GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS VALUATION
7TH FLOOR, CUSTOM HOUSE, KARACHI
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C. No. Misc/29/2012-II/Dir-75 Dated: 19 -11-2026

VALUATION RULING NO. 2132 / 2026

1. This Ruling shall be applicable until the same is rescinded or revised in terms of sub-section (4) of Section 25A of the Customs Act, 1969.

2. The revision petition against this Valuation Ruling, can be filed under Section 25D of the Customs Act, 1969, within 30 days before the Director General, Directorate General of Customs Valuation, Karachi.

Subject: **DETERMINATION OF CUSTOMS VALUES OF LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE SULPHONIC ACID UNDER SECTION 25A OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1969.**

1.	Valuation Ruling	Valuation Ruling No. 1304/2018 dated 14.05.2018, , which was subsequently withdrawn vide C. No. Misc/29/2012-II/Dir-56 dated 13.10.2026.
2.	Date of meetings with stakeholders	Meeting with relevant stakeholders were held on 16.11.2026 and 18.11.2026.

Background: The customs values of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA), Soft and Hard Types, were previously determined vide Valuation Ruling No. 1304/2018 dated 14.05.2018. Subsequently, representations were received from M/s Tufail Chemical Industries Limited, M/s Tufail Multichem Industries (Private) Limited, and other stakeholders, raising concerns regarding the disparity between prevailing international market prices of raw materials and the customs values determined for imported LABSA, particularly consignments originating from Iran and China. After consideration of the stakeholders' representations and prevailing market conditions, the aforesaid Valuation Ruling was withdrawn under Section 25A(4) of the Customs Act, 1969, vide letter dated 13.10.2026. Accordingly, the clearance Collectorates were advised to assess the subject goods under Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, until the issuance of a fresh Valuation Ruling. Consequently, an exercise for fresh determination of customs values of LABSA was initiated under Section 25A of the Customs Act, 1969, taking into consideration the prevailing import data, international raw material prices, market trends, and representations submitted by the stakeholders.

2. **Participation of Stakeholders during the Meetings:** The stakeholders' meeting for determination of customs values of the subject goods were held on aforementioned dates, wherein representatives of the local manufacturing industry participated and presented their viewpoints regarding the prevailing declared values of imported LABSA and expressed concerns over alleged under-invoicing, particularly in respect of consignments originating from Iran and China. During the proceedings, written representations, along with supporting documents relating to the importation of raw materials and export transactions, were submitted by M/s Tufail Chemical Industries Limited, M/s Tufail Multichem Industries (Private) Limited, and other stakeholders. The submissions and documentary evidences furnished by the stakeholders were taken on record for examination and consideration during the fresh determination of customs values under Section 25A of the Customs Act, 1969.

3. **Analysis/Exercise done to determine Customs Values:** The import data available for LABSA under the relevant PCT as well as prevailing international price of raw material were examined with reference to description, origin, quantity, declared and assessed values, dates and mode of importation. The record revealed significant variations in import values across different transactions and countries of origin. The prevailing data also scrutinized to assess the comparability, consistency and reliability of the reported values. The data of raw material for Linear Alkyl Benzene, along with indicative domestic production costs, submitted by stakeholders, were also considered as corroborative market information. However, these domestic cost estimates were not treated as verified costs of foreign manufacturers or as conclusive evidence for determining customs values. Variations in country of origin, concentration, grade, packing and commercial terms were also taken into consideration. Accordingly, after detailed examination of the prevailing import data, relevant international price information, supporting documents and submissions made by stakeholders, the available evidence was considered for determination of customs values of the subject goods in accordance with the sequential application of valuation methods prescribed under Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969.

4. **Method(s) adopted to determine Customs values:** In view of foregoing, the valuation methods prescribed under Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, were examined and applied in their prescribed sequence for determination of the customs value of the subject goods. The transaction value method envisaged under sub-section (1) of Section 25 could not be adopted, as adequate and verifiable information relating to the adjustments contemplated under Section 25(2) was not available for arriving at an accurate transaction value. Thereafter, the identical goods method provided under sub-section (5) of Section 25 was evaluated. Although the available import data offered certain indicative references, such data was not considered sufficient for exclusive reliance because complete and verifiable particulars regarding quality, specifications, quantities, commercial level, industrial usage, and other comparable characteristics were not available. The similar goods method stipulated under sub-section (6) of Section 25 was likewise considered; however, the available references did not provide an adequate basis for determination of value exclusively under this method. The deductive value method under sub-section (7) was also explored through market enquiry. However, since the subject goods are predominantly industrial in nature and are not ordinarily available for sale in the local market in comparable form, this method could not be effectively applied. Likewise, the computed value method under sub-section (8) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, was duly examined but could not be applied due to the non-availability of authenticated and verifiable information regarding the actual cost of production, processing/conversion expenses, and other associated manufacturing costs incurred in the country of export. Nevertheless, the prevailing international market prices of principal raw materials, along with the processing/conversion costs and value addition involved in local manufacturing of LABSA, were examined and considered as relevant reference indicators for determining fair and reasonable customs values. Consequently, after sequentially examining the preceding valuation methods and finding them inapplicable for the reasons recorded, the customs values of the subject goods have been determined under sub-section (9) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969, on the basis of the most appropriate, reliable, and verifiable information available on record, including international raw material prices, relevant manufacturing cost indicators, prevailing import data, and documentary evidence submitted by the stakeholders.

5. Customs Values for Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA): The subject goods, hereinafter specified, shall be assessed to duty / taxes at the following Customs Values:

Sr. No.	Description of Goods	PCT Code	Proposed PCT Code for WeBOC	Origin	Customs Value (C&F)
1	Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid	3402.3100	3402.3100.1100	Iran	US$ 2.60/Kg plus actual land route freight
2			3402.3100.1200	All Other Origins	US$ 2.78/Kg

6. In cases where declared values or values in invoice retrieved from the consignment, as the case may be, are higher than the customs values determined in this Valuation Ruling, the assessment shall be made on higher values in terms of sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Customs Act, 1969.

7. In case of consignments imported by air, the difference between air freight and sea freight shall be added for the assessment of value.

8. The Valuation Ruling shall be applicable for the descriptions and specifications of goods as mentioned in Annex-A attached separately. HS / PCT Codes are mentioned for illustrative purposes.

9. The Collectorates of Customs shall ensure the implementation of this Valuation Ruling and in case of any anomaly, the matter may be brought to the notice of this Directorate immediately.

(Tahir Abbas)
Director

Copy for necessary action and implementation:
The Collectors / Directors of Customs, Collectorates / Directorates of Customs (Headquarters-South)/ Appraisement-West / East / SAPT / PMBQ / JIAP / Enforcement/), Karachi / Hyderabad / (Appraisement / Enforcement / Ports), Quetta / Gwadar / Khuzdar (Appraisement / Enforcement / AIIA), (Appraisement–East / West, Lahore / Faisalabad Appraisement / Enforcement, Sargodha / Enforcement & Appraisement, Sambrial (Sialkot) / Enforcement, Multan / Islamabad / Gilgit-Baltistan / (Appraisement/ Enforcement), Peshawar / Enforcement, Dera Ismail Khan / Exports (Port Qasim/Custom House, Karachi) / Transit Trade, Karachi.

Copy for information:
1) The Member Customs (Operations/Policy), F.B.R., Islamabad.
2) The Director General, Directorate General of Customs Valuation, Custom House, Karachi.
3) All Chief Collectors / Director Generals of Customs, Karachi / Lahore / Islamabad / Quetta / Peshawar.
4) All Collectors / Directors of Customs, Karachi / Lahore / Islamabad/ Quetta/ Peshawar/ Faisalabad.
5) The Director, Directorate of Customs Valuation, Lahore / Quetta / Peshawar.

6) The Deputy Director (MIS), Directorate General of Customs Valuation, Karachi, for uploading in WeBOC database system.
7) The Chairman (Valuation Committee), FPCC&I, Federation House, Clifton, Karachi.
8) The Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Hyderabad, Quetta & Peshawar.
9) The Chairman, All Pakistan Customs Agents Association (APCAA), Karachi.
10) The Chairman, Karachi Custom Agents Association, Karachi.
11) The Karachi Customs Agents Group, Bohri Road, Karachi.
12) The Webmaster, Federal Board of Revenue, Islamabad.
13) Guard File.