



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS VALUATION
CUSTOM HOUSE, KARACHI

The Collector of Customs, Collectorate of Customs (Appraisement -West / Appraisement - East / Appraisement - Port Muhammad Bin Qasim / Enforcement / JIAP), Karachi /Hyderabad / (Appraisement / Enforcement),Quetta / Gawadar / (Appraisement / Enforcement / AIIA), Lahore / Appraisement, Faisalabad / Appraisement, Sambrial (Sialkot) / Enforcement, Multan / Islamabad / Gilgit-Baltistan / (Appraisement / Enforcement),Peshawar / Enforcement, Dera Ismail Khan / Exports (Port Qasim / Custom House Karachi) / Transit Trade, Karachi.

DETERMINATION OF CUSTOMS VALUES OF GLASS WARE / PORCELAIN WARE
UNDER SECTION 25A OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1969

(VALUATION RULING NO 1602/2022)

C. No.Misc/07/2008-V/202.

Dated: 23-02-2022



In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 25A of the Customs Act, 1969, the customs values of Glass Ware / Porcelain Ware are determined as follows:

2. **Background of the valuation issue:** Earlier, the customs values of Glass Ware / Porcelain Ware were determined vide Valuation Ruling No. 1241/2018 dated 04-01-2018. As the Valuation Ruling was more than four years old, this Directorate General initiated an exercise for the determination of Customs values of subject goods under Section 25A of the Customs Act, 1969.

3. **Stakeholders' participation in determination of Customs values:** Meetings with all stakeholders, trade bodies including representatives of clearance Collectorates were held in this Directorate General on 06-01-2022 and 27-01-2022. The importers/stakeholders were requested to submit their proposals/suggestions as well as following documents before or during the course of stakeholders' meeting so that Customs value could be determined:

- i. Invoices of import during last three months showing factual values.
- ii. Websites, names and E-mail addresses of known foreign manufacturers of the item in question through which the actual current value can be ascertained.
- iii. Copies of Contracts made / LCs opened during the last three months showing the value of item in question.
- iv. Copies of Sales Tax Invoices issued during last four months showing the difference in price (excluding duty and taxes) to substantiate that the benefit of difference in price is passed on to the local buyers.

4. The meetings were attended by importers and other stakeholders including the local manufacturers. Their views were heard in detail to arrive at customs values of subject goods. The local manufacturer contended that the valuation ruling is more than four years old which should be revised upward in accordance with the current price trend in international market. On the other side, importers contended that the values in the existing Valuation Ruling are already higher, therefore, customs values of subject goods may further be rationalized. The

view points of stakeholders were heard in details and considered to arrive at customs values of the subject goods.

5. **Methods Adopted to Determine Customs Values:** Valuation methods provided in Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, were duly applied in their regular sequential order to arrive at customs value of subject goods. The transaction value method as provided in sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, was found inapplicable because no substantial documents were provided by the stakeholders to prove that their declared values were true transactional values. Moreover, different values were declared by different importers for same product according to different origins. Identical/similar goods value methods provided in Sections 25 (5) & (6) ibid were examined for applicability to determine customs values of subject goods. The data provided some references; however, it was found that the same could not be solely relied upon due to absence of absolute demonstrable evidence of qualities and quantities of commercial level etc. Information available was, hence, found inappropriate. In line with statutory sequential order of section 25, this office conducted market inquiries using deductive value methods under sub-section (7) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, wide ranges of prices were observed for some items depends upon variety/quality/quantity/ brand etc., and location of market. Hence this method of valuation could not be relied upon due to aforesaid reasons. Valuation method vide Section 25(8) of the Customs Act, 1969, was examined for valuation, but the same also could not be applied due to non availability of conversion and processing cost of exporting country. Finally, clearance data, raw material prices, international prices through internet were examined thoroughly and the information so gathered were utilized and analyzed for determination of Customs Values of Porcelain Ware/ Glass Ware under Section 25(9) of the Customs Act, 1969.

6. **Customs values for Glass Ware / Porcelain Ware -hereinafter specified** shall be assessed to duty/taxes on the Customs values mentioned against them in the Table below:

S. No	Description of Goods	PCT code	Proposed PCT for WeBOC	Origin	Customs Values (C&F) US\$/Kg
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Glass Ware Glassware of kind used for Table, Kitchen, Indoor decoration or similar purposes. (Clear/ Opal)	7013.1000 7013.2800 7013.9900	7013.1000.1000 7013.2800.1000 7013.9900.1000	China	1.25
				Iran	1.07
				UAE	1.35
				Malaysia/ Thailand/ Egypt/ Korea/ Indonesia	1.60
				Turkey	1.44
				Saudi Arabia	1.30
				Europe/ USA/ Canada	2.25
				Others	2.03



