

53.03 - Jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).

5303.10 - Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted

5303.90 - Other

This heading covers all textile fibres extracted from the stems of dicotyledonous plants, **other than flax (heading 53.01)**, true hemp (**heading 53.02**) and ramie (**heading 53.05**).

The textile bast fibres classified here are softer to the touch than most of the vegetable fibres of heading 53.05 and are also finer.

The fibres of this heading include :

- (1) **True jute**, the two principal varieties of which are *Corchorus capsularis* or white jute and *Corchorus olitorius* or red jute, also known as Tossa.
- (2) **Hibiscus cannabinus**, known in trade as Hibiscus hemp, Gambo hemp, Siam jute, Kenaf, Bimlipatam or Bimli jute, Ambari hemp, Papoula de Sao Francisco, Dah, Meshta, etc.
- (3) **Hibiscus sabdariffa**, known in trade as Roselle or Rosella hemp, Siam jute, Kenaf, Java jute, etc.
- (4) **Abutilon avicinnae**, also known as abutilon hemp, China jute, Tien-Tsin, Ching-ma, King-ma, etc.
- (5) **Broom** fibres, from the bast of the Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) or common broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
- (6) **Urena lobata** and **Urena sinuata**, which are known by different names according to the various countries of origin : Congo jute, Madagascar jute or Paka, Malva blanca or Cadillo (Cuba), Guaxima, Aramina or Malva roxa (Brazil), Caesarweed (Florida).
- (7) **Crotalaria juncea**, known as Indian, Sunn, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay or Benares hemp, or as Julburpur jute.
- (8) **Sida**, mainly known as Escobilla, Malvaisco, Queensland hemp or Cuba jute.
- (9) **Thespesia**, known as Polompon (Vietnam).
- (10) **Abroma augusta**, known as Devil's cotton or Indian flax.
- (11) **Clappertonia ficifolia**, known as Punga (Congo) or Guaxima (Brazil).
- (12) **Triumphetta**, known as Punga (Congo) or Carapicho (Brazil).
- (13) **Nettles**.

53.03

The heading covers :

- (I) Raw fibrous materials (in stalks, not yet retted or stripped); retted fibres; stripped fibres (extracted by machine), i.e., the fibres, sometimes 2 m or more in length, as extracted from the plant by retting and stripping; "cuttings" (the butt ends of the fibres which are cut off and marketed separately). However, vegetable materials, which when raw or in certain forms fall in Chapter 14 (for example, stalks of broom), are classified here **only** when they have undergone treatment indicating their use as textile materials (e.g., when they have been crushed, carded or combed in preparation for spinning).
- (II) Fibres carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, usually in the form of slivers.
- (III) Fibrous tow and waste obtained mainly during the carding or combing of bast fibres; bast fibre yarn waste left during spinning, weaving, etc., and garnetted stock obtained from rags or scrap rope or cordage. Tow and waste are classified here whether suitable for spinning into yarns (whether or not in the form of slivers) or suitable only for use as caulking material, padding or stuffing or in felt-making, paper-making, etc.

Bleaching or dyeing does not affect the classification of the products covered by this heading.

The heading also **excludes** :

- (a) Stalks of broom (**heading 14.04**).
- (b) Tow, medicated or put up in packings for retail sale for medical or surgical purposes (**heading 30.05**).
- (c) Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of this heading (**heading 53.07**).
- (d) Rags or scrap pieces of rope, cable or cordage (**Chapter 63**).