

# REGULATION AND POLICY SPACE



## Fact Sheet: A Glimpse of Tariffs in Pakistan

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Pakistan's Tariff rates of primary and manufactured products is shown overtime in graph. A gradual reduction in tariff rates is observed in primary products as well as in manufactured products. This confirms Pakistan is doing efforts to achieve export competitiveness by reduction in tariffs.

Year	Regulatory duty	Tariff rate	Additional Duty levied	Custom duty
1 2017-18	Increased to 1500 tariff lines at HS 8 Increased (5-10)% on import of 570 luxury items	25% to 17.3% (vehicles excluded)	1% duty levied under SRO 1178(I)/2015, which was increased to 2%	Cascaded Tariff Structure (max rate: 25%; six slabs reduced to four slabs)
2 2018-19	Almost 236 Tariff Lines (TLs) of raw materials and intermediate products are reduced.  A list of 40 TLs was incorporated in the Finance Bill 2019 (Supplement-I).  In the second phase, tariff reduction plan has been approved for 12 sectors.  The Regulatory import duty for the export-oriented industries have been reduced vide SRO 190(I) 2019.	The Finance Supplementary (Second Amendment) Act, 2019 offered tariff concessions to industries that can offer import substitution.  lowered tariffs on the raw materials and intermediate goods		A duty of 50 percent imposed on items including imported perfumes, jewelry, glasses, beauty products, soaps, shaving kits and contact lens.  A duty of 35 percent imposed on imported cigar and tobacco.  A duty of 15 percent on imported coffee.  A duty of 20 percent on imported ice cream.  A 10 percent tax has been imposed on imported honey, mushrooms, tin-pack vegetables and fruit, butter, cheese, eggs, flour, and corn.  About 20 percent tax to be charged on imported cocoa powder, chocolate paste, sugar, biscuits, cakes, almonds, roasted dry fruit, pastries and bread.

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## Pakistan's Tariff Rates of Primary and Manufactured Products

