

IMPORT TARGET AND LICENSING POLICY FOR  
1977

THE TARGET FOR 1977:

As already announced, the import target for 1977 has been set at J\$6000 million, which is some J\$240 million below the estimated actual out-turn for 1976. This target has been determined on the basis of estimates of total foreign exchange that will be available for imports during 1977. Revision of the target will be dependent on the total performance of the economy and the local and international factors which may arise during the year.

For the time being, the provisional breakdown of the 1977 import target is given below:

| Import Category                   | Provisional Target<br>1977<br>J\$ million |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. Food                           | 70  |
| B. Other Consumer Goods           | 45  |
| C. Petroleum & Petroleum Products | 210                                       |
| D. Other Raw Materials            | 200                                       |
| E. Capital Goods                  | <u>75</u>                                 |
| TOTAL                             | <u>600</u>                                |

The country needs to cut its import bill this year substantially. This is going to prove a very difficult task and many areas or sectors will be affected.

The procedure adopted has been to identify essential items across categories, after taking the fuel bill as given. In addition, ceilings have had to be established to permit the supply of essential goods bearing in mind the need to feed the nation, maintain reasonable employment and earn the maximum amount of foreign exchange which the existing constraints permit. The import

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package is therefore one aimed basically at survival.

PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The allocation for fuel is dictated entirely by external circumstances. In 1976 imports of fuel were \$190 million. A price increase of 10% is now a fact and is likely to be allowed by a further 5% in July. On this basis the 1977 bill would be of the order of \$215 million. Conservation measures being developed by the Ministry of Mining and Natural Resources are likely to effect savings of \$5 million for the year so as to make the provision of \$210 million this year realistic and adequate.

FOOD:

The allocation of \$70 million to the importation of food for 1977 is 23.9% below the estimated 1976 import level. This allocation is predicated in the belief that substantially higher levels of food production will be achieved in the areas of starches, protein, fruits and vegetables.

Jamaica's imports of basic food in 1976 were approximately \$85 million, and some \$7 million for other foods. While priority will be given in 1977 to basic items such as rice, counter flour, chicken necks and backs, corned beef, codfish, skim milk powder, canned and pickled fish and basic types of frozen and pickled meats, and cut in import values, even in basic items, during 1977 is inescapable.

In the circumstances, consultation is underway between the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Industry and Commerce to ensure that the available foreign exchange for food is spent in the best way, and agricultural production stimulated to at least maintain and hopefully improve the nutritional status of the population. In this regard, it is still observed that a considerable number of non-essential types of infant foods were brought into the island last year, e.g. strained citrus juices, strained starches and strained fruits. Steps are being taken to ensure that as far as possible only those types with high protein or milk-based contents are allowed this year.

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The effect of this will be to encourage mothers to maximise breast feeding and exercise care in the preparation of food for their babies as well as to encourage greater consumption of locally produced or processed items.

The clear lessons that emerge from all this is that all consumers will have to exercise a considerable degree of ingenuity in substituting locally grown or locally processed foods for imported items. It is also hoped that our hotels will intensify their efforts to encourage tourists to consume more locally grown or processed foods.

OTHER CONSUMER GOODS:

In 1976 Jamaica imported consumer goods to an estimated value of \$86 million 70% of which represented non-durable goods such as medicinal and pharmaceutical products, essential oils and toilet preparations, textile fabrics for the distribute trade, clothing, footwear and printed matter. The remaining 30% was made up from the group of durable products such as motor cars, motor vehicle parts and accessories, domestic electrical appliances and apparatus and certain metal manufactures.

The ceiling for this category of goods for 1977 is being set at \$45 million, i.e. \$41 million or 47.7% less than the estimated 1976 import figure. Substantial reductions in the imports of some items will have to be instituted and the importation of some of these items will have to be altogether eliminated.

As for imports in the category of consumer goods, other than food, which will be permitted, special attention will be paid to the tourist industry and high priority will be accorded to items which are essential to the maintenance of the Government's health and educational programmes such as essential books and drugs. But even these items will have to undergo close scrutiny to eliminate non-essentials. for example, the vast variety of cough mixtures in the drug group.

Appetites for pornographic and other borderline type material will of necessity have to be curbed.

/High ...

High priority will also be accorded to necessary tools and equipment for tradesmen and spare parts for motor vehicles falling in this category, but it has, unfortunately, become necessary to institute a quota system for these items. Motor vehicle accessories are not spare parts and in this sub-group only essential accessories will be considered. Accessories of the nature of decoration and embellishment, such as mascots and fancy road wheels will be discouraged.

Motor vehicle dealers and spare parts stockists must examine their inventories of spare parts and accessories carefully with a view to reducing obsolescence. Both sets of dealers should regard this as an opportunity to think more in terms of co-operation rather than competition.

Whilst on the question of durable goods note should be taken of the fact that imports of passenger cars will be banned this year.

RAW MATERIALS AND INTERMEDIATE GOODS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM:

The estimated 1976 import performance in the area of raw materials and intermediate goods totalled \$282 million. The target for 1977 has been set at \$200 million or \$82 million (29.1%) below the level of last year. This reduction is not made out of choice but is rather dictated by the force of circumstances surrounding the balance of payments problem and the various competing claims for foreign exchange.

Government is fully aware of the importance of raw materials to manufacturers and processors and the extent to which the flow of raw materials is critical to the maintenance of the levels of employment, the earning of foreign exchange and the saving of foreign exchange by import substitution. It is for this reason, that, apart from petroleum and petroleum products, this category has received the largest allocation.

The country is aware of the fact that an emergency production programme is now being prepared which involves the setting of production targets, the estimation of the resources required to meet these targets and the monitoring of foreign exchange within the ambit of the targets.

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In the meantime, and in the short term, the allocation of the \$200 million set aside for raw materials will be made on the basis of priority being given to export - oriented manufactures, priority import substitution and the maintenance of the maximum employment levels.

#### CAPITAL GOODS

Imports of capital goods reached an estimated total of \$190 million in 1976 and the allocation for 1977 has been reduced to \$75 million - i.e. a cut of \$115 or 60.5%. This allocation, which is largely residual, poses several problems having regard to the need for the revitalisation of the construction sector as well as the need to launch a production drive in order to increase output and employment. At the same time certain public and private projects which are already on stream must be given the highest priority, since to cut back or postpone these might be either impractical or impossible and could result in a slowing down of progress or substantially higher cost.

High priority will also have to be accorded to spare parts for machinery since it is essential to maintain capital stock in good working condition for the production drive. On the other hand, high priority cannot be given to the renewal or expansion of plant or machinery where there is either excess capacity or the goods to be produced are accorded low priority. Here again, the dialogue between Government and Industry will be important.

#### CARICOM IMPORTS:

In 1975 Jamaica's imports from the CARICOM region totalled J\$85 million. This figure fell to approximately \$52 million in 1976 mainly due to short shipments of rice from Guyana and what appeared to be a shift in supply of some petroleum products from Trinidad and Tobago. In view of Jamaica's deteriorating balance of payments situation, a return to the 1975 position is impossible. However, Government is committed to a policy of regionalism and the spirit of the CARICOM Agreement. Every effort will therefore be made to maintain the 1976 level of imports although there may be some changes in the composition of those imports to accord with the needs to restructure the local economy and implement the production drive.

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In short, a much more conscious policy of trade diversion from third country sources must be instituted as Jamaica cannot forget the assistance given by her partners following the Heads of Government meeting at Port of Spain in June of 1976.

CHANGES IN LICENSING POLICY:

In 1975 the total import bill reached a record level of J\$1,021 million. During 1976 the figure was appreciably reduced to an estimated J\$840 million. The estimated out-turn of 1976 records reductions in the three broad sectors of Consumer Goods, Raw Materials and Capital Goods. The reduction in the Raw Materials area, however, was comparatively small - just over J\$22 million or 4½% - and this was mainly due to the problems in the bauxite and alumina industries in the earlier part of 1976.

With an allocation of only J\$600 million for 1977, it means that as part of the system of foreign exchange budgeting, licensing policies and procedures cannot escape revisions. Administrative procedures are being developed to deal with the details of this import package. In this connection, discussions with manufacturers, distributors and importers have commenced and the areas being examined include the following:

- (a) Stocks of the most important goods, i.e. basic foods, drugs, raw materials, spare parts and certain types of equipment presently in the island;
- (b) Goods on the wharves and intransit to the island;
- (c) Requirements of essential items in the immediate months ahead and for the remainder of 1977;
- (d) Pooling of stocks of certain raw materials and equipment;
- (e) Rationalization of imports of certain items, e.g. drugs for the retail trade and raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry;
- (f) Establishment of priorities for the allocation of foreign exchange for merchandise imports;

/Development ...

- (g) Development of criteria to deal with industries or organisations that are net foreign exchange earners or that have high levels of employment or that are critical to the health and well being of the community;
- (h) The system, terms and conditions of existing lines of overseas credit available to importers and whether these can be improved or expanded to the benefit of the country;
- (i) The importance of ensuring that when licences are issued for imports, the quantum of foreign exchange expenditure involved, the delivery dates for the goods and, in appropriate cases, the terms of payment for the same, are in reasonable accord with the country's capacity to accommodate them having regard to the foreign exchange reserves and inflows from time to time.

The foregoing is made necessary by the relatively greater squeeze on imports that must be applied during 1977. Immediate action must now be taken to ensure success for the programme. Consequently, nearly all items whether they be raw materials, capital goods or consumer goods will have to be made subject to specific import licensing and quotas.

GOODS REQUIRING NO SPECIFIC LICENCE:

During 1976 the goods for which no specific import licences were required numbered twenty seven (27) - a mixture of single and group items. This list has been revised and will now number nineteen (19),

The items ~~removed~~ and which now require licences are:

- (a) Dental, Medical, Surgical Instruments and Equipment & parts therefor.
- (b) Books
- (c) Newspapers, Journals, Periodicals, Magazines, and other reading materials
- (d) Weed Killers, Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides
- (e) Pesticides (e.g. rat bait, etc.)

/Galvanized ...

- (f) Galvanized and Mesh wires from item No. 15 on the free list  
(Appendix I)
- (g) Flashlights, Battery and Magneto Lamps
- (h) Sport Goods
- (i) Pencil sharpeners, lead pencils and certain wooden items for blackboard use as well as wooden yard sticks and wooden rulers from item No. 8

As regards the items at (a) it is felt that better use can be made of the stock of equipment presently in the island. As to books, newspapers, etc., Jamaica can no longer afford the wide variety to which she has been accustomed and some of the literature, particularly those of the magazine class, now on our book-shelves is of dubious literary value.

Items (d) and (e) are in need of greater control as to types and brands and there is now some local production of (e). There has been a degree of abuse in the use of the items categorised at (f). The intention was that these should have been confined to the requirements of the fishing industry. The abuse that has taken place has been detrimental to the local producers of these items.

As regards (g) and (h) a greater measure of control is now necessary in order to ensure that better use is made of the limited foreign exchange resources.

Pencil sharpeners were previously removed from the "free list" some time ago but it is thought necessary to restate this again in view of reports concerning continuing attempts by some importers to bring into the island figurines under the guise of pencil sharpeners. Wooden items for blackboard use can be made locally and there is no reason why valuable foreign exchange should continue to be used for importing these. Lead pencils are now available from CARICOM sources and importers of this commodity should, wherever possible, obtain supplies from the region.

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The foregoing changes are not intended to create hardships or to hinder social, educational or developmental programmes. Rather, they are being instituted to enable closer monitoring and optimal use of scarce resources.

The items which remain free of licensing are set out in Appendix I. Although they should account for less than 2% of the country's imports in 1977, they will be subject to review in the light of internal or regional developments.

THE BANNED LIST:

A great number of items are currently banned from importation. Some of these items are banned completely. In respect of others the ban has been partial so as to accommodate our CARICOM partners or ensure that certain public and social programmes are not disrupted. The need to conserve foreign exchange as well as to divert limited foreign exchange expenditure to priority areas and also to stimulate local production, now dictate that the number of banned items has, of necessity, to be enlarged.

Exceptions will, of course, have to be made in the interest of CARICOM and such other interests which the Minister of Industry and Commerce considers of vital importance, and these will be dealt with administratively by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. It should be made clear that amongst the interests that will be treated as qualifying for special treatment is the tourist trade.

Appendix II sets out the current list of banned items and appendix III shows the additional items to be banned now. It is estimated that the annual value of the additional items is in the region of J\$30 million to J\$35 million.

The most significant items in the new list are:-

- (a) Motor cars, which accounted for approximately J\$5 million in 1976.
- (b) Domestic refrigerators and freezers, worth J\$5 million in 1975.

/(c) ...

- (c) As for Red Peas and Onions these accounted for foreign exchange expenditure of \$2.5 million in 1975. It is appreciated that until such time as local production is adequate to supply demand there will be shortages. It is further appreciated that the manufacture of some of our sauces for exports are dependent upon the special flavour of imported onions. Licences will from time to time be issued to cope with these situations. It must be made clear however that in all these cases, the AMC will be the sole and exclusive importer and distributor of these commodities.

The Trade Administrator will shortly publish official Notices to give legal effect to these decisions.

OPEN IMPORT PERMITS:

A system of Open Import Permits has been in existence for a number of years. This system has been developed for the benefit of producers, governmental agencies and other groups so as to obviate the degree of delay that is necessarily encountered when specific import licensing is required.

It is not proposed to abandon this system. In fact, some Open Import Permits have already been renewed to ensure the smooth operation of the bauxite and alumina sector, the producers of goods destined exclusively for exports, and internationally financed schemes. In addition, Open Permits have been renewed for some imports such as goods under the Food for Peace Programme and Catholic Relief Services Programme etc., all of which imports are effected on a genuine 'no funds' basis. For monitoring purposes, however, it has been decided to request the holders of the Open Permits to state, as a pre-condition of the continuance of the Permit, the upper value limits.

A much closer examination of such Open Permits as have not yet been renewed is being conducted. This is because there is reason to believe that the full conditions attaching to these permits are not being met.

/Further ...

Further, some importers have failed to make proper returns of their imports under the Open Permit to the Trade Administrator as required. Moreover, a revision of the items currently permitted under the Open Permit system and their values is necessary because of the reduced allocations for raw materials and capital goods.

In the meantime, however, every effort is being made to safeguard against dislocation of industry and in most cases specific licences have been issued to cover urgent needed supplies of goods.

GOVERNMENT IMPORTS:

It should be noted that the general restrictions on imports will apply to the public sector as a whole, except in the special cases to which reference has already been made. It is recognised that there is need for greater co-ordination and closer monitoring in this field. To this end, plans are being made to centralise all imports by or on behalf of Government, through the Supply Division to which all applications or request for licences should be made with appropriate documentation. These will be considered on a basis of strict priority.

LIAISON BETWEEN BANK OF JAMAICA AND THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE AND TRADE ADMINISTRATOR:

A much closer link is being developed between the Trade Administrator's Department and the Bank of Jamaica in respect of the issuance of import licences and the granting of foreign exchange approvals to effect payment for the goods involved. Certain procedures have already been adopted as regards to revalidation of import licences recalled to give priority treatment to goods which were already imported, goods on the high seas, covered by irrevocable Letters of Credit and goods which were in the process of manufacture to particular specifications.

The Bank of Jamaica will be supplied with weekly statements of import licences granted showing orders placed, the expected date of arrival of such goods and the payment schedule as well as the terms of payments for these goods. By this procedure it is hoped to match as far as possible Jamaica's commitment for imported goods with the available foreign exchange during specific time periods since quite apart from the difficult overall balance of payment position there is also a "cash-flow" problem.

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CONCLUSION

The 1977 import package is in a sense a package for survival. The items to be imported this year can only be of the nature of essentials. There will inevitably be many disappointed claimants for a share of this small cake. Unfortunately, apart from the most urgent needs the cake, such as it is, will only be able to accommodate wafer-thin slices.

Traders and manufacturers as well as consumers are urged to approach the situation not with panic but rather with a will to co-operate. Inefficiency and waste must be reduced. A change in consumer tastes and habits must begin. Production must start in areas so far neglected and increased in areas already established.

More than ever before, the country needs to gird its loins and press forward with zeal to bring the country through these difficult times while building the nation with pride and dignity. This involves increased effort by every member of the society. There is no time to lose, 1977 could be the most critical time in the country's history. The challenge to the country is to show its resilience and to bring to the fore the talents and dedication of all its people in this time of crisis.



14. Vaccines - including Newcastle and Merck's for poultry diseases; Neo-Vac for Pigs; Certivac for Dogs; Polyvac; Coryne Bacterium and Pasteurella Bacterin for Cows.
15. Items specifically intended for use in the local fishing industry, as follows - Artificial Bait, Cast Nets; Compass; Copper Nails; Echo Sounders; Floats; Wire Lines; Plastic Lines; Hooks; Swivels; Trolling Reels.
16. Commercial Solder.
17. Needles and Pins.
18. Wooden Clothes Pegs.
19. Paper Patterns with sewing instructions.

COMMODITIES CURRENTLY ON THE BANNED  
LIST OF IMPORTS

NOTICE NO. 2799 dated 15th November, 1972

Chicken, whole  
Meat of Swine  
Sausages of all kinds not in container  
Unsweetened ice cream cones  
Sweetened ice cream cones  
Pickles  
Flour and Flakes of potatoes, fruits, etc.  
Chocolate confectionery  
Ham  
Hams, canned  
Fresh fruits (N.O.P.)  
Citrus Peel  
Other jams, fruits, etc.  
Tomato  
Tomato juice  
Ginger  
Vinegar  
Carbonated beverages  
Rum not exceeding 80%  
Carpets, carpeting, etc. of wool  
Carpets, etc. of other textile fibres  
Syrup refined  
Syrup  
Revolvers and pistols  
Hunting and sport ammunition

Sugar confectionery  
Carpets, etc. of vegetable materials n.e.s.  
Electric stoves and parts  
Beds of wood  
Chairs of wood  
Office furniture of wood  
Other wooden furniture and fixtures  
Beds of metal  
Chairs of metal  
Office furniture of metal  
Mattresses of rubber  
Innerspring mattresses  
Handbags of straw  
Umbrellas, parasols, walking sticks  
Refrigerators, electric  
Cigarettes  
Gloves, etc. of cotton  
Other Gloves, etc.  
Handkerchief  
Radio sets, complete  
Television sets, complete  
Phonographs  
Phonograph Records  
Photographic apparatus  
Travel goods of textile materials  
Travel goods, other  
Jewellery of golds, silver, platinum  
Made-up curtains, drapes, etc.  
Beer and other fermented beverages

Imitation Jewellery

Caddy Cars

NOTICE NO. 2810 dated 24th November, 1972

Record Players

Gramophones

Stereograms

Juke Boxes

Tape Decks and Cassette Players (all types)

NOTICE NO. 2827 dated 3rd February, 1973

Coffee-mills

Extractors, juice

Grinders, food

Mixers, liquid and/or food

Mincers, food

Whippers

NOTICE NO. 2843 dated 11th April, 1973

Handbags - all types

NOTICE NO. 2879 dated 31st January, 1974

Ducks

Turkey

Apples

Older

Gin

Toys

Greeting Cards

Calendars

Handkerchiefs

Clothing - Underwear and Nightwear of all materials

Handbags, Wallets, Purses, Pocketbooks and similar articles of all materials

Table and other household decorative articles of plastic

NOTICE NO. 2886 dated 5th February, 1974

Meat extracts and preparations of meats

Poultry Meats

Live Aquarium Fish

Unsweetened bakery products

Sweetened biscuits (including chocolate biscuits)

Desiccated coconuts

Flour (in consumer packages) for the preparation of cereal foods, etc.

Cheese - types only in consumer packages

Mangoes in brine, syrup, whole, etc.

Pineapples, canned, sliced, crushed

Fruits, preserved and prepared, whether in airtight containers or not

Prunes in syrup

Fruit peels, parts of plants, drained, glazed or crystalised, flavoured or not

Marmalade

Jams, Fruit Jellies, Fruit Pulp and Pastes (for consumer use) whether in airtight containers or not

Vegetable Soups

Sauces

Condiments

Food preparations, as follows - Chicory (roasted, concentrate, essence or extract of), Farinaceous Preparation stuffed with substances other than meat, Ferments, Prepared Mustard Flour, Leavens, Malt (roasted and as coffee substitute), Meals (ready for preparation), Edible Birds' Nests, Almond Paste, Penicillium Glaucum and similar products used in the preparation of certain blue cheeses, Powder for table creams and jellies (note otherwise restricted), Prepared Military Rations, Salt (celery, garlic onion) and other prepared seasonings, Sweetfat (preparation of edible fats and sugar), Edible Tablets (with a basis of natural or artificial perfumes), Yeasts.

Cigars and Cheroots

Paper in boxes, packets, etc. (e.g. stationery items, etc.)

Linoleum and similar products

Pipes, Gigar holders and Cigarette holders

Refrigerators and other self-contained units such as Freezers, Coolers, Ice Boxes, etc. (other than those for commercial use)

Nothing

Portable and domestic electric appliances (other than tools)

Golf Caddy Carts

Prepared ornamental feathers and articles made of feathers; artificial fruits; articles of human or artificial hair; ornamental fans

Salmon and trout (in any form)

and other cereals - flaked, pearled or otherwise prepared

Macaroni, Spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli

Elaborate carved articles of natural animal, vegetable or mineral materials

NOTICE C. 2940 dated 30th August, 1975

Computers

Trucks (all types)

Road Rollers

Earthmoving Equipment

Miscellaneous

Filled rubber mats, door stops and plungers

ANY OTHER COMMODITY DETERMINED AS UNESSENTIAL TO JAMAICA'S  
PRESENT ECONOMY

ADDITIONAL ITEMS NOW PROPOSED FOR  
THE BANNED LIST OF IMPORTS

1. Coffee Paste
2. Confectionery - all types
3. Crustaceans
4. Margarine
5. Tomato Ketchup
6. Peanut Butter
7. Vegetables, fresh or in air tight containers
8. Sparkling Wines
9. Whisky
10. Motor Cars
11. Dish washing machines
12. Water heaters
13. Radio Broadcast Receivers, whether or not combined with Gramaphones
14. Television Broadcast Receivers
15. Cat and Dog Foods
16. Watches
17. Crystal Glassware, not elsewhere specified
18. Air- conditioning units, window types
19. Washing machines and Driers, whether combined or separate
20. Gas Stoves
21. Table Lamps
22. Ash Trays
23. Trolleys for Supermarkets & Hospitals
24. Show Cases & Store Display Units
25. Chrome Plated Furniture & Parts thereof
26. Bathroom Fixtures, except toilets, bidets & urinals

27. Platform Trucks
28. Hand Trucks
29. Bun Racks
30. Bread Racks
31. Pallet Pullers
32. Metal Pallets
33. Drum Handling Equipment
34. Utility Carts
35. Safety Ladders
36. Beads
37. Paper towel holders
38. Spice Racks
39. Utensil Holders
40. Wooden Spoons
41. Candle Holders
42. Napkin Holders
43. Food Warmers
44. Ovens for domestic use
45. Tricycles
46. Bicycles
47. Record Racks
48. Glass Holders
49. Coasters
50. Dish Racks
51. T.V. antenna poles
52. Garbage Bins
53. Afro Picks
54. Gutter Brackets
55. Vases
56. Mugs and Jugs
57. Lemonade sets

58. Punch sets
59. Plates and Dishes
60. Butter Dishes
61. Butter Keepers
62. Bread Baskets
63. Bread Bins
64. Bowls of all Sizes and Descriptions
65. Buckets of all Sizes and Descriptions
66. Basins of all Sizes and Descriptions
67. Cake Boxes
68. Cups of all Descriptions
69. Chamber Pots
70. Plastic
71. Cocktail Stirrers
72. Cocktail Sticks
73. Combs
74. Clothes Hangers
- . Cannister Sets
76. Dust Pans =
77. Egg Cups
78. Food Covers of plastic, wood or metal
79. Flower Pots
80. Food Strainers & Collanders
81. Garden Hoses
82. Ice Buckets
83. Ice Cube Traps
84. Lunch Boxes
85. Laundry Baskets
86. Laundry Hampers
87. Napkin Rings

88. Pitchers
89. Pails
90. Saucers
91. Platters
92. Trays
93. Tumblers
94. Decorative Ceramics
95. Decorative Cast-iron items
96. Decorative Copperware items
97. Bread Pans
98. Fondue Sets
99. Barbecue Grills
100. Cheese Boards
101. Chopping Boards
102. Meat Boards, Pastry Boards & similar types not elsewhere
103. Wall Paper
104. Metal Tool Boxes
105. Hanging Incandescent Lighting fixtures
106. Travellers cheques holders
107. Photo Albums
108. Leatherette material
109. Elastics, except braided elastics
110. 'E' Clips
111. Galvanised Metal Straps
112. Abrasives of paper, cloth, discs, belts and wheels
113. Plain and Printed paper cores
114. Paper Rolls for Calculators, Adding machines and similar Equipment.
115. Prepared Frozen Foods