

Finished product	Qualifying process to be performed within the Area
<i>Chapter 39. Artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers; articles thereof.</i>	
ex 39.01 Polyamides and superpolyamides, in the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (a) and 3 (b) to Chapter 39	<p>¹⁾ Manufacture from materials not falling in 39.01 and not being solutions of artificial resins (ex 32.09), provided that both</p> <p>(a) any lactam has been made in the Area by chemical transformation and</p> <p>(b) any salt of a dibasic acid and a diamine has been made in the Area by chemical transformation</p>
ex 39.01 Polyurethanes and superpolyurethanes, in the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (a) and 3 (b) to Chapter 39	<p>¹⁾ Manufacture from materials not falling in 39.01 and not being solutions of artificial resins (ex 32.09), provided that either</p> <p>(a) any diisocyanate has been made in the Area by chemical transformation or</p> <p>(b) any polyester and any polyether have been made in the Area by chemical transformation</p>
ex 39.01 Polycondensation products of terephthalic acid with ethanediol, in the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (a) and 3 (b) to Chapter 39	<p>¹⁾ Manufacture from dimethyl terephthalate which has been made in the Area by chemical transformation</p>
ex 39.01 Unsaturated polyesters, in the forms mentioned in Notes 3 (a) and 3 (b) to Chapter 39	<p>Manufacture from materials not falling in 39.01 and not being solutions of artificial resins (ex 32.09), provided that</p> <p>(a) any polyhydric alcohol is of Area origin or</p> <p>(b) if only one dicarboxylic acid or anhydride is used, it is of Area origin or</p> <p>(c) if more than one dicarboxylic acid or anhydride is used all of one which contributes 40 per cent or more of the combined weight of the dicarboxylic acids and anhydrides used is of Area origin</p>

¹⁾ "Chemical transformation" has the meaning given in the Introductory Notes to Chapter 29 except that curing (hardening) shall not be considered to be a chemical transformation.