



HARMONIZED SYSTEM
REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

-
22nd Session
-

NR0114E1
(+ Annexes I and II)
O. Fr.

Brussels, 26 July 2000.

PROPOSAL BY THE CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION TO AMEND THE NOMENCLATURE
AND THE EXPLANATORY NOTES TO CHAPTER 54

(Item III.B.4 on Agenda)

Reference documents :

41.904(RSC/17)
42.239(RSC/18)
42.476(RSC/18)
42.500, Annex B/12 (RSC/18 – Report)

I. BACKGROUND

1. In 1998, the Canadian Administration presented draft amendments to the Nomenclature and the Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54. These proposals and the Secretariat's comments are set out in Docs. 42.239 and 42.476 (RSC/18).
2. At its 18th Session, the Review Sub-Committee agreed to defer study of Canada's proposal until the next HS review cycle, and invited Contracting Parties to submit comments on the proposals (Doc. 42.500, Annex B/2, para. 6 – RSC/18, Report).
3. Moreover, at its 20th session, the Sub-Committee agreed that the study of issues not adopted during the second review cycle because they had been postponed could be taken up if they were supported by an administration during the third review cycle (Doc. NR0072E2, Annex B, para.4 – RSC/20, Report). This suggestion was approved by the Committee at its 24th Session (Doc. NCO160E2, Annex E, para. 4 – HSC/24, Report).
4. On 13 July 2000, the Secretariat received confirmation from the Canadian Administration of its request regarding Chapter 54, as well as amended proposals taking into account the Secretariat's comments on the initial proposal. Canada's new proposal is set out in full at Annex I hereto.

File No. 2712

II. SECRETARIAT COMMENTS

5. The draft amendments to the HS Nomenclature incorporating Canada's proposals and the Secretariat's alternatives are set out at Annex II hereto; the texts for which a counter-proposal has been made have either been included as options or have been placed in square brackets.
6. Firstly, Canada suggests it would be desirable to examine the amendments to be made to the legal texts of Chapter 54, and more specifically to the Chapter title, Note 1 and the text of certain subheadings of heading 54.02 and subheading 5407.10.
7. It is also pointed out that Canada's remarks regularly refer to Doc. 42.329, which includes its arguments as well as the Secretariat's comments on the issue, and Doc. 42.476, regarding lyocell. Administrations are invited to refer to these documents. However, the Secretariat has received no comments on this draft from other administrations (see paragraph 2 above).

Chapter title

8. To clarify matters, Canada proposes to add a second part to the title, mentioning the "strip and the like" of headings 54.04 and 54.05. While recognizing that Chapter titles are provided for ease of reference only, the Secretariat does not object the proposal.
9. However, it draws the attention of the Sub-Committee on the following points :
 - if the text was adopted, the Table of Contents (title of Chapter 54) would also need amending;
 - at the Review Sub-Committee's 18th Session, a delegate pointed out that Chapter titles were not very specific and that such an amendment might make it necessary to amend other Chapter titles (Doc. 42.500, Annex B/2, para.3).
10. The Secretariat therefore leaves it for the Sub-Committee to rule on the amendment of the Chapter title proposed by Canada.

Chapter Note 1 (structure)

11. Present Note 1 defines the terms "man-made" and "fibres" together in a single definition. Canada proposes the amendment of the Note's structure involving separate definitions of (1) the term "man-made" when used in relation to textile materials, and (2) the term "fibres" when used in this context.
12. This new presentation entails the amendment of the introductory sentence and the deletion of the present last paragraph of this Note. Moreover, the term "manufacturing processes" is deleted from the introductory sentence.
13. Though to its knowledge the Note does not appear to give rise to any difficulties of interpretation, the Secretariat has no objection to the new wording proposed by Canada.

Note 1 (a)

14. The Secretariat endorses Canada's proposal to delete the phrase "organic monomers, such as" and substitute the expression "organic monomers, to produce polymers such as", thereby avoiding any ambiguity about the fact that the examples cited are polymers and not monomers. It also agrees to the insertion of a reference to "polyolefins".
15. Regarding the use of the singular for the terms "polyamides", "polyesters", "polyolefins" and "polyurethanes", the Secretariat points out these terms are in the plural in Chapter 39. It has therefore given them an "s" in square brackets in Annex II, leaving it to the Sub-Committee to rule on the matter.
16. The Secretariat can also support the proposal that the reference to "polyvinyl derivatives" be replaced by a specific example of a chemically modified polymer (for example, polyvinyl alcohols prepared by the hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate). However, it suggests an alternative presentation, with the example included in the first sentence. The two options are set out in square brackets in Annex II.

Note 1 (b)

17. Canada points out that certain cellulosic fibres such as cupro and lyocell are produced by processes (dissolving with solvents) which entail no chemical transformation, and that the present text of Note 1(b) could be interpreted too restrictively, resulting in the exclusion of such fibres from Chapter 54.
18. The Secretariat agrees with Canada that dissolving does not involve any chemical transformation. Though not similarly concerned as to problems with the classification of fibres produced by dissolving polymers, the Secretariat feels this text could be made more specific so as to avoid any classification doubts. In this respect, it points out that the General Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54, page 826, Part II, first paragraph, indicate processes which **may** involve chemical modification.
19. Hence, in principle the Secretariat does not object to the proposed text. But given the late arrival of this new proposal, it has not yet been able to ascertain whether the two procedures mentioned (dissolution and chemical transformation) cover all fibres produced by natural organic polymers. If they do not, a less restrictive phrase should perhaps be considered.
20. Moreover, it agrees with the proposal to replace "such as" by "to produce polymers such as", making a clear distinction between natural organic polymers and natural polymers transformed into textile fibres.
21. The Secretariat also approves replacing the term "algae" by "alginic acid" (which is the polymer extracted from algae) and "cupro" by its full name "cuprammonium rayon", both being more accurate terms. Since caseins are a type of protein, the Secretariat also supports the proposal to link the two items ("caseins and other proteins" instead of "casein, proteins").
22. Regarding the incorporation of a reference to "lyocell", the Secretariat points out that according to the information in Doc. 42.476, these fibres consist of 100% natural cellulose

obtained by dissolving wood pulp using a solvent; the latter is then completely eliminated by washing.

23. The Secretariat therefore feels these are indeed artificial fibres of Chapters 54 and 55. According to its research, the term “Lyocell” was initially a trade name coined by the Lenzing Company, although it is now accepted as a generic term for this type of fibres.
24. The Secretariat leaves it to the Sub-Committee to rule on the eventual incorporation of a reference to lyocell in the legal Note. In the meanwhile, the term is in square brackets in Annex II.

Note 1, second paragraph

25. The Secretariat feels that in the French version, the expression “When used in relation to textile materials” is superfluous, since it already appears in the introduction to the Note. However, as Canada points out, the English version uses different terms in the introductory phase (“man-made”) and in the second paragraph (“synthetic” and “artificial”). This addition may therefore be warranted in the English version.
26. If the Sub-Committee decides to keep this part in the French version, for reasons of alignment, the Secretariat proposes to adopt the same terminology as used in the introductory sentence, that of “Lorsqu’ils s’appliquent aux matières textiles”.

Note 1, last paragraph

27. This new last paragraph defines “man-made fibres” for the Nomenclature by limiting the scope of the term “fibres” to filaments and staple fibres, excluding strip and the like of headings 54.04 and 54.05.
28. The Secretariat recognizes that this proposal reflects the present situation stemming from the introductory sentence of Note 1 to Chapter 54, and therefore has no objections to the principle behind this proposal.
29. In this respect, it draws the Sub-Committee’s attention to the fact that this restrictive interpretation affects the classification at subheading level of articles (of Chapters 60-63 in particular) produced from strip of headings 54.04 or 54.05, which should not be regarded as articles of man-made fibre and should therefore be classified as articles of other textile material.
30. Regarding the structure of this paragraph, Canada feels it desirable to mention the cross-sectional dimension of the filaments to avoid any confusion with the filaments in Chapter 39.
31. Though not opposing this proposal the Secretariat points out that the dimension (1mm) specified in Note 1 (g) to Section IX and in the texts of headings 54.04 and 54.05 relates solely to **monofilaments**. It therefore suggests making this clear in Canada’s draft either by mentioning making a distinction between monofilaments meeting that criterion and multifilaments, or by explicitly excluding filaments of Chapter 39. The different options are in square brackets in Annex II.

Text of certain subheadings of heading 54.02 and of subheading 5407.10

32. The term “polyester” is the generic term for a family of polymers, just like polyamides, polyolefins and polyurethanes. The Secretariat feels that the use of either the plural or the singular of the word does not affect the scope of the subheadings concerned, and points out that the plural form is used in the English version whenever the word “polyester” is used as a noun. However, it notes a lack of uniformity in the use of this term in the French version (plural in Section XI Note 6 and in subheadings 5402.20, .33, .42, .43, .52 and .62, 5407.10, 5501.20, 5503.20, 5506.20, 5604.20 and 5902.20 – singular in subheading 5407.5 and in the subheadings of headings 55.09, 55.12, 55.13, 55.14 and 55.15).
33. The Secretariat leaves it for the Sub-Committee to rule on this matter. The Sub-Committee is also asked to indicate whether the same amendment should be made throughout Section XI, as suggested by Canada.

III. CONCLUSION

34. The Sub-Committee is invited :
- (1) To decide what action to take in respect of the Canadian Administration’s proposal to amend the legal texts and the Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54;
 - (2) If the principle of the amendments is approved, to rule on the texts at Annex II hereto, particularly on the different options and the texts placed in square brackets for the Secretariat’s counter-proposals.
 - (3) To decide whether the term “polyester” should be used in the singular and whether all the Section XI texts referring to polyester should be standardized.

* * *

Note from the Canadian Administration

Revised proposal to amend the legal texts to Chapter 54

In June 1998, the Canadian Administration submitted a proposal to the Secretariat to amend the Nomenclature and Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54. That proposal was circulated to Contracting Parties in document 42.239. In addition to the Canadian proposal, document 42.239 contained a number of observations by the Secretariat. A Canadian proposal concerning the possible insertion of a reference to lyocell, in Note 1(b) to Chapter 54, was also published by the Secretariat in September 1998 in document 42.476.

This present proposal takes into account the comments made by the Secretariat in documents 42.239 and 42.476 and contains further refinements to our previous position. In paragraph 20 of document 42.239, the Secretariat indicated that it would consider draft amendments to the Explanatory Notes after a decision has been made by the Committee on the legal changes. This revised proposal, therefore, deals only with amendments to the Chapter title and Note 1 to Chapter 54 and to the text of certain subheadings of heading 54.02 and subheading 5407.10.

Chapter title

The Secretariat acknowledged in paragraph 6 of document 42.239 that the proposed addition of the phrase "strip and the like" to the title of Chapter 54 would clarify the text, but felt that the proposal should be supplemented with the phrase "of man-made textile materials". The Canadian Administration agrees that this would be an improvement to the text suggested by Canada. If acceptable to the Sub-Committee, the title to Chapter 54 will then read:

Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials

Chapter note 1 (structure)

Note 1 (a)

Present Note 1 defines the term "man-made fibres". The Canadian proposal is to have separate definitions for the terms "man-made" and "man-made fibres". The Secretariat has indicated, in paragraph 7 of document 42.239, that it has no objection to that proposal.

The preamble to Note 1 would therefore read:

1. - Throughout the Nomenclature, the term "man-made", when used in relation to textile materials, means organic polymers produced either :

The Secretariat also endorsed the new layout for Note 1(a) intended to avoid any ambiguity that the examples cited in the legal note are polymers and not monomers. It agreed to the insertion of a reference to "polyolefins", as well replacing the reference to "polyvinyl derivatives" with a specific example (for example, poly(vinyl acetate) is hydrolysed to produce poly(vinyl alcohol)).

After due consideration of the suggestions made by the Secretariat we have amended
(a) Option 1 (ref. document 42.239 Annex II page 1) as follows:

(a) Option 1. (modified)

(a) *By polymerisation of organic monomers to produce polymers such as polyamide, polyester, polyolefin or polyurethane. The polymers produced by this process may be further chemically modified (for example, poly(vinyl acetate) is hydrolysed to produce poly(vinyl alcohol)); or*

Options 1 and 2 respecting the change to legal note 1(a) contained the phrase "...*certain polymers...*". This phrase is considered vague and lacking in the level of precision required in a legal text. We have therefore replaced it in modified Option 1 with "*The polymers produced by this process ...*".

Finally, changes were made to the polymer names enumerated in the Note to conform with the Harmonized System Committee's previous decision to standardize polymer terminology.

Note 1 (b)

The Secretariat supported the proposed new wording which clearly delineates natural organic polymers and transformed natural polymers (doc. 42.239 paragraph 11). After reviewing the proposed wording of the text to this part of the Note (Annex II to doc. 42.239 page 1, (a) Option 2)) Canada proposes a further refinement to Note 1(b) to make a clearer distinction between polymers produced by dissolution (a specific physical transformation) and those produced by chemical transformation.

The term 'physical...transformation' (ref. Note 1(b) Annex I & II Doc. 42.239) has been replaced by 'dissolution' in proposed Note 1(b) to specifically provide for the solvent-produced cellulosic fibres (e.g. cuprammonium rayon and lyocell) which have not undergone a chemical modification but have been obtained merely by dissolving cellulose. Lyocell has been added to the list of polymers since it is good example of an artificial fibre produced by dissolution.

Note 1(b) refers to natural organic polymers so the list of examples should reflect that. Therefore, "algae" has been replaced with "alginic acid" which is the natural organic polymer from algae. Also, the word "cupro" has been replaced with the more precise expression "cuprammonium rayon".

After taking into consideration the views of the Secretariat, we have revised the proposed text for Note 1(b) as follows:

(Revised proposal)

(b) By dissolution of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose) to produce polymers such as cuprammonium rayon or lyocell, and, by chemical transformation of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose, casein and other proteins, or alginic acid), to produce polymers such as cellulose acetate or alginates.

In examining the proposed changes to legal note 1 to Chapter 54, the Sub-Committee is invited to take account of the information concerning lyocell contained in Annex to

doc. 42.476. Both cuprammonium rayon and lyocell are produced by dissolving a polymer and not by chemically transforming a polymer. In our opinion, the current text of Note 1, therefore, does not allow for the classification of these and similar products under Chapter 54.

It should be noted that the General Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54, page 826, indicate that organic polymers are extracted from natural raw materials by processes which *may* involve chemical modification. These notes perhaps support the Canadian Administration's position that not all transformations of natural organic polymers are made by a chemical process.

Second paragraph

With respect to the second paragraph of Note 1, the Secretariat felt that the expression "When used in relation to textile materials" was superfluous since it already appears in the introduction to Note 1 and therefore proposed its deletion. Canada believes the expression may be superfluous in the French version but feels it is needed in the English version.

The English version uses "man-made" in the first paragraph and "synthetic" and "artificial" in the second paragraph. The expression "when used in relation to textile materials" in the first paragraph applies only to "man-made" and not to "synthetic" and "artificial". It is essential that the definition of the terms "synthetic" and "artificial" in the second paragraph of the Note be limited to textile materials because these terms have other meanings in other areas of the Nomenclature.

The French version uses "*synthétiques*" and "*artificiels*" in both of these paragraphs and does not use a separate expression for the English term "man-made". There is no particular need to repeat the context. While Canada has retained the textile context in the second paragraph of the proposed French version simply to maintain a parallel structure to the English version, it could be dropped in the French without affecting the precision of the Note.

Second paragraph. Option 1.

When used in relation to textile materials, the term "synthetic" refers to polymers defined by (a) and the term "artificial" refers to polymers defined by (b).

Last paragraph

With respect to the third paragraph of Note 1, the Secretariat has indicated that it has no objection to the principle behind this proposal aimed at defining the term "fibres" and at introducing a reference to "strip and the like". However, the Secretariat pointed out in paragraph 16 of document 42.239, with regard to this proposal that :

- a) the cross-sectional dimension referred to in headings 54.04 and 54.05 relates solely to monofilaments. The Secretariat therefore proposed that either (1) the reference to that dimension be deleted, or (2) the word "filaments" be replaced by "monofilaments" and a reference to "multifilaments" added (see Annex II, Last paragraph Option 2);

- b) the text of headings 54.04 and 54.05 refers to the largest cross-sectional dimension. An alternative wording to take account of this situation was therefore proposed.
- c) for greater precision, the expression "textile strip and the like" could read "strip and the like of headings Nos. 54.04 and 54.05".

The Secretariat also felt that the concept of "fibrillated strip" introduced in the Canadian proposal could cause classification problems.

To address these observations by the Secretariat, Canada opted for Last paragraph, Option 1, with modification but chose to retain the reference to the cross-sectional dimension of filaments referenced in paragraph 16(a) (doc. 42.239). We feel that retaining the reference is helpful notwithstanding note 1(g) to section XI which directs monofilaments with a cross sectional dimension exceeding 1mm to Chapter 39.

The Canadian Administration agrees to retract the proposal to add "fibrillated strip" to the legal note. Once the Committee has decided on the legal changes proposed in this document, Canada can address this issue as part of any consequential amendments to the Explanatory Notes.

Based on the foregoing, the proposed text of the third paragraph of Chapter 54 Note 1 is :

Last paragraph. Option 1.

The term "man-made fibres" means only staple fibres, and filaments of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm, produced from the above polymers. Strip and the like of heading No. 54.04 or 54.05 are not considered to be man-made fibres.

Text of certain subheadings of heading 54.02 and subheading 5407.10

With respect to the English text, Canada suggests that references to 'polyesters' in the text of certain subheadings of heading 54.02 and subheading 5407.10 be changed to 'polyester' for consistency with General Explanatory Note (5) to Chapter 54, under (I) SYNTHETIC FIBRES, which describes 'Polyester' and not 'Polyesters'.

With respect to the French text, Canada agrees with the Secretariat's observation (doc. 42.439 paragraph 18) that there is a lack of uniformity in the use of the singular form of the term "polyester". Canada agrees to leave it to the Sub-Committee to rule on the matter.

(For ease of reference, a consolidated text of the proposed amendments can be found in the Annex to this document.)

Annex

CHAPTER 54

Title

Delete and substitute :

Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials

Note 1.

Delete and substitute :

1. - Throughout the Nomenclature, the term “man-made”, when used in relation to textile materials, means organic polymers produced either :
 - (a) By polymerisation of organic monomers to produce polymers such as polyamide, polyester, polyolefin or polyurethane. The polymers produced by this process may be further chemically modified (for example, poly(vinyl acetate) is hydrolysed to produce poly(vinyl alcohol)); or
 - (b) By dissolution of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose) to produce polymers such as cuprammonium rayon or lyocell, and, by chemical transformation of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose, casein and other proteins, or alginic acid), to produce polymers such as cellulose acetate or alginates.

When used in relation to textile materials, the term “synthetic” refers to polymers defined by (a) and the term “artificial” refers to polymers defined by (b).

The term “man-made fibres” means only staple fibres, and filaments of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm, produced from the above polymers. Strip and the like of heading No. 54.04 or 54.05 are not considered to be man-made fibres.

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE II

PROPOSITION DU CANADA EN VUE D'AMENDER

LA NOMENCLATURE DU CHAPITRE 54

(Point III.B.4 de l'ordre du jour)

ANNEX II

PROPOSAL BY CANADA TO AMEND

THE NOMENCLATURE TO CHAPTER 54

(Item III.B.4 on Agenda)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

AMENDEMENTS DE LA NOMENCLATURE

TABLE DES MATIERES.

Chapitre 54.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Filaments synthétiques ou artificiels; lames et formes similaires en matières textiles synthétiques ou artificielles.”

CHAPITRE 54.

Titre.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Filaments synthétiques ou artificiels; lames et formes similaires en matières textiles synthétiques ou artificielles”

Note 1.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"1.- Dans la Nomenclature, les termes *synthétiques* ou *artificiels*, appliqués aux matières textiles, s'entendent de polymères organiques obtenus :

Alinéa a).

[Alternative 1.

a) *par polymérisation de monomères organiques, pour obtenir des polymères tels que polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyoléfine[s] ou polyuréthane[s]. Les polymères produits par ce procédé peuvent encore être modifiés chimiquement (par exemple, hydrolyse de poly(acétate de vinyle) pour obtenir du poly(alcool vinylique); ou]*

[Alternative 2.

a) *par polymérisation de monomères organiques, pour obtenir des polymères tels que polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyoléfine[s] ou polyuréthane[s], ou par modification chimique de polymères obtenus par ce procédé (poly(alcool vinylique) obtenu par hydrolyse du poly(acétate de vinyle), par exemple);]*

Alinéa b).

b) *par dissolution de polymères organiques naturels (cellulose, par exemple), pour obtenir des polymères tels que rayonne cupro-ammoniacale [ou lyocell], ou par transformation chimique de polymères organiques naturels (cellulose, caséine et*

autres protéines, acide alginique, par exemple), pour obtenir des polymères tels qu'acétate de cellulose ou alginates.

Deuxième paragraphe.

[Quand ils sont utilisés en relation avec les matières textiles, le] [Lorsqu'ils s'appliquent aux matières textiles, le] [Le] terme *synthétiques* désigne les polymères définis en a) et le terme *artificiels* désigne ceux définis en b).

[Troisième paragraphe. Alternative 1.

L'expression *fibres synthétiques ou artificielles* s'entend uniquement des fibres discontinues et des filaments dont la plus grande dimension de la coupe transversale n'excède pas 1 mm, obtenus à partir des polymères susmentionnés. Les lames et formes similaires des n°s 54.04 ou 54.05 ne sont pas considérées comme des fibres synthétiques ou artificielles."]

[Troisième paragraphe. Alternative 2.

L'expression *fibres synthétiques ou artificielles* s'entend uniquement des fibres discontinues [et des filaments, à l'exclusion des monofilaments dont la plus grande dimension de la coupe transversale excède 1mm,] [, des monofilaments dont la plus grande dimension de la coupe transversale n'excède pas 1mm et des multifilaments,] obtenus à partir des polymères susmentionnés. Les lames et formes similaires des n°s 54.04 ou 54.05 ne sont pas considérées comme des fibres synthétiques ou artificielles."]

N° 54.02 .

Nouvelle rédaction :

"54.02 Fils de filaments synthétiques (autres que les fils à coudre), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, y compris les monofilaments synthétiques de moins de 67 décitex.

5402.10 - Fils à haute ténacité de nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.20 - Fils à haute ténacité de polyester

- Fils texturés :

5402.31 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides, titrant en fils simples 50 tex ou moins

5402.32 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides, titrant en fils simples plus de 50 tex

5402.33 -- De polyester

5402.39 -- Autres

- Autres fils, simples, sans torsion ou d'une torsion n'excédant pas 50 tours par mètre :

5402.41 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.42 -- De polyester, partiellement orientés

5402.43 -- De polyester, autres

5402.49 -- Autres

- Autres fils, simples, d'une torsion excédant 50 tours par mètre :

5402.51 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.52 -- De polyester

5402.59 -- Autres

- Autres fils, retors ou câblés :

5402.61 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.62 -- De polyester

5402.69 -- Autres".

N° 5407.10 .

Nouvelle rédaction :

"5407.10 - Tissus obtenus à partir de fils à haute ténacité de nylon ou d'autres polyamides ou de polyester".

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE
AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter 54.

Delete and substitute :

"Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials."

CHAPTER 54.

Title .

Delete and substitute :

"Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials"

Note 1 .

Delete and substitute :

"1. - Throughout the Nomenclature, the term "man-made", when used in relation to textile materials, means organic polymers produced either :

Item (a).

[Option 1.

(a) By polymerisation of organic monomers to produce polymers such as polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyolefin[s] or polyurethane[s]. The polymers produced by this process may be further chemically modified (for example, poly(vinyl acetate) is hydrolysed to produce poly(vinyl alcohol)) ; or]

[Option 2.

(a) By polymerisation of organic monomers to produce polymers such as polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyolefin[s] or polyurethane[s], or by chemical modification of polymers produced by this process (for example, poly(vinyl alcohol) prepared by the hydrolysis of poly(vinyl acetate)); or]

Item (b).

(b) By dissolution of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose) to produce polymers such as cuprammonium rayon [or lyocell], or by chemical transformation of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose, casein and other proteins, or alginic acid), to produce polymers such as cellulose acetate or alginates.

Second paragraph.

When used in relation to textile materials, the term "synthetic" refers to polymers defined by (a) and the term "artificial" refers to polymers defined by (b).

[Third paragraph. Option 1.

The term "man-made fibres" means only staple fibres, and filaments of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm, produced from the above polymers. Strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05 are not considered to be man-made fibres."

[Third paragraph. Option 2.

The term "man-made fibres" means only staple fibres [and filaments, excluding monofilaments of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm] [, monofilaments of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1mm and multifilaments,] produced from the above polymers. Strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05 are not considered to be man-made fibres."

Heading 54.02.

Delete and substitute :

"54.02 Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.

5402.10 - High tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides

5402.20 - High tenacity yarn of polyester

- Textured yarn :

5402.31 -- Of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn not more than 50 tex

5402.32 -- Of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn more than 50 tex

5402.33 -- Of polyester

5402.39 -- Other

- Other yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per metre :

5402.41 -- Of nylon or other polyamides

5402.42 -- Of polyester, partially oriented

5402.43 -- Of polyester, other

- 5402.49 -- Other
 - Other yarn, single, with a twist exceeding 50 turns per metre :
- 5402.51 -- Of nylon or other polyamides
- 5402.52 -- Of polyester
- 5402.59 -- Other
 - Other yarn, multiple (folded) or cabled :
- 5402.61 -- Of nylon or other polyamides
- 5402.62 -- Of polyester
- 5402.69 -- Other”.

Subheading 5407.10.

Delete and substitute :

- “5407.10 - Woven fabrics obtained from high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides or of polyester”.
-