PAKISTAN

Transparency

- Publication of regulations on the internet
- Independent appeal mechanism
- Advance ruling
- Stakeholder consultations on draft regulations
- Advance publication of regulation before implementation

Formalities

- Risk management
- Pre-arrival processing
- Post-clearance audit
- Expedited shipments
- TF measures for authorized operators
- Separation of Release and Clearance
- Publication of average release times

Paperless trade

- E-Customs System
- Internet connection available at borders
- E-Single window
- E-Preferential Certificate of Origin
- E-Trade licenses
- E-Air Cargo Manifests
- E-Payment of duties
- E-Application for Customs refunds
- E-Submission of Customs declarations

Cross-border paperless trade

- Laws for electronic transactions
- E-letter of credit
- Exchange of E-SPS
- Exchange of E-Certificates of Origin
- Certification authority
- Trade-related cross-border electronic data exchange

Institutional arrangement and cooperation

- National TF Committee
- OGAs delegate controls to Customs
- Intra-agency cooperation at national level
- Limited physical inspections of transit goods
- Cooperation between agencies across borders
- Pre-arrival processing for transit traffic
The level of implementation of trade facilitation measures in Pakistan (48%) is above the level in Asia-Pacific (46.5%). It also exceeds the level of implementation in South and South-West Asia (42%). Among the five core groups of trade facilitation measures, the most implemented in Pakistan are “Transparency” measures (66.7%). The least implemented are “Cross-border paperless trade” measures (11.1%). “Transit” measures are well implemented (66.7%).

Implementation of “Transparency” measures is above both the regional and sub-regional averages. These are evenly implemented across all “Transparency” measures. Implementation of improved “Formalities” is higher than both the regional and sub-regional averages. The least implemented measure in this area is Publication of average release times.

In “Paperless trade”, Pakistan’s implementation is below the regional average but above the sub-regional average. E-Single window, E-Trade licenses, E-Preference Certificate of Origin and E-Application for Customs refunds are least implemented.

Pakistan may focus its trade facilitation efforts in particular on full implementation of “Paperless trade” measures, as well as on moving towards “Cross-border paperless trade”.

Disclaimer: The data presented here is for policy research and development purposes only and it should not be construed as statements of legal, or political, views or facts. For more information: please visit http://unnext.unescap.org/UNTFSurvey2015.asp