support Association Services</u> Services provided by associations for the support of community, social and educational facilities, e.g., organizations which are chiefly composed of individuals who have associated together for the purpose of supporting libraries, museums, opera houses, schools, hospitals, and so on; the services of parent-teacher associations and of alumni and university associations and clubs are included.		
		9399.15	9399.1500			<u>Fraternal Society Services</u> Services provided by fraternal societies and similar organizations, which are composed of individuals who have associated together primarily for the purpose of social acquaintanceship. Included are the services of fraternal organizations whose members have the same religious affiliation, but the services of ethnic organizations are excluded, as are the services of student fraternal organizations. Social services supplied by Rotary clubs, Masonic lodges, social clubs (including those restricted to old people), young men's and women's Christian and Hebrew associations, etc. Services of a non-social acquaintanceship nature provided by such organizations are classified according to the principal activity involved, e.g., social welfare services are classified in group 9346, restaurant services in group 6310, hotel and hostel services in group 6280, and so on.		
		9399.16	9399.1600			<u>Patriotic Association Services</u> Services provided by patriotic associations, including war veterans associations and defence forces service clubs. Services provided by professional associations of defence force staff are classified in group 9350.		
		9399.17	9399.1700			<u>Youth Association Services</u> Services provided by associations of young people and children, including students, other than those supplied by associations which are youth branches or auxiliaries of organizations classified elsewhere; services provided by youth branches of political parties, for example, are excluded, and those of student branches of business, scholarly and professional associations are classified in group 9350. Services of Boy Scout, Girl Guide and similar associations, and of student associations, clubs and fraternities, etc. Restaurant and accommodation services provided by fraternity and sorority houses are classified in groups 6310 and 6320, respectively.		

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ITC Code	ITC Code	BTN Code	BTN Code
9399.16	9399.1800	9411.12	9411.1112	862.44(F3)	863.09(F3)	37.04	37.07
	Cultural and Non-Sporting Recreational Club Services		Public entertainment motion picture production services--on videotape				
	Services provided by clubs and associations which are composed of individuals who have associated together for the pursuit of a cultural or recreational activity or hobby, other than the services of sporting and games clubs (including automobile, bridge and chess clubs), which are classified in group 9490. The services of poetry, literature and book clubs (other than those engaged in the retail sale of books), historical clubs, gardening clubs, film and photographic clubs, music and art appreciation clubs, crafts clubs such as sewing and pottery clubs, cooking clubs, philatelic clubs, and so on.		Motion Picture Production Services, Not Elsewhere Classified				
9399.19	9399.1900			862.44(F3)	863.09(F3)	37.04	37.07
	Other Social and Related Community Services						
	Social and related community services, not elsewhere classified. Services provided by organizations, associations and clubs not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., organizations whose members associate together for more than one principal purpose.						
ISIC Group 9411	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION	9411.1211		862.44(F3)	863.09(F3)	37.04	37.07
	The production of theatrical and non-theatrical motion pictures for exhibition including the production of still and slide films. Services independent of motion picture production, such as casting bureaux, film developing and printing and film editing and titling are also included.		Promotional motion picture production services--on celluloid film				
			The production, on celluloid film, of motion pictures for advertising and promotional purposes. The preparation of advertising material for such motion pictures is classified in group 8325.				
9411.11	Motion Picture Production Services--Public Entertainment	9411.1212		862.44(F3)	863.09(F3)	37.04	37.07
	The production, whether on celluloid film or on videotape, of motion pictures designed for public entertainment. The motion pictures whose production is classified here are of a type normally produced in motion picture studios; the production of those of a type normally produced in television studios is classified in group 9413. The production of industrial and religious motion pictures is included, but the production of animated cartoons, whether or not designed for public entertainment, is excluded.		Promotional motion picture production services--on videotape				
			The production, on videotape, of motion pictures for advertising and promotional purposes. The preparation of advertising material for such motion pictures, including the devising and writing of videotaped commercial messages for use on television, is classified in group 8325.				
			Educational motion picture production services--on celluloid film				
			The production, on celluloid film, of motion pictures for educational and training purposes.				
			Educational motion picture production services--on videotape				
			The production, on videotape, of motion pictures for educational and training purposes.				

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9411.13	9411.1215	Motion picture production services, n.e.s. — on celluloid film The production, on celluloid film, of motion pictures for purposes not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., the production of motion pictures on current news events.	862.44(P3) 863.09(P3)	37.04 37.07	9411.14	9411.14	Services Allied to Motion Picture Production Services, other than casting bureaux services, allied to commercial motion picture production but independent of it. These services are frequently of a laboratory nature. Film developing services, film and tape duplicating, editing, and similar services. Smaller film processing services for amateurs engaged in motion picture production as a hobby are classified in group 9592. The construction or rental of scenery and backdrops for motion picture production, and the rental of motion picture equipment, of studio property, and of costumes for motion picture production, is classified in group 9414. The services, on a fee or contract basis, of own account actors, and of motion picture directors and consultants and other technical specialists, are classified in group 9415.	863.01(C) 863.09(P3)	37.06 37.07
	9411.1216	Motion picture production services, n.e.s. — on videotape The production, on videotape, of motion pictures for purposes not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., the production of motion pictures on current news events.	891.2(P3)	92.12		9411.1411	Film processing Developing and printing services for commercial motion picture films, including film duplicating, reducing and enlarging services. Also, developing of cinematographic film containing one or more sound tracks but not visual images.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9411.1311	Animated Cartoon Production The production, whether on celluloid film or on videotape, of animated cartoons or of films consisting chiefly of animated cartoons. The production of animated cartoons of all types and for any purpose, e.g., the production of theatrical cartoons, documentaries and shorts designed for public entertainment, and of promotional cartoons, educational cartoons, etc. The services of own account cartoonists are classified in group 9415.	862.44(P3) 863.09(P3) 891.2(P3)	37.04 37.07 92.12		9411.1412	Tapе duplicating Duplicating services for commercial motion picture videotapes. Also included is the transfer of motion pictures from celluloid film to videotape.		
	9411.1312	Promotional animated cartoon production The production, whether on celluloid film or on videotape, of animated cartoons designed for public entertainment.	862.44(P3) 863.09(P3) 891.2(P3)	37.04 37.07 92.12		9411.1413	Film and tapе editing Editing services for commercial motion picture films or videotapes. Also included are titling, sub-titling, captioning, dubbing and narration services, and the adding of extra sound effects.		
	9411.1319	Animated cartoon production services, n.e.s. The production, whether on celluloid film or on videotape, of animated cartoons for purposes not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., for educational and training purposes.	862.44(P3) 863.09(P3) 891.2(P3)	37.04 37.07 92.12		9411.1419	Services allied to motion picture production, n.e.s. Services, other than casting bureaux services, allied to commercial motion picture production but independent of it, not elsewhere classified. Film inspection and rejuvenation services, including film cleaning and scratch removal services; and services delivered by stock footage film libraries in the course of the production of motion pictures. The rental of completed motion picture films and videotapes is classified in group 9412.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	STTC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	STTC Code	BTN Code
9411.15	9411.1500			9412.11	9412.1111		
	<u>Motion Picture Casting Bureau Services</u>				<u>Motion picture theatre services</u>		
	Motion picture casting bureau services, i.e., services by bureaux supplying actors on order from motion picture producers, or from producers of television programmes of a type normally produced in motion picture studios. The services of casting bureaux supplying personnel in other fields of the entertainment industry are classified in group 9414.				Motion picture projection services delivered by motion picture theatres, i.e., in public facilities usually (but not always) designed specifically for the purpose and which exhibit commercial motion pictures. Included are projection services delivered by open-air (drive-in) motion picture theatres, and by itinerant exhibitors with portable projection equipment. Projection services aboard aeroplanes and ships are also included.		
151C Group 9412	MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTION AND PROJECTION			9412.1119	9412.1119		
	The renting of motion picture film or tape; and operating motion picture theatres. Services to motion picture distribution, such as film delivery service and film booking agencies, are included.				<u>Motion picture projection services, n.e.c.</u>		
9412.11	Motion Picture Projection			9412.1311	9412.1311		
	Motion picture projection services delivered by motion picture theatres (cinemas), including open-air theatres, and by private screening rooms and other projection facilities. The rental for business purposes of space in motion picture theatres is classified in group 8310, and services of theatre ticket agencies are classified in group 9414.				<u>Public entertainment motion picture rental services, for television broadcasting</u>		
					The rental of motion picture films or videotapes for the purpose of television broadcasting; these rental services may be delivered by motion picture distributors, including film exchanges. Also classified here is the rental of radio programmes on audio tapes or other recording medium for the purpose of radio broadcasting.		
				9412.1312	9412.1312		
					<u>Educational motion picture rental services, for television broadcasting</u>		
					The rental of motion picture films or videotapes designed for public entertainment, for the purpose of television broadcasting. The rental of documentaries is included.		
				9412.1211	9412.1211		
	<u>Public entertainment motion picture rental services, other than for television broadcasting</u>				<u>Public entertainment motion picture rental services, other than for television broadcasting, n.e.c.</u>		
	The rental of motion picture films designed for public entertainment, other than such rental for the purpose of television broadcasting. The rental of documentaries is included.				The rental of motion picture films not elsewhere classified, other than such rental for the purpose of television broadcasting, e.g., the rental of films on current news events.		
				9412.1212	9412.1212		
	<u>Educational motion picture rental services, other than for television broadcasting</u>				<u>Educational motion picture rental services, other than for television broadcasting</u>		
	The rental of motion picture films designed for education or training, other than such rental for the purpose of television broadcasting.				The rental of motion picture films or videotapes designed for education or training, for the purpose of television broadcasting.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
	9413	RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING		
		Radio and television stations and studios primarily engaged in the production and dissemination to the public of aural and visual programmes. Included are closed circuit television services and television and radio relay stations.		
ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
9413.11	Television Broadcasting	Services involved in the broadcasting of television programmes, i.e., in the transmission of television signals. These services may or may not utilize cables or closed circuit systems. The television programmes transmitted may be "live" or videotaped and may be designed for public entertainment, for education and training, for promotional purposes, and so on; they may include motion pictures on videotape of types normally produced in both motion picture studios and television studios. The production of television programmes and motion pictures of a type normally produced in a television studio is excluded. Included here is the operation of television relay stations utilized exclusively for signals transmitted from television or radio stations; multi-purpose communication channel services (i.e., the operation of communication channels handling other modes of communication in addition to television or radio signals, e.g., telephonic signals) are classified in group 7200.		
	9413.1111	<u>Television broadcasting services--atmospheric</u>		
		The transmission of television signals to the public by means other than cables or closed circuit systems.		
	9413.1112	<u>Television broadcasting services--cable and closed circuit</u>		
		The transmission of television signals by means of cables (cable television broadcasting services) or by means of closed circuit systems. These services are delivered only to subscribers with the necessary receiving equipment. Closed circuit television broadcasting services may be of a short-term nature, i.e., when interconnections are provided between television broadcasting equipment and receivers for the presentation of a special event, e.g., a sporting event transmitted to selected theatres; or of a long-term nature, e.g., the transmission of educational television programmes during the school year to selected schools. Closed circuit television services operated as part of a production process, e.g., for the purposes of shop surveillance, are treated as supporting services.		
ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
9412.14		Services Allied to Motion Picture Distribution and Projection		
		Services allied to the distribution and projection of motion picture films and videotapes, whether delivered to motion picture theatres or for the purpose of television broadcasting. Included are services allied to the distribution of recorded radio programmes for the purpose of radio broadcasting. Film and tape booking agency services, etc.		
	9412.1411	<u>Film and tape booking agency services</u>		
		Services of booking agencies engaged in renting (and purchasing) motion picture films and videotapes, and recorded radio programmes, on behalf of motion picture theatres, television and radio broadcasters, etc.		
	9412.1419	<u>Services allied to motion picture distribution and projection, n.e.c.</u>		
		Services allied to the distribution and projection of motion picture films and videotapes and to the distribution of recorded radio programmes, not elsewhere classified. Film, videotape and audio tape delivery and storage services, etc. Cinema ticket agency services related to the reservation and sale prior to screening of tickets for motion pictures are classified in group 9414.		
ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
9412.1319		<u>Motion picture rental services, for television broadcasting, n.e.c.</u>		
		The rental of motion picture films or videotapes for the purpose of television broadcasting, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the rental of films or videotapes on current news events.		
	9412.1321	<u>Public entertainment radio programme rental</u>		
		The rental of radio programmes (on audio tapes or other recording medium) designed for public entertainment, for the purpose of radio broadcasting. The rental of radio documentaries is included.		
	9412.1322	<u>Educational radio programme rental</u>		
		The rental of radio programmes (on audio tapes or other recording medium) designed for education or training, for the purpose of radio broadcasting.		
	9412.1329	<u>Radio programme rental services, n.e.c.</u>		
		The rental of radio programmes (on audio tapes or other recording medium) for the purpose of radio broadcasting, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the rental of radio programmes on current news events.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	RTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	RTN Code
9413.12	9413.1200	<u>Radio Broadcasting</u> Services involved in the broadcasting of radio programmes, i.e., in the transmission of radio signals, included are such services which utilize cables or closed circuit systems. The radio programmes transmitted may be "live" or taped and may be designed for public entertainment, for education and training, for promotional purposes, and so on. The production of radio programmes is excluded. Included here is the operation of radio relay stations utilized exclusively for signals transmitted from radio or television stations; multi-purpose communication channel services (i.e., the operation of communication channels handling other modes of communication in addition to radio or television signals, e.g., telephonic signals) are classified in group 7200.	:	:	9413.14	9413.1321	Television Programme Production The production, whether "live" or on videotape, of television programmes, including motion pictures of a type normally produced in television studios; the production of motion pictures of a type normally produced in motion picture studios is classified in group 9411. These services generally result in a permanent videotape which may be sold, rented, or stored for subsequent broadcast or re-broadcast. The transmission of television programmes is excluded. The programmes whose production is classified here may be produced primarily for a television audience (irrespective of whether or not a "studio audience" is present), or may be a "live" or videotaped presentation of a special event, e.g., a sporting event, whose primary audience (i.e., those present at the event) is not the radio audience (which will usually be much larger than the primary audience). The production of television programmes designed for public entertainment, for education and training, and so on.	891.2(P3)	92.12
9413.12	9413.1200	<u>Radio Broadcasting</u> Services involved in the broadcasting of radio programmes, i.e., in the transmission of radio signals, included are such services which utilize cables or closed circuit systems. The radio programmes transmitted may be "live" or taped and may be designed for public entertainment, for education and training, for promotional purposes, and so on. The production of radio programmes is excluded. Included here is the operation of radio relay stations utilized exclusively for signals transmitted from radio or television stations; multi-purpose communication channel services (i.e., the operation of communication channels handling other modes of communication in addition to radio or television signals, e.g., telephonic signals) are classified in group 7200.	:	:	9413.14	9413.1321	Television Programme Production The production, whether "live" or on audio tape or other recording medium for subsequent broadcast, of radio programmes of any type. These services generally result in a permanent audio tape which may be sold, rented, or stored for subsequent broadcast or re-broadcast. The transmission of radio programmes is excluded. The programmes whose production is classified here may be produced primarily for a radio audience (irrespective of whether or not a "studio audience" is present), or may be a "live" or taped presentation of a special event, e.g., a sporting event, whose primary audience (i.e., those present at the event) is not the radio audience (which will usually be much larger than the primary audience). The production of radio programmes designed for public entertainment, for promotional purposes, for education and training, and so on. The cutting of record masters and the recording of audio tape masters intended for the manufacture of consumer-type phonograph records or audio tapes is classified in group 9414.	891.2(P3)	92.12
9413.12	9413.1200	<u>Radio Broadcasting</u> Services involved in the broadcasting of radio programmes, i.e., in the transmission of radio signals, included are such services which utilize cables or closed circuit systems. The radio programmes transmitted may be "live" or taped and may be designed for public entertainment, for education and training, for promotional purposes, and so on. The production of radio programmes is excluded. Included here is the operation of radio relay stations utilized exclusively for signals transmitted from radio or television stations; multi-purpose communication channel services (i.e., the operation of communication channels handling other modes of communication in addition to radio or television signals, e.g., telephonic signals) are classified in group 7200.	:	:	9413.14	9413.1321	Television Programme Production The production, whether "live" or on audio tape or other recording medium for subsequent broadcast, of radio programmes of any type. These services generally result in a permanent audio tape which may be sold, rented, or stored for subsequent broadcast or re-broadcast. The transmission of radio programmes is excluded. The programmes whose production is classified here may be produced primarily for a radio audience (irrespective of whether or not a "studio audience" is present), or may be a "live" or taped presentation of a special event, e.g., a sporting event, whose primary audience (i.e., those present at the event) is not the radio audience (which will usually be much larger than the primary audience). The production of radio programmes designed for public entertainment, for promotional purposes, for education and training, and so on. The cutting of record masters and the recording of audio tape masters intended for the manufacture of consumer-type phonograph records or audio tapes is classified in group 9414.	891.2(P3)	92.12

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
	9413.1411	<u>Public entertainment radio programme production services, primarily for a radio audience</u> The production of radio programmes designed for public entertainment and produced primarily for a radio audience. The production of recorded radio plays, including musical comedies, variety programmes, discussion programmes, etc., and of recorded concerts including recorded operas, instrumentalists, vocalists, etc.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9413.1412	<u>Promotional radio programme production</u> The production of radio programmes designed for advertising and promotional purposes. Such programmes are produced primarily for a radio audience. The preparation of advertising material for such radio programmes, including the devising and writing of commercial messages for use on radio, is classified in group 8325.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9413.1413	<u>Educational radio programme production services, primarily for a radio audience</u> The production of radio programmes designed for educational and training purposes and produced primarily for a radio audience.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9413.1419	<u>Radio programme production services, primarily for a radio audience, n.s.g.</u> The production of radio programmes produced primarily for a radio audience, not elsewhere classified. The production of radio programmes on current news events, etc.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9413.1421	<u>Radio programme production services, not primarily for a radio audience</u> The production of radio programmes not primarily for a radio audience, i.e., of "live" or taped special events whose primary audience consists of those present at the event. The programmes whose production is classified here are generally designed for public entertainment.	891.2(P3)	92.12
ICSS Group 9414	THEATRICAL PRODUCERS AND ENTERTAINMENT SERVICES			
	9414.11	<u>Theatrical and Entertainment Productions</u> "Live" theatrical and entertainment attractions, whether on a professional or amateur basis, other than "live" television and radio programmes. Plays, dance programmes, musical concerts, and so on. These services may be delivered by organizations set up to produce a single attraction (e.g., a play or an opera) or multiple attractions, or by a repertory or stock company engaged in a series of productions. Excluded is the operation of theatres and other places where such "live" entertainment is presented. The services of own account actors and other performing artists are classified in group 9415.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9414.1111	<u>Theatrical production services--Professional</u> Plays and similar legitimate theatre attractions, on a professional basis, designed chiefly for presentation in theatres. Included are professional musical comedies and pageants; excluded are professional entertainment attractions whose main emphasis is on dance or music, or of attractions such as vaudeville or variety acts which, although found in legitimate theatres, are more frequently performed in cabarets, night-clubs and also in theatres specializing in such attractions.	891.2(P3)	92.12
	9414.1112	<u>Dance programme production services--Professional</u> Entertainment attractions on a professional basis whose main emphasis is on dance and which are designed chiefly for presentation in the concert hall or theatre. Ballet, classical, modern and folk dance programmes, etc. Programmes involving bands for public dancing are excluded. The operation of dance halls is classified in group 9490.	891.2(P3)	92.12

ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	ITN Code	SITC Code	BTI Code	ITC Code	BTI Code
	9414.1113				652.69(P3) 655.46(P3)	44.28 59.12
	9414.1119					
	9414.1121					
	9414.1211		891.2(P3)			
	9414.1212		891.2(P3)			

Technical Services Related to the Theatre

Technical services delivered in connexion with the production of theatrical and other entertainment attractions. The construction, manufacture and rental of scenery and backdrops, the installation of theatrical lighting and sound equipment on a fee or contract basis, etc. Business services in the same connexion, e.g., theatrical booking agency services and the operation and management of theatres, are excluded.

Theatrical scenery construction
 The construction of manufacture of scenery and backdrops for theatrical productions and other entertainment attractions, including such services on a fee or contract basis in connexion with the production of motion pictures and television programmes. Design services delivered by own account scenic designers are classified in Group 9415.

Theatrical lighting and sound equipment installation
 The installation, on a fee or contract basis, of lighting and sound equipment for theatrical productions and other entertainment attractions. These installation services are generally delivered in connexion with one particular theatrical production, musical concert, etc. Design services delivered by own account lighting designers and sound technicians are classified in group 9415.

Theatrical scenery and costume rental
 The rental of scenery, backdrops, costumes, etc., for theatrical productions and other entertainment attractions; and the rental of motion picture equipment and studio property and space in connexion with cinematic productions. The rental of theatrical costumes for personal use is classified in Group 6200.

Musical concert production services—Professional

Entertainment attractions on a professional basis whose main emphasis is on music and which are designed chiefly for presentation in the concert hall. Instrumental and vocal concerts and recitals by solo artists, duos, orchestras, choruses and other ensembles. Operas, whether full-scale or designed for presentation on the concert stage, are included.

Professional entertainment production services, n.e.c.
 Entertainment attractions on a professional basis not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., vaudeville, variety and burlesque acts designed chiefly for presentation in cabarets, night-clubs and vaudeville theatres. Included is the production of puppet and marionette shows and entertainment programmes involving a combination of such acts whether or not a band or instrumentalist is part of such combined acts. Firework displays, carnivals, circuses, and sporting events are classified in group 9490.

Amateur entertainment production
 All types of amateur entertainment attractions, including plays, dance programmes, musical concerts, etc.

Gramophone Record and Audio Tape Master Production
 Gramophone record masters and audio tape masters, for the purpose of manufacturing gramophone records and audio tapes (including tape cassettes and cartridges) designed for retail sale. The duplicating of such master records and tapes is classified in Group 3330.

Gramophone record master production
 Gramophone record masters "cut" for the purpose of manufacturing gramophone records designed for retail sale. These masters are produced in studios (recording sessions) or at live concerts.

Audio tape master production
 Audio tape masters produced for the purpose of manufacturing audio tapes (including tape cassette and cartridges) designed for retail sale. These masters are produced in studios (recording sessions) or at live concerts. Also included are masters in the form of wire, strips, films, etc.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	ETN Code
9414.14	9414.14	Entertainment Booking Agency Services		
		Booking agency services in connexion with theatrical productions and other entertainment attractions, i.e., services involved in arranging for the performance of existing theatrical productions or other entertainment attractions on specified dates at theatres, concert halls and other places where "live" entertainment is presented. Booking agency services in connexion with sporting productions and attractions are classified in group 9490; and in connexion with motion picture films and videotapes, and recorded radio programmes, in group 9412. Agency services on behalf of individual actors, musicians, and other performing artists, generally in connexion with their engagement in a projected motion picture, theatrical production, or other entertainment attraction, are classified in group 9429, as are lecture bureau services. Theatrical casting bureau services are excluded.		
	9414.1411	<u>Theatrical booking agency services</u>		
		Theatrical booking agency services, i.e., services involved in arranging for the performance, generally in theatres, of existing plays, musical comedies, pageants and similar legitimate theatre attractions.		
	9414.1412	<u>Concert hall booking agency services</u>		
		Concert hall booking agency services, i.e., services involved in arranging for the performance, generally in concert halls, of musical and dance productions, such as instrumental and vocal concerts and recitals by solo artists, duos, orchestras, choruses and other ensembles; operas; ballets; classical, modern and folk dance programmes; etc.		
	9414.1419	<u>Entertainment booking agency services, n.e.s.</u>		
		Booking agency services in connexion with entertainment attractions, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services involved in arranging for the performance of vaudeville, variety, and burlesque acts, of circus acts, of programmes involving bands for dancing, etc. These services frequently concern performances in dance halls, cabarets, night-clubs, and similar places where "live" entertainment is presented.		
9414.15	9414.1500	<u>Theatrical Casting Bureau Services</u>		
		Theatrical casting bureau services, i.e., services by bureaux supplying actors and similar performing personnel on order from producers of entertainment attractions other than motion picture producers, e.g., from producers of "live" theatrical productions and other entertainment attractions, from producers of radio programmes, from producers of television programmes other than motion pictures of a type normally produced in motion picture studios, etc. Similar services on behalf of producers of motion pictures, including producers of television programmes of a type normally produced in motion picture studios, are classified in group 9411.		
	9414.16	<u>Theatre Ticket Agency Services</u>		
		Theatre ticket agency and similar services, i.e., services related to the reservation and sale, prior to performance, of tickets for all types of entertainment attractions, including theatrical productions, musical concerts, dance programmes, circuses, sporting events, motion pictures, and so on.		
	9414.17	<u>Theatre Operation and Similar Services</u>		
		The operation and management of theatres, concert halls, opera houses and other places where "live" entertainment is generally presented. Prepared food services and beverage services provided by night-clubs and cabarets which are primarily full-service restaurants providing substantial "live" entertainment services, are classified in group 6310. The operation of arenas and stadia for the presentation of sporting attractions is classified in group 9490, and of motion picture theatres and screening rooms, in group 9412.		
	9414.1711	<u>Theatre operation and management</u>		
		The operation and management of theatres, including open-air theatres, chiefly presenting "live" plays, musical comedies, pageants and similar legitimate theatre attractions. The operation and management of variety and vaudeville theatres is excluded.		
	9414.1719	<u>Theatre operation and similar services, n.e.s.</u>		
		The operation and management of places where "live" entertainment is generally presented, not elsewhere classified. The operation and management of concert halls, opera houses, variety and vaudeville theatres, circus arenas, etc.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9415.15	9415.15	Technical and Design Services Related to Entertainment, Own Account		
		Technical and design services related to the entertainment industry supplied by own account directors of photography and cameramen, by own account scenic and lighting designers, and by similar technicians and designers. The construction, manufacture and rental of theatrical scenery and backdrops, the rental of theatrical costumes, and the installation of theatrical lighting and sound equipment, are classified in group 9414.		
	9415.1511	<u>Photographic services, related to entertainment</u>		
		Services supplied by own account directors of photography in connexion with motion pictures or television programmes; and by own account motion picture and television cameramen. Photographic services not related to the entertainment industry are classified in group 9592.		
	9415.1512	<u>Scenic and lighting design</u>		
		Services supplied by own account scenic and lighting designers, and by theatrical costume designers.		
	9415.1519	<u>Technical and design services related to entertainment, own account, n.e.c.</u>		
		Technical and design services related to the entertainment industry supplied by own account specialists not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., by film editors.		
9415.16	9415.1600	<u>Speaking Services</u>		
		Services supplied by own account lecturers and speakers. Lecture bureaux services are classified in group 8325.		
ISIC Group 9420		LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, AND OTHER CULTURAL SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED		
		Libraries, information centres, museums, art galleries, zoological and botanical gardens, and similar institutions.		
	9420.11	Library Services		
		Library services supplied by libraries, reading rooms, documentation centres and similar establishments. The services of libraries of all types, whether serving the general public or a special clientele, other than libraries attached to schools providing general first and second level education, and libraries attached to, and solely for the internal use of, business firms, research institutes and other organizations; services provided by such libraries are treated as supporting services. Library services supplied by national libraries, libraries of institutions of higher education, specialized libraries, general public lending libraries, and so on. Included are book rental services on a fee basis supplied by circulating and rental libraries.		
	9420.1111	<u>National library services</u>		
		Services provided by national libraries, i.e., by libraries which acquire and conserve copies of all significant works published in the country, and which function as a "deposit" library, whether by law or under other arrangements. Included are the services of university or other libraries which function as national libraries. Related services of national libraries, e.g., compilation and information services in connexion with a national bibliography, are also included.		
	9420.1112	<u>University library services</u>		
		Services provided by libraries of universities and other institutions of education at the third level. Such libraries primarily serve students and teachers at such institutions, and are, to some extent, open to the general public. Services provided by libraries attached to schools providing general first and second level education are treated as educational supporting services.		

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9490.12
 Sports Facility Operation

9490.12
 Sports Facility Operation

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9490.12
 Sports Facility Operation

The operation of sports and athletic facilities, whether indoor or outdoor, which generally make limited or no provision for spectator seating or viewing. The operation of indoor facilities for playing bowling, billiards, table tennis, and table games requiring mental skill; and of facilities, whether or not enclosed or covered, for playing court games, field games, golf, etc., and for boxing and wrestling, skiing, ice-skating, swimming, sport hunting, and so on. These facilities may be utilized exclusively for one particular sport or group of related sports, or may be multi-purpose (e.g., gymnasia). Services provided by similar facilities attached to hotels are included, but services supplied by those attached to educational institutions are treated as supporting services and are classified in group 9510. The operation of sporting arenas and stadia with ample provision for spectator seating or viewing, including such facilities attached to educational institutions, is excluded.

9490.1211 Tennis-court operation and similar services

The operation of facilities utilized exclusively for lawn tennis and other racquet games such as squash, racquets, real tennis, and badminton (but not table tennis or lacrosse).

9490.1212 Golf course operation

The operation of golf courses, and of related facilities such as driving ranges, putting greens and pitch-and-putt courses. Such courses may provide considerable opportunity for spectator viewing even though arenas and stadia are not utilized. The operation of miniature golf courses and of simulated golf courses and simulated driving ranges is excluded.

9490.1213 Ski slope operation and similar services

The operation of facilities (such as ski slopes and bobblet runs) utilized exclusively for skiing, bobsledding (tobogganing), and similar sports. Passenger transportation services by ski-lift is considered a supporting service to ski slope operation.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

The operation of dance halls and studios; bowling alleys; billiard and pool rooms; parks; bathing beaches and swimming pools; amusement parks and halls; race tracks; carnivals and shooting galleries; circuses; ice-skating and roller-skating rinks; riding academies; baseball, cricket, football and hockey clubs; gymnasia, tennis courts, and golf courses; athletic fields and sports promoters; and other sports and amusement services not elsewhere classified. The renting of pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, golf carts, saddle-horses and similar recreational goods is also included.

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9490.11
 Dance Hall and Dancing Instruction Services

9490.1111 Dance hall operation

The operation of public dance halls and ballrooms, including discothèques and similar places where facilities for dancing are the major attraction. Such establishments may provide "live" or recorded music for dancing. Prepared food and beverage services provided in such establishments are classified in group 6310. The production of entertainment attractions whose main emphasis is on dance is classified in group 9414.

9490.1112 Dancing instruction

Dancing instruction services provided by dance studios which are chiefly engaged in teaching ballroom dancing and folk-dancing as recreational pursuits. Educational services provided by dance studios in the fields of ballet, modern dance, jazz dance and professional folk-dancing are classified in group 9510.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTN Code	Title and Description
	9490.1214				9490.1221			<p><u>Swimming pool operation</u></p> <p>The operation of facilities utilized exclusively for swimming and for related sports, e.g., diving and water polo. The operation of bathing beaches is excluded.</p>
	9490.1215							<p><u>Hunting preserves operation</u></p> <p>The operation of facilities utilized exclusively for sport hunting, including the operation of lakes for recreational fishing, and of duck blinds. The operation of wild-life preserves for cultural and recreational purposes is classified in group 9420, and of similar facilities for the purposes of commercial hunting, in group 1130.</p>
	9490.1216			9490.13	Park and Beach Operation			<p><u>Children's playground operation</u></p> <p>The operation of children's playgrounds utilized exclusively for that purpose. Such playgrounds may be equipped with climbing devices, swings, slides, roundabouts, sandpits, wading pools and so on. Excluded is the operation of parks and open spaces for general recreation, and of amusement parks with grouped mechanical rides.</p>
	9490.1219				9490.1311			<p><u>Specialized sports facility operation services, R.S.C.</u></p> <p>The operation of sports and athletic facilities utilized for a single sports activity or a group of related sports activities not elsewhere mentioned. The operation of facilities utilized exclusively for playing table games requiring athletic skill and dexterity, such as billiards, snooker, table tennis, etc.; for table games requiring mental skill, such as chess, draughts, dominoes, and for card games where gambling is not involved; for playing basketball, volleyball and similar games; for holding track and field trials; for playing field games such as cricket, baseball, (American) football, rugby football, soccer, (field) hockey, lacrosse, polo, and so on; for playing croquet, bocce, bowls and similar games; for boxing, wrestling, karate, judo, etc.; and the operation of other specialized sports facilities, e.g., miniature golf courses, simulated golf courses and driving ranges, ice-skating rinks, roller-skating rinks, boat and rowing clubs, flying fields used exclusively for sporting purposes, shooting-ranges, etc. The rental of saddle-horses and of other athletic equipment is excluded.</p>
				9490.13	Park and Beach Operation			<p><u>Park operation</u></p> <p>The operation of parks, other than amusement parks, fairgrounds and similar places. These parks are designed for general rest and recreational purposes. Services of a cultural nature provided by zoological and botanical gardens and by wild-life preserves are classified in group 9420. The operation of picnic grounds is included, but services provided by children's playgrounds are excluded.</p>
					9490.1312			<p><u>Beach operation</u></p> <p>The operation of bathing beaches for recreational purposes. The operation of swimming pools is excluded, as is the rental of bath-houses and locker facilities, and of chairs, umbrellas, mattresses and so on for beach use.</p>

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	BTM Code	Title and Description
	9490.1511		9490.1519			<p><u>Animal-race meeting promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of horse, dog and other animal race-meetings of all kinds.</p> <p><u>Motor-car, motorcycle and bicycle race-meeting promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of motor race-meetings, including drag race-meetings, motorcycle and bicycle race-meetings and tours, etc.</p> <p><u>Field game contest promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of contests between teams playing field games such as cricket, baseball, (American) football, rugby football, soccer, (field) hockey, lacrosse, etc. League contests in these sports are included.</p> <p><u>Winter sports tournament promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of skiing contests, bobsleigh races and similar winter sports contests, including ice-hockey and curling contests. The promotion of ice-skating contests is included. The promotion of winter sports tournaments during which several different kinds of contests are held in a given period (e.g., the promotion of the winter olympics) is excluded.</p> <p><u>Boxing and wrestling contest promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of boxing, wrestling, judo and karate contests.</p> <p><u>Bridge and chess tournament promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of tournaments involving table games requiring mental skill, e.g., of bridge, chess, draughts and similar tournaments.</p> <p><u>Pet animal show production</u></p> <p>The production and promotion of pet animal shows, e.g., of dog, cat, bird and rabbit shows, including obedience trials. The production of horse shows and obedience trials, but not of equestrian contests, is included. Excluded is the production of shows involving farm animals.</p>
	9490.1512					<p><u>Shorting event promotion services, i.e.g., other than multi-contest events</u></p> <p>Promotion services in connexion with contests in such sports as golf, tennis, bullfighting, jai alai, bowling, basketball, volleyball, table and paddle tennis, polo and handball, also, water sports and games, track and field contests, and equestrian events. And also, shooting contests, roller-skating contests, xcoees, air races, parachute jumping, among others.</p>
	9490.1513		9490.1521			<p><u>Multi-contest sports promotion</u></p> <p>The promotion of athletic tournaments involving team and individual contests in a variety of sports, e.g., the promotion of the olympic games and the winter olympics, and of other international games.</p>
	9490.1514	9490.16	9490.1600			<p><u>Racing Stable, Kennel and Garage Operation</u></p> <p>Services of racehorse stables involve the provision of food, grooming, shelter, training and other services for racehorses, the hiring of jockeys, and the entering of racehorses in selected races. Horse boarding services at the racetrack are excluded. The horse itself is classified in group 1110. Services of dog-race kennels are similar to those provided by racehorse kennels. The services of racing-car garages involve the maintenance of racing-cars, the hiring of drivers and of pit crews and the entering of cars in selected races. Similar services in connexion with racing motorcycles, stock-cars, racing powerboats, sailing boats and sculls. The rental of docking facilities for pleasure boats and other pleasure-boat marina services are excluded.</p>
	9490.1515					
	9490.1516					
	9490.1517	9490.17				<p><u>Own Account Sporting Services</u></p> <p>Sporting and athletic services provided by own athletes; athletic instruction services provided by own account coaches; and other services provided on own account by specialists in the field of sport, such as judges and timekeepers.</p>

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Sporting and recreational school services
--athletic skill

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities which chiefly require athletic skill and dexterity. Services provided by schools concerned with instruction in gymnastics, physical culture, golf, field games, basketball, swimming, winter sports, horse-riding, judo, karate, and so on.

Sporting and recreational school services
--mental skill

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities which chiefly require mental skill. Services provided by schools concerned with instruction in bridge, chess, and similar games, and by schools providing instruction in hobbies such as model-building.

9490.1811

9490.21

9490.2111

9490.2112

Sporting and recreational school services
--athletic skill

The rental of pleasure boats, including houseboats, sport fishing boats, dinghies and yachts, rowing-boats, canoes, etc.; and the rental of docking facilities and winter storage facilities for such boats. Also included are other services in connexion with the operation of marinas and yacht basins. The rental of vessels other than pleasure boats is classified in group 7123.

Pleasure-boat rental and similar services

The rental of pleasure boats, including houseboats, sport fishing boats, dinghies and yachts, rowing-boats, canoes, etc.; and the rental of docking facilities and winter storage facilities for such boats. Also included are other services in connexion with the operation of marinas and yacht basins. The rental of vessels other than pleasure boats is classified in group 7123.

Saddle-horse rental

The rental of saddle-horses, and other services in connexion with the operation of riding stables (other than racehorse stables or riding school stables).

9490.1811

9490.21

9490.2111

9490.2112

Sporting and recreational school services
--athletic skill

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities which chiefly require athletic skill and dexterity. Services provided by schools concerned with instruction in gymnastics, physical culture, golf, field games, basketball, swimming, winter sports, horse-riding, judo, karate, and so on.

Sporting and recreational school services
--mental skill

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities which chiefly require mental skill. Services provided by schools concerned with instruction in bridge, chess, and similar games, and by schools providing instruction in hobbies such as model-building.

9490.1711

9490.17

9490.1711

Own account athletes' services

Sporting and athletic services provided by own account athletes, e.g., by professional golfers, boxers, tennis players, jockeys, bullfighters, billiards and chess players, etc. Included are the services of own account hunting guides, but tourist guide services are classified in group 9599.

Own account athletic instruction

Athletic and sporting instruction and coaching services delivered by instructors and coaches on own account. The services of own account instructors in bridge, chess and other games are included. The services of own account racing animal trainers are also included, but not those of other trainers. The operation of schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities is excluded.

Own account sporting services, n.s.c.

Sporting, athletic and related services delivered on own account, not elsewhere classified. Services provided by such own account specialists in the sporting field as trainers (other than racing animal trainers), judges, referees, and timekeepers. Included are the services of own account professional card dealers, gamblers, and football and racing tipsters, but not of own account book-makers. The services of astrologers, fortune-tellers and phrenologists are classified in group 9599.

Sporting and Recreational School Services

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities, other than in dancing for recreational purposes. Such activities may chiefly require either athletic or mental skill. Excluded are instructional services provided by instructors and coaches working on own account.

9490.1711

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9490.1712

Own account athletes' services

Sporting and athletic services provided by own account athletes, e.g., by professional golfers, boxers, tennis players, jockeys, bullfighters, billiards and chess players, etc. Included are the services of own account hunting guides, but tourist guide services are classified in group 9599.

Own account athletic instruction

Athletic and sporting instruction and coaching services delivered by instructors and coaches on own account. The services of own account instructors in bridge, chess and other games are included. The services of own account racing animal trainers are also included, but not those of other trainers. The operation of schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities is excluded.

Own account sporting services, n.s.c.

Sporting, athletic and related services delivered on own account, not elsewhere classified. Services provided by such own account specialists in the sporting field as trainers (other than racing animal trainers), judges, referees, and timekeepers. Included are the services of own account professional card dealers, gamblers, and football and racing tipsters, but not of own account book-makers. The services of astrologers, fortune-tellers and phrenologists are classified in group 9599.

Sporting and Recreational School Services

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities, other than in dancing for recreational purposes. Such activities may chiefly require either athletic or mental skill. Excluded are instructional services provided by instructors and coaches working on own account.

9490.1711

9490.17

9490.1712

9490.17

Own account athletes' services

Sporting and athletic services provided by own account athletes, e.g., by professional golfers, boxers, tennis players, jockeys, bullfighters, billiards and chess players, etc. Included are the services of own account hunting guides, but tourist guide services are classified in group 9599.

Own account athletic instruction

Athletic and sporting instruction and coaching services delivered by instructors and coaches on own account. The services of own account instructors in bridge, chess and other games are included. The services of own account racing animal trainers are also included, but not those of other trainers. The operation of schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities is excluded.

Own account sporting services, n.s.c.

Sporting, athletic and related services delivered on own account, not elsewhere classified. Services provided by such own account specialists in the sporting field as trainers (other than racing animal trainers), judges, referees, and timekeepers. Included are the services of own account professional card dealers, gamblers, and football and racing tipsters, but not of own account book-makers. The services of astrologers, fortune-tellers and phrenologists are classified in group 9599.

Sporting and Recreational School Services

Services provided by schools primarily concerned with instruction and coaching in sporting and recreational activities, other than in dancing for recreational purposes. Such activities may chiefly require either athletic or mental skill. Excluded are instructional services provided by instructors and coaches working on own account.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9490.2113	9490.2113	<u>Motorcycle, bicycle and similar rental services</u> The rental of motorcycles, bicycles, and of caravans and campers (other than such rental on and with a caravan site or campsite, which is classified in group 6320). The rental of motorized golf carts is excluded. The rental of motorcycle-cabs, of (client-driven) automobiles, and of mobile homes (other than mobile home rental on and with a mobile home or trailer site, which is classified in group 6320) is classified in group 7116.		
9490.2114	9490.2114	<u>Water sports equipment rental and related services</u> The rental of equipment for water sports (other than the rental of pleasure-boats), e.g., of surf-boards; the rental of bath-houses and locker facilities, and of chairs, umbrellas, mattresses and so on for beach use.		
9490.2119	9490.2119	<u>Sporting and recreational equipment rental services, n.e.c.</u> The rental of sporting and recreational equipment, not elsewhere classified. The rental of golf-clubs and golf carts, including motorized golf carts; of equipment for playing field games, racquet games, basketball, boxing and so on; of winter sports equipment, e.g., of skis, ice-skates, and sleds; and of roller-skates, children's playground equipment, etc. Also included is the rental, to individuals and households, of gambling equipment, such as roulette wheels and coin-operated gambling machines.		
9490.22		<u>Gambling</u> Gambling services of any description provided by casinos, gambling halls and gaming rooms, and betting services provided by book-making establishments, pari-mutuel (totalizator) betting systems, lotteries, and so on. The gambling halls and gaming rooms whose services are classified here may be of a general nature (i.e., they may provide a wide variety of facilities for different types of gambling) or they may specialize in one form of gambling. The services of own account professional card dealers and gamblers are excluded, as is the rental to individuals and households of gambling equipment. Restaurant services supplied in gambling establishments are classified in group 6310.		
	9490.2211	<u>General gambling establishment operation</u> The operation of casinos and of other general gambling halls and gaming rooms, i.e., of gambling establishments providing a wide variety of facilities for different types of gambling, such as coin-operated machine games, card games, bingo, roulette, dice games and so on.		
	9490.2212	<u>Specialized gambling establishment operation -- coin-operated machines</u> The operation of specialized gambling establishments which chiefly utilize coin-operated gambling machines.		
	9490.2219	<u>Specialized gambling establishment operation, n.e.c.</u> The operation of specialized gambling establishments, other than those which chiefly utilize coin-operated gambling machines. The operation of gambling establishments which chiefly provide facilities for playing card games, bingo, mah-jongg, roulette, dice games, or other gambling games. The services of book-making establishments and lotteries are excluded.		
	9490.2221	<u>Book-making</u> Book-making services provided by book-making establishments and own account turf accountants (book-makers), other than services provided by pari-mutuel (totalizator) betting systems. These services are usually (but not always) supplied in connexion with the result of a sporting event, and may or may not be delivered at the site of the event which is the subject of the wager. The services classified here involve the acceptance of bets at odds agreed between the turf accountant and the individual bettor.		
	9490.2222	<u>Pari-mutuel betting</u> Gambling services provided by pari-mutuel (totalizator) betting systems, i.e., by systems in which the odds are adjusted in accordance with the amount bet and the proceeds (after deduction of taxes, costs, operating surplus and so on) are divided among the winners (i.e., the amount paid to winners is not fixed in advance). These services are frequently provided in connexion with horse and dog races.		

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Other amusement and recreational services,
 i.e.g.
 Amusement and recreational services, not elsewhere classified, e.g., the production of carnivals and festivals, the operation of go-cart raceways, or fireworks displays, scenic railways, aerial tramways and similar transport facilities for recreational purposes, of observation towers, of caves and of other natural attractions, and so on.

9490.2919

Lottery operation
 Gambling services provided by the operation of fixed-prize lotteries and other fixed-prize gambling games.

9490.2223

Other Amusement and Recreational Services
 Amusement and recreational services, not elsewhere classified. The operation of circuses, of amusement parks and parlours, of shooting galleries, of agricultural fairs, and of other amusement and recreation facilities not elsewhere mentioned; and the promotion of amusement and recreation attractions, not elsewhere mentioned.

9490.2911

Circus operation
 The operation of circuses, including the production of circus acts. The production of carnivals and festivals is excluded. Other "live" entertainment attractions are classified in group 9444.

9490.2912

REPAIR OF FOOTWEAR AND OTHER LEATHER GOODS
 The repair of boots and shoes (cobbling), luggage and handbags, and other leather goods. The repair of footwear by establishments manufacturing shoes on a custom basis, is classified in group 3240 (manufacture of footwear except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear).

9511.1100

Amusement park operation and similar services
 The operation of amusement parks, i.e., of establishments which group together and operate a number of attractions such as mechanical rides, amusement devices, shooting galleries, etc. Included are the services of such attractions when operated individually. These services may be delivered on a permanent site or by travelling road companies utilizing truck-mounted carousels, etc. Also included is the operation of amusement arcades and parlours which chiefly utilize coin-operated amusement devices (other than coin-operated gambling machines) such as pinball machines and mechanical games. Excluded are services provided by children's playgrounds and by shooting ranges. The operation of agricultural fairs which also provide amusement and sporting attractions is excluded.

9511.12

Luggage Repair and Similar Services
 The repair of luggage, brief-cases, handbags, wallets and pocketbooks, and similar goods. Also included is the repair of belts and wearing apparel accessories of leather or of similar material such as plastic.

9511.1200

Leather Goods Repair Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
 The repair of leather goods, not elsewhere mentioned, e.g., the repair of leather gloves and of gloves made of leather substitutes.

9511.19

Leather Goods Repair Services, Not Elsewhere Classified

9511.19

Agricultural fair operation and similar services
 The management and operation of agricultural fairs and similar shows and exhibitions of a recreational nature, other than pet animal shows. The operation of flower shows and farm animal shows is included. Such fairs and exhibitions generally provide, in addition, facilities for amusement and sporting activities. The management of trade and industrial fairs and exhibitions is classified in group 8329, and of cultural exhibitions, in group 9420.

9490.2913

ISIC Class	ISIC Group	ICCS Class	ICCS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTN Code
9512.11	9512	9512.11	9512.1100	<p><u>Electrical Household and Kitchen Appliance Repair and Installation</u></p> <p>The repair and installation, including periodic maintenance, of electrical household and kitchen appliances, other than home entertainment equipment. The repair of electric typewriters is classified in group 9519.</p>		
				<p><u>Small electrical household and kitchen appliance repair</u></p> <p>The repair and periodic maintenance of small electrical household, kitchen and personal appliances such as toasters, broilers, hand irons, hot-plates, electric razors, vacuum cleaners, etc. The repair of electric clocks is classified in group 9514.</p>		
				<p><u>Major electrical household and kitchen appliance repair and installation</u></p> <p>The repair and installation, including periodic maintenance, of major electrical household and kitchen appliances, such as refrigerators and freezers, room air-conditioners, electric ranges, dish- and clothes-washing machines, clothes driers, garbage disposal units, etc. Similar services for gas refrigerators and ranges, and for portable oil heaters, are classified in group 9519. The repair and installation of central air-conditioning systems is classified in group 5000.</p>		
9512.12	9512	9512.1200	9512.1200	<p><u>Home Entertainment Equipment Repair and Installation</u></p> <p>The repair and installation, including periodic maintenance, of electrical and electronic home entertainment equipment, other than slide and motion picture projectors whose repair is classified in group 9519. The repair and installation of radio and television receivers, including antenna repair and installation services, and of amateur radio transmitters (but not of professional radio and television broadcasting equipment); and the repair and installation of high-fidelity and other audio equipment, e.g., of tape recorders and decks, gramophones and record decks, microphones, headphones and so on, and of other electrical home entertainment equipment such as electric kaleidoscopes. The repair and installation of automobile radios and tape decks is included. Excluded are repair services for internal house communication and alarm systems.</p>		
				<p><u>Internal House Communication and Alarm Systems Repair</u></p> <p>The repair of internal house communication and alarm systems, including radio-activated door controls.</p>		
9512.13	9512	9512.1300	9512.1300	<p><u>REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES</u></p> <p>Establishments specializing in the repair, for the general public, of motor vehicles or motorcycles and of parts of these vehicles, such as motors, transmissions and gears, carburetors and starters, radiators, and wheels and brakes. The motor vehicle repair shops of petrol (gasoline) filling stations and the motor vehicle or motorcycle repair shops of establishments engaged in the sale of these vehicles to the general public, are classified in division 62 (retail trade).</p>		

SITC Code : :
 BPN Code : :

IOCS Class 9513.11
 Subclass 9513.1112
 Title and Description
 Automobile and motorcycle repair for the General Public, Other Than Body Repair

IOCS Class 9513.12
 Subclass 9513.1112
 Title and Description
 Automobile and motorcycle repair for the General Public, Other Than Body Repair

IOCS Class 9513.11
 Subclass 9513.1111
 Title and Description
 Automobile and motorcycle repair for the General Public, Other Than Body Repair

IOCS Class 9513.12
 Subclass 9513.1111
 Title and Description
 Automobile and motorcycle repair for the General Public, Other Than Body Repair

The maintenance and repair of automobiles and motorcycles for the general public, other than body repair services. These services are supplied by independent general or specialized automotive garages and workshops. Similar services supplied by garages and workshops attached to petrol stations or automobile retail dealers' establishments, are classified in group 6200. The repair and installation of automobile radios and tape decks is classified in group 9512. The maintenance and repair of bicycles and bicycle tyres are classified in group 9519. Tyre rebuilding and retreading services are classified in group 3551.

9513.1111 Automobile and motorcycle repair, other than body repair—
 MINOR REPAIRS

Minor automobile and motorcycle repairs, other than minor body repair services. Included are diagnostic and inspection services to determine faults and malfunctions, but routine greasing and lubricating services are excluded. Motor tune-up and ignition repair services, e.g., distributor adjustment, sparking-plug and-bleating and gap adjustment, carburettor adjustment (but not repair), battery charging and general wiring repair services, minor steering gear adjustments, wheel adjustment and balancing services, minor transmission adjustments, brake adjustment services, water hose replacement, puncture repair services, and so on. Routine maintenance and minor repairs, on a fee or contract basis, to taxi-cabs, hired automobiles, motor-buses and trucks are classified in group 7116.

9513.1112 Automobile and motorcycle repair, other than body repair—
 MAJOR REPAIRS

Major automobile and motorcycle repairs, other than major body repair services. Engine overhaul services, e.g., decarbonising, reborring, valve grinding, and piston-ring replacement services, electrical system repair services such as generator and starter-motor repairs (but not general wiring repairs), front end overhaul and repair services including steering gear repair and axle straightening, the repair of springs, shock absorbers and other suspension components, brake repair services such as brake relining, master cylinder and brake cylinder rebuilding, manual and automatic transmission repair services including clutch, propeller shaft and final drive repairs, exhaust system repair services such as muffler, connecting pipe and tail pipe repairs, major repairs to the cooling system including water pump, radiator, heater and air-conditioner repairs (but not water hose replacement), repairs to the carburettor and other fuel system components, and so on. Major repairs to motor-buses, hired automobiles, taxi-cabs and trucks are classified in group 3843, or in the case of motorcycle-cabs, in group 3844.

9513.12 Automobile and Motorcycle Body Repair and Similar Services for the General Public

Automobile and motorcycle body repairs and similar services for the general public. These services are supplied by independent general or specialized automotive garages. Similar services supplied by garages and workshops attached to petrol stations or automobile retail dealers' establishments are classified in group 6200. Major and minor body repairs, including repairs to upholstery and the replacement of windcreens and windows. Major body repairs to motor-buses, hired automobiles, taxi-cabs and trucks are classified in group 3843 (or in the case of motorcycle-cabs, in group 3844); and minor body repairs to such vehicles, on a fee or contract basis, are classified in group 7116.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	Title and Description	SITC Code	BTM Code
9519.14	9519.1400	<u>Musical Instrument Repair and Tuning</u> The repair and tuning of pianos, organs and other musical instruments for the general public.	1	1
9519.15	9519.1500	<u>Typewriter Repair</u> The repair of typewriters, including electric typewriters, for the general public by repair shops specializing in this line of work. Similar services delivered to business establishments are classified in Group 3825.		
9519.16	9519.1600	<u>Umbrella Repair</u> The repair of umbrellas and parasols for the general public by repair shops specializing in this line of work. The repair of canes and walking-sticks is included.		
9519.17	9519.1700	<u>Camera Repair</u> The repair, for the general public, of still camera and motion picture cameras, including the repair of photographic accessories such as enlargers, tripods, light meters, view-finders and so on by repair shops specializing in this line of work. Also classified here is the repair of binoculars and other optical instruments for the general public.		
9519.19	9519.1900	<u>Repair Services, Not Elsewhere Classified</u> The repair, for the general public, of goods not elsewhere mentioned by repair shops specializing in this line of work. The repair of fountain pens, smoking pipes, cigarette lighters, etc. The repair of clothing, bedspreads, blankets, curtains, and other personal or household made-up textiles is classified in Group 9520. Repair services for goods which are usually fabricated on a custom basis, such as upholstery, furniture, window shades and venetian blinds, picture frames, fur coats and similar apparel, etc., are classified in the appropriate group of major division 3.		
9520.11	9520.1100	<u>Laundrying</u> Laundrying services, whether provided by mechanical equipment, by hand, or by self-service coin-operated machines. The laundrying of work clothes by industrial laundry is included, as is the rental of cleaned linen (linen supply service) and of work clothes. Included also are the services of laundry collection and delivery agents, whether or not such agents are independent of the laundrying establishment. Dry cleaning, pressing, dyeing and related services are excluded.	9520.11	9520.11
		<u>Mechanical Laundrying</u> Mechanical laundrying services, whether delivered primarily to households or to commercial and service establishments. Such services utilize steam or other power. The laundrying of industrial work clothes is excluded, as is the rental of clean linen and work clothes.	9520.1111	9520.1111
		<u>Hand Laundrying</u> Hand laundrying services, i.e., the washing and ironing by hand of clothing and linen. These services are generally supplied to households. Included are the services of own account hand laundry-deters. Hand laundrying services when performed in residences by salaried maids as an integral part of their domestic duties are classified in group 9530.	9520.1112	9520.1112
		<u>Coin-operated Laundrying</u> Self-service coin-operated laundrying services provided by establishments (launderettes and laundromats) engaged in renting laundrying equipment for use on their premises. Coin-operated dry-cleaning services are excluded.	9520.1113	9520.1113

ISIC Group 9520 LAUNDRERIES, LAUNDRY SERVICES, AND CLEANING AND DYEING PLANTS

The operation of mechanical or hand laundries; supplying on a rental basis of such laundered items as uniforms, coats, aprons, towels, table linens, bed linens, and diapers to industrial, commercial or household users; dry cleaning, pressing and dyeing apparel, furs, household fabrics, and rugs; and repairing, altering and storing clothing, bedspreads, blankets, curtains and other made-up personal and household textiles.

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	BTW Code	SITC Code	BTW Code	SITC Code	Title and Description
	9520.1114		9520.1212					<p><u>Industrial laundering</u></p> <p>The laundering and cleaning of client-owned heavy industrial work clothes, safety gloves, wiping towels and cloths, and other textile goods. Included also is the rental of such items to industrial establishments. Excluded is the rental to households and to commercial and service establishments of cleaned linen and of light service uniforms such as barbers' smocks, doctors' coats, nurses' uniforms, etc.</p>
	9520.1115		9520.1213					<p><u>Linen supply</u></p> <p>Linen supply services, i.e., the rental to households and to commercial and service establishments of cleaned bed, table, and washroom linen. Included is the rental to commercial and service establishments of light service uniforms such as barbers' and beauticians' smocks, doctors' coats, nurses' uniforms, waitresses' aprons, and similar garments. Excluded are the rental to industrial establishments of heavy industrial work clothes, and the rental to households of diapers and other baby linens.</p>
	9520.1116		9520.1214					<p><u>Diaper supply</u></p> <p>Diaper supply services, i.e., the rental to households of cleaned diapers and other baby linens. Included is the supply and collection of disposable diapers.</p>
9520.12		9520.19						<p><u>Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Alteration and Related Services for Garments and Household Textiles</u></p> <p>Dry cleaning, dyeing and pressing services for garments and made-up household textiles other than for furs, hats, and rugs. Alteration and repair services for garments and household textiles are included provided such alteration or repair is undertaken in connexion with the cleaning, dyeing or pressing of the article; otherwise they are classified in the appropriate group of division 32. Also classified here are the services of dry cleaning agents are independent of the dry cleaning establishment.</p>
	9520.1211							<p><u>Garment dry cleaning and pressing</u></p> <p>Dry cleaning and pressing services for garments, other than for fur garments and hats. Included are self-service coin-operated garment dry cleaning services. Also included are valet services, i.e., garment spotting, pressing and minor repairs such as button replacement. Other garment repair and alteration services are excluded.</p>
								<p><u>Household textile dry cleaning and pressing</u></p> <p>Dry cleaning and pressing services for draperies and other made-up household textiles, such as furniture slip covers, bedspreads and blankets, but not for rugs. Upolatory cleaning and similar services in clients' homes are classified in group 9530. The repair of such items is excluded.</p>
								<p><u>Garment and household textile alteration and repair</u></p> <p>The alteration and repair of garments (other than furs and hats) and of draperies and other made-up household textiles such as furniture slip covers, bedspreads and blankets (but not of rugs), provided such alteration or repair services are undertaken in connexion with the cleaning, dyeing or pressing of the article; otherwise they are classified in the appropriate group of division 32. Fur garment and rug cleaning services, garment storage services in connexion with the cleaning of the garment, and so on. Domestic services, including rug cleaning services in clients' homes, are classified in group 9530.</p>
								<p><u>Laundry, Dyeing and Related Services, Not Elsewhere Classified</u></p> <p>The dyeing of garments and of draperies and other made-up household textiles, other than rugs.</p>
								<p><u>Laundry, Dyeing and Related Services, Not Elsewhere Classified</u></p> <p>The dyeing of garments and of draperies and other made-up household textiles, other than rugs.</p>

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	SITC Code	STN Code	SITC Code	STN Code	Title and Description
	9520.1911		9520.1911					<u>Fur cleaning</u> Fur garment cleaning and similar services, and the alteration or repair of fur garments in connexion with their cleaning. Fur storage services are excluded.
	9520.1912		9520.1912					<u>Rug cleaning</u> Rug and carpet cleaning, shampooing and dyeing services, and the repair of rugs in connexion with their cleaning, other than such services delivered in clients' homes, when they are classified in group 9520.
	9520.1913		9520.1913					<u>Garment storage</u> The storage of garments, including fur garments, in connexion with the cleaning of such garments, i.e., their storage by laundries and dry cleaning establishments. Other garment storage services (e.g., storage by the garment manufacturer) are classified in group 7192.
	9520.1919		9520.1919					<u>Other laundering, cleaning, dyeing and related services, n.e.c.</u> Laundering, dry cleaning, dyeing and related services, not elsewhere classified. Hat cleaning and blocking services, hatband replacement services, mattress and pillow sterilising services, venetian blind and window shades laundering services, etc.
ISIC Group 9530		9530.12						<u>DOMESTIC SERVICES</u> Maids, cooks, laundresses, baby-sitters, butlers, personal secretaries, gardeners, caretakers, and other maintenance workers for households, whether provided by individuals who are employed by these households or by business units primarily engaged in furnishing these services.
9530.11		9530.11						<u>Manual Domestic Services</u> Domestic services of a manual nature, e.g., the services of kitchen, housekeeping and groundkeeping staff, and of chauffeurs. These domestic services are delivered exclusively to private households and may be on a full-time or part-time basis. Similar services delivered to entities other than private households are classified elsewhere. Specialised domestic services such as rug and upholstery cleaning services are excluded.
	9530.1211	9530.12	9530.1211					<u>Domestic child-care</u> Domestic services supplied by individuals engaged chiefly in caring for children, e.g., the services of governesses and of baby-sitters. The services of wet nurses are included, but professional nursing services are classified in group 9331. Tutoring services are excluded.
	9530.1212	9530.12	9530.1212					<u>Private tutoring</u> Services supplied by individuals engaged chiefly in private tutoring in the homes of clients.
	9530.1219	9530.12	9530.1219					<u>Non-manual domestic services, n.e.c.</u> Domestic services of a non-manual nature, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services supplied by personal or social secretaries, by private librarians, and so on.
	9530.1111	9530.11	9530.1111					<u>Domestic services—food preparation</u> Domestic services provided by individuals engaged chiefly in cooking and kitchen work, or in the serving of food, e.g., services supplied by cooks, scullery maids, waiters, etc., but not by butlers.
	9530.1113	9530.11	9530.1113					<u>Housekeeping</u> Domestic services provided by individuals engaged chiefly in housekeeping tasks, e.g., services supplied by maids, valets, butlers, laundresses, etc.
	9530.1119	9530.11	9530.1119					<u>Manual domestic services, n.e.c.</u> Manual domestic services, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services supplied by groundkeepers, gatekeepers, stablehands, chauffeurs, caretakers and general handy-men, etc.

ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTW Code	ICSS Class	ICSS Subclass	Title and Description	STTC Code	BTW Code
9592.1112	9592.1112	<u>Commercial photograph production</u> The production, i.e., the taking and processing, of commercial photographs, other than press photographs (news picture) services supplied by news syndicates, which are classified in group 8329. These services may be provided by commercial photographic studios or by own account (free-lance) photographers, and are delivered to advertising agencies, publishers and other industrial and commercial clients. Photographic services related to the entertainment industry, supplied by own account directors of photography in connexion with motion pictures or television programmes, are classified in group 9415.	862.44(P3) 862.45(P3)	37.04 37.05	9599.11	9599.1113	<u>Amateur motion picture processing</u> The processing of motion picture films (home movies) for amateurs engaged in motion picture production as a hobby. Similar processing services for commercial motion picture films are classified in group 9411.	863.09(P3)	37.07
9592.12	9592.1200	<u>Aerial Photograph Production</u> The production, i.e., the taking and processing, of aerial photographs, other than such services in connexion with geological prospecting services and land surveying services, which are classified in group 8324. The services classified here may be for advertising, real estate, touristic or other purposes.	862.44(P3) 862.45(P3)	37.04 37.05	9599.12	9599.1212	<u>Personal Services—Physical Well-Being and Comfort</u> Personal services related to physical well-being and comfort, e.g., services delivered by turkish baths and similar facilities, by reducing salons, by comfort stations, and so on; tattoo services, non-medical massage services, etc.		
9592.13	9592.1311	<u>Photograph and Amateur Motion Picture Processing</u> The developing, printing and enlarging of photographs from client-taken negatives, for the general public and for commercial photographers; and the processing of motion picture film for amateurs. Slide-mounting-services are included.	862.45(P3)	37.05	9599.1111	9599.1111	<u>Funeral parlour and related services</u> Services delivered by funeral parlour and undertaking establishments in preparing the dead for burial or cremation; cremation and burial services, other than religious services for the dead which are classified in group 9591; and the upkeep and maintenance of graves. The operation of cemeteries is classified in group 8310.		
	9592.1311	<u>Amateur photograph processing</u> The developing, printing and enlarging of still photographs from client-taken negatives, for the general public. Slide-mounting services are included, as are the copying and restoring of old photographs for the general public. The processing of motion picture film for the general public is excluded.			9599.1112	9599.1112	<u>Cremation services</u> Services provided by crematoria, i.e., the incineration of human corpses.		
	9592.1312	<u>Commercial photograph processing</u> The developing, printing and enlarging of still photographs from client-taken negatives, for commercial photographers. Also included are transparency retouching, colour correcting, dye transfer and other laboratory services for commercial photographers.	862.45(P3)	37.05	9599.1113	9599.1113	<u>Grave maintenance</u> The upkeep and maintenance of graves, on a fee or contract basis. Included is the operation and maintenance of mausoleums. The operation of cemeteries is classified in group 8310.		
					9599.12	9599.12	<u>Personal Services—Physical Well-Being and Comfort</u> Personal services related to physical well-being and comfort, e.g., services delivered by turkish baths and similar facilities, by reducing salons, by comfort stations, and so on; tattoo services, non-medical massage services, etc.		

ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	ICGS Class	ICGS Subclass	SITC Code	IFTM Code	Title and Description	SITC Code	IFTM Code
	9599.1211	9599.19	9599.1900			<u>Turkish bath, reducing salon, massage and similar services</u> Personal services related to physical well-being and comfort provided by turkish baths, sauna and steam baths, solariums, and health clubs and spas other than therapeutic clinics; services provided by reducing and slenderizing salons; and non-medical massage services, whether or not delivered on own account. Medical massage services are classified in group 9331, as are hydrotherapeutic and similar services provided by balneological clinics.		
	9599.1219					<u>Personal services related to physical well-being and comfort. In.S.C.</u> Personal services related to physical well-being and comfort, not elsewhere classified, e.g., services provided by comfort stations and rest rooms, and by tattoo salons. Also included are excess hair removal services, whether by electrolysis or by other means.		
9599.13						<u>Personal Services—Social Activities</u> Personal services related to social activities, e.g., astrological and similar services, tourist guide services, social escort and dating services, marriage bureau services, and so on.		
	9599.1311					<u>Astrological and similar services</u> Astrological and similar services, such as fortune telling, palmistry and psychology services, tarot card reading, etc. Spiritualists' services are included.		
	9599.1312					<u>Tourist guide services</u> Personal services provided by tourist guides. Social escort services are excluded, and services by own account hunting guides are classified in group 9490.		
	9599.1319					<u>Personal services related to social activities. In.S.C.</u> Personal services related to social activities, not elsewhere classified, e.g., social escort services, dating services, marriage bureau (matrimonial agency) services, genealogical research services, party planning services, services provided by privately-operated non-religious wedding chapels, etc. Marriage counselling services are classified in group 9340, and religious marriage services, in group 9391.		
						<u>Personal Services. Not Elsewhere Classified</u> Personal services not elsewhere classified. Personal shopping services for the general public. Comparison shopping for businesses, on a fee or contract basis, is classified in group 8329. Shoe shining and bootblackening services delivered by shoe shine parlours, own account bootblacks or by coin operated machines. Also, porter and checkroom services, locker service for temporary, short-term storage, debt adjustment and household budget counselling services (other than those delivered by welfare agencies, which are classified in group 9340), valet car parking services, weighing machine services, etc. Janitorial services are classified in group 8310.		