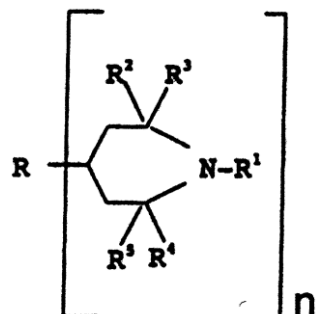


The invention relates to a method for producing polyamides, characterized in that the polymerisation of starting monomers or starting oligomers is carried out in the presence of at least one compound of formula (I), where R is a functional group  $R^8$  which has 1 to 4 identical or different amide-forming groups  $R^7$ ;  $R^1$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl, cycloalkyl, benzyl, OR<sup>6</sup> where  $R^6$  is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl, cycloalkyl, benzyl;

$R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5$  independently of each other are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl;  $\eta$  is a natural number greater than 1, and the piperidine derivatives linked to R are identical to or different from the substituents, that is  $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4$  and  $R^5$ . Said polyamides can be used to produce thread, fibres, films, flat structures and moulded bodies.



(I)