

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

BOP/4
17 April 1962

Limited Distribution

Committee on Balance-of-Payments
Restrictions

1962 CONSULTATIONS UNDER ARTICLE XVIII:12(b) WITH

P A K I S T A N

Basic Document for the Consultation¹

1. Legal and administrative basis of the restrictions

The statutory basis of import restrictions in Pakistan is the Imports and Exports (Control) Act of 1950, as amended. Under the authority of the Act, the Government issues orders showing items that may be imported and other instructions regarding imports. The Act is administered by the Ministry of Commerce.

Functioning under the Ministry is a special Committee established to allocate, for the different regions of the country, the foreign exchange available for commercial imports among different categories of goods. The Committee is composed of representatives of different government departments which have an interest in import policy and of representatives of the provincial governments. Also under the Ministry of Commerce are the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and two Regional Controllers for West and East Pakistan respectively. The Chief Controller presides over a Licensing Board in which the Ministers of Finance and Industry are represented and the Regional Controller presides over similar Licensing Boards which include representatives of the provincial governments.

Before being permitted to engage in trade all importers and exporters, in accordance with the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order of 1952, must register themselves with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Import control orders are published in the Official Gazette of Pakistan.

¹Prepared by the secretariat on the basis of available information, and circulated subject to verification and amendment by the authorities of Pakistan.

2. Methods used in restricting imports

The import policy in force during the current half year licensing period is designed to continue the liberal pattern of import and to provide maximum facilities for import of essential goods and industrial raw materials.

All imports are subject to licence however, except goods imported by the central government for defence purposes, goods for which orders are placed directly by departments of the central government, goods in transit, certain other types of imports such as passenger baggage and certain goods imported over the land route from Iran.

Goods for which import licences are proposed to be issued during the licensing period January-June 1962 are listed in Annex I(a) to this document. Licences will be valid for import of all goods and commodities covered by the list except such goods and commodities which have been specifically excluded. Separate notifications will be issued for any other items which the Government may wish to include in this list. Certain goods not included in this list are importable under the facilities of export bonus vouchers, and for non-commercial imports, under individual licence.

A distinction is made in administering the import control system between industrial users and commercial importers. Special provisions exist for admitting qualified newcomers as importers. Certain imports (those marked with an asterisk in the list of importable items reproduced in the Annex) are reserved to industrial consumers.

Imports are admitted under the following categories:

- I. Open general licence
- II. Automatic licensing
- III. Industrial licensing
- IV. Imports under export bonus vouchers
- V. Imports under individual licensing.

I. Open general licence

Forty-eight items, mainly industrial raw materials and parts; metals; certain tools and workshop equipment; trucks and buses; motorcycles and scooters and parts and accessories of all motor vehicles; books; scientific and medical apparatus and instruments; certain office equipment; most vegetable seeds and living plants are importable under Open General Licence (see Annex I(b), for a detailed listing). Registration and/or issue of licences under Open General Licence are restricted to resident nationals of Pakistan and to firms, business houses and institutions wholly owned by resident Pakistani nationals.

II. Automatic licensing

The fourteen items listed below are subject to automatic licensing

(a) Industrial items

Explosives; limestone (for East Pakistan only); all sorts of electrodes (for East Pakistan only); suitcase locks and fittings including safe locks and automatic door locks; brake fluid; lubricants; unframed optical lenses; canes and rattans; glue, gums and resins including lac and shellac; nylon twine for the fishing industry.

(b) Consumer items

Photographic films, plates and paper, including sensitized paper; condensed milk (for East Pakistan only); shaving brushes and toothbrushes.

For these items importers are entitled to apply for another licence on production of Bill of Lading duly certified by a scheduled bank and accompanied by relevant invoices for 75 per cent or more of the value of the earlier licence. Initial and repeat licences to commercial importers are issued at 100 per cent (75 per cent for electrodes, shaving brushes and toothbrushes; 25 per cent for condensed milk) of the value of the earlier licence.

III. Industrial licensing

Under the system of industrial licensing three licensing categories may be distinguished:

- (a) request basis licensing
- (b) "automatic licensing" and
- (c) other.

(a) Request basis licensing

During the period January-June 1962 licence applications for goods on the licensable import list will be granted:

(i) in the amounts applied to the following industries: sports goods; surgical instruments; gaur gum; tanning; musical instruments; carpet making and bonemeal;

(ii) at 80 per cent (initial licence) of the value licensed during July-December 1961 to the following industries: absorbent cotton; boot polish; brass water fittings; biscuit and confectionery; cosmetics; cutlery; centrifugal pumps; diesel engines; electric fans; fountain pens; food and fish canning and preservation; hosiery (yarn restricted)

including handkerchief manufacturing; leather goods (excluding leather and fabrics); gramophone records; nylon gut and monofilament; optical; paints and varnishes; pencils (paint restricted); plywood; leather footwear (excluding leather); pharmaceutical; rubber goods; rubber tyres and tubes; rubber footwear; sheet glass and glassware; soap (tallow restricted); thread spooling (yarn restricted); typewriter carbons and ribbons; tufting (excluding yarn); tooth paste; watch straps and bracelets.

The issue of further licences will depend on the export performance of the licensed applicant. Industrial units are entitled to additional licensing equal to 100 per cent of the f.o.b. value of their exports.

(iii) "request basis" (to some 120 industries) for such amounts as may be asked for by the industrial consumer to meet his requirements of raw materials and spare parts for the next twelve months, provided the request is reasonable and responsible. Some of the industries falling under this category are: accumulators and batteries; automobile workshops; asbestos sheets; asphalt and bitumen; builders hardware; board and paper; cement; cereal manufactures; cycles and parts; dairy; distilleries; domestic sewing machines; electric motors and transformers; electric accessories; fisheries; light and heavy chemicals; metal fabrication; ice and cold storage; pig iron; paper products; pigment and dry colours; scientific instruments; small machine tools; stoves and pressure lamps; tea estates; weights and scales; wire netting. (For a complete list see Annex 2)

Industrial consumers are required to produce evidence of utilization of licences during 1961 before the new licence can be granted. Utilization in this context means opening of irrevocable letters of credit for 100 per cent of the value, or shipment of at least 75 per cent of the value of the earlier licences. Cases in which evidence of utilization is not forthcoming are decided on their merits by the licensing authority concerned.

(b) "Automatic licensing"

The thirty-six industries listed below receive initial licences and repeat licences at 100 per cent of assessed single shift capacity for raw materials as well as spare parts. Industrial consumers are required to produce evidence of utilization of licence during 1961 before issue of initial licence for January-June 1962. Utilization, both for initial and repeat licences, means production of Bill of Entry for 75 per cent or more of the value of earlier licences.

(Industries under "automatic licensing":) agricultural implements; auto piston (auto parts); baling hoops and G.I. wire; barrels, buckets and pails; bobbins; bucket ridging; brushes; cigarettes and cigars (excluding tobacco); clocks; drums; dye mixing; enamelledware; electric generation; electric casings; furniture (steel safes and almirahs); gas mantles (excluding art-silk yarn); jute baling industry; journals, magazines and newspapers; miscellaneous engineering; oil companies (tin-plate); parcel tapes (excluding art-silk yarn); re-rolling mills; rickshaws; stationery; ship building; tin containers; textile machinery parts; tea planting and packing (tea restricted); tramcars; umbrella and fittings; vegetable ghee (except cottonseed/soyabean oil); wire nails; doors and windows; wire drawing; wood screws and rivets; water proofing textiles.

(c) Other

The licensing factor of industries not covered under (a) and (b) above is announced by the licensing authorities concerned. A scheme is under preparation which will enable these industries to obtain additional raw materials against firm export orders. Also, provision will be made under the proposed scheme for additional import facilities for balancing and modernization of equipment where these are found necessary to improve the export performance of the industry concerned.

To enable industrial consumers to plan their imports on a realistic basis they are allowed to indicate the amount up to which they desire to import various items of their approved requirements within their entitlements. Licence applications for a value lower than the entitlement are without prejudice to future licensing.

IV. Imports under export bonus scheme

Under this scheme, which is scheduled to be in operation until June 1965, exporters of a wide range of commodities (except raw jute, raw cotton, wool, most hides and skins and most varieties of rice) are entitled to negotiable bonus vouchers for a specified percentage of the f.o.b. value of their exports.

With these vouchers the exporters concerned may apply for a licence for the import of one or more items included in a list of more than 250 items, (spare parts, capital goods and consumer goods including motor cars and certain electric appliances). Bonus vouchers are also granted for a certified percentage of the net foreign exchange earnings from aircraft and ship repairs, salvage operations and shipping. The scheme does not apply to exports under barter arrangement or other transactions which do not bring foreign exchange.

The export bonus percentages are;

- 20 per cent for export of jute manufactures, certain cotton manufactures (except yarn), most unprocessed commodities, certain service exports, and
- 40 per cent for practically all manufactures excluding those of jute and cotton.

V. Imports under individual licensing

Apart from the regular licensing scheme, applications for individual licences to import particular products for the applicant's own use, or for emergency replacement of products and machinery, are favourably considered by the licensing authority, if these are considered as justified imports.

3. Treatment of imports from different sources

Licences are valid for all countries except in the case of licences for imports under Aid/Loan, or licences issued for specific countries in accordance with any trade agreement.

Pakistan has bilateral trade agreements with sixteen countries. With a few exceptions these agreements contain indicative list only of commodities available for export from the partners to the agreement. Only the agreements with Burma, the Federal Republic of Germany and India contain quota provisions.

In recent years certain exports, (cotton, jute, raw wool, carpets, boots and shoes and certain other products) were effected under special barter arrangements. Compensating imports into Pakistan under these barter transactions included coal, cement, certain chemicals, rice, steel rollers and watches.

4. Commodities or groups of commodities affected by various forms of restrictions (See under 2. above)

5. Use of State trading or government monopoly in restricting imports

State trading is limited to certain essential foodstuffs (e.g. wheat and rice) and coal. State trading for these commodities is maintained for the purpose of ensuring equitable marketing and adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the local population.

6. Measures in relaxing or otherwise modifying restrictions

Since the time of the last consultation a number of measures were put into effect designed to further improve import possibilities into Pakistan for essential industrial and consumer items.

Under the import policy for the six-month period ending 31 December 1960, Pakistan extended the coverage of automatic licensing, which had previously only applied to drugs and medicines, to twenty-eight additional items, mainly essential consumer goods and key industrial raw materials. In the subsequent half-yearly licensing period thirty-three additional items were transferred to the automatic licensing scheme. This was followed by the introduction of a regulated Open General Licence for eleven important commodities. Under the import policy for the second half of 1961 the number of items importable under Open General Licence was increased to forty-nine leaving fourteen items under automatic licensing.

The import policy for the current licensing period continues the liberal pattern and is in conformity with the intention of the Government of Pakistan to provide maximum facilities for import of essential goods and industrial raw materials.

7. Effects on trade and general policy in the use of restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons

[Statement by the Pakistan authorities to be circulated separately.]

LIST OF ANNEXES

- I(a). Import Policy for January-June 1962 - List of Licensable Items
- I(b). List of O.G.L. Items
- II. List of Industries which will be licensed on the same Basis as during July-December 1961

ANNEX I(a)

Import Policy for January-June 1962

List of Licensable Items

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>I.T.C.</u> <u>Classifica-</u> <u>tion</u>	
1	2	3	4
<u>PART I</u>			
1.	Iron and Steel	Special items only.	
<u>PART II</u>			
2.	Metals non-ferrous and ferro alloys.	do	
<u>PART III</u>			
3.	Tools and workshop equipment excluding lathes 4 ft. to 16 ft. bed length, height from 4 ins. to 12 ins. Straight Grinding wheels up to 14 ins. diameter, plastic moulding machinery, Tin containers manufacturing machines and leather belting and cotton belting (non-coated and non-banded) for machinery.	..	
<u>PART IV</u>			
(GROUP A-1)			
4.	Second-hand clothing (woollen and woollen mixtures only).	Item 6	
(GROUP A-2)			
5.	Explosives	Item 4	
(GROUP B-1)			
6.	Books (bound or unbound) all sorts including technical books on all sciences, maps, charts, blue prints, proofs, geographical globes, manuscripts especially made for binding in books, excluding horror comics, anti-Islamic literature and obscene literature.	Items 1 & 4	Not less than 90 per cent of the value of the licence shall be utilized for the import of text, technical and reference books. Additional licences not exceeding 25 per cent of category or Rs.2,500 for OGL importers will be issued on request for import of books published under the United Kingdom Subsidy Scheme.
7.	Journals, magazines and other periodicals including daily newspapers, excluding horror comics, anti-Islamic literature and obscene literature.	Item 2	

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PART IV (cont.)
(GROUP E-1)

33. Laboratory glassware, graduated or ungraduated. Item 7
34. Vacuum flasks including refills Item 8

Not less than 15 per cent of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of refills; except in the case of licences for values below Rs.5,000.

(GROUP E-2)

35. Fluorescent electric tubes with fittings parts and accessories thereof and specially designed electric lamps (bulbs) the following:- Item 3
- (i) For use in photographic instruments automotive vehicles, torches, electro-medical apparatus and appliances.
 - (ii) Mercury vapour and sodium lamp including blended light mercury lamp.
 - (iii) Infrared ultra violet and analyser lamps.
 - (iv) Floodlight film studio and reflector spot lamps.
 - (v) Striplite lamps and tubes.
 - (vi) Cycle dynamo lamps.
 - (vii) Sodium gas discharge lamps.
 - (viii) Neon lamps.
 - (ix) Carbon filament lamps.
 - (x) Floodlight lamps above 500 watts.
 - (xi) Striplight lamps for advertising machine.

36. Electric cables and wires Item 4
37. Wireless reception instruments and parts and accessories thereof including aerials. Item 9

Licences to commercial importers will issue for spare parts only.

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP M-2)

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| 73. Marine engines | Item 3 | |
| 74. Tractors and mechanical farming equipment, N.O.S., and parts and accessories of tractors and mechanical farming and agricultural equipment, all sorts, including chaff cutter knives. | Item 4(i) & (ii) | |

(GROUP O-1)

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| 75. Brake fluid | Item 2 | |
| 76. Essential oils, all sorts, including synthetic essential oils. | Item 3 | |
| 77. Petroleum and products thereof including greases, kerosene and motor and aviation spirits. | Items 4 to 7 | |
| *78. Coconut oil | Item 10 | Also for commercial importers in East Pakistan. |
| *79. Linseed oil | Item 11 | |

(GROUP P-1)

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| 80. Paints - the following:-
(i) Aircraft finishes
(ii) Tin Printers lacquer
(iii) Pencil lacquer - dipping quality.
(iv) Automotive lacquers with cellulose base.
(v) Luminous paints. | Item 1 | |
| 81. Pigments and dry colours, excluding dry powder distemper, oil bound distemper, white or coloured paste paints and paint dealt with colour composition. | Item 3 | |
| *82. Lithophane | Item 4 | |
| *83. Barytes | Item 5 | |

*Licensed for industrial users only.

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP P-6)

98.	Coffee (including coffee beans)	Item 5	
99.	Cocoa and chocolate powder including couverture and cocoa beans.	Item 7	
100.	Glucose	Item 13	
*101.	Hops	Item 15	
*102.	Milk condensed and preserved	Item 17	Also for commercial importers in East Pakistan.
103.	Milk food for infants and malted milk, ovaltine and milo.	Item 18	
104.	Patent and farinaceous food, N.O.S., excluding cereal products and preparations thereof, except rolled oats.	Item 19	
105.	Khari salt	Item 21	For East Pakistan only.
106.	Spices all sorts, N.O.S., excluding chillies, ginger and turmeric.	Item 26	
*107.	Tea for blending	Item 27	
108.	Sago	Item 36	
*109.	Barley malt in bulk	Item 40	
(GROUP R)			
*110.	Rubber raw including synthetic rubber	Item 1	
111.	Tyres and tubes N.O.S (excluding factory rejects).	Item 5	
112.	Nipples for feeding bottles	Item 6	
113.	Rubberscrap, excluding rubber coated canvas belting scrap.	Item 9	
114.	Crepe rubber sheets	Item 10	
115.	Rubber patches and solution (excluding hot patches).	Item 11	
116.	Scientific and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances made of rubber including contraceptives.	Item 13	

* Licensed for industrial users only.

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP MISC.-2)

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| 171. | Viscose packing and wrapping
film and plastic wrapping films. | Item 21 |
| *172. | Shoe lasts | Item 25 |
| *173. | Sizing material (excluding maize
starch) | |

*Licensed for industrial users only.

ANNEX I(b)

List of O.G.L. Items

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
**1.	Iron and Steel	Part I))	
2.	Metals non-ferrous and ferro-alloys.	Part II)	10,000)	20,000 for East Pakistan only.
3.	Tools and workshop equipment [specified items, as per P.N.No.24(61)/Imp-R, dated 26th April 1961]	Part III	10,000	
4.	Books	IV/B-1/1 & 4.	10,000	
5.	Asphalt pitch and tar.	IV/B-2/2	2,500	East Pakistan only.
6.	Silbatta	IV/B-2/10	2,500	Do.
7.	Camphor	IV/C-1/1	1,000	
8.	Gas in cylinders (excluding Anydrous Ammonia Gas for West Pakistan).	IV/C-1/2	5,000	
9.	Soda Ash	IV/C-1/6	5,000	East Pakistan only.
10.	Chemicals all sorts, N.O.S. including caustic soda and excluding Aqua pura, re-fined glycerine, sodium silicate, sodium Hydro-sulphite, Aluminium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate and Nitric Acid.	IV/C-1/7	5,000	
11.	Drugs and medicines (Allopathic).	IV/C-1/8 & 9	5,000	
12.	Saccharine in tablet form in small packing, excluding Dulcin and P-4000.	IV/C-1/10	1,000	
13.	Coaltar dyes including dyes for textile printing.	IV/D/1	5,000	

ANNEX I(b) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
14.	Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, N.O.S. excluding Hena.	IV/D/2	5,000	
15.	Gas black and carbon black	IV/D/4	Licensed through industry only.	
16.	Laboratory glassware, graduated or un-graduated.	IV/E-1/7	10,000	
17.	Vacuum flasks including refills.	IV/E-1/8	2,500	
18.	Electric insulating material, all sorts, N.O.S.	IV/E-2/13	1,000	
19.	Anchors and cables	IV/H-2/1	5,000	
20.	Needles, all sorts, N.O.S.	IV/H-2/6	1,000	
21.	Valves for Iron and Steel pipes and tubes.	IV/H-2/17	1,000	
22.	Medical appliances made of silk or artificial silk.	IV/I/1	1,000	
23.	Scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts, N.O.S. (excluding geometry boxes of C&F value Rs.3 and below).	IV/I/2	2,500	
24.	Surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof, N.O.S. other than those made in Pakistan and excluding absorbent cotton wool but including artificial teeth.	IV/I/4	2,500	
25.	Typewriters and parts thereof N.O.S.	IV/M-1/4	5,000	
26.	Office machines and Office equipment and parts and accessories thereof.	IV/M-1/6	5,000	

ANNEX I(b) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
27.	Packing for engines and boilers, all sorts, N.O.S.	IV/M-2/1	1,000	
28.	Ball roller and taper bearings	IV/M-2/2	2,500	
29.	Tractors (standard makes only) and spare parts for tractors vide P.N.No. 10(61)/Imp-R, dated 11th March 1961.	IV/M-2/4 (i) & (ii)	Actual user's licence will cover cost of one tractor and accompanying spares etc.	
30.	Cinematographic films unexposed	IV/P-3/1	2,500	
31.	X-ray films and plates	IV/P-3/3	5,000	
32.	Plants living	IV/P-4/1	2,500	
33.	Vegetable and flower seeds (excluding onion and onion seeds).	IV/P-4/2	1,000	
34.	Milk food for infants and malted milk, ovaltine and milo.	IV/P-6/18	2,500	
35.	Sago	IV/P-6/36	1,000	
36.	Rubber raw including synthetic rubber.	IV/R/1	Licensed through industry only.	
37.	Tyres and tubes, N.O.S. (excluding factory rejects).	IV/R/5	10,000	
38.	Rubber scrap, excluding rubber coated canvas belting scrap.	IV/R/9	2,500	
39.	Crepe rubber sheets	IV/R/10	2,500	
40.	Rubber patches and solution (excluding hot patches).	IV/R/11	1,000	
41.	Scientific and surgical instruments apparatus and appliances made of rubber including contraceptives.	IV/R/13	1,000	

ANNEX I(b) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
42.	Duplicating stencils	IV/S/1	5,000	
**43.	Motor cycles and motor scooters, not exceeding 200 cc.	IV/V/6	15,000	
+44.	Trucks and Buses (Standardised makes).	IV/V/7	To cover cost of one vehicle.	(For East Pakistan only).
**45	Automotive conveyances, N.O.S. including rickshaws without bodies but fitted with fare meters.	IV/V/10	15,000	
**46.	Parts and accessories of all automotive vehicles, N.O.S., including spare parts for marine engines.	IV/V/11	10,000	Subject to the conditions notified in P.N.No. 68(60)/Imp-R, dated 12th July 1960.
47.	Cork manufactures, N.O.S.	IV/Misc-1/3	1,000	
48.	Gelatine capsules	IV/Misc-1/14	1,000	

** Repeat licences for these items will issue on production of Bill of Entry showing 75 per cent utilization or more of the previous licences. In case of aluminium and copper, however, repeat licences will issue on production of Bill of Lading showing 75 per cent utilization or more of the previous licence.

^TLicences to actual users in East Pakistan for:

(a) Trucks and Buses (Standardized makes) shall issue on first-come-first-served basis subject to the following conditions:-

(i) The applicant must be in transport business, but if he already possesses a vehicle, it must not be of a model later than 1957 or registered later than 1958;

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ANNEX I(b) (cont.)

- (ii) A person who has received a licence for this item during July-December 1961 shall not be licensed;
 - (iii) One vehicle only will be allowed per applicant in the Shipping period.
- (b) Auto Rickshaws: Conditions (i) to (iii) prescribed in the case of actual user licencees for trucks will apply equally to applicants for auto rickshaws, except that the latter if found eligible, may be considered for a repeat licence on production of proof of utilization.

The conditions regarding issue of auto rickshaw licences will apply to actual user applicants in West Pakistan also.

ANNEX II

List of Industries which will be licensed
on the same basis as during July-December 1961

1. Accumulators and batteries.
2. Aircraft repairs.
3. Alkatra.
4. Aluminium capsules.
5. Artificial limbs.
6. Automobile workshop.
7. Agarbatti.
8. Asbestos sheets.
9. Asphalt and bitumen.
10. Barbed wires.
11. Belting.
12. Bricks and tiles.
13. Block processing.
14. Builders hardware.
15. Bus body building.
16. Book binding.
17. Buttons.
18. Bangles.
19. Board and paper.
20. C.I. pipes and sanitary fittings.
21. Cement.
22. Ceramics and fire-bricks.
23. Cereal manufactures.
24. Collapsible tubes.
25. Conduit pipes.
26. Cattle feed.
27. Country boat making.
28. Crown cork.
29. Crankshafts for engines.
30. Cycle parts.
31. Cycle complete (excluding cycle chains).
32. Cardboard box making.
33. Cardboard making.
34. Cotton ginning and baling presses.
35. Cotton waste spinning.
36. Conchshell making.
37. C.I. pan manufacturing.
38. Dairy.
39. Dental goods.
40. Disinfectants and insecticides.

41. Distilleries.
42. Domestic hardware.
43. Domestic sewing machines.
44. Dry cleaning (laundry).
45. Electric welding (welding electrodes).
46. Engraving.
47. Expanded metal.
48. Electric cables and wires.
49. Electric lamps (bulbs).
50. Electric motors and transformers.
51. Electric switch gear and meters.
52. Electric accessories.
53. Electric tubes.
54. Fisheries.
55. Foundries.
56. Fishing hooks.
57. G.I. pipes.
58. Grinding wheel.
59. Glue, gum and resin.
60. Glucose.
61. Hand torches.
62. Hand and Edge Tools.
63. Heavy chemicals.
64. Hurricane Lanterns.
65. Hospital Equipment.
66. Industrial Furnace.
67. Industrial Gas.
68. Ink.
69. Ice and cold storage.
70. Kapok ginning.
71. Light chemicals.
72. Locks and padlocks.
73. Limestone.
74. Matches (Blue paper restricted).
75. Milk food.
76. Miscellaneous chemicals.
77. Metal fabrication.
78. Mathematical instruments.
79. M.S. pipes.
80. Oil mills.
81. Pig iron (metal refinery).
82. Pins and clips.

83. Polythene.
84. Printing presses.
85. Printing types.
86. Packets and containers (Package industry).
87. Paper products.
88. Pigment and dry colours.
89. Razor blades.
90. R.C.C. pipes.
91. Readymade garments.
92. Rubber Retreading of Tyres.
93. Relief maps.
94. Scientific instruments.
95. Shoe grindery.
96. Sodium silicate.
97. Small machine tools.
98. Spring manufacturing.
99. Stoves and pressure lamps.
100. Sugar mills.
101. Sieves.
102. Sensitized paper.
103. Steel trunks and suitcases.
104. Shoe lasts.
105. Small arms and accessories.
106. Starch.
107. Slate and slate pencil.
108. Steel reed and wire heald.
109. Sandpaper and emery-cloth.
110. Synthetic resins.
111. School chalk.
112. Sealing wax.
113. Tubewell strainers.
114. Tea estates.
115. Transfer stamps.
116. Tricycles and go-carts.
117. Trolleys and trailers.
118. Tin printing.
119. Umbrella sticks and walking sticks.
120. Utensils.
121. Weights and scales.
122. Wire-netting.