

the carbon-containing material or an intermediate derived from it must

- (a) contribute at least half of the number of atoms other than hydrogen atoms in the molecule of the finished product;
- or (b) contribute at least half of the molecular weight of the finished product;
- or (c) if the carbon-containing material, or intermediate derived from it, is itself of Area origin, contribute at least 30 per cent
  - (i) of the number of atoms other than hydrogen atoms in the molecule of the finished product
  - or (ii) of the molecular weight of the finished product.

7. "Carbon-containing material" means any material which contains elemental or combined carbon, indispensable for the manufacture of the finished product by the qualifying process.

8. "Intermediate" means any material from which the finished product is derived by chemical transformation.

9. "Chemical transformation" means any modification of the structure of the molecule of a carbon-containing material with the exceptions listed below:

- (a) reaction of an acid and a base to form their salt unless the said salt is formed from a racemic mixture and an optically active acid or base as a stage in the optical resolution;
- (b) reaction of a phenol and a base to form its phenoxide;
- (c) liberation of a base from its salt, unless the said salt is a stage in the optical resolution and consists of both an optically active acid and base;
- (d) liberation of a phenol from its phenoxide;
- (e) liberation of an acid from its salt unless the said salt is a stage in the optical resolution and consists of both an optically active acid and base;
- (f) reaction of an inorganic compound of a metal and an organic compound to form a salt-like derivative or salt-like complex of that metal with the said organic compound;
- (g) liberation of an organic compound from its salt-like metallic derivative or salt-like metallic complex;
- (h) combination of water with a compound to form its hydrate;
- (i) loss of water from a hydrate.

Furthermore "chemical transformation" means the manufacture of an optically active isomer from a racemic mixture or of a racemic mixture from an optically active isomer.

10. "Two chemical transformations" means two successive chemical transformations as defined in Note 9 above, provided that the intermediate carbon-containing compound arising from the first chemical transformation is stable and is capable of being isolated as a substantial proportion of the throughput during the performance of the qualifying process. Where a reaction leads to the formation of a mixture of two or more isomeric compounds or to the addition or elimination of two or more identical atoms, radicals or compounds, such a reaction shall be considered to be only *one* chemical transformation.

11. These notes apply to qualifying processes for products in heading 32.05, except that

- (a) the formation of metallic complexes shall be considered as a chemical transformation;
- (b) Note 6 regarding molecular weight or number of atoms does not apply;
- (c) diazotisation and coupling shall together be considered as *one* chemical transformation.

12. Four-figure references of the type "29.01" are references to headings of the Brussels Nomenclature; references to Chapters are references to Chapters of the Brussels Nomenclature.