The Domestic Prices of Imported Commodities in Pakistan A Further Study

by

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INTRODUCTION

A system of effective quantitative restrictions on the supply of imported commodities will raise domestic prices of imports to levels well above their landed cost, *i.e.*, price plus taxes, tariffs, and a normal markup. In 1965, Pal estimated the magnitude of such *scarcity premia* for a number of important commodities for East and West Pakistan [1; 2][1]. His study has proved very useful both in measuring the influence of quantitative restrictions on the price of imports and, equally important, in showing the structure or incidence of restriction-induced profits—their distribution among consumption, intermediate and capital goods and their incidence relative to import policy.

Pal's study was unavoidably static in nature and does not allow us to trace the changes over time. The purpose of the present paper is three-fold: first, to provide a comparison with Pal's study using data collected after two years and after a number of changes in Pakistan's import policies. This part of the analysis is based strictly on Pal's commodity list. Second, in order to examine the impact of changing import composition, we shall recompute the scarcity premia on the basis of a new list of commodities and a changed set of weights (value of imports). Finally, we shall analyse the significance of the results for import control policy.

II. A DIGRESSION ON THE OPERATION OF BONUS SCHEME

A major change in the import policy between the period of Pal's study (1964) and the present one (1966/67) has been that a substantially large number

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[1] In this paper, the terms "scarcity premium" and "scarcity markup" will be used interchangeably.

of items have been shifted from licence to bonus, and in certain cases the commodity is imported under both licence and bonus. This has two very important aspects: one is the impact of bonus scheme on the domestic price of the commodity concerned; the other is the effect on income redistribution.

When a previously licensed item is put on bonus, given the demand for it, three things can happen: *a*) price rises and quantity supplied declines, *b*) price and quantity supplied remain the same, or *c*) price declines and quantity supplied is increased. This can be illustrated by Figure 1. Let DD and PS represent the demand and supply curve of an imported commodity in the domestic market. If OX_o is the permissible amount of imports on licence then the prevailing domestic market price would be OP_o. As the commodity is shifted to bonus it does away with the quantitative control that was applicable to it previously. Importing on bonus, however, will lead to an upward parallel shift in the supply curve as the cost to the importer rises. Assuming duty and tax to remain the same the rise in cost would equal the bonus premium (price of bonus voucher).

Hence, it follows that the position of the new supply curve will be determined by whether bonus premium is greater than, equal to, or less than the previous licence-created profit margin. If the bonus premium is greater than the licence-created profit margin, then we get a supply curve like P_1S_1; if equal, then we get P_oS_2; and if less, then we get P_3S_3. The exact position of P_1S_1 and P_3S_3 will depend on the magnitude of difference between bonus premium and previous licence-created profit (not on differences in bonus premium). If P_1S_1 is the new supply curve, then the new post-bonus market equilibrium is reached at a price OP_1 which is higher than the pre-bonus price (OP_o) and quantity traded declines from OX_o to OX_1. On the other hand, if P_oS_2 be the new supply curve, shifting of the item to bonus will not affect the equilibrium price and quantity. Finally in the case, when P_3S_3 is the new supply curve, the price prevailing would be OP_3, which is less than pre-bonus price and the quantity imported will increase from OX_o to OX_2.

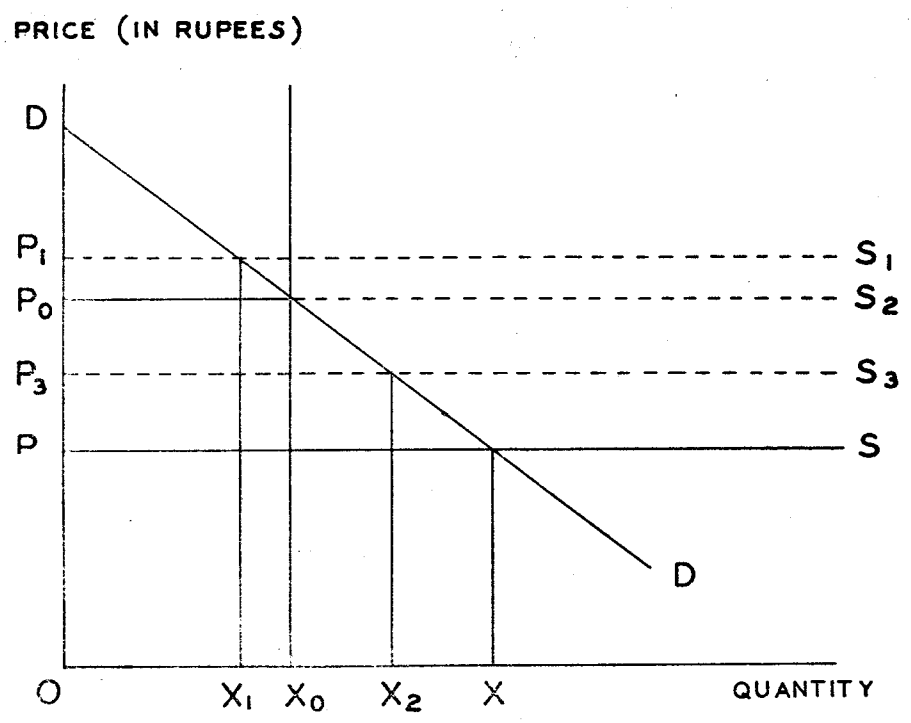

Figure 1.

There is redistribution of income in the above utilization of the bonus scheme. As is well known this scheme involves a "surcharge" on imports—borne by importer, consumer, or both—and a transfer of income in favour of the exporters who earn bonus vouchers. Exporters gain to the extent of the bonus voucher premium. In terms of Fig. 1 above, in the first case where post-bonus price exceeds pre-bonus price, PP_1 measures the total amount of income transferred to exporters per unit of import. In this case the burden of transfer is shared by the importer and the user. The importer's share is PP_o and user's share is P_oP_1. In the second case when the equilibrium price and quantity remain unchanged even after the commodity is shifted to bonus, the amount of transfer equals PP_o per unit and the whole of it is borne by the importer. Finally, when the price of the commodity declines as a result of shift to bonus, transfer takes place in two directions (both from the importer) to exporters as bonus (PP_3) and to consumers in the form of reduction in price per unit of the commodity (P_oP_3).

Certain licensed items, especially those earmarked specified for industrial users only, are also allowed to be imported on bonus. This introduces some complications in our analysis of bonus imports. This is illustrated in Fig. 2 where for the same commodity two supply curves exist — one for licensed

importers and the other for bonus importers who have to pay a higher price for their imports. Let PS be the supply curve for licence importers and LX_o the licence constraint.

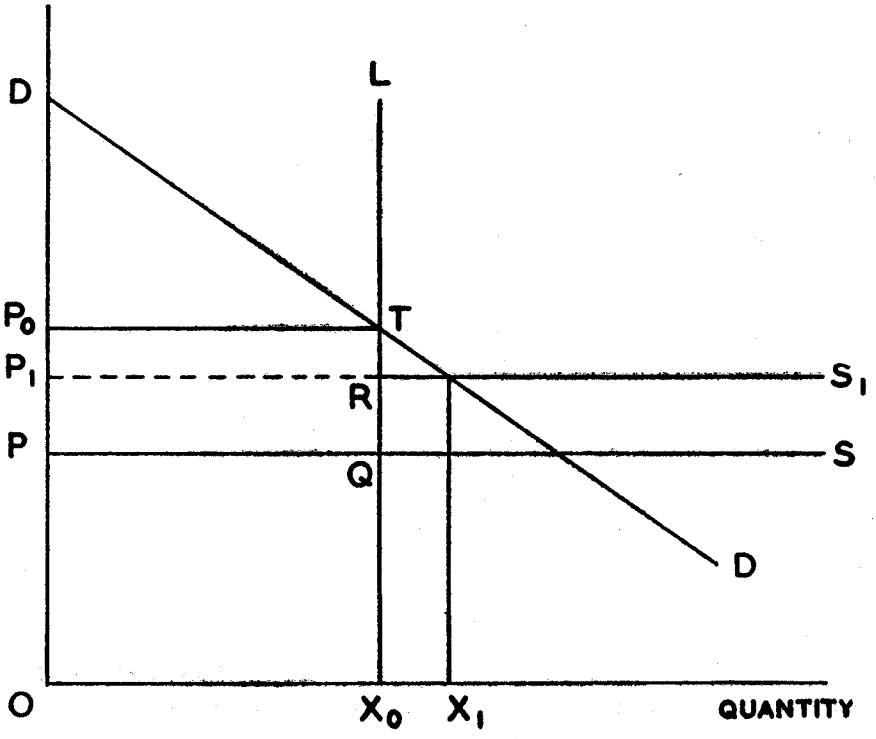

Figure 2.

It is evident that there will be additional imports on bonus only if the bonus supply curve P_1S_1 lies below the level P_oT where P_o is the equilibrium price when the commodity is imported only under licence. When this condition is satisfied, as is shown in our diagram (Fig. 2), the effective supply curve of the commodity is $PQRS_1$. Hence market equilibrium is reached at a price OP_1 with OX_1 as the quantity supplied, of which OX_o is imported on licence and X_oX_1 on bonus. This is analogous to case three above, where income is transferred from importer to both consumer (in the form of reduced price) and exporter (bonus voucher premium). However, there is a difference in this case. Although consumers gain over the whole range of bonus imports, importers now retain some of their licence-induced scarcity profit, $PQRP_1$. In the absence of exact information about the proportion of bonus and licence import in such cases, we treated them as licensed items and calculated the scarcity premium accordingly.

III. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

In the following pages we computed the scarcity markup—the excess of domestic wholesale price over the landed cost of imports—for both Karachi in West Pakistan, and Chittagong in East Pakistan during the period November 1966 to February 1967[2]. Commodities were selected first, on the basis of the commodity list used by Pal and then, in order to provide an "improved" study reflecting changed import composition, on the basis of a new list of more recent imports commodity. Landed cost includes c.i.f. price, duty, sales tax, defence surcharge, and other minor charges, *viz.*, clearing charge, licence fee, banking charge, wharfage cost *etc.*, payable by the importer[3]. On bonus items we have also to include the premium paid by the importer for bonus vouchers. Commodities have been classified both by use category and by import control policy. While computing average scarcity premia for different groups of commodities (by use or by import policy) we used Pal's set of weights—based on import volume—for his list of commodities and for the new list we changed the set of weights according to value of imports during July-December 1966.

Selection of Commodities and Weights

For direct comparison with Pal's study we used the same list of commodities as that used by Pal, except for some items now banned and a few others for which we could not collect necessary data. After these deletions we recomputed the average for his study. These are reported as his. In this portion we used the same import quantity weights as Pal (value of imports during October 1964 to January 1965), in aggregating commodities both by use and by input classification.

Selection of items in our "improved" study is based on the composition of imports for 1964/65 used in the four-digit commodity classification of the

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[2] More precisely, for items not on bonus, data were collected on domestic wholesale price (P_d), c *and* f price (P_w), tax (α) and tariff (t) rates. Landed price (P_L) was then computed as:

(1) $P_L = P_w + (1.25)_t P_w + (1.25)\,\alpha\,[P_w + (1.25)\,{}_t P_w] + .045\,P_w$.

So this is the sum of c *and* f price, tariff (including the 25 per cent defence surcharge), tax (on value including tariff and with 25 per cent defence surcharge), and (the last term) a 4.5 per cent addition for handling and insurance. The markup δ, then, was simply

(2) $$\delta = \frac{P_d - P_L}{P_L}$$

For items on bonus, landed cost includes the cost of foreign exchange on bonus vouchers—*i.e.*, the price γ (as a per cent) of bonus vouchers times c and f. So landed cost was:

(3) $\bar{P}_L = P_w + (1.25)\,P_w + (1.25)\,\alpha\,[P_w + (1.25)\,{}_t P_w] + .045\,P_w + \gamma\,P_w/100$

The markup is then computed as in (2). Note, however, that this computation tends to bias—the markup *downward* for bonus items since it increased the denominators and decreases the numerator.

[3] Since landed cost should be less than domestic wholesale price by the extent of the warehousing, storage, overhead, *etc.* costs of the wholesaler, some portion (depending upon the distributive processes involved) of the scarcity markup will in fact be attributable to the wholesaler's margin. This should be kept in mind in using the results of this study.

Central Statistical Office. Thus, like Pal's, our import list predates the period of the present study by only a few years. In general, we have included those four-digit groups whose value of imports during 1964/65 exceeded 5 million rupees although, in the intermediate goods group, we included a few items which did not satisfy this absolute volume criteria but were relatively important within the group. Specific items within each four-digit group were selected according to highest relative value of imports in *Foreign Trade Statistics* (July-December 1964), published by the Central Statistical Office. Values of imports of four-digit commodity groups during July-December 1966 have been taken as weights to compute average markups. When there was more than one item within each group, the value of imports has been divided by the number of specific items.

Collection of Data

The basic data involved in this study are domestic wholesale prices of selected commodities, C & F price, rates of import duty and sales tax. The difference between prevailing wholesale price and landed cost (c.i.f. price plus duty and taxes) expressed as a percentage of landed cost is the scarcity premium.

For domestic wholesale prices there are few published sources. We carried out an extensive price survey in Karachi and Chittagong where prices were collected by interview mainly from wholesale and import markets. This may, in general, have introduced some error due to misreporting by the importers. We took two measures in order to reduce this possible error. First, where possible, we compared our prices with those quoted in *Karachi Market Bulletin* and by official agencies such as the Central Statistical Office, Office of the Food Controller, East Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, *etc.* Secondly, we checked with different official and non-official purchasing departments on prices they paid for different imported commodities purchased from the local market[4]. Except for a few cases we averaged various reported prices.

Collecting C & F prices raised different problems, the most important of which is that importers usually consider them as trade secrets. A few, however, volunteered information about the C & F price of some commodities. There is, of course, the real possibility of overstatement of cost in those sources. C & F prices were also collected from official records of government and semi-government organizations[5], published bulletins issued by different government departments[6] and trade journals of foreign exporting houses[7].

4 In this respect most helpful were Department of Investment Promotion and Supplies of the Government of Pakistan, PIDC, WAPDA, PCSIR (Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research), Atomic Energy Centre, and several other large business and industrial concerns.

5 Department of Investment Promotion and Supplies, PIDC, WAPDA, Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

6 Fortnightly bulletin of the Office of Iron and Steel Controller, Government of Pakistan, and 'Daily List of Customs' issued by Customs Houses, Karachi and Chittagong.

7 Peter Justesen & Co. Catalogue—Denmark, Osterman Catalogue Denmark and Andrews Catalogue—Hongkong.

Rates of duty and sales tax were obtained from the Pakistan Customs Tariff [10] and *The Law of Sales Tax* [9]. Gazette of Pakistan—Extraordinary gives the change from time to time.

The Classification Scheme by Use

In Pal's 1964/65 study, commodities were classified into four broad groups: consumption goods, raw material for consumption goods, raw material for capital goods, and capital goods. However, division of intermediate goods into raw material for consumption goods and raw material for capital goods is a dubious procedure at best, and becomes more so as inter-industry flows become more complex. In the absence of sufficient detailed information, we have dropped this distinction and treated all intermediate goods in a single category.

The Comparison with Pal's Study

Had nothing changed since Pal's study except, say, the scarcity premia earned by individual goods, the comparison of our results with his would be straightforward and unambiguous. Any observed change in the pattern or level of scarcity premia for any group of commodities could only be the result of changes in individual margins for individual commodities. But in fact, many changes will have an influence on imports and the differences between Pal's aggregated results and ours will reflect changing scarcity premia, treatment of goods in import policy, and composition of imports. So, a direct comparison of our results with Pal's, while very meaningful in terms of overall movements, fails to show why our results differ—what specific changes account for the movements over time.

To separate out the influence of each of these dimensions of change between the two studies we will present the comparison with Pal in three stages. The first captures only changes in composition of each import category—licence, free list and bonus; the second isolates the influence of changes in scarcity premia on individual goods; and the third includes changes in composition of imports.

More precisely, in Pal's study of 1964/65 data, the average scarcity premium for a particular broad category of goods, say the n imported goods in East Pakistan, was computed as:

$$(1) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{64i} \; P_{64i}$$

where each W_{64i} is the proportion of the i-th commodity (group) in total East Pakistan imports during October 1964—January 1965 and P_{64i} is the markup per unit of i-th commodity. Since this set of observations was further subdivided into use categories—consumption, intermediate and capital goods—a

second type of index would report the scarcity premium for, say, the m consumption goods in East Pakistan imports as:

$$(2) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{m} W'_{64i} \; P_{64i}$$

where W'_{64i} is now the proportion of the i-th commodity in East Pakistan consumption goods imports. Finally this set is further subdivided into groups of commodities receiving the same treatment under the import policy. So, for the k bonus consumption items, for instance, the average scarcity premium is:

$$(3) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{k} W''_{64i} \; P_{64i}$$

where W''_{64i} is the proportion of the i-th commodity in bonus consumption imports into East Pakistan.

While these are quite clear in the original study, difficulties of comparison arise when, in the present data for 1966/67, the set of goods in each import category, the scarcity premia, and the weights attached to these goods all have changed[8]. First, we shall correct for changes in the set of goods in each category. Continuing with our bonus consumption goods example, we recompute the average scarcity premium (using Pal's adjusted data throughout) by altering the bonus consumption list to conform to the 1966-67 import classification, but valuing consumption items on bonus at the later date at their 1964-65 prices. In other words, we now have a set of k′ consumption goods for which we have computed what the average scarcity premium would have been in 1964.

$$(4) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{k'} W''_{64i} \; P_{64i}$$

Compared with Pal's (3), this expression shows the influence of reclassification of goods as bonus items. If, for instance, (4) were 10 per cent lower than (3), then it would be clear that the different commodities, k′, that make up the bonus group in the 1967 data carried lower premia even in the period of Pal's data and that that much of the decline in the average scarcity premium for bonus consumption goods as a whole is due simply to moving low premium items into that import category.

The next stage in the comparison separates out the influence of the change in scarcity premia of individual commodities between the two periods. In this, we use our commodities (groups) and 1964-65 weights but the 1966/67 scarcity premia. This index is

$$(5) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{k'} W''_{64i} \; P_{67i}$$

and when compared to (4), it shows how much of the total decline (or increase)

[8] We have not reclassified goods by use.

in the scarcity premium is due to decline (or increase) in the scarcity premium on individual items.

Finally, an entirely "new" index which uses weights and commodities appropriate to the present import composition[9] would yield:

$$(6) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{k''} W_{67i} \; P_{67i}$$

This is presented as the best possible current estimate of the level and structure of scarcity premia (between groups of commodities, geographical areas and import categories) even though its direct comparability with either Pal's or our own earlier indices is limited since everything is changed—the set of consumption goods, the weights, and the individual scarcity premia.

This, then, is the rationale of the comparisons of the next section. Part A deals with changes since Pal's study due to changed composition of import categories—changed treatment of individual commodities—while Part B shows the changes in scarcity premia. Finally, Part C presents the "improved" study based on more recent import composition, more recent weightings and the scarcity premia of the present study.

IV. EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

The results of our study are summarized in Table I. It is based on detailed figures given in Tables II through VII.

A. Changes in Import Classification

The first stage of the comparison with Pal (Cols. (2) to (4) of Table I) shows the changes in average scarcity premia of different groups of commodities (by use or by import policy) due to change in import classification alone (Cols. (5) to (7) of Table I). As a result no change takes place in the total average of each commodity group (by use). Only the average markups of subgroups (according to treatment under import control policy) change.

In general, average scarcity premium on bonus items in each category (consumption, capital and intermediate goods) has gone up very much. This clearly represents the movement of high items from the licensed and free-list categories into the bonus-list premium. The change is most sharp in bonus consumption goods where the scarcity markup has gone up from around 7 per cent to above 55 per cent.

[9] Pal selected his commodities on the basis of detailed statistics of 1960/61 (assuming that they continue to be important during 1964, the period of his study), which was just the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. Many basic changes took place within the economy as the Plan progressed. Both the rate of investment in industrial sector and the structure of industries changed considerably. This necessitated the selection of a new set of commodities appropriate for the requirement of present period.

TABLE I

AVERAGE MARKUP ON IMPORTED COMMODITIES IN PAKISTAN

	December 1964—February 1965						November 1966—February 1967					
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	All Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	All Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	All Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	All Pakistan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A. *Consumption Goods*	44.2	48.1	47.2	44.2	48.1	47.2	55.7	30.8	36.1	27.8	19.8	22.1
i) Licensed items ..	62.1	58.0	58.7	25.5	23.2	23.4	67.6	36.2	39.5	29.6	24.7	26.5
ii) Free list items ..	17.4	21.4	20.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.0
iii) Bonus items ..	6.2	7.2	7.0	44.5	62.7	58.4	13.6	10.1	11.0	8.0	12.7	11.3
B. *Intermediate Goods*	41.5	38.0	40.0	41.5	38.0	40.0	67.6	49.9	60.8	60.5	47.3	51.5
i) Licensed items ..	53.9	52.8	53.6	56.8	58.3	56.5	65.5	55.7	63.1	61.0	58.4	60.0
ii) Free list items ..	25.2	34.0	25.6	20.7	34.3	25.0	87.0	49.6	67.0	69.4	39.9	48.8
iii) Bonus items ..	—	—	—	42.3	40.1	41.9	10.4	17.6	11.7	31.2	25.3	26.3
C. *Capital Goods* ..	39.7	40.1	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.0	44.1	44.2	44.0	50.5	41.2	43.4
i) Licensed items ..	66.2	62.1	63.0	62.3	65.5	64.8	91.3	84.9	86.4	70.3	58.8	62.1
ii) Free list items ..	30.3	27.4	28.5	30.3	27.4	28.5	37.4	33.7	35.0	32.1	41.4	39.4
iii) Bonus items ..	—	—	—	44.6	55.3	52.3	17.6	18.9	18.6	8.7	7.7	7.9
D. *Total*	41.0	43.0	42.5	41.0	43.0	42.5	51.2	40.8	44.01	45.4	35.7	38.6

Source: Tables II to VI.

Notes: 1) Calculations are made on the assumption that the price of bonus voucher of Rs. 100 worth of foreign exchange = 150.
2) For Pal's study (1964-65) in consumption goods group, radio transistors are not included in any one of the subgroups.

In contrast to bonus items, average scarcity markup on licensed and free-list items under each use category has changed very little except for licensed consumption goods. From above 55 per cent, it has gone down to around 25 per cent. This indicates that the average scarcity markup on items withdrawn from licence was much above the subgroup average in Pal's study. So not only has a significant group of consumption items been moved from licence to free list to bonus, but these items had above average scarcity markup even when in the licensed and free-list categories.

B. Changes in Scarcity Premia

At this stage we introduce average scarcity premia that have been calculated on the basis of present survey (Cols. (8) to (10)). The list of commodities in each category remains the same as that of Pal's study, while the import categories reflect present policy. This is index (5) above and it isolates the effect of changes in scarcity premia of individual goods. We shall first compare the results of this stage with those in (A) and then move on to make a direct comparison with results obtained from Pal's study.

In Pakistan as a whole the position according to import category suggests that licensed items carry the highest average scarcity premium. This is also true for both East and West Pakistan. When we classify items into different groups by use, the above conclusion about the relative average scarcity premium by import category holds good except in the case of intermediate goods in East Pakistan where average is highest for free-list items. However, compared to (A) in all cases, there has been an increase in average scarcity premium for licensed items. It follows that compared to demand, licensing has been very stringent over time.

Comparison with (A) reveals that in all cases average scarcity premium on bonus items has declined sharply. In fact, according to our present study in no category of goods (by use) did average scarcity premium on bonus items exceed 19 per cent. This strongly suggests that the bonus scheme has been very effective in wiping out excess profits for importers[10].

Behaviour of average scarcity premium on free-list items is very interesting. The average for the category as a whole has gone up over time, the maximum increase being in intermediate goods where average scarcity premia in East and West Pakistan are as high as 87 and 50 per cent respectively compared with 21 and 34 per cent in (A). This supports the belief that free list has not been very much of a success in liberalizing imports. We shall return to this in the

10 When an item, previously licensed or on free list, is put on bonus cost to the importer goes up substantially, the exact magnitude being determined by the prevailing price of bonus vouchers in the market. This obviously cuts down the profit margin of the importers.

next section. Analysis by use category shows that intermediate goods carry the highest average scarcity premium. The conclusion holds goods for both East and West Pakistan.

Comparison with (A) suggests that in Pakistan as a whole average scarcity markups on intermediate and capital goods have gone up but those on consumption goods have declined. A decline in the average scarcity premium for consumption goods is very well explained by the fact that some of the most important items have been withdrawn from licence and put on bonus which, as we observed above, has cut down their profit margins, thus pulling down the group average.

Direct comparison with Pal (Cols. (2) to (4)) supports many of our conclusions above, *viz. a*) average scarcity premium on free-list items has gone up (from 30 per cent to 43 per cent in Pakistan as a whole), intermediate goods being most significant, and *b*) comparison on the basis of commodity groups by use leads to the same conclusion as our previous comparison where we considered changes in import classification only (A).

A very important finding in our comparison of average scarcity premia is that although for Pakistan as a whole the premium has changed very little (from 43 per cent in Pal's study to 44 per cent in our present study), there has been significant change in the relative position of East and West Pakistan. In contrast to Pal's finding, scarcity premium is now higher in East Pakistan (51 per cent) than West Pakistan (41 per cent). It also reveals that over time the average scarcity premium on imported commodities has gone up in East Pakistan and down in West Pakistan (comparable figures for Pal's period are 41 per cent for East and 43 per cent for West Pakistan).

C. Changes in Import Composition

As a final stage, this part describes the average scarcity premium on imported goods using consistently the most appropriate current data (Cols. (11) to (13) of Table I). Here the list of commodities, the weights and the import classification all refer to 1966-67; hence all are different from those of Pal's study. Not all commodities of course are different between the two studies. Here, however, we have selected those commodities which weigh heavily the import bundle of 1966-67.

Using this newer import composition we find that the overall average scarcity premium on imported commodities in Pakistan is 39 per cent. On the basis of Pal's commodity list the figure was around 43 per cent, and when we used his commodity list and weights it was stable between the two periods. Considering the two wings separately, the average scarcity premium in East Pakistan is 45 per cent and that in West Pakistan it is 36 per cent, confirming

our earlier impression that the relationship between East and West Pakistan scarcity markups has changed over time—the average for East is now higher than that for West.

Considering commodities by use, the average markup is lowest in consumption goods. This is true both in East and West Pakistan and it seems clear that the importance of bonus imports in consumption goods group is sufficient to pull down the average markup for the group as a whole.

Intermediate goods, on the other hand, carry the highest average markups. The figures are 62 per cent in East and 58 per cent in West Pakistan. This suggests that there is a high demand for raw materials. Another possible explanation for such a high markup on intermediate goods lies in the fact that there are many commodities which are on licence or on free list for industrial users only. In such cases transaction takes place only in unauthorized black markets where buyers have to pay a very high premium. In this respect we can cite such commodities as cocoanut oil (in East Pakistan), soda ash (in West Pakistan), white printing paper, animal tallow, *etc.* This explanation, in certain cases, may also explain high scarcity premia on capital goods.

Taken according to import policy, the average scarcity premium in all groups of commodities is highest on licensed items followed by free-list and bonus items respectively. The one exception is intermediate goods in East Pakistan where average markup is highest on free-list items.

One interesting feature is a rather high premium bonus on intermediate goods both in East and West Pakistan (31 per cent in East and 25 per cent in West Pakistan). The only plausible explanation seems to be that, at any specific time, there may be temporary shortages of some items due to supply bottlenecks. If so, it suggests caution in interpretation of our results.

Markup on Individual Items

While detailed presentation of individual items appropriately belongs in the appendix, in our survey we came across some extreme values for scarcity premium which need some explanation. Beer (536 and 917)[11] and Whisky (130 and 228) show quite high profit margin for importers, which indicates that the value of total licence issued is way below the demand that would have existed had there been no quantitative control. Radios (200 and 227) and transistors (145 and 160), carrying very high scarcity premia, present a unique case. These were on licence during Pal's period but they have since been withdrawn from licence, and the only means through which these two items find their way into the country is personal imports. Persons travelling abroad may, once a year,

11 First figure indicates the markup in percentage terms in West Pakistan while the second figure indicates the markup of East Pakistan.

bring in one unit of these items free of duty and sales tax. A good proportion of such imports is sold to dealers who in turn resell them to consumers. Here, unlike any other case in our study, we compute the scarcity premia over c.i.f. price so that it incorporates the importers' margin as well as the dealers' margin. With a very high demand existing for such items (more because of people's preference for foreign assembled products) it is not surprising that the total scarcity premium on each of these items is very high.

Bonus items like domestic refrigerators (–9 and 15), motor jeeps (2 and 2), motor scooters (1 and 3), bicycles (3 and 7) are characterized by very low scarcity premium. Of particular interest are domestic refrigerators, which come out with negative premium in West Pakistan. Again personal import (without tax or tariff) appears to have an important role to play. Two sources, personal import and bonus, supply the market, but with substantial difference in cost. Whenever there is considerable inflow of such items from personal sources it tends to depress the price, and calculation of scarcity premium on the basis of bonus price may result in negative profits. In East Pakistan, however, there is a positive profit margin for this item suggesting that the second source of supply does not play as significant a role there. Low profit margin on other bonus items could be a result of systematic over-invoicing (for a capital outflow) of imports by the importers—a problem more severe for licensed imports but perhaps not absent in case of bonus.

Evidence obtained during our inquiry about specific items suggests that high markup on other items can be explained by temporary supply bottleneck (glycerine—67 and 256; coal—negligible and 123), monopoly profit (duplicating stencils—118 and 101), and unauthorised sale of raw materials by industrial licensees (soda ash—136 and 67).

V. SIGNIFICANCE

In Section III we discussed scarcity premia on imports of different groups of commodities in Pakistan. Now we will comment on their implication for different aspects of import control policy. In addition, we shall briefly explain our findings about relative scarcity premia in East and West Pakistan.

Interpretation of our results about scarcity premia on imported commodities necessitates a careful analysis of certain aspects of import control policy, most importantly the free-list and bonus scheme, the two major elements in recent import liberalization policy.

On the free list, several questions have been raised recently. The most important of them relates to the question of whether the free list is really 'free'. A second and related question is whether it is performing its function properly.

In an article in this *Review*, Thomas [5] suggests that answers to both questions are in the negative. Numerous restrictions that go with the free list take away much of the freedom that is implied in the name. It was found, however, that in spite of several restrictions surrounding it in the initial year (1964), the free list had a very favourable effect on imports which grew substantially. Prices of free-list items fell about 6.7 per cent, and industrial production increased with more raw materials available. But results of our study suggest that the situation has changed over time. The initial gains obtained from introduction of free list seem to have disappeared soon. Although no direct comparison of prices of free-list items between the two periods (1964-65 and 1966-67) can be made, we can, on the basis of our comparison of scarcity premium between the two periods, safely suggest how effectively import liberalization under free list has been carried through. Such application of our results confirms the general conclusions (as mentioned above) drawn by Thomas, that while average scarcity premia on all items in Pakistan have remained stable at around 43 per cent between Pal's study and our study, average scarcity premium on free-list items has gone up from 30 per cent to 43 per cent, the most significant rise being in intermediate goods (from 26 per cent to 67 per cent). This suggests that the market for raw materials has become very restrictive; substantial excess demand exists at the low administered price.

The above result has some other important implications. *a*) Free-list imports are mostly supported by aid. It seems apparent that recent slowing down of the flow of aid has significantly affected the movement of scarcity premia on free-list imports over time, as we have noted above. This undoubtedly confirms the belief that free list cannot continue to play its proper role unless a continuous flow of aid in sufficient amount is ensured for a number of years to come and/or a substantial amount of foreign-exchange earning is diverted to support it. *b*) Regional breakdown shows that for intermediate-goods category of free-list items the average scarcity premium in East Pakistan has gone up very much between Pal's study and ours (from 25 per cent to 87 per cent in contrast to a relatively moderate movement from 34 per cent to 49 per cent in West Pakistan). This probably reflects the fact that for free-list imports, unlike licensed imports, there is no requirement for wing-wise allocation—no limit is set as to what proportion of the total import of a particular item will take place in each wing. In contrast, for licensed imports, the authority fixes the amount of import of each commodity into a particular region. This may very well lead, given the scope of market imperfections, to a particular wing absorbing a disproportionately greater share of such imports. *c*) It has been suggested that under free list, imports may be monopolised by persons having bank support and storage capacity[12]. Under the free-list system a parti-

[12] Discussion with Chittagong and Karachi Chambers of Commerce and Industry reveals that speculative hoarding of free-list items by big importers has become a very common practice recently. Credit restrictions and other measures like setting of maximum limit to which letter of credit can be opened, which were specifically designed to check this, do not seem to have met with much success.

cular commercial bank is designated to handle the entire allocation for the import of a certain item and, thus, the authority to select who should import is shifted from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to the bank concerned. Such selection is clearly influenced by the credit worthiness of the importers, and this, in general, is said to favour the larger importers. This may, by way of creating private monopoly in the import sector, contribute to the existence of a very high scarcity premia on free-list items. However, in the absence of data it is difficult to evaluate further the importance of this problem.

In view of the above, it can be pointed out that it is only under bonus scheme that import liberalization has taken place according to both accepted definitions of the term. On the one hand, for the items on bonus, there is reliance on market mechanism determining what is to be imported and to what extent. On the other hand, as we have explained in Fig. I above, in certain cases when an item is shifted from licence to bonus, more imports are possible.

Finally, we should comment on the movement of average scarcity premia in the two wings of the country. As we noted earlier the relative scarcity premia of the two wings has changed over time. In contrast to Pal's finding, average scarcity premium is now higher in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan. It has gone up in the former and down in the latter. This change in the relative position of the two wings could be a supply phenomenon or a demand phenomenon, or a combination of both. On the supply side, a direct comparison of the value of imports into East and West Pakistan over the period July-December 1964 and July-December 1966 shows that imports have declined in both wings. However, it has declined more in East Pakistan (17 per cent) than in West (11 per cent)[13]. On the demand side it seems that with the increasing high rate of investment in nonagricultural sector and consequent high rate of growth of income in East Pakistan during the Second-Plan period there has been a significant shift upwards in the demand for imported commodities in that wing. So supply and demand factors appear to have worked together to raise prices and profit margins of imported commodities in the East Wing. The position of West Pakistan is somewhat complicated. In the face of a decline in imports we find that scarcity premium has also declined which seems paradoxical. If we assume demand to have remained the same then scarcity premium should have gone up. What seems to have happened is that demand for imports of certain commodities has declined sharply and this is less than compensated by an increase in demand in other sectors[14]. Hence it seems that demand factors

[13] Moreover, it can be pointed out that East Pakistan's share in total imports into Pakistan (defence import left out) declined from 33 per cent in Pal's study to 30 per cent in the present period.

[14] In fact some important items of import of the earlier period are no longer imported into West Pakistan since their demand is met domestically now, *viz.* sugar, cement (some import perhaps takes place on government account), coal, *etc.* In addition to this, serious food shortage in the recent period in West Pakistan might have had some dampening effect on the demand for imported consumption goods. Distortions in certain part of the province due to war might also have some role to play.

have played an important role in reducing the average scarcity premium on imported commodities in West Pakistan.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the preceding sections we have studied average margins on imported commodities in Pakistan over the period November 1966 to February 1967. We first systematically compared these results with study done earlier by Mati Lal Pal. Then we selected a new set of commodities and examined the current situation. Some observations were made regarding the implication of our empirical findings for import control policy.

The major conclusions that emerge from the above analysis are summarized below:

i) For Pakistan as a whole, there has been no change in average markup on imported commodities. It has remained stable around 43 per cent despite "import liberalization". However our 'improved' study shows up a different figure (39 per cent).

ii) The overall relative position of East and West Pakistan has changed. Average markup is now higher in East (51 per cent) than in West (41 per cent).

iii) The bonus scheme has been very effective in wiping out the excess profit margin of the importers.

iv) Licensed items still carry a very high markup (average is 62.8 per cent).

v) One of the most striking features is the increase in average markup on free-list items which shows a substantial upward movement (from 29.8 per cent in Pal's study to 43.0 per cent in our comparative study).

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TABLE II

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED CONSUMPTION GOODS AND CONSUMER DURABLES IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG BASED ON PAL'S COMMODITY LIST

Name of Commodity	Markup in Pal's study Dec. 1964—Feb. 1965		Import policy (July-December 1964)	Markup in present study Nov. 1966—Feb. 1967		Import policy (July 1966—June 1967)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—January '65 in West Pakistan (in 000 rupees)	Value of imports during Oct. '64-Janaury '65 in East Pakistan (in 000 rupees)
	Karachi	Chittagong		Karachi	Chittagong			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wheat flour	18	21	Licensed	22	14	Licensed	21075	90
Almonds	49	62	,,	34	39	,,	1378	184
Pistachio nut	12	28	,,	26	17	,,	1378	184
Sago	35	23	,,	25	15	Bonus	309	14
Coffee	26	26	,,	11	13	,,	259	28
Tea	37	43	,,	—	—	Licensed	177	145
Pepper	71	62	,,	33	26	Bonus	886	320
Clove	117	133	,,	3	11	,,	1716	649
Saffran	75	78	,,	—	—	,,	1716	649
Beer	59	55	,,	536	917	Licensed	317	70
Whisky	72	57	,,	130	228	,,	1099	222
Citronella oil	58	47	,,	100	20	,,	1070	447
Leather polish	42	38	,,	—	—	,,	1633	24
Cups & saucers of Chin aware	33	29	,,	43	43	Bonus	509	314
Art articles of porcelain	72	59	,,	30	35	,,	509	314
Safety razors & blades	87	81	,,	24	32	,,	1812	686
Pens	47	36	,,	30	21	,,	644	390
Radios	72	58	,,	200	227	,,	2593	1961
Transistors	98	96	,,	145	160	,,	2593	1961

(Contd.)

TABLE II—*Contd.*

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED CONSUMPTION GOODS AND CONSUMER DURABLES IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG BASED ON PAL'S COMMODITY LIST

Name of Commodity	Markup in Pal's study Dec. 1964—Feb. 1965		Import policy (July-December 1964)	Markup in present study Nov. 1966—Feb. 1967		Import policy (July 1966 — June 1967)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—Jan. '65 in West Pakistan (in 000 rupees)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—Jan. '65 in East Pakistan (in 000 rupees)
	Karachi	Chittagong		Karachi	Chittagong			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Electric lamps	33	39	Licensed	16	16	Bonus	800	241
Motor cars	87	61	„	8	8	„	23063	5552
Motor rickshaws	96	59	„	—	—	„	4422	1542
Meat & meat preparation	35	10	Bonus	40	45	„	23	100
Sugar	6	5	„	—	—	„	16052	28
Tobacco for pipes	16	16	„	15	23	„	4037	2
Toilet powders	21	18	„	—	—	„	287	31
Toilet soaps	6	5	„	—	—	„	240	18
Glass tumblers	36	32	„	36	23	„	304	169
Handkerchieves	22	18	„	50	38	„	14	0
Watches	6	6	„	31	30	„	2006	476
Domestic refrigerators	6	5	„	9	14	„	3613	859
Airconditioners	5	5	„	8	7	„	3613	859
Bicycles	8	5	„	3	7	„	1511	2070
Cameras	7	7	„	16	15	„	85	16
Whole milk dry	20	15	Free List	27	25	Licensed	4010	2433
Books	24	24	„	18	18	Free List	2262	865

Sources: Cols. (2), (3), (4) & (9) from [2].
Col. (7) from [13].

TABLE III

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG BASED ON PAL'S COMMODITY LIST

Name of Commodity	Markup in Pal's study Dec. 1964—Feb. 1965		Import policy (July-December 1964)	Markup in present study Nov. 1966—Feb. 1967		Import policy (July 1966—June 1967)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—January '65 in West Pakistan (in 000 rupees)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—January '65 in East Pakistan (in 000 rupees)
	Karachi	Chittagong		Karachi	Chittagong			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Natural rubber	37	32	Free List	55	55	Free List	6079	857
Gum Arabic	10	26	,,	13	40	,,	1705	830
Linseed oil	25	26	,,	87	97	,,	485	246
Lithopen	26	22	,,	40	18	,,	186	129
Wattle extract	18	21	,,	37	23	,,	853	315
Auramine	25	31	,,	111	125	Free list in East & Bonus in West Pakistan	853	315
Cotton yarn	27	36	,,	13	11	Free List	30	16
Nylon twine	22	32	,,	19	11	,,	221	477
X-Ray films and plates	17	15	,,	70	64	,,	290	160
Duplicating stencils	20	29	,,	118	101	,,	142	70
Bidi leaf	158	106	Licensed	—	—	—	1330	570
Bitumen	34	39	,,	61	54	Licensed	46	262
Animal Tallow	65	43	,,	90	98	,,	4014	1472
Soyabin oil	68	38	,,	42	63	,,	0	29360
Cottonseed oil	26	22	,,	19	47	,,	6118	2747
Coconut oil	113	156	,,	96	90	,,	2700	6451
Glycerine	74	41	,,	67	25	Free List	147	174
Cork material	47	39	,,	30	30	Licensed	256	173
Silk yarn	55	69	,,	15	15	Bonus	418	538
Glass bottles	43	37	,,	5	5	,,	1206	547

(Contd.)

TABLE III—*Contd.*

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG BASED ON PAL'S COMMODITY LIST

Name of Commodity	Markup in Pal's study Dec. 1964—Feb. 1965		Import policy (July-December 1964)	Markup in present study Nov. 1966—Feb. 1967		Import policy (July 1966—June 1967)	Value of imports during Oct.'64—January '65 in West Pakistan (in 000 rupees)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—January '65 in East Pakistan (in 000 rupees)
	Karachi	Chittagong		Karachi	Chittagong			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
China clay	38	56	Free List	42	48	Free List	700	573
Chalk	34	51	,,	142	29	,,	977	526
Coal	18	12	,,	—	123	,,	4659	15161
Caustic soda	13	11	,,	28	46	Free list in East & Bonus in West Pakistan	319	258
Soda ash	52	43	,,	136	67	Free List	2318	1872
Sodium bicarbonate	38	44	,,	58	68	Bonus	319	258
Calcium carbide	11	9	,,	54	61	Free List	319	258
Acetic acid	58	54	,,	40	61	,,	2300	551
Cement	33	41	,,	—	9	Bonus	6965	9200
Pig iron	7	5	,,	10	8	Free List	3708	2446
Copper ingot	58	49	,,	26	13	,,	3002	75
Lead ingot	78	53	,,	47	58	,,	283	147
Aluminium ingot	34	33	,,	56	33	,,	2687	1253
Zinc ingot	44	32	,,	18	68	,,	3221	647
Tin ingot	9	28	Licensed	20	45	,,	1773	426
Asphalt	39	57	,,	76	90	Licensed	46	262
Asbestos	52	40	,,	114	89	Free List	895	63
Crude diesel oil	47	21	,,	—	—	—	2293	3510
Paraffin wax	19	32	,,	44	57	Free List	789	1684
Mineral tin	32	39	,,			,,	190	818
Machine leather belting	56	47	,,	60	55	Licensed	183	192
Fire bricks	36	32	,,	30	21	,,	585	1807

Sources: Cols. (2), (3), (4), (8) & (9) from [2].
Col. (7) from [13].

TABLE IV

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED CAPITAL GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG BASED ON PAL'S COMMODITY LIST

Name of Commodity	Markup in Pal's study Dec. 1964—Feb. 1967		Import policy (July-December 1964)	Markup in present study Nov. 1966—Feb. 1967		Import policy (July 1966—June 1967)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—Jan. '65 in West Pakistan (in 000 rupees)	Value of imports during Oct. '64—Jan. '65 in East Pakistan (in 000 rupees)
	Karachi	Chittagong		Karachi	Chittagong			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Galvanized plane sheets	22	22	Free List	51	49	Free List	2920	2943
Galvanised corrugated sheets	24	25	,,	54	31	,,	8136	2393
Black uncoated sheets	31	38	,,	56	39	,,	2920	2943
M. S. plates	7	5	,,	81	68	,,	2920	2943
M. S. flats	39	35	,,	35	38	,,	5117	2412
M. S. joints	61	57	,,	38	68	,,	6603	3069
M. S. angles	7	9	,,	14	18	,,	6603	3069
G. I. wire	43	58	,,	11	13	,,	9862	8129
G. I. pipe	18	11	,,	30	31	,,	10090	4876
Stainless steel pipe	19	13	,,	119	67	,,	1957	739
Copper sheets	11	13	,,	16	33	,,	3322	786
Brass sheets	27	32	,,	15	67	,,	685	20
Aluminium sheets	16	10	,,	29	61	,,	4487	2233
Lead sheets	59	78	,,	22	74	,,	387	51
Ball bearings	41	49	Licensed	75	92	Licensed	2205	1457
Electric meters	44	54	,,	25	20	Bonus	7963	2397
Generators	57	42	,,	44	44	Licensed	7963	2397
Transformers	98	109	,,	107	126	,,	7963	2397
Switch gear	48	42	,,	97	97	,,	2277	200
Batteries	47	31	,,	15	19	Bonus	972	1793
Chassis	81	47	,,	7	7	,,	3795	830
Centrifugal pumps	45	37	,,	116	109	Licensed	4652	1590

Sources: Cols. (2), (3), (4), (8) & (9) from [2].
Col. (7) from [13].

TABLE V

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED CONSUMPTION GOODS AND CONSUMER DURABLES IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG (NOVEMBER 1966—FEBRUARY 1967) BASED ON MODIFIED LIST OF COMMODITIES

Name of commodity	Markup		Value of imports (Nov. 1966—Feb. 1967) (000 rupees)	
	Karachi	Chittagong	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LICENSED ITEMS				
Wheat unmilled	23	30	82340	172739
Wheat flour	14	22	0	344
Skimmed milk dry ..	35	42	648	898
Skimmed milk condensed ..	27	25	1837	482
Almond	34	39	3	523
Dates dried	26	44	3	508
Current & raisins ..	35	40	3	508
Citronella oil	100	20	221	1307
Kerosene oil	37	28	21096	83
Pistachio nut	26	17	3	523
Streptomycin & dehydrostrepto	35	35	173	2356
Antibiotic ointment ..	30	30	173	2356
BONUS ITEMS				
Copra	22	27	3	523
Cloves	3	11	58	2877
Cumin seed	20	25	58	2877
Chinaware tea cups & saucers	43	43	57	1211
Art articles of porcelain ..	30	35	57	1211
Domestic refrigerators ..	9	15	256	1507
Airconditioners	8	7	256	1507
Motor cars	8	8	3536	17365
Motor jeeps	2	2	3536	17365
Motor cycles	25	8	225	17865
Motor scooters	4	3	225	17865
Films	9	17	518	1487
Watches	31	30	246	1326
Vacuum flasks	20	16	183	3866
Safety razor & blades ..	24	32	183	3866
FREE LIST				
Books	18	18	624	2137

Source: Cols. (4) & (5) from [14].

TABLE VI

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG (NOVEMBER 1966—FEBRUARY 1967) BASED ON MODIFIED LIST OF COMMODITIES

Name of commodity	Markup		Value of imports (July 1966—Dec. 1966) (000 rupees)	
	Karachi	Chittagong	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LICENSED ITEMS				
Cottonseed oil	19	47	0	5
Coconut oil	96	90	7410	8130
Motor spirit gasoline ..	21	19	3711	4021
Bitumen	61	54	672	650
Animal tallow	90	98	5761	8945
Soyabin oil	42	63	16915	16108
White printing paper ..	100	80	1151	3189
FREE LIST ITEMS				
Alizarin dye	50	50	57	2067
Auramine	111	125	57	2067
Wattle extract	37	23	904	7956
Ultramarine blue	64	47	257	2671
Lithopen	40	18	257	2671
Natural rubber	55	55	868	6484
Cotton yarn	—	11	2461	—
X-Ray films & plates ..	70	64	518	1487
BONUS ITEMS				
Burma teak	34	16	46	14772
Plastic sheets	16	39	5137	9463
Art paper	12	10	1151	3189
Cotton yarn	13	—	—	947
Artsilk yarn	22	8	267	18460
Nylon yarn	19	19	967	15594
Aluminium foil	38	45	1410	2138

(*Contd.*)

TABLE VI—*Contd.*

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG (NOVEMBER 1966—FEBRUARY 1967) BASED ON MODIFIED LIST OF COMMODITIES

Name of commodity	Markup		Value of imports (July 1966—Dec. 1966) (000 rupees)	
	Karachi	Chittagong	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LICENSED ITEMS				
Light diesel oil	51	47	3362	3869
High speed diesel oil ..	48	43	3362	3869
Lubricating grease ..	36	36	7466	10942
Paraffin wax	44	57	262	470
Asphalt	76	90	672	650
FREE LIST ITEMS				
China clay	42	48	185	2211
Coal	—	123	13470	—
Acetic acid	40	61	301	1302
Citric acid	59	69	301	1302
Sulphur	88	57	1013	1605
Caustic soda	—	46	1615	—
Soda ash	136	67	1376	4363
Calcium carbide ..	54	61	124	331
Potassium chlorate ..	38	23	124	331
Machine leather belting ..	60	65	83	140
Firebricks	31	21	470	966
Pig iron	10	18	6582	20235
Copper ingot	26	13	36	4425
Zinc ingot	18	68	2315	6399
Tin ingot	20	45	1860	8003
Lead ingot	47	58	340	981
BONUS ITEMS				
Caustic soda	28	—	—	1714
Sodium bicarbonate ..	58	68	1376	4363
Cement	—	9	3032	—

Source: Cols. (4) & (5) from [14].

TABLE VII

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED CAPITAL GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG (NOVEMBER 1966 — FEBRUARY 1967) BASED ON MODIFIED LIST OF COMMODITIES

Name of commodity	Markup		Value of imports (July 1966 — Dec. 1966) (000 rupees)	
	Karachi	Chittagong	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LICENSED ITEMS				
Diesel engine	97	80	1903	3165
Agriculture tractor ..	29	37	1672	12587
Flour mill machine ..	69	79	19783	14344
Grinding machine ..	86	92	4312	6973
Bulldozer	28	28	3679	11681
Centrifugal pump	116	109	4331	9128
Ball bearing	75	92	1086	3505
Electric insulated cables ..	29	26	2323	9242
Insulating copper wire ..	20	20	2323	9242
Generators	44	44	3320	14697
Electric motors	91	104	3320	14697
Transformers	107	126	3320	14697
Marine diesel engine ..	23	31	1903	3165
Electric welding apparatus ..	48	43	344	1810
Condenser	77	168	344	1810
Instrument surveying ..	25	25	780	2965
Balances	30	30	780	2965
Concrete mixture ..	29	33	3679	11681
BONUS ITEMS				
Batteries	14	19	1851	1689
Chassis	7	7	2663	34161
Electric welding apparatus ..	40	40	344	1810
Truck for lift	5	5	6855	16444

(*Contd.*)

TABLE VII—*Contd.*

RATES OF MARKUP ON IMPORTED CAPITAL GOODS IN KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG (NOVEMBER 1966—FEBRUARY 1967) BASED ON MODIFIED LIST OF COMMODITIES

Name of commodity	Markup		Value of imports (July 1966 — Dec. 1966) (000 rupees)	
	Karachi	Chittagong	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FREE LIST ITEMS				
Mild steel billets	27	14	16691	39983
Mild steel foists	38	68	3452	21355
Mild steel flats	35	38	536	7437
Mild steel angles	14	18	1121	650
Black uncoated sheets ..	56	39	2734	8649
Galvanised plain sheets ..	51	49	2734	8649
G. C. sheets	54	31	2734	8649
M. S. plates	81	68	2734	8649
G. I. wire	11	13	1090	4350
G. I. pipe	30	31	1364	3210
Stainless steel pipe ..	119	67	95	6211
Copper sheets	16	34	245	4394
Brass sheets	15	67	245	4394
Aluminium sheets ..	29	61	1410	2138
Tin plate and sheets ..	16	32	32	3

Source: Cols. (4) & (5) from [14].

1. CONSUMPTION GOODS

Name of commodities	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C&F price (per ton)	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (in 000 rupees)			Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan	Type of licence	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wheat	Unmilled	md.	17.25		0	0	324.53	172739	82340	Licence	U.S.
Wheat	Flour	md.	18.75		0	0	400.00	344	0	,,	U.S.
Skimmed milk	Dry U.S.A.	lb.	2.10		0	0	1.42	898	648	,,	U.S.
Skimmed milk condensed	Coast brand	4 dz.	65.00		0	0	46.80	482	1837	,,	Holland
Almonds	Kaghzi No. 1	md.	230.00		32	16	132.08	523	—	,,	Afghanistan
Dates	Dried	md.	35.00	40.00	35	16	21.86	508	3	,,	Iraq
Almond	without shell	md.		600.00	32	16	254.00	—	3	,,	Afghanistan
Raisins	No. 1	md.	110.00	115.00	35	16	46.00	508	3	,,	Iran
Citronella oil	Ceylon	lb.	20.00	12.00	10*	16	7.35	1307	221	Licence & Bonus	Ceylon
Pishtachio nut	without shell	md.	650.00	600.00	35	16	297.40	523	3	Licence & Bonus	Afghanistan
Kerosene oil	Superior	I.G.	1.60	1.44	0.50 per gallon	0	.49	83	21096	Licence	Italy
Copra	Ceylon	md.	135.00	140.00	10	16	38.68	523	3	Bonus	Ceylon
Cloves		sr.	10.50	11.00	12.50	16	13.51	2877	58	,,	Tanzania
Cuminseed	Black medium quality	md.	145.00	150.00	12.50	0	46.35	2877	58	,,	Ceylon
Chinaware tea cups and saucers		dz.	22.00	22.00	100.00	21	5.41	1211	57	,,	China
Art articles of porcelain	Flower vas & ash tray	1 pc. each	19.00	19.70	100.00	21	4.10	1211	57	,,	Japan
Refrigerators	Domestic										
	a) G.E. 8.7 c.ft.	each	—	3450.00	30.00	21	856.80	1507	256	,,	U.S.
	b) ,, 7 c.ft.		2250	—	,,	,,	721.98				
	c) ,, 9 c.ft.		2475	—	,,	,,	880.60				
	d) ,, 7.8 c.ft.	(double door)	—	3400.00	,,	,,	952.00				

(*Contd.*)

Note: In certain cases units of C & F price are different from that of wholesale price.

*For imports from Ceylon or British Colonies.

1. CONSUMPTION GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Airconditioner	a) G.E. 12000 BTU	each	4300	4500.00	75	21	1082.16				
	b) „ 17000 „	„	5300	5200.00	„	„	1234.46	1507	256	Bonus	U.S.
	c) „ 16500 „	„	5150	5000.00	„	„	1237.60				
Motor car	a) Volks Wagon	„	16790	16790.00	25	21	5405.00				Germany
	b) Toyota Corona	„	17500	17500.00	„	„	5734.38	17365	3536	Bonus	Japan
	c) Mercedez 200	„	50425		100	21	10950.00				Germany
Motor jeeps	Willys	„	24400	24400.00	25	0	8428.75	17365	3536	„	U.S.
Motor cycles	Suzuki 80 cc.	„	3000	2600.00	„	0	845.00	17865	225	„	Japan
Motor scooter	Vespa 150 Super	„	4000	4000.00	40	0	1276.00	17865	225	„	Italy
	„ 180 „	„	4600		„	„	1447.00				
Film	Sportsman Plus-X135, 36 exp	per roll	13.00	13.00	75	21	3.00			„	
	a) 160 ASA 23 DIN Tri-X1 35....				„						
	b) 400 ASA 27 DIN	„	13.00	13.50	„	„	3.25	1487	518	„	
	c) 35 mm Ectractrome	„		6.00	„	„	1.14				
Watches	a) Camy Popular	each	120.00	115.00	50	„	22.66			„	Switzerland
	b) Camy Sputnik	„	125.00	120.00	„	„	26.91	1326	246	„	„
	c) Citizen Superkin	„	190.00	200.00	„	„	42.49			„	Japan
	d) Omega 600	„	690.00	695.00	100	„	138.04			„	Switzerland
Vacuum flask	Thermos Brand-2 pint	„	18.00	17.00	50	16	4.86	3866	183	„	U.K.
Safety razors and blades	Gillet Super Silver	per 60	44.00	46.00	30	16	10.63	3866	183	„	U.K.
Sago	Flour	cwt.	87.50	81.00	30	16	22.00			„	Singapore
Coffee	a) Nescafe 2 oz. jar	doz.		80.00	75	21	17.40			„	W. Germany
	b) Nescafe 2 oz. tin	„	72.00	75.00	„	„	18.00			„	Bahama
	c) Maxwell House 2 oz. jar	„	75.00	75.00	„	„	16.40			„	„
Pepper	Black	sr.	11.50	11.00	12.50	16	3.1			„	Singapore

(*Contd.*)

1. CONSUMPTION GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Beer	Carlsberg ½ pint	Bottle	7.50	12.00	0.25 per bottle	21	0.63			Licensed	Denmark
Whisky	a) Jonny Walker	Bottle of	80.00							,,	U.K.
	b) Black & White	26 oz.	85.00	100	300	21	5.23			,,	
	c) Vat 69	26/dz.	720.00							,,	
Pens	a) Wing Sung	dz.	70.00	60.00	50	16	13.89			Bonus	China
	b) Navy Brand Fleet-type Gold cap & barret	each	—	7.65	,,	,,	1.92			,,	Japan
	c) Parker 51	,,	130.00	125.00			33.32			,,	
Radio	Philips B4X47A	each	825.00	900.00	—	—	260.00			Personal Import	Holland
Transistor	a) Philips LAX25T	,,		650.00	—	—	240.00			,,	
	b) Sony TR840	,,	400.00	450.00	—	—	167.00			,,	
	c) Sony TR1000	,,	600.00	600.00	—	—	217.10			,,	
Meat & meat preparation	a) Luncheon Meat	7 oz. tin	6.20	6.50	20	0	1.62			Bonus	Denmark
	b) Corned beef	,,	5.60	5.80	20	0	1.43			,,	,,
Tobacco for pipe	a) Sweet Chestnut	2 oz. tin	12.25	13.00	234	0	2.14			,,	
	b) Three Nuns	,,	12.50	13.50	234	0	2.30			,,	
Glass tumblers	Med. Quality	doz.	15.00	13.50	100	16				,,	China
Handkerchief	Flying Fish	,,	24.00	22.00	150	21	3.93			,,	China
Bicycles	Raleigh	each	575.00	600.00	40	16	174.00			,,	
Camera	a) Yashica Lynx 500-35 mm Camera	,,	925.00	900.00	75	21	200.40			,,	Japan
	b) Kodak Retinette	,,			,,	,,	109.48			,,	
	c) Rolli flex 2.8F 1:2, 8/80mm	,,	490.00	500.00	,,	,,	928.20				

2. INTERMEDIATE GOODS

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales Tax	C & F Price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cottonseed oil	Superior quality	md.	129.00	160.00	20[a]	16	71.51	5	0	Licence	U.S.
Coconut oil		md.	165.00	160.00	10[b]	16	62.74	8130	7410	,,	Ceylon
Motor spirit gasoline		I.G.	3.80	3.71	Rs. 2 per gallon	0	.38	4021	3711	,,	Italy
Bitumen	80/80	ton	600.00	575.00	30	16	225.00	650	672	,,	
Animal tallow		md.	90.00	94.00	10	16	34.52	8945	5761	Licence +Bonus	Australia
Soyabin oil		md.	130.00	150.00	20[a]	16	59.21	16108	16915	Licence	U.S.
White printing paper	8½″ × 13½″ × 53/4 lbs.	ton	2285.00	2116.00	30	16	700.00	3189	1151	Licence/Bonus	
Alizarin	Red	lb.	20.00	20.00	25	16	8.00	2067	57	Free List	U.K.
Auramine	OS	lb.	7.50	8.00	0	16	2.89	2067	57	Free List	U.K.
Wattle extract		ton	1575.00	1405.00	5	16	880.40	7956	904	Free List	E. Africa
Ultramarine blue	Belgium Peacock No. 1	cwt.	190.00	170.00	35	16	66.89	2671	257	Free List	Belgium
Lithopen	Red Seal	cwt.	95.00	80.00	35	16	39.17	2671	257	Free List	U.K.
Natural rubber		lb.	2.25	2.25	15	16	1.00	6484	868	Free List	Indonesia
Cotton yarn	a) 60/3 counts	lb.	20.00	—	35	16	5.44			Free List	Japan
	b) 80/2 ,,	lb.	—	110.00	35	16	57.47	947	2461	Bonus in	
	c) 100/2 ,,	lb.	—	140.00	35	16	71.84			West Pakistan	
X-Ray films	a) 8″ × 10″ Agfa	Pak of 25	—	35.00	12.50	21	13.87	1487	518	Free List	Belgium
	b) 12″ × 10″ Agfa		53.50	50.00	12.50	21	21.39				

(Contd.)

[a]For PL-480 imports. [b]From Ceylon.

2. INTERMEDIATE GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Burma teak	a) 6″—9″—6′ to 12′	cft.	45.00	40.00	40	16	10.30	14772	46	Bonus	Burma
	b) Square 10″—7′ to 10′	,,	50.00	43.00	40	16	11.52			,,	
Plastic sheets	a) 6′x4′x1/8″ *i*) coloured b) 4′x3′x1/8″ *ii*) clean & open	sq. ft.	10.00	12.00	35	16	2.67	9463	5137	Licence & Bonus	U.K.
Art paper	a) Imitation Art Paper Wood free M/F, H/S 20″x30″x48 lbs.	ton	4650.00	4800.00	30	16	1394.00	3189	1151	Bonus	
	b) Real Art Paper M/F M/S 20″x30″x85	GSA	375.50	350.00	30	16	100.00				
Artsilk yarn	a) 100-D Germany	lb.	16.12	13.00	200	21	1.99				Germany
	b) 75 ,,	lb.	18.50	19.00	200	21	3.16	18460	267	,,	,,
	c) 100-D USSR	lb.	13.37	13.00	200	21	2.10				USSR
Nylon yarn	a) 20-D English	lb.	26.62	27.00	125	21	4.73			,,	U.K.
	b) 20-1D Germany	lb.	27.00	27.50	125	21	4.73	15594	967	,,	Germany
	c) 15-1D Italy	lb.	30.00	29.50	125	21	6.00			,,	Italy
	d) 110-D Japan	lb.	18.50	18.00	125	21	3.10				Japan
Aluminium foil		lb.	4.75	5.00	35	16	2.19	2138	1410	,,	Germany
Light diesel oil		I.G.	1.36	1.32	Re. 0.46 per gallon	0	0.41	3869	3362	Licence	Kuwait
High speed diesel oil		I.G.	2.29	2.21	Rs. 1.08 per gallon	0	0.44	3869	3362	,,	Italy
Oil batching	Jute batching oil	I.G.	—	1.22	10	0	0.78	—	3733	,,	Iran
Lubricating grease	Multipurpose H Grade	lb.	1.56	1.56	35	16	0.65	10942	3733	,,	
Paraffin wax		ton	1456.00	1585.00	35	16	582.44	470	262	,,	China
Asphalt		cwt.	35.00	38.00	27	16	12.26	650	672	,,	Singapore
China clay	Crystal	ton	625.00	650.00	35	16	253.50	2211	185	Free List & Bonus	U.K.

(*Contd.*)

2. INTERMEDIATE GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coal	Steam	ton	—	115.00	0	16	45.64	—	13470	Free List	China
Acetic acid		lb.	1.30	1.50	25	16	0.59	1302	301	,,	Germany
Citric acid		lb.	3.00	3.50	25	16	1.19	1302	301	,,	U.K.
Sulphur	Rolls	ton	1500.00	1250.00	20	16	523.04	1605	1013	,,	Germany
Caustic soda	Solid-U.K	cwt.	68.00	—	10*	16	18.72			,,	U.K.
—do—	Solid-U.S.A.	,,	—	50.00	35	16	18.38	1714	1615	,,	U. S.
	Flakes	,,	—	60.00	35	16	27.92			,,	Poland
Soda ash	Light	cwt.	60.00	40.00	30	16	15.28	4363	1376	,,	Germany
Calcium carbide		,,	115.00	120.00	35	16	42.88	331	124	,,	U.K.
Potassium chlorate		,,	152.00	135.00	35	16	63.36	331	124	,,	China
Firebricks		1000 bricks	2700.00	2500.00	30	0	1470.70	966	470	,,	U.K.
Pig iron	Foundry grade		700.00	750.00	10	6	515.51	20235	6582	,,	USSR
Copper ingot	99.9% pure	lb.	5.00	14.25	15	6	2.97	4425	36	,,	U.K.
Aluminium ingot	99.5% pure	md.	195.00	166.67	15	6	98.51	5150	577	,,	U.S.
Zinc ingot	Electrotype ingot 99.9% pure	ton	2242.00	3150.00	15	6	1457.33	6399	2315	,,	Australia
Tin ingot		sr.	24.00	29.00	15	6	15.33	8003	1860	,,	Malaysia
Lead ingot		ton	2700.00	2900.00	15	6	1404.60	981	340	,,	Ceylon
Sodium bicarbonate	B.P.	cwt.	93.00	105.00	30	16	19.39	4363	1376	Bonus	U.K.
Cement		bag	—	12.50	Rs. 15/- per ton	16	4.37	—	3032	,,	Japan
Gum Arabic		md.	170.00	210.00	40	16	83.02			Free List	Sudan
Linseed oil	Other than raw	,,	190.00	200.00	40	16	56.00			,,	U.K.
Nylon twine	21 D/2.26	lb.	21.50	20.00	30	21	10.29			,,	Japan
Chalk	Powder	cwt.	42.50	22.50	40	16	9.76			Bonus & Free List	U.K.
Asbestos	Fibre	lb.	.75	1.25	10	16	0.26				

*When imported from U.K. only.

3. CAPITAL GOODS

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
[illegible]	Type S-320 horizontal	each	5356.00	5062.00	25	16	1770.02	3165	1903	Licence	Poland
	a) Rate output 9-18 h.p.										
	b) 8 h.p. vertical type 2200 r.p.m.	,,	4000.00	3569.90	25	16	1231.00			,,	Sweden
Agriculture tractor											
	a) International harvestor MB 450-55 h.p.	,,	16030.00	17190.00	0	16	10111.76			,,	U.S.
	b) Ford 2000 series Diesel 42.7 b.h.p. with hydraulic power lift	,,	15650.00	13480.00	0	16	8120.48	12587	1672	,,	U.S.
	c) Dentz-D55 fitted with 56 b.h.p. diesel engine	,,	23200.00	23191.60	0	16	13970.85			,,	Germany
Flour mill machine	SK Jold — 20″ size	,,	1700.00	1800.00	25	16	629.37	14344	19783	,,	Denmark
Grinding machine	Japan	,,	13500.00	14000.00	25	16	4545.45	6973	4312	,,	Japan
Centrifugal pump	Lowe — 8″×8″	,,	2888.00	2800.00	20	16	880.50	9128	4331	,,	Germany
Ball bearing	SKF — No. 6208	,,	12.00	12.00	12.50	16	4.43	3505	1086	,,	Sweden
	SKF — RLS 16-2″	,,	46.00	—	12.50	16	18.40			,,	,,
Insulating copper wire	Hard drawn bare c/w	lb.	460.00	458.00	20	21	259.20	18484	4646	,,	U.K.
Generators	a) GM — 6 cylinders 160 — 250 b.h.p. 1800 — 2100 rpm	each	80000.00	80000.00	12.50	21	44950.00			,,	U.S.
	b) Caterpiller — 6 cylinder 150-450 b.h.p. 1500-1800 rpm	,,	90000.00	90000.00	12.50	21	50361.80			,,	
	c) Swan i) 2 KW	,,	1800.00	1750.00	12.50	21	769.25	14697	3320	,,	
	ii) 3 KW	,,	2300.00	2250.00	12.50	21	980.00			,,	
	d) Wind power with engine 5 KW	,,	12000.00	12500.00	12.50	21	5000.00			,,	

(*Contd.*)

3. CAPITAL GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Electric motors	a) Newman 5 h.p. 1400 r.p.m A/c	each	925.00	988.00	25	21	290.00	14697	3320	Licensed	U.K.
	b) GEC Polechange, 4 pole 1400 r.p.m. — 20 h.p.	,,	2350.00	2500.00	25	21	735.00			,,	Italy
Transformers	Stepup & Stepdown capacity approx. wt.— general use									,,	U.S.
	a) 100 - 5 lbs. — Fan	each	45.00	51.50	25	16	14.28			,,	,,
	b) 500 - 12 lbs. - Refrige-rator	,,	125.00	137.00	25	16	38.08	14697	3320	,,	,,
	c) 2500 - 40 lbs. — 1 h.p. airconditioner	,,	430.00	445.50	25	16	123.76			,,	,,
	d) 5000 - 70 lbs. 2½ h.p. airconditioner	,,	750.00	800.00	25	16	228.50			,,	,,
Marine diesel engine	a) 110 h.p. complete	,,	30000.00	32308.00	25	16	15384.61			,,	U.S.
	b) G.M. 165 b.h.p.	,,	60357.00	65000.00	25	16	30952.38	3165	1903	,,	,,
	c) Leyland 150 b.h.p.	,,	42857.00	45000.00	25	16	21428.57			,,	U.K.
Electric welding apparatus	Dohm 360 Amp	each	3000.00	2900.00	25	21	1212.50	516	2715 different capacity	Licensed/ Bonus	U.K.
Condenser	a) Daly 40 -70 mfd.	,,	26.00	40.00	25	21	9.00	516	2715	,,	U.K.
	b) Daly 16 8-182 mfd.	,,	41.00	65.00	25	21	14.00			,,	U.K.
Batteries	Exide heav y duty 24 volt	,,	385.00	400.00	50	16	96.00	1689	1851	Bonus	U.K.
Chassis	a) Truck— -Bedford J6LZ5	,,	44790.00	44790.00	7.50*	16	14741.25			,,	,,
	b) Bus—D odge without cab	,,	49230.00	49230.00	7.50*	16	16203.00	34161	2663	,,	,,
	c) Motor] Rickshaw Italy	,,	6594.00	6600.00	40	0	2166.50			,,	,,
M.S. Billets	Rerolling q uality	ton	1000.00	900.00	15	6	604.78	39983	16691	Free List	Italy
Truck for lift	Mercury—C .A. 50	each	109960.00	109960.00	40	16	33320.00	16444	6855	,,	U.S.

*For imports from U.K. only.

(*Contd.*)

3. CAPITAL GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
M.S. joists	a) 7″×4″ b) 8″×4″	ton	1250.00	1525.00	25	25	521.04	21355	3452	Free List	U.S.
M.S. flats	above 4″×3/4″	ton	1750.00	1800.00	20	25	785.40	7437	536	,,	,,
M.S. angles		ton	1650.00	1700.00	25	25	650.00	1121		,,	,,
Black uncoated sheets	a) 16 B.W.G. Asorted Size		—	1100.00	20	6	647.48			,,	,,
	b) 31/32 ,, ,,	ton	—	2300.00	20	6	1258.99	8649	2734	,,	,,
	c) 8′×3′×18 G	,,	1500.00	1450.00	20	6	641.28			,,	,,
	d) 8′×3′×24 G	,,	2000.00	1900.00	20	6	972.47			,,	,,
Galvanised plain sheets	a) 3′×6′×30 G	,,	2400.00	2600.00	20	6	1375.64			,,	,,
	b) 3′×6′×31 G	,,	—	2825.00	20	6	1798.00			,,	,,
	c) 8′×4′×16 G	,,	—	2400.00	20	6	997.22	8649	2734	,,	,,
	d) 8′×4′×18 G	,,	—	2200.00	20	6	1026.73			,,	,,
	e) 6′×3′×24 G	,,	2700.00	2300.00	20	6	1104.32			,,	,,
	f) 8′×5′×26 G	,,	2700.00	—	20	6	1280.44			,,	,,
Galvanised corrugated sheets	a) Standard width & length 26 G	ton	2850.00	2300.00	20	6	1280.44			,,	Japan
	b) 24 G	,,	2850.00	—	20	6	1170.96	8649	2734	,,	U.S.
	d) 30 G	,,	2400.00	—	20	6	1370.88			,,	,,
Mild steel plates	a) 4′ x 8′×3/16″	,,	1700.00	1475.00	20	6	718.76			,,	,,
	b) ,, ×1/8″	,,	1550.00	1610.00	20	6	748.16			,,	,,
	c) ,, ×1″	,,	2100.00	2100.00	20	6	681.36			,,	,,
	d) ,, ×¼″	,,	1800.00	1600.00	20	6	704.48			,,	,,

(*Contd.*)

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Galvanised iron wire	a) 8 G	cwt	90.00	95.00	25	30	44.00			Free List	U.S.
	b) 16 G	ton	1900.00	—	25	30	774.88			,,	,,
	c) 30 G	ton	2700.00	2600.00	25	30	1322.64	4350	1090	,,	,,
	d) 24 G	cwt.	—	84.00	25	30	42.22			,,	,,
	e) 20 G	cwt.	—	95.00	25	30	44.80			,,	,,
	f) 18 G	,,	—	116.00	25	30	54.82			,,	,,
Galvanised iron pipe	a) 3″	r.ft.	7.50	7.75	30	6	3.57			,,	,,
	b) 4″	,,	11.00	12.00	30	6	5.94	3210	1364	,,	,,
	c) 6″	,,	—	21.50	30	6	13.66			,,	,,
Stainless steel pipe	a) 6″	,,	—	18.00	30	6	6.68	6211	95	,,	Italy
	b) 3″	,,	8.00	6.00	30	6	2.94				
Copper sheets	a) 1/4″ diameter	lb.	—	7.81	25	6	4.06	4394	245	,,	U.K.
	b) 16, 18, 20, 24 G	lb.	7.00	8.00	25	6	4.18			,,	,,
Brass sheets	a) 3/8″ diameter	lb.	5.40	8.25	25	6	3.23			,,	,,
	b) 3′ × 6′ × 1/16″ diameter	lb.	5.50	8.00	25	6	3.25			,,	,,
	c) 14″ × 4′ × 30 G	,,	7.50	8.50	25	6	3.26	4394	245	,,	,,
	d) 4′ × 4′ × 1/8″	,,	5.25	—	25	6	3.23			,,	,,
	e) 4′ + 4′ × 18 SWG	,,	5.50	—	25	6	3.30			,,	,,
Aluminium sheets	a) 16 — 18 G	,,	3.50	4.50	25	6	1.94	2138	1410	,,	,,

3. CAPITAL GOODS—*Contd.*

Name of commodity	Specification	Unit	Wholesale price		Duty	Sales tax	C & F price	Value of imports during July-Dec. 1966 (000 rupees)		Type of licence	Source of supply
			Karachi	Chitta-gong				West Pakistan	East Pakistan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Tin plates & sheets printed	a) 30″ x 32″ — 30g	ton	—	1456.00	25	6	785.40			Free List	U.S. & Continent
	b) 30″ × 32″ — 31g Plain	,,	—	1430.00	25	6	,,			,,	,,
	c) 30″ × 32″ — 30g	ton	—	1360.00	25	6	666.40			,,	,,
	d) 30″ × 32″ — 31g	,,	—	1360.00	25	6	,,			,,	,,
	18¾″ × 28″ × 30 G									,,	,,
	a) Prime Coke-1.25 lbs. coating	,,	1750.00	—	25	6	1037.68	3	27	,,	,,
	Electrolytic *i*) 0.75 lb.	,,	1700.00	—	25	6	1051.96			,,	,,
	ii) 0.50 lb.	,,	1650.00	—	25	6	982.46			,,	,,
	iii) 0.25 lb.	,,	1625.00	—	25	6	966.28			,,	,,
Lead sheets	4′ × 8′ × 1/8 diameter	lb.	1.75	2.40	25	6	1.00			,,	U.K.
Electric meters	Simpson M. Millimeter AC/DC Volt Ohm	each	860.00	875.00	25	21	262.00			Bonus	U.S.
Switch gear	Midland Electric Co. 100 amp	,,	350.00	350.00	25	21	106.50			Licensed	U.K.