
Get Free Explanatory Notes To The Harmonized System

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H8XDZO - MAXIMUS DAISY

This international goods nomenclature is being used by more than 200 countries and Customs or Economic Unions across the globe and currently regulates almost 98% of world trade. With the new version of the Harmonized System coming into force on 1 January 2007, this Customs Compendium is the perfect guide for those who have a stake in international business affairs today.

"To facilitate the location of references in the Harmonized System (HS) Nomenclature or in the Explanatory Notes to any of the products or articles mentioned therein, the Council has published an Index. This Index is an alphabetical list (Column 1) of the articles and products mentioned in the HS and its Explanatory Notes. The references against each article or product listed in Column 1 show: in Column 2, the legal Section, Chapter or Subheading Note or the heading or subheading in which that article or product is cited; in Column 3, the pages of the Explanatory Notes in which the article or product is mentioned. This publication has been

completely revised following the amendments made to the HS on 1 January 2007 and it reflects the update of the Explanatory Notes on 1 February 2007. " -- Editor.

These are reports of the proceedings of the Harmonized System Committee of the Customs Cooperation Council regarding the Harmonized System nomenclature and the Harmonized System explanatory notes.

Modifications included: amendments proposed by the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) but not accepted by the contracting parties to the Harmonized System (HS) Convention; snow board boots; still-image video cameras; power supplies for ADP machines; and cordless handset telephones. Also, probable economic effects of proposed modifications. Appendices: explanation of changes; written submissions from the private sector, and more.

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) addresses classification and labelling of chemi-

cals by types of hazards. It provides the basis for worldwide harmonization of rules and regulations on chemicals and aims at enhancing the protection of human health and the environment during their handling, transport and use by ensuring that the information about their physical, health and environmental hazards is available. The sixth revised edition includes, inter alia, a new hazard class for desensitized explosives and a new hazard category for pyrophoric gases; miscellaneous amendments intended to further clarify the criteria for some hazard classes (explosives, specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, aspiration hazard, and hazardous to the aquatic environment) and to complement the information to be included in section 9 of the Safety Data Sheet; revised and further rationalized precautionary statements; and an example of labelling of a small packaging in Annex 7.

"The Harmonized System (HS) is an international nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization and used by more than 200 customs administrations as a basis for their customs tariff and the collection of trade statistics. Both the public and pri-

vate sectors use the HS as the sole means of identifying and codifying goods, in order to facilitate international trade and ensure the proper application of customs rules. Over 98 % of the merchandise in international trade is consequently classified in terms of the HS Nomenclature. The HS contributes to the harmonization of customs and trade procedures by providing one and the same code to designate the same commodity anywhere in the world. The 2012 version is the fifth edition of the HS since the system came into effect in 1988. The HS Nomenclature comprises 220 amendments in response to the need to increase the precision of the nomenclature texts to ensure their uniform application and to take account of environmental concerns. These amendments are aimed at enhancing the quality and accuracy of data relating to the trade in these commodities. In the same vein, new subheadings have been created for the separate identification of certain vegetables, fruits, nuts and cereals, etc. These amendments stem from changes in international trade patterns and include the deletion of over 40 subheadings due to the low volume of trade in these particular products." -- Publisher.