

RESTRICTED

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

BOP/4/Rev.1

7 May 1962

Limited Distribution

Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions

Original: English

## 1962 CONSULTATIONS UNDER ARTICLE XVIII:12(b) WITH

### PAKISTAN

#### Basic Document for the Consultation<sup>1</sup>

##### 1. Legal and administrative basis of the restrictions

Since the last consultation, there has been no change in the legal and administrative basis of import and export trade regulations in Pakistan. The statutory basis of the import restrictions in Pakistan is the Imports and Exports (Control) Act of 1950 currently in force until 19 April 1962 from which date it is being extended for a further period of twelve years. Under the Act, the Government is vested with the power "to prohibit, restrict or otherwise control the import and export of goods of any description or regulate generally all practices (including trade practices) and procedures connected with the import and export of such goods". The Act is administered by the Ministry of Commerce.

Functioning under the Ministry is the Central Ceilings Committee, composed of representatives of this and several other ministries which are concerned with the private sector import budget of the country. The function of the Committee is to allocate the foreign exchange available for private sector imports to different broad items of imports and between the commercial and industrial sectors. The industrial sector imports only raw materials for further processing within the country; the commercial sector, which mostly imports finished products, can also import raw materials.

Under the Ministry of Commerce there is a Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, who has offices in Karachi and Rawalpindi, and two Regional Controllers with offices located at Lahore in West Pakistan and Chittagong in East Pakistan. The Chief Controller, in consultation with the representatives of the Provincial Governments and two Regional Controllers, sub-divides the allocation for each item among the three licensing areas namely, Karachi, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. This is followed by meetings of licensing boards which have been constituted one in each of the three licensing areas; in these meetings, the amount available for each area under various items and under commercial and industrial heads is divided among different established importers and industrial consumers of that area.

<sup>1</sup> Document supplied by the Government of Pakistan, superseding the secretariat document BOP/4 of 17 April 1962.

The Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order of 1952 provides that all importers and exporters must register themselves with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports before they are permitted to be engaged in trade. It also authorizes the Chief Controller or the regional controllers to exempt any importer or exporter or any class or category of importers or exporters from all or any of the provisions of this Order. Importers carrying on import trade with bonus vouchers issued under the Export Bonus Scheme are exempted from the operation of this Order. The Order gives the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports power to refuse registration or, if granted, to cancel the registration of any importer for certain reasons. For example, registration can be cancelled if the importer is found to indulge in trade practices detrimental to public interest, under-invoicing or over-invoicing, conviction in a court of law, non-possession of real assets, committing breach of orders regarding price or distribution of imported goods or quality, standards and prices of exported goods.

## 2. Methods used in restricting imports

All imports are subject to licence to be obtained in advance, except certain goods imported over the land route from Iran and Afghanistan and certain other types of imports, such as passengers' baggage, samples, advertising material, gifts etc. (specified in Ministry of Commerce Notification 335/260/24 of 12 June 1951, as amended). On the basis of forecast of foreign exchange earnings of the country, a foreign exchange budget is also prepared on annual basis which lays down the allocation to various departments for public and private sector requirements. The government departments entrusted with execution of projects etc., are required to restrict their foreign exchange spending to the allocation made and this control is exercised through the State Bank of Pakistan.

Private sector imports are admitted through the following procedures within the allocation made for private sector import:

- (a) imports by established commercial importers and industrial consumers;
  - (b) imports by newcomers;
  - (c) imports under the Export Bonus Scheme;
  - (d) individual licensing; and
  - (e) imports under open general licence.
- (a) Imports by established commercial importers and industrial consumers

By far the greater proportion of private import is effected under licences issued to established commercial importers and industrial consumers for such items as are notified as licensable.

In the case of commercial importers each importer is assigned a "category" (reference quota) representing his imports in a previous representative period (at present the "category" of an importer represents his average imports in the five licensing periods from 1 July 1950 to 31 December 1952). On the basis of the ceilings set by the Central Ceilings Committee and the "categories" given to importers, the licensing boards determine a "basis of licensing" for each item expressed as a percentage of the importers' "categories". The basis of licensing is published by the licensing boards and licences are issued accordingly to the importers without individual application.

In the case of industrial consumers, licences are issued on the basis of requirements of capital equipment, spares and raw materials assessed by the Provincial Industries Department.

<sup>1</sup> The import list for established commercial importers and industrial consumers valid for the current shipping period January-June 1962 includes 173 items and consists principally of essential industrial materials and equipment needed for industrial production, as well as certain essential consumer goods. This list is reviewed every shipping period. On the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the Government decided to levy protective duty, or remove an item of which there is adequate local production from the normal import list. Most of such items are, however, importable under the Bonus Import Schedule.

(b) Imports by newcomers

Under the scheme for "newcomers", persons or firms fulfilling prescribed conditions may apply for licences to import specified items. The purpose of this is to enable people who are at present not established importers but are doing trade in the less-developed areas or in the interior of the country to participate in the import trade. Applications are considered individually on their merits. At present, forty-eight specified items including both essential raw material and certain consumer goods can be imported by "newcomers" who are eligible to apply for any of these items.

(c) The Export Bonus Scheme

Under the Export Bonus Scheme, exporters of the following major items are not entitled to earn any bonus:

1. Raw jute
2. Raw cotton
3. Hides and skins including lamb skins but excluding furs and reptile skins
4. Wool including wool waste
5. Rice other than basmati, permal, begmi, kangni and joshi varieties
6. Tea
7. Cotton yarn including cotton-waste yarn.

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex I.

Exporters of all other primary products and jute and cotton manufactures excluding cotton yarn, after surrendering all their exchange receipts for local currency, are issued bonus vouchers of the face value equivalent to 20 per cent of the net exchange surrendered, while those of all other manufactures are issued such vouchers equivalent to 40 per cent of the net exchange surrendered. These vouchers are freely transferable and entitle the holder to import a wide range of specified items including industrial raw materials, capital machinery, balancing equipment and spare parts as well as certain consumer goods. The **bonus import list** is much wider than the normal import list. (See Annex IV.)

(d) Imports under individual licence

Apart from the regular licensing procedure, applications for individual licences to import particular products for the applicant's own use are considered by the licensing authorities. Actual users like physicians, educational institutions etc., are given licences on ad hoc basis for their own requirements.

(e) Imports under Open General Licence

The preceding paragraphs (a) to (d) describe the procedure governing imports which are subject to restriction. In addition, since 1 January 1960, certain imports are being admitted under the new automatic licensing and Open General Licensing systems under which an applicant for licence has only to be engaged in some business and possess creditworthiness to qualify for a licence. Initially, drugs and medicines, with some exceptions, were placed on automatic licensing. This facility was extended to twenty-eight items in July-December 1960 and to sixty-two items in January-June 1961. In March 1961 some eleven items were placed on Open General Licence, raising the number to forty-nine in July-December 1961 while fourteen items continued to enjoy automatic licensing facility. In the current shipping period, forty-eight items are on Open General Licence and fourteen on automatic licensing and importers established in them can secure licences for any of the sixty-two items. (See Annex II and Annex III.)

3. Treatment of imports from different sources

There is no discrimination against any country or currency areas. Licences are valid for global imports, except sub-authorizations under foreign aid which may be valid from restricted sources and single country licences. Imports covered by single country licences form only a small percentage of total imports. Imports under foreign aid or loan and under single country licences are made according to the terms and conditions of aid/loan or payments agreements reached between the Government of Pakistan and other countries.

Pakistan has goodwill trade agreements based on most-favoured-nation treatment with Austria, Belgium-Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, USSR and Yugoslavia. Treaties of Friendship and Commerce have also been concluded with the United States and Japan.

Besides these, Pakistan in 1961 has concluded some specific agreements and payments arrangements as set out below.

(a) Special payments arrangement with Italy

In January 1961, a special payments arrangement was concluded with a private Italian firm viz., M/s. Commissionaria Internazionale, Rome. Under the arrangement, M/s. Commissionaria Internazionale agreed to buy raw cotton from Pakistan for a sum of United States \$5 million during two years. The sale proceeds of cotton are utilized by Pakistan for the import of specified Italian products. The arrangement is valid for two years. For purposes of transactions under this arrangement, a special rupee account in favour of the Italian firm of M/s. Commissionaria Internazionale has been opened with the National Bank of Pakistan. Pakistan has so far been able to export raw cotton worth Rs. 24.56 lakhs (\$5.1 million) to Italy under the arrangement. Imports from Italy under the arrangement amounted to Rs. 22.92 lakhs (\$4.8 million).

(b) Limited trade arrangement with France

A limited arrangement was agreed to with France in January 1961. Under it Pakistan agreed to issue single-country import licences for French goods viz. dyes, motor-cars and bicycles fitted with auxiliary engines for a specified amount of £45,000. In return thereof, France agreed to allocate import quotas for Pakistan goods viz. sports-goods, carpets, handicrafts and pocket knives to the extent of £70,000. The agreement was intended to help export of the goods in question to France.

(c) Special payments arrangement with India

Besides the general type of trade agreement with India, we have a special payments arrangement with that country. The arrangement forms a part of the General Trade Agreement with India as Protocol I. The trade agreement has been automatically extended till 20 March 1963 as no notice of termination was served by either country three months before the expiry of two years. Trade under this arrangement is conducted in non-convertible Indian currency on a self-balancing basis. A special account is maintained for the purpose. Under this arrangement, Pakistan can export fresh fruits, raw cotton, jute cuttings, eggs and poultry, fish dry and salted, kapok (raw) etc., and import fresh fruits, bidi leaves, stone boulders, essential railway materials, iron and steel, coal, films, pharmaceuticals and drugs, hardware, etc. (Such arrangements are permitted under Article XXIV of GATT.) Under this arrangement, Pakistan has exported commodities worth Rs. 574.92 lakhs and imported worth Rs. 625.68 lakhs during the period 21 March 1960 to 16 March 1962, against a ceiling of Rs. 960 lakhs each way.

Barter deals are concluded in certain cases, particularly in respect of trade with State-trading countries. During the year 1961, however, no barter deal or contract was entered into.

4. Commodities or groups of commodities affected by the restrictions

Prior to 1959, all categories of imports were subject to quantitative restriction in Pakistan. The trend since then has been to relax restrictions on imports of certain basic materials and consumer goods and a few agricultural and industrial products.

The normal import schedule (i.e. all imports subject to licence, issued to commercial importers and industrial users, for the current shipping period) lists 173 items. The complete list is contained in Chief Controller's Public Notice No. 72(61)/Import-R of 27 December 1961 (see Annex I). For a list of items not importable under normal licence, but importable against a licence issued under the bonus scheme see Annex IV. This list represents the group of items which is subject to restriction in the sense that these can be imported against bonus vouchers only.

The following is a resumé of the changes made since the July-December 1960 shipping period in the list of items on the normal import list as a result of increased availability of various items from adequate local production or on account of the items being not essential consumer items.

In July-December 1960 there were 188 items on the licensable list.

January-June 1961 - Three items (viz. arms, ammunition and beads and false pearls) were removed from the list and one new item (viz. rubber nipples) was added, leaving a total of 186 items on the list.

July-December 1961 - Three items (viz. grey cement, cigars and pipe tobacco) were removed from the list and one new item (imitation karakuli cloth) was added, leaving a total of 184 items on the list.

January-June 1962 - Ten items specified below, were removed from the list, which now contains 173 items only. These items are, however, importable under bonus licences:

1. Cement, Portland, white and coloured
2. Fibre board, hard board, etc.
3. Building and engineering materials, all sorts (other than those made of iron and wood). Silica sand will continue to be licensed to industrial consumers against their entitlement
4. Sheet glass
5. Electric instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof
6. Electric accessories n.o.s.
7. Refrigerators
8. Miscellaneous provisions, all sorts, and food colours
9. Fountain pens
10. Iron or steel wire nails

On the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, protective duties were levied during this period on sodium bichromate, gas lanterns, electric motors of some sizes, filament lamps and typewriter ribbons in the interest of the indigenous industries.

5. Import under State trading

Government purchases abroad account for some 20 to 30 per cent of total import expenditure. State trading for ordinary purposes is, however, limited to certain essential foodstuffs (i.e. wheat and rice) and coal and is intended to ensure equitable marketing and adequate supply at reasonable prices to the local population. The following table shows the value of such imports in recent years (excluding imports under United States surplus commodity agreements):

(in million rupees)

Commodity	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Jan-Feb)
Food grains	-	-	120	546	472	415	594	292	-
Coal	58	58	63	80	70	52	82	118	10

6. Measures taken in the last year in relaxing or otherwise modifying restrictions

The basic objective of the import policy is to make a careful and judicious utilization of country's foreign exchange resources for the import of essential goods needed by the consumer and raw material and capital goods required by the industries. Consistent with the availability of foreign exchange, continuous efforts have been made over the past two years to relax import restrictions gradually. In January-June, 1960, the import of drugs and medicines, which is an essential consumer item, was placed on automatic licensing system, enabling an importer to ask for a repeat licence after he had utilized the first licence. This facility was extended to twenty-eight items in July-December 1960 and to sixty-two items in January-June 1961. The selection of these items was made in such a manner that nearly 80 per cent of the industrial sector in the country was enabled to meet its requirements of raw materials and spare parts to work to near optimum capacity. In March 1961 another major step to liberalize imports was taken and eleven items of essential industrial and consumer interest were placed on Open General Licence, subject to specified monetary limits for issue of licence in each case. Eligibility to apply for licences for these items was subject to the fulfilment of only such conditions as are necessary to ensure proper utilization of the licence.

The list of items in Open General Licence was extended to forty-nine items in July-December 1961 period, while fourteen items continued to enjoy the automatic licensing facility. In the same period, 173 industries were given licences for raw material and spare parts on "Request Basis" for such amounts as were asked

for by the industrial consumers according to their own estimate of requirements. A major portion of the remaining industries in the country continued to enjoy the automatic licensing facility as before. In the current licensing period (January-June 1962) the broad structure of the policy continues to be the same as in July-December 1961. Forty-eight items are on Open General Licence and fourteen items on automatic licensing as per list attached. Importers established in any of these sixty-two items can secure licences automatically for the item in which they are established on production of proof of utilization of earlier licence. Newcomers are eligible to apply for any of the Open General Licence items subject to certain qualifications. More than 75 per cent of the industrial sector is covered by "Request Basis" and automatic licensing facility. Industries falling under "Request Basis" group can secure licences for whatever amount they need to consume during a shipping period i.e. six months. Industries entitled to "automatic licensing" facility can secure repeat licences on utilization of the earlier licence.

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

The object of the import policy and the consequent restrictions on import in certain fields is to conserve the largest possible share of the country's foreign exchange earnings for the import of essential supplies particularly raw materials for industries, replacement and spare parts of machinery, capital goods and essential consumer items. The import pattern has, therefore, a pronounced industrial bias.

By restricting the import of some luxury and non-essential items and items for which there is adequate local production, Government has sought to increase the availability of foreign exchange for the expanding industrial requirements and for the essential consumer items. But for these restrictions on non-essential items and the budgeting of its foreign exchange resources it would not have been possible to make such liberal provisions for industries and essential consumer goods. The result of this policy is now clearly evident from the larger availability of consumer goods in the market than ever before and from their price trends. Supplies of all consumer goods are now adequate and prices also have shown downward tendency. This has been possible because industries who were working below their capacity have now got an opportunity to work at least at the level of 100 per cent of their capacity. Their requirements of raw materials and spare parts are being met in full. As a result, industrial production has gone up with consequential increase in economic activity. Supplies of local industrial products have built up and prices are showing downward tendency much to the relief of the consumers. Since the industries are able to run economically and supplies are adequate to meet local demand, the industries manufacturing a wide range of items have turned their gaze to the export market. Government has also extended all import facilities to industries to fulfil their export orders. The licensing of industries over a wide range has now been linked with their export performance. Industries having export performance or export potential have been allowed import entitlement at 80 per cent of what they got last time and have been asked to export. The 80 per cent licensing will enable the industries to meet the domestic demand and as soon as they export or produce bank guarantees certifying firm export orders, they get licence equal to 100 per cent of f.o.b. value of the

exports. In the case of other industries also an exporting unit in addition to its normal import entitlement can get licence for 40 per cent of f.o.b. value of goods exported.

Projections made on the second Five-Year Plan of the earnings and requirements of foreign exchange will clearly emphasize the need for restrictions on imports. The following two tables (No. I and II) give the earnings of foreign exchange and the non-developmental imports of the country over the Plan period.

TABLE - I

	1960-61 (Actual)	( 1964-65 (Projection)	Total Second Plan (Crore Rs)
Raw jute	87	80	410
Jute manufactures	32	34	160
Raw cotton	20	26	110
Cotton manufactures	12	22	80
Hides and skins	7	7	35
Wool	27	40	150
Miscellaneous exports	28	28	140
Invisible receipts	-	-	-
 Total:	221	245	1,125

TABLE - II

	1960-61 (Actual)	1964-65 (Projection)	Total Second Plan (Crores Rs)
Consumer goods	37	32	170
Raw materials, fuels and spares	97	154	680
Invisible payments (on private account)	37	43	200
Debt service	8	48	145
Other Government expenditure	22	23	110
Foodgrain purchases from Pakistan's own resources (including freight on aided imports)	20	5	70
 Total:	221	305	1,375

As Table I shows there will be an overall increase of about 15 per cent in the total foreign exchange earning, three fourths of which will come from the export of manufactured goods and one fourth from raw materials.

Table II shows that although there will be a fall in the import of consumer goods from thirty-seven crores in 1960-61 to thirty-two crores in 1964-65, the import of raw materials, fuels, and spares will rise at a much faster rate from Rs. 97 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 154 crores in 1964-65, and that total imports would rise from Rs. 221 crores in 1961 to Rs. 305 crores in 1964-65. Thus, as against the expected earning during the Plan of Rs. 1125 crores estimated non-developmental imports will amount to Rs. 1375 crores. So the earnings of the country will not be sufficient even to meet the non-developmental imports during the Plan. There will be a gap of Rs. 250 crores which is hoped to be covered by maintenance support, otherwise a substantial part of the industrial capacity will remain idle. It is, however, expected that fuller utilization of industrial capacity will generate resources which should finance further economic growth and reduce Pakistan's dependence on foreign aid or loan.

The foreign exchange reserves of the country declined from a level of Rs. 137 crores in March 1961 to Rs. 96 crores in October 1961 and stand now at a still lower level. The projections of non-developmental imports made for the Plan can be maintained if foreign assistance which has already been assured up to the end of 1963 is available on the scale required from the consortium and friendly countries. It will also partially depend on the fulfilment of export targets. It is not possible to draw down the foreign exchange reserves of the country to meet any shortfall in the realization of the export targets or in the amount of foreign assistance. In this context, budgeting for non-developmental imports has been made for fulfilling the targets in the Second Plan of industrial and agricultural production, employment, national income etc., and creating a self-generating and self-sustaining economy within a reasonable time.

#### List of Annexes

- I. List of Licensable Items..
- II. List of Open General Licence Items.
- III. Automatic Licensing.
- IV. List of Items which can be Imported under Export Bonus Import Schedule only.

## ANNEX I

#### List of Licensable Items

(Import Policy for January-June 1962)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>I.T.C.</u>	<u>Classifica-</u>
1	2	3	4

## PART I



## PART II

- ## 2. Metals non-ferrous and ferro alloys.

## PART III

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.

## PART IV

(GROUP A-1)

4. Second-hand clothing (woollen and Item 6  
woollen mixtures only).

(GROUP A-2)

5. Explosives . Item 4

(GROUP B-1)

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| 6. | Books (bound or unbound) all sorts Items 1 & 4 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. | 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 B-2)

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|---|-----------|---|
| 8. Asbestos manufactures excluding cement sheets. | Item 1    |   |
| 9. Asphalt, pitch and tar.                        | Item 2    | Not more than 20 per cent of the value of the licence in East Pakistan shall be utilized for import of Tar. |
| 10. Chalk and clay in bulk, all sorts, N.O.S.     | Item 3    |   |
| 11. Earthen wash basins, sinks and closets        | Item 7    |   |
| *12. Fire bricks                                  | Item 9    |   |
| *13. Limestone                                    | Item 10 ) | For East Pakistan only.   |
| 14. Silbatta                                      | Item 10 ) |   |

(GROUP C-1)

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|--|--------|--|
| 15.. Camphor   | Item 1 |  |
| 16. Gas in cylinders (excluding Anhydrous Ammonia gas for West Pakistan).  | Item 2 |  |
| 17. Soda Ash   | Item 6 |  |
| 18. Chemicals, all sorts, including Caustic Soda and excluding Aquapura, refined glycerine, sodium silicate, sodium Hydro-sulphite Aluminium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate and Nitric Acid. | Item 7 | <p>(i) Not less than 5 per cent of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of Caustic Soda.</p> <p>(ii) Not less than 5 per cent of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of Soda Ash in Karachi and West Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) The above restriction will not apply to licences for values below Rs.20,000 only.</p> |

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP C-1)

19. Drugs and medicines with certain exceptions. Items 8 & 9<sup>1</sup>
20. Homoeopathic and biochemical medicines, all sorts. Item 9
21. Medicinal herbs and crude drugs excluding notified items. Item 9
22. Saccharine in tablet form in small packings only, excluding Dulcin and P-4000. Item 10

(GROUP C-2)

- \*23. Clocks movements and other parts Item 1

(GROUP D)

24. Coaltar dyes including dyes for textile printing. Item 1
25. Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, excluding Hena. Item 2
26. Cutch and gambier, all sorts Item 3
- \*27. Gas black and carbon black. Item 4

(GROUP E-1)

28. Earthenware, china, porcelain, all sorts, N.O.S. Item 1
29. Plate glass, including mirrors, bevelled or plain. Item 2 Not less than 20 per cent of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of mirror sheets.
30. Glass bottles, jars and phials including glass ampoules and feeding bottles. Item 3
- \*31. Glass and glassware N.O.S. Item 4
- \*32. Lampshells Item 4

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\* Licensed for industrial users only.

<sup>1</sup> A list of the items specifically exempted, or importable up to a certain percentage of licences may be seen at the secretariat.

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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 E-2)

38. Accumulators and batteries and parts and accessories thereof, all sorts, N.O.S., including batteries for motor vehicles and wireless apparatus. Item 12  
39. Electric insulating material, all sorts, N.O.S. Item 13

(GROUP G)

40. Silver thread and wire including imitation gold and silver thread and wire, metallic, gelatine and plastic spangles. Item 3

(GROUP H-1)

41. Hair clippers including electric hair clippers. Item 1

Licences can be made valid for import of Barber's sharpening stones also on individual applications.

For East Pakistan only.

42. Pressure lamps and parts thereof Item 5

(GROUP H-2)

43. Anchors and cables Item 1

44. Cast iron pipes and fittings thereof, excluding cast iron pipes of and below 4-in. dia. Item 2

45. Enamelled ironware, other than domestic, excluding bath tubs. Item 3

46. Hardware ironmongery, other than domestic, all sorts, N.O.S. excluding tools and crown corks. Item 6

- \*47. Empty cans for canning industry Item 6

- \*48. Metal valves and cores for cycle tubes and wire beads for cycle tyres. Item 6

49. Needles all sorts, N.O.S. Item 6

\*Licensed for industrial users only.

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PART IV (cont.)  
(GROUP H-2)

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|-----|--|---------|
| 50. | Iron and steel bolts, nuts and screws                                      | Item 7  |
| 51. | Iron and steel rivets  | Item 8  |
| 52. | Iron or steel nails and washers, all sorts, N.O.S.                         | Item 9  |
| 53. | Iron and steel wire rope and wire strand                                   | Item 10 |
| 54. | Boot and shoe grindery, all sorts, N.O.S.                                  | Item 14 |
| 55. | Iron or steel wood screws  | Item 15 |
| 56. | Valves for iron and steel pipes and tubes                                  | Item 17 |
| 57. | Electrodes, all sorts, N.O.S. including welding electrodes.                | Item 18 |
| 58. | Suitcase locks and fittings including safe locks and automatic door locks. | Item 19 |

(GROUP H-3)

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|------|--|--------|
| *59. | Unwrought leather (Patent, gold, silver and glacekid). | Item 2 |
| *60. | Leather scrap-bark tanned split                        | Item 7 |

(GROUP I)

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|-----|--|--------|
| 61. | Medical appliances made of silk or artificial silk.  | Item 1 |
| 62. | Scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts, N.O.S. and component parts and accessories thereof, including weighing scales, weigh-bridges, clinical thermometers and other instruments (excluding geometry boxes of the C&F value Rs.3 and below). | Item 2 |

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\*Licensed for industrial users only.

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP I)

63. 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.

(GROUP L)

64. Alcoholic drinks excluding Rum and Gin Items 2 and 3  
65. Drinks, all sorts Item 4  
66. Essences used for the manufacture of beverages. Item 5

(GROUP M-1)

67. Domestic sewing machines and parts thereof. Item 2

Licences to commercial importers in Karachi and West Pakistan will issue for spares only.

68. Typewriters and parts thereof, N.O.S (New). Item 4  
69. Office machines and office equipment, and parts and accessories thereof. Item 6

(GROUP M-2)

70. Packing for engines and boilers all sorts, N.O.S. Item 1  
71. Ball roller and taper bearings Item 2  
72. Machinery and millwork and parts and accessories thereof, all sorts, N.O.S., (excluding items detailed in Annexure II of Public Notice No.64(60)/Imp., dated 24th June, 1960 and electric motors of sizes 1 HP to 30 HP, both inclusive, excepting special type motors).

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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)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 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)

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 80. Paints - the following:-<br>(i) Aircraft finishes<br>(ii) Tin Printers lacquer<br>(iii) Pencil lacquer - dipping quality.<br>(iv) Automotive lacquers with cellulose base.<br>(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 |

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\*Licensed for industrial users only.

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP P-1)

84. Painter's materials, all sorts, Item 7  
including artists' brushes.

85. Plumbago and graphite Item 8

(GROUP P-2)

86. Paper all sorts, N.O.S., including Item 2  
printing paper and excluding  
notified items.

87. Paste board, millboard and card- Item 3  
board, all sorts, excluding  
notified items.

(GROUP P-3)

88. Cinematographic films unexposed. Item 1

89. X-Ray films and plates Item 3

90. Photographic films, plates and Item 4  
paper including sensitized  
paper.

Not more than 10 per  
cent of the value of  
the licence shall be  
utilized for import  
of sensitized paper.

91. Photographic instruments, apparatus Item 5  
and appliances and parts and  
accessories thereof.

92. Unframed optical lenses and Item 6  
rough blanks for making lenses,  
excluding gradel and mercury  
lenses.

93. Optical instruments, apparatus Item 8  
and accessories thereof.

(GROUP P-4)

94. Plants living Item 1

95. Vegetable and flower seeds Item 2

96. Onion seeds including onions Item 2 &  
P-6/29.

(GROUP P-5)

97. Synthetic stones including glass Item 4  
stones

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP P-6)

- |       |  |         |   |
|-------|--|---------|---|
| 98.   | Coffee (including coffee beans)  | Item 5  |   |
| 99.   | Cocoa and chocolate powder including coverture 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 |

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP S)

- |       |   |        |
|-------|---|--------|
| 117.  | Duplicating stencils  | Item 1 |
| *118. | Fountain pen nibs   | Item 2 |
| 119.  | Printers' ink   | Item 4 |
| 120.  | Slate and slate pencils   | Item 5 |
| 121.  | Stationery, all sorts, N.O.S.<br>(excluding paper stationery and<br>desk sets). | Item 6 |

(GROUP T-1)

- |       |  |         |
|-------|--|---------|
| *122. | Wool raw   | Item 3  |
| *123. | Wool tops and shoddy wool                            | Item 4  |
| 124.  | Coir fibre and coir yarn                             | Item 5  |
| *125. | Aloe fibre and synthetic fibre,<br>all sorts, N.O.S. | Item 6. |

(GROUP T-2)

- |       |   |           |
|-------|---|-----------|
| 126.  | Silk yarn and thread, all sorts             | Item 1    |
| *127. | Cotton yarn (higher counts only)            | Item 4    |
| 128.  | Cotton thread, all sorts, N.O.S.            | Item 5    |
| *129. | Umbrella cloth                              | Item 10   |
| *130. | Karakuli cloth                              | Item 11   |
| *131. | Cycle tyre cord fabrics                     | )         |
| 132.  | Cotton banding and cotton driving)<br>ropes | ) Item 19 |
| 133.  | Fire fighting hose                          | )         |
| 134.  | Polishing cloth                             | )         |
| 135.  | Ropes sisal and manila                      | )         |

(GROUP T-3)

- |       |             |        |
|-------|-------------|--------|
| *136. | Bidi leaves | Item 6 |
|-------|-------------|--------|

(GROUP T-4)

- |      |                                   |        |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 137. | Shaving brushes and tooth brushes | Item 3 |
| 138. | Razor and razor blades            | Item 6 |

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP V)

139. Aeroplane and parts and accessories thereof Item 1
140. Cycles complete including tools and inflators, but excluding bells, carriers, stands and oil lamps. Item 2 For East Pakistan only.
141. Parts and accessories of cycles excluding bells, carriers, stands, oil lamps and cycle chains  $\frac{1}{2}''$  x  $1/8''$ . Item 3
142. Motor cars Item 4
143. Motor cycles and motor scooters, not exceeding 200 cc. Item 6
144. Motor vans, omnibuses, lorries and trucks (CKD) and Station Wagons. Item 7
145. Motor Vehicles (Four wheel drive 4 x 4) Item 7
146. Component parts and accessories of tram cars. Item 9
147. Automotive conveyances, N.O.S., including rickshaws without bodies, but fitted with fare meters. Item 10
148. Parts and accessories of all automotive vehicles, N.O.S. Item 11

(GROUP W)

149. Canes and rattans, N.O.S. Item 1
150. Wood and timber all sorts, N.O.S. Item 2 including teak wood.
- \*151. Raw agar wood Item 2 For East Pakistan only.

(GROUP MISC.-1)

152. Celluloid Item 2 Not more than 20 per cent of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of conical tubes.

\*Licensed for industrial users only.

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

- |       |   |            |
|-------|---|------------|
| 153.  | Cork manufactures, N.O.S.   | Item 3     |
| 154.  | Dome nuts   | Item 4     |
| 155.  | Feathers of birds, other than<br>those of wild birds.   | Item 5     |
| *156. | Fittings for parasoles, sun-shades<br>and umbrellas.  | Item 6     |
| 157.  | Glue, gum and resins, including<br>lac and shellac.   | Item 8     |
| 158.  | Thermoplastic moulding compound   | Item 9(i)  |
| 159.  | Unwrought plastic rods, tubes<br>and other profiles and unwrought<br>plastic sheets (10/1,000" and<br>above). | Item 9(ii) |
| 160.  | Tallow (inedible)   | Item 13    |
| 161.  | Gelatine capsules   | Item 14    |

(GROUP MISC.-2)

- |       |  |             |
|-------|--|-------------|
| 162.  | Animals  | Item 1      |
| 163.  | Buttons (special types)  | Item 4      |
| *164. | Conch shells   | Item 6      |
| *165. | Ivory (unmanufactured)   | Item 8      |
| 166.  | Polishes and compositions, N.O.S.<br>(excluding shoe polishes).  | Item 12     |
| 167.  | Stearine and Wax, all sorts  | Item 17     |
| 168.  | Requisites for games and sports<br>including fish hooks, but exclud-<br>ing cricket bats, pads and<br>wickets, hockey sticks, volley<br>balls, footballs, badminton and<br>tennis rackets. | Item 18(i)  |
| 169.  | Mechanical and Educational toys  | Item 18(iv) |
| *170  | Nylon Twine  | Item 20     |

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PART IV (cont.)

(GROUP MISC.-2)

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

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\*Licensed for industrial users only.

ANNEX II

Open General Licence

1. Iron and steel
2. Metals non-ferrous and ferro-alloys
3. Tools and workshop equipment (specified items as per P.N. No.24(61)7Imp-R dated 26 April 1961)
4. Books
5. Asphalt, pitch and tar
6. Silbatta
7. Camphor
8. Gas in cylinders (excluding anhydrous ammonia gas for West Pakistan)
9. Soda ash
10. Chemicals, all sorts, n.o.s. including caustic soda and excluding aqua pura, refined glycerine, sodium silicate, sodium hydro-sulphite, aluminium, sulphate, magnesium sulphate and nitric acid
11. Drugs and medicines (allopathic)
12. Saccharine tablet form in small packing excluding dulcin and P-4000
13. Coal tar dyes including dyes for textile printing
14. Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts n.o.s. excluding henna
15. Gas black and carbon black
16. Laboratory glassware graduated or ungraduated
17. Vacuum flasks including refills
18. Electric insulating material, all sorts, n.o.s.
19. Anchors and cables
20. Needles, all sorts, n.o.s.
21. Valves for iron and steel pipes and tubes
22. Medical appliances made of silk or artificial silk
23. Scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts, n.o.s. (excluding geometry boxes of c.& f. value Rs. 3 and below)
24. Surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof n.o.s. other than those made in Pakistan and excluding absorbant cotton wool but including artificial teeth
25. Typewriters and parts thereof n.o.s.
26. Office machines and office equipment, parts and accessories thereof
27. Packing for engines and boilers, all sorts, n.o.s.

28. Ball roller and tapper bearings
29. Tractors (standard makes only) and spare parts for tractors
30. Cinematographic film unexposed
31. X-ray films and plates
32. "Plants living
33. Vegetable and flower seeds excluding onion and onion seeds
34. Milk food for infants and malted milk, milo and ovaltine
35. Sago
36. Rubber raw including synthetic rubber
37. Tyres and tubes n.o.s. (excluding factory rejects)
38. Rubber scrap, excluding rubber coated canvas belting scrap
39. Crepe rubber sheets
40. Rubber patches and solution (excluding hot patches)
41. Scientific and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances made of rubber including contraceptives
42. Duplicating stencils
43. Motorcycles and motor-scooters, not exceeding 200 cc.
44. Trucks and buses (standardized makes)
45. Automotive conveyances n.o.s. including rickshaws without bodies, but fitted with fare meters
46. Parts and accessories of all automotive vehicles n.o.s. including spare parts for marine engines
47. Cork manufactures n.o.s.
48. Gelatine capsules

ANNEX III

Automatic Licensing

1. Explosives
2. Lime-stone For East Pakistan only
3. Electrodes, all sorts, n.o.s.  
including welding electrodes For East Pakistan only
4. Suitcase locks and fittings including safe-locks and automatic door-locks
5. Brake fluid
6. Lubricants
7. Photographic films, plates and paper including sensitized paper
8. Unframed optical lenses
9. Condensed milk (subject to initial licensing at 25 per cent of category,  
repeatable at the same level) For East Pakistan only
10. Glucose
11. Shaving-brushes and tooth-brushes
12. Canes and rattens n.o.s.
13. Glue, gum and resins including lac and shellac
14. Nylon twine (for fishing industry)

ANNEX IV

List of Items which can be Imported under  
Export Bonus Import Schedule only

1. Iron and steel scrap for re-rolling purposes
2. Iron and steel - M.S. bars
3. Secondhand clothing other than woollen and woollen mixtures
4. Haberdashery, millinery and apparel excluding readymade garments
5. Shotguns
6. Arms
7. Ammunition including lead shots and cartridges
8. Asbestos cement sheets
9. Cement, portland white and coloured
10. Cement (grey)
11. Conduit pipes and fittings
12. Earthenware pipes
13. Plywood (excluding tea chest plywood)
14. Fibre boards, hardboard and insulating board
15. Marble
16. Tiles and bricks all sorts, n.o.s.
17. Building and engineering materials all sorts (other than those made of iron or wood) and silica sand
18. Tiles made of cement, and unglazed
19. Anhydrous ammonia gas in cylinders
20. Drugs and medicines, all sorts, n.o.s. other than list 'B' of Annexure I of normal import list
21. Saccharine other than in tablet form in small packing
22. Liquid gold
23. Beads and false pearls
24. Electric lighting bulbs
25. Coloured electric lighting lamps (bulbs and tubes)
26. Electric bulbs (fluorescent lamps)

27. Electric accessories, n.o.s.
28. Inter-office telephone communication system
29. Electric instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof including cinema carbons and electro-medical apparatus
30. Boots and shoes
31. Furniture and cabinetware made of wickerwork, bamboo and cane
32. Furniture and cabinetware made of metal - chairs and tables, etc. cabinets, etc. hospital equipment
33. Wood veneer
34. Domestic cookers and hot-water heaters based on gas
35. Metal lamps in West Pakistan
36. Cast iron pipes and fittings thereof above 4" diameter
37. Enamelled iron bath tubs
38. Sanitary tin cans lined with lacquer paints
39. Crown corks
40. Iron or steel wire nails
41. Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof including gramophone parts and needles and record changers
42. Carbon ribbons for electric typewriters
43. Typewriter ribbons
44. Animal and fish oil
45. Mirbane oil
46. Mustard oil
47. Copra
48. Mustard seed
49. Bituminous black paints (Alkatra)
50. Strawboard
51. Newspapers old
52. Spectacle frames and parts and accessories thereof
53. Fruits canned or bottled
54. Miscellaneous provisions, all sorts, and food colours

55. Fruit juices
56. Vegetables canned or bottled
57. Canned or bottled provisions, n.o.s.
58. Sugar (for eligible industrial users only, subject to maximum quotas for import under the scheme to be announced by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)
59. Solid rubber tyres
60. Rubber manufactures, all sorts, n.o.s. excluding hot-water bottles
61. Pencils (copying and coloured only)
62. Labels
63. Paper stationery and desk sets
64. Artsilk yarn
65. Nylon twine
66. Woollen yarn and knitting wool
67. Linen thread
68. Flax twist
69. Lining material (e.g. buckram, alpaca, striped taffeta)
70. Woollen worsted fabrics
71. Floor cloth (floor covering)
72. Fabrics, n.o.s. other than Karakuli cloth
73. Textile manufactures, n.o.s. excluding filter cloth and book-binding cloth
74. Book-binding cloth
75. Cigars
76. Pipe tobacco
77. Tobacco unmanufactured
78. Toilet brushes other than shaving and tooth-brushes
79. Toilet requisites, all sorts, n.o.s.
80. Perfumery, perfumery concentrates (raw) and kewra
81. Toilet soap
82. Medicinal soap (special brands, to be notified by the C.C.I. and E.)
83. Perambulators

84. Carriages and carts (soil carts, etc.)
85. Dry powder
86. Ebony and sandalwood
87. Bamboos
88. Flourspar, feldspar bleaching and fullers earth and magnesia compositions
89. Agar wood
90. Tallow (edible)
91. Starch and farina (sizing materials excluding maize starch)
92. Foreign birds and animals (provided that horses shall be imported for breeding purposes only and their value shall be not below £1,000 each)
93. Fish refuse
94. Parasols
95. Smokers' requisites, all sorts
96. Foreign stamps, used/unused
97. Resin finishing materials
98. Buttons (made of nylon only)
99. Playing-cards
100. Tricycles
101. Nylon yarn and nylon/grilon monofilament
102. Bristles
103. Sinews
104. Nylon nets for catching fish and nylon mesh
105. Plastic cartons
106. Stamping paste
107. Biscuits material and matrices (for manufacture of gramophone records)
108. Facitice
109. Capping powder
110. Plastic packing materials
111. Cameophane paper trimmings