



**Committee on Trade and Development
Dedicated Session on Regional Trade Agreements**

FACTUAL PRESENTATION

**PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDONESIA AND PAKISTAN
(GOODS)**

Report by the Secretariat

This report, prepared for the consideration of the Preferential Trade Agreement between Indonesia and Pakistan, has been drawn up by the WTO Secretariat on its own responsibility and in full consultation with the Parties. The factual presentation reproduces as closely as possible the terminology used in the Agreement and in the comments provided and does not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Secretariat of such terminology. The report has been drawn up in accordance with the rules and procedures contained in the Decision for a Transparency Mechanism for Regional Trade Agreements (WT/L/671) and thus does not imply any value judgement by the Secretariat regarding the contents of the Agreement.

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Key Facts**Parties to the Agreement:** Indonesia and Pakistan**Date of Signature:**

3 February 2012 (Indonesia – Pakistan PTA)

27 January 2018 (Protocol to amend Indonesia – Pakistan PTA)

Date of Entry into Force:

1 September 2013 (Indonesia – Pakistan PTA)

1 March 2019 (Protocol to Amend Indonesia – Pakistan PTA)

Date of Notification: 12 November 2019**Full implementation:**

1 September 2013 (Indonesia – Pakistan PTA)

1 March 2019 (Protocol to Amend Indonesia – Pakistan PTA)

1 TRADE ENVIRONMENT¹

1.1. The Preferential Trade Agreement (hereafter "the Agreement") between Indonesia and Pakistan, is Indonesia's 9th RTA notified to the WTO and Pakistan's 10th RTA notified to the WTO.²

1.2. The size and composition of the Parties' economies are considerably different. Indonesia's GDP in 2019 was USD 1,119 trillion and USD 4,136 per capita compared to Pakistan's GDP of USD 278 billion and USD 1,285 per capita. Indonesia ranks 23rd in the world in terms of merchandise exports and 22nd for imports (excluding intra-EU trade), while Pakistan's rank is 48th for exports and 35th for imports. Their trade to GDP ratios in 2018 were however comparable, at 19 for Indonesia and 14.6 for Pakistan.

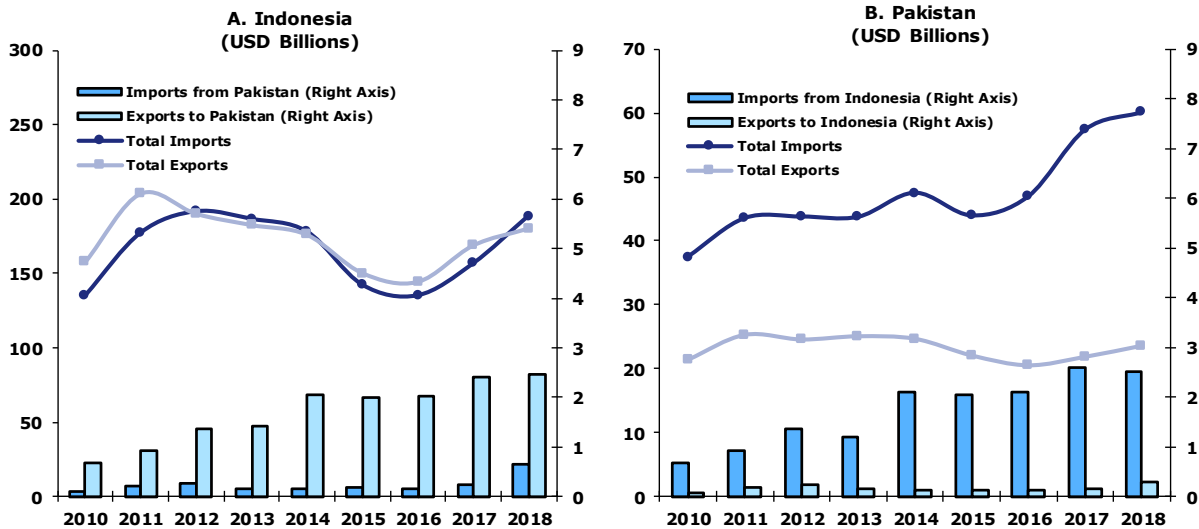
1.3. Both Parties' exports and imports are dominated by manufactures: 43.1% of exports and 64.8% of imports for Indonesia and 74.1% of exports and 52.6% of imports for Pakistan in 2018. Indonesia is also a large exporter of agricultural products (25.5%) and fuels and mining products (30.2%) while 20.4% of its imports are fuels and mining products and 13.1% agricultural products. Fuels and mining imports were also significant for Pakistan at 32.4%.

1.4. The Parties' global as well as bilateral trade is shown for the period 2010-2018 in Chart 1.1. Whilst Indonesia had a relatively balanced trade during this period, Pakistan's global trade deficit has been widening since 2013.

1.5. In their bilateral trade Indonesia has maintained a trade surplus with Pakistan which has widened during the period, as Pakistan's imports from Indonesia have exceeded exports.

¹ Figures in this section, except with respect to bilateral trade and unless indicated otherwise, are from the WTO Trade Profiles as of May 2020 (2018 data). Export figures are calculated f.o.b. and imports c.i.f. World trade rankings exclude intra-EU trade.

² Source: WTO Secretariat. Further information on these agreements and on specific dates of entry into force/provisional applications may be found in the WTO Database on RTAs: <http://rtais.wto.org>.

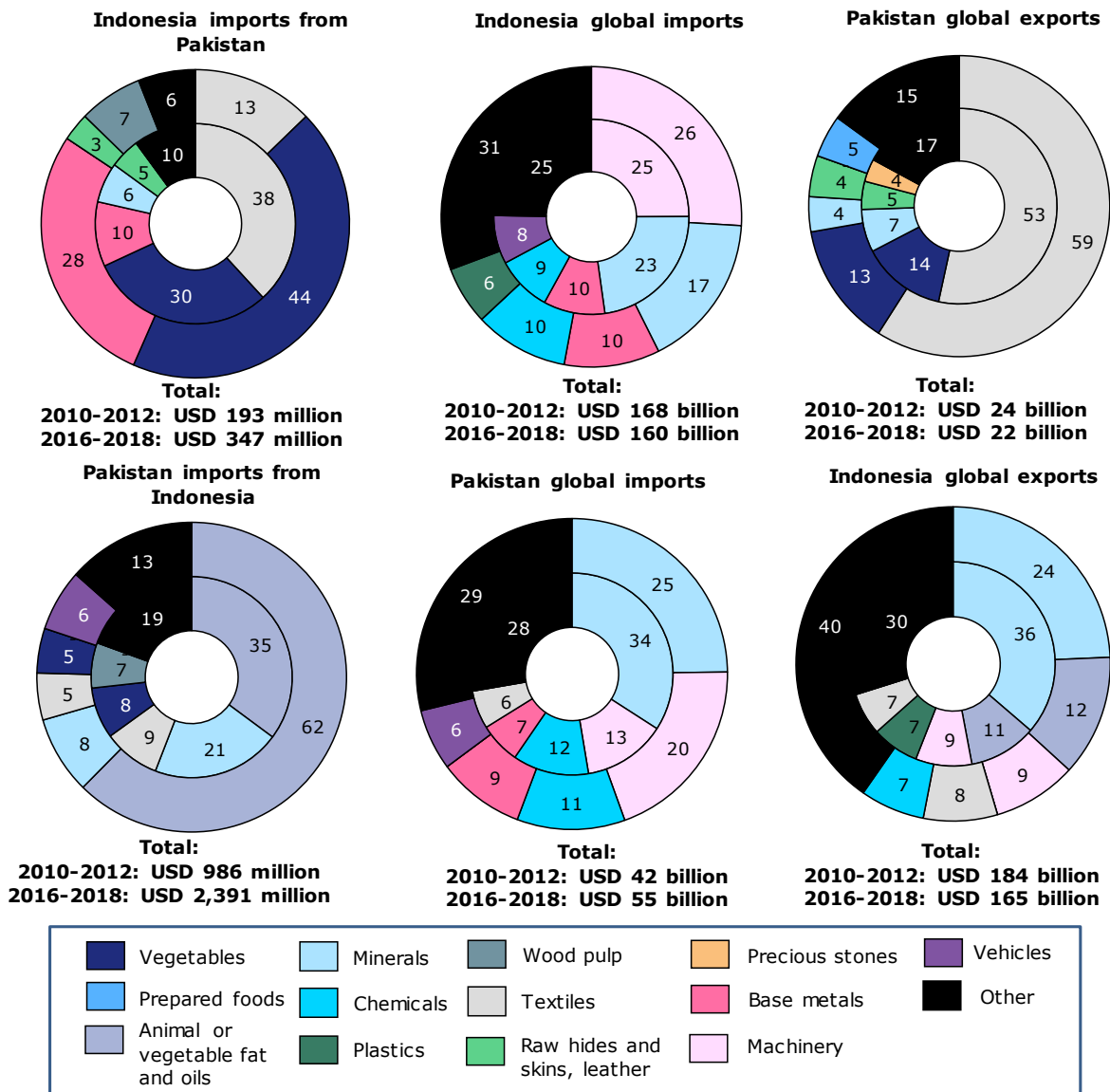
Chart 1.1: Indonesia-Pakistan: Merchandise bilateral trade and with world (2010-2018)

Source: UNSD Comtrade database.

1.6. Chart 1.2 shows the product composition of the Parties' merchandise trade by broad HS Section during the period 2010-2012, before the Agreement entered into force and 2016-2018, the most recent period for which data are available.

1.7. During the period 2010-2012, of Indonesia's largest global exports of mineral products (36.3%), animal or vegetable fats (10.8%), machinery and mechanical appliances (8.9%), and plastics and articles thereof (7.5%), Pakistan mainly imported animal or vegetable fats (35%), mineral products (21%) and textiles (9%). By 2016-2018 Indonesia's global exports continued to be dominated by mineral products (24.3%), animal or vegetable fats (12.5%), machinery and mechanical appliances (8.6%) and textiles (7.6%). Of these products Pakistan's imports of animal or vegetable fats grew significantly (62%), while the shares of mineral products and textiles declined (to 8% and 5% respectively).

1.8. During the period 2010-2012, of Pakistan's largest global exports of textiles (53.4%) vegetable products (14.0%), mineral products (7.1%), and raw hides and skins (4.6%), Indonesia mainly imported textiles (38%), vegetable products (30%) and mineral products (6%). By 2016-2018 Pakistan's main global exports remained textiles (59%), vegetable products (13.2%), and raw hides and skins (4.4%), with prepared foodstuffs increasing in importance (4.5%). Of these products, Indonesia's imports from Pakistan continued to be dominated by textiles, vegetable products and mineral products, but the shares of vegetable products increased to 44%, while that of textiles decreased to 13%; in addition, imports of base metals increased to 28%.

Chart 1.2: Indonesia-Pakistan: product composition of merchandise trade, annual average

Annual average: 2010-2012 (inner circle); 2016-2018 (outer circle).

Source: UNSD Comtrade database.

2 CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENTS OF THE AGREEMENT

2.1 Background information

2.1. The Preferential Trade Agreement between the Parties (including 3 Annexes) was signed on 3 February 2012. The Agreement was amended by a Protocol on 27 January 2018 ("the Protocol"). Both the Agreement and the amendment were notified by the Parties on 12 November 2019 in document WT/COMTD/RTA12/N/1. The Factual Presentation is prepared on the basis of the Agreement, as amended by the Protocol (which contains amendments to Articles 3 and 9 and new Annexes I and II). The text of the Agreement is available at:

Pakistan:

http://www.commerce.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/pdf/Indonesia_Pakistan_PTA.pdf

<http://www.commerce.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Protocol-to-Amend-the-PTA.pdf>

Indonesia:

http://ditjenppi.kemendag.go.id/assets/files/publikasi/doc_20180504_indonesia-pakistan-preferential-trade-agreement-ip-pta.pdf

http://ditjenppi.kemendag.go.id/assets/files/publikasi/doc_20180504_protokol-perubahan-perjanjian-indonesia-pakistan-pta.pdf

2.2. The amended Article 9 of the Agreement concerns Amendment of the Agreement. The Agreement may be modified or amended in writing following mutual agreement of the Parties. Any amendments shall enter into force on such a date as may be determined by the Parties and shall form an integral part to this Agreement (Article 9.1). Article 9.2 provides that the Annexes to the Agreement may be amended through mutual agreement of the Parties. Any amendments to the Annexes will enter into force on the date determined by the Parties through the exchange of diplomatic notes, or as otherwise agreed by the Parties. Prior to entry into force of such amendments, the amendments will not affect the rights and obligations of the Parties. According to the Parties the Agreement had not been amended apart from the Amending Treaty of 27 January 2018.

Box 2.1 – Structure of the Agreement

<i>Titles, Chapters</i>		<i>Title/description</i>
		Preferential Trade Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 3 February 2012
Preamble		
Article 1		Definitions
Article 2		Coverage of Products
Article 3		Reduction/Elimination of Tariff
Article 4		Rules of Origin
Article 5		Rights and Obligations under the WTO
Article 6		Dispute Resolution
Article 7		Review
Article 8		Para Tariffs
Article 9		Amendment
Article 10		Final Provisions
Annexes		
Annex I		Pakistan's Offer List on Goods
Annex II		Indonesia's Offer List on Goods
Annex III		Modality of Tariff Reduction
Annex IV		Rules of Origin for the Pakistan-Indonesia Trade Agreement
Attachment A		Operational Certification Procedures for the Rules of Origin Under the Preferential Trade Agreement between Indonesia and Pakistan
Attachment B		To be negotiated subsequently, if required.
		Protocol to Amend the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 27 January 2018
Preamble		
Article 1		Amendment to Article 3 of the Agreement
Article 2		Amendment to Article 9 of the Agreement
Article 3		Amendment to Annex I and II of the Agreement
Article 4		Entry into Force
Annex I		Pakistan's Offer List on Goods
Annex II		Indonesia's Offer List on Goods
Annex III		Modality of Tariff Reduction
Annex IV		Rules of Origin

3 PROVISIONS ON TRADE IN GOODS

3.1 Import duties and charges, and quantitative restrictions

3.1. Article 8 of the Agreement concerns border charges and fees.³ Both Parties shall eliminate para tariffs on goods covered in this Agreement within six months of entry into force of the Agreement and shall not introduce any new para tariffs on such goods. Para tariffs are defined in Article 2(d) as border charges and fees, other than tariffs on foreign trade transactions of a tariff-like effect which are levied solely on imports, but not those indirect taxes and charges which are levied in the same manner on like domestic products. Import charges corresponding to specific services rendered are not considered to be para-tariff measures. According to the Parties, Indonesia does not have any provisions on para-tariffs.

3.2. According to the Parties there are no provisions on quantitative restrictions on imports in the Agreement.

3.1.1 General provisions

3.1.2 Liberalization of trade and tariff lines

3.3. Article 3 (as amended by the Protocol) of the Agreement provides that the most favoured nation (MFN) applied tariff rates of the Parties of 2012 on all products covered under the Agreement are to be reduced and where relevant eliminated in accordance with the modalities set out in Annex III of the Agreement (Article 3.1). Under Article 3.2, a Party may, at any time, accelerate unilateral reduction or elimination of customs duties of originating goods of another Party. A Party should inform the other Party as early as practicable when considering unilaterally doing so. The Joint Committee shall be convened on the request of either Party, to consider accelerating the reduction or elimination of customs duties set out in Annexes I and II of the Agreement. In the event of such a decision of the Joint Committee, each Party shall give effect to such acceleration in accordance with Article 9 of the Agreement (Article 3.3). According to the Parties, Pakistan had liberalized a further 20 tariff lines and a protocol to this effect was signed on 26-27 January 2018. Notification of those 20 tariff lines had been issued by the Government of Indonesia and the newly granted market access became operational on 1 March 2019.

3.1.3 Liberalization schedule

3.4. Table 3.1 shows Indonesia's tariff liberalization commitments under the Agreement in 2013. When the Agreement entered into force, 1,251 lines were duty free on an MFN basis, of which five lines are covered by the Agreement.⁴ Around 22.8% of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan during 2010-2012 entered under the five MFN duty free lines. As a result of the entry into force of the Agreement, a further 98 tariff lines became duty free representing 5.1% of Indonesia's total imports from Pakistan. A further 129 lines became subject to reduced duty rates. During 2010-12 around 1.6% of imports from Pakistan entered under these tariff lines. The margin of preference applying to these lines is in the majority of cases 50% of the MFN rate.

Table 3.1 Indonesia 2013: Tariff elimination commitments under the Agreement and corresponding average trade

Duty phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines in Indonesia's tariff schedule	Value of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan (2010-2012) USD million	% of Indonesia's total imports from Pakistan 2010-2012
Covered under the Agreement				
Already MFN (2013) duty-free	5	0.0	44.0	22.8

³ Border fees and charges are called "para-tariffs" under the Agreement (Article 8). The provisions apply to border fees and charges other than tariffs, on foreign trade transactions having a tariff-like effect and which are levied solely on imports, but not indirect taxes and charges which may be levied in the same manner on like domestic products. Import charges corresponding to specific services rendered are not considered to be para-tariff measures.

⁴ Indonesia's MFN tariff in 2013 consisted of 10,012 lines at the HS 2012 nomenclature at 10-digit level. Of these, 99.35 had *ad valorem* rates of duty, while 65 lines had specific rates.

Duty phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines in Indonesia's tariff schedule	Value of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan (2010-2012) USD million	% of Indonesia's total imports from Pakistan 2010-2012
Duty-free under the Agreement	98	1.0	9.9	5.1
Reduced rate under the Agreement	129	1.3	3.1	1.6
Sub-total	232	2.3	57.0	29.5
Not covered under the Agreement				
Already MFN duty-free	1,246	12.4	48.3	25.0
MFN dutiable	8,534	85.2	87.7	45.5
Sub-total	9,780	97.7	135.9	70.5
Total	10,012	100.0	192.9	100.0

Note: Based on the HS2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities and the WTO-IDB.

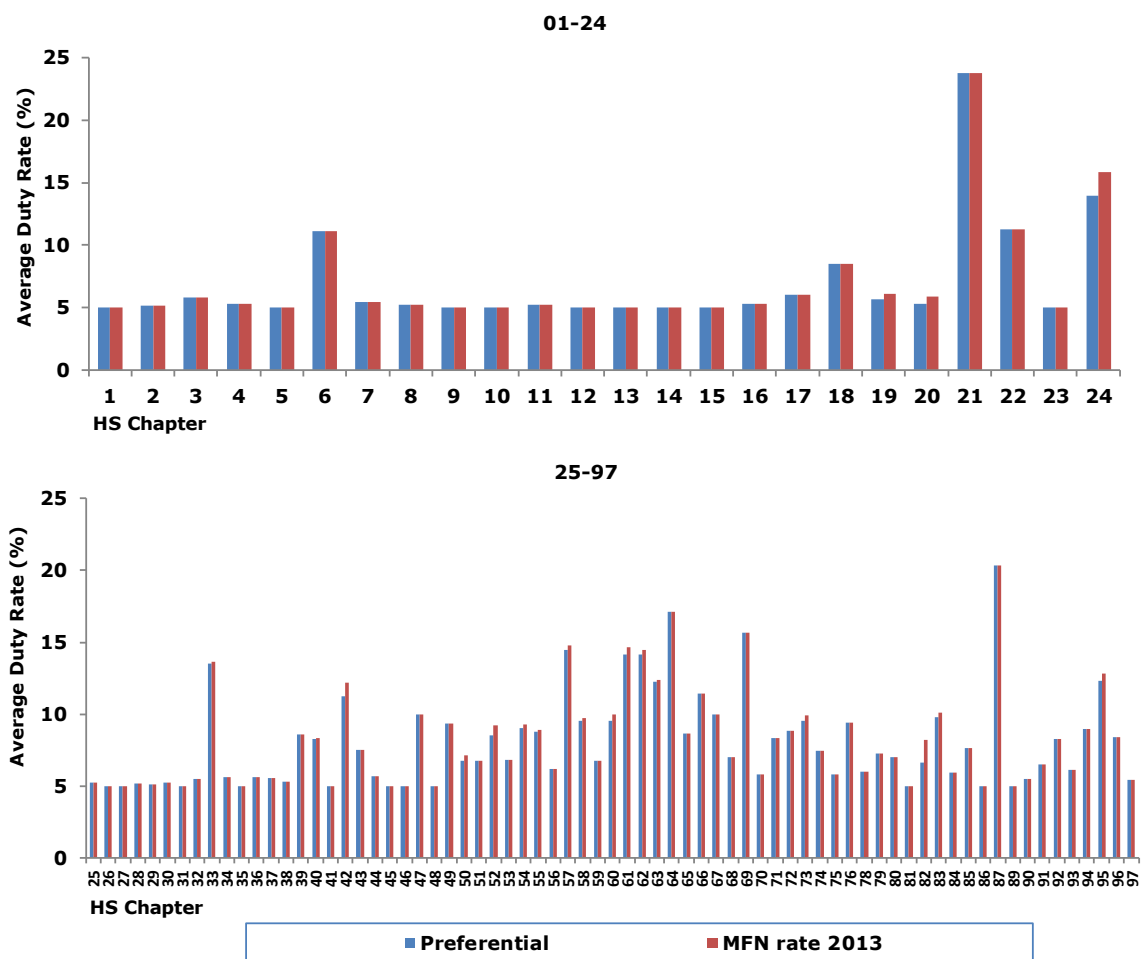
3.5. Table 3.2 shows Indonesia's tariff elimination by HS Section. Under the Agreement Indonesia liberalized tariffs mainly in HS Sections I, II, IV, VI, XI and XV. Indonesia also reduced tariffs mainly in HS Sections IV, XI and XV. Chart 3.1 shows tariff elimination by HS Chapter. It shows that in a large number of Chapters, the average preferential and MFN tariffs are the same. Preferential tariff reductions providing additional market access are found mainly in chapters relating to industrial products.

Table 3.2 Indonesia 2013: Tariff elimination under the Agreement, by HS Section

HS Section	MFN Average %	Number of lines	Duty-free lines under the MFN 2013	Number of tariff lines under the Agreement			Remain dutiable (outside the Agreement)	Avg. Final Tariff (Dutiable)
				MFN duty-free	Preferential			
					Duty-free	Reduced		
I	5.3	571	31		15		525	5.6
II	4.9	480	55		11		414	5.6
III	4.3	164	24				140	5.0
IV	9.0	453	11		10	24	408	9.0
V	3.3	206	73				133	5.1
VI	4.8	1,182	173	2	10	1	996	5.6
VII	8.4	491	8			3	480	8.4
VIII	6.5	102	36		1	8	57	9.5
IX	2.7	160	80	2	4		74	5.5
X	4.4	283	53				230	5.4
XI	10.8	1,167	6	1	27	48	1,085	10.7
XII	13.9	75					75	13.9
XIII	7.9	224			2		222	8.0
XIV	6.9	89	16				73	8.4
XV	7.6	984	132		10	37	805	8.6
XVI	5.2	2,123	440		6	2	1,675	6.6
XVII	16.9	633	75				558	19.2
XVIII	5.4	329	29				300	5.9
XIX	6.1	27					27	6.1
XX	9.5	255	2		2	6	245	9.5
XXI	4.6	14	2				12	5.4
Total	7.3	10,012	1,246	5	98	129	8,534	8.2

Note: Based on the HS2012 nomenclature.

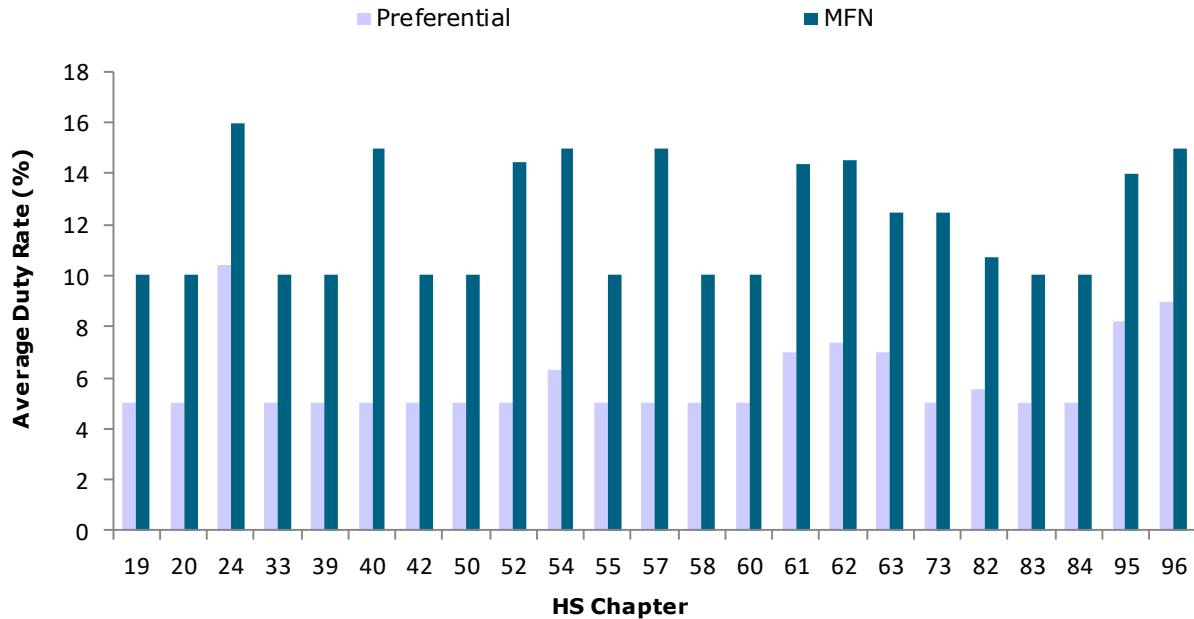
Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities and the WTO-IDB.

Chart 3.1 Indonesia 2013: Average of dutiable rates, by HS Chapter

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities and the WTO-IDB.

3.6. Chart 3.2 shows average preferential and MFN tariffs in Chapters where additional market access is provided through reduced rates of duty. The reduced rates of tariff for Pakistan are found mainly in industrial products (HS Chapters 25-97) but also for agricultural products in Chapters 19, 20 and 24.

Chart 3.2 Indonesia 2013: Average of reduced rates under the Agreement, by HS Chapter

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities and the WTO-IDB.

3.7. Table 3.3 shows liberalization by Indonesia under the amending Protocol. In 2019 1,301 lines in Indonesia's tariff were duty free on an MFN basis; an additional 9 lines covered by the Agreement were also duty free on an MFN basis.⁵ As a result of the Amending Protocol, a further 19 lines,⁶ became duty free, bringing the total to 128 lines (1.2% of the tariff) liberalized under the Agreement; together these 128 represented 30.2% of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan. Duties were reduced for around 1.3% of the tariff (142 lines). The relative margin of preference applying to these lines is almost 60% of the MFN rate.

Table 3.3 Indonesia 2019 (2019-Protocol): Tariff elimination commitments under the Agreement and corresponding average trade

Duty phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines in Indonesia's tariff schedule	Value of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan (2016-2018) USD million	% of Indonesia's total imports from Pakistan 2016-2018
Covered under the Agreement				
Already MFN (2019) duty-free	9	0.1	12.2	3.5
Duty-free under the Agreement ^a	128	1.2	104.7	30.2
Reduced rate under the Agreement	142	1.3	1.5	0.4
Sub-total	279	2.6	118.4	34.2
Not covered under the Agreement				
Already MFN duty-free	1,292	11.9	137.9	39.8
MFN dutiable	9,242	85.5	90.2	26.0

⁵ In 2019 Indonesia's MFN applied tariff contained 10,813 lines at the HS 2017 nomenclature 8-digit level. Of these lines 99.75% carried *ad valorem* rates while 27 lines had specific rates of duty.

⁶ The 19 lines are: 08045020 (mangoes); 10064010 (rice used for animal feed), 10064090 (other rice); 22071000 (undenatured ethyl alcohol), 22072090 (other); 24011010, 24012010 (unmanufactured tobacco); 42031000 (apparel); 52052300 (cotton yarn); 52094200, 52114200 (denim); 61091020, 61099020, 61099030 (t-shirts); 61102000 (jerseys and pullovers); 62034290, 62046200, (suits); 63022100 and 63026000 (bed linen).

Duty phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines in Indonesia's tariff schedule	Value of Indonesia's imports from Pakistan (2016-2018) USD million	% of Indonesia's total imports from Pakistan 2016-2018
Sub-total	10,534	97.4	228.1	65.8
Total	10,813	100.0	346.6	100.0

a Revision of preferential rates for tariff lines 5212.23.00 and 6002.90.00 from 5% in 2013 to 0% in 2019; includes the additional 19 tariff lines in the 2019-Protocol to Amend IP-PTA.

Note: Based on the HS2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities and the WTO-IDB.

3.8. Table 3.4 below shows that as a result of liberalization under the Agreement, 128 tariff lines are duty free, and 142 are subject to reduced duty rates under the Agreement. The largest number of duty-free tariff lines fall under HS sections XI (38 lines), I (20 lines), II, (17 lines), and IV (14 lines). Reduced rates apply to 50 lines in HS Section XI, 41 lines in section XV, and 26 lines in section IV.

Table 3.4 Indonesia 2019 (2019-Protocol to Amend IP PTA): Tariff elimination under the Agreement, by HS Section

HS Section	MFN Average %	Number of lines	Duty-free lines under the MFN 2019	Number of tariff lines under the Agreement			Remain dutiable (outside the Agree-ment)	Avg. Final Tariff (Dutiable)
				MFN duty-free	Preferential			
					Duty-free ^a	Reduced		
I	5.3	589	33		20		536	5.6
II	5.3	491	52		17		422	5.9
III	4.3	175	25				150	5.0
IV	23.6	470	10		14	26	420	24.1
V	3.2	218	84				134	5.2
VI	5.0	1,259	192	2	10	1	1,054	5.9
VII	9.3	565	8			4	553	9.4
VIII	8.6	91	31		2	8	50	12.2
IX	5.1	228	111	6	7		104	10.9
X	4.5	300	45				255	5.3
XI	15.3	1,175	5	1	38	50	1,081	15.0
XII	16.4	84					84	16.4
XIII	9.2	250	2		2		246	9.3
XIV	7.0	86	18				68	8.8
XV	9.4	1,035	129		10	41	855	10.5
XVI	5.6	2,133	439		6	2	1,686	7.1
XVII	26.1	1,033	71				962	28.1
XVIII	5.6	326	30				296	6.2
XIX	6.0	30					30	6.0
XX	10.7	267	5		2	10	250	10.6
XXI	4.4	8	2				6	5.8
Total	10.1	10,813	1,292	9	128	142	9,242	11.4

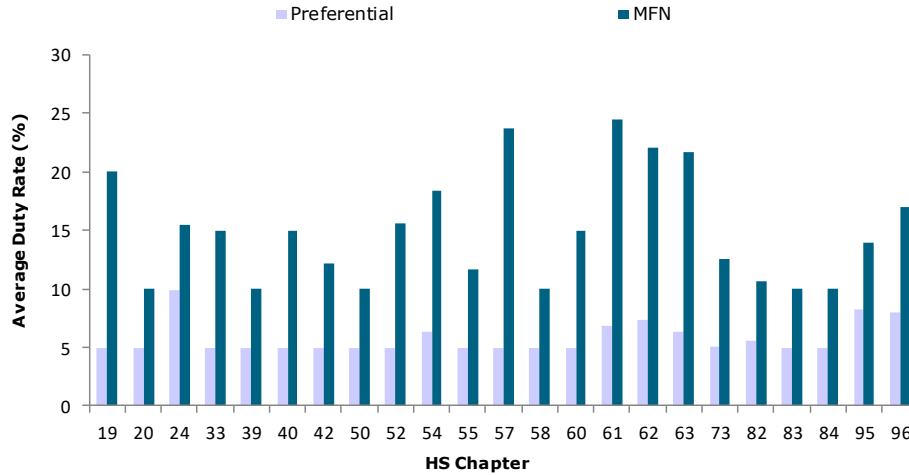
a Revision of preferential rates for tariff lines 5212.23.00 and 6002.90.00 from 5% in 2013 to 0% in 2019; includes the additional 19 tariff lines in the 2019-Protocol to Amend IP-PTA.

Note: Based on the HS2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities.

3.9. Chart 3.3 provides further details on the HS Chapters in which Indonesia has reduced tariffs for imports from Pakistan.

Chart 3.3 Indonesia 2019: Average of reduced rates under the Agreement, by HS Chapter



Note: Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities.

3.10. For Pakistan, prior to entry into force of the Agreement, 441 lines were duty free for imports on an MFN basis; an additional 25 lines covered by the Agreement were also duty free on an MFN basis and accounted for 2% of imports from Indonesia during 2010-2012).⁷ As a result of the entry into force of the Agreement, a further 49 lines became duty free, representing 0.7% of imports from Indonesia. An additional 214 products became subject to reduced duty rates as a result of the entry into force of the Agreement. In 2010-12 around 42% of imports from Indonesia entered under these lines. The relative margin of preference overall for these lines is 25% of the MFN rate.

Table 3.5 Pakistan: Tariff elimination commitments under the Agreement and corresponding average trade

Duty phase-out period	Number of lines	% of total lines in Pakistan's tariff schedule	Value of Pakistan's imports from Indonesia (2010-2012) USD million	% of Pakistan's total imports from Indonesia 2010-2012
Covered under the Agreement				
Already MFN (2013) duty-free	25	0.4	19.3	2.0
Duty-free under the Agreement	49	0.7	7.3	0.7
Reduced rate under the Agreement	214	3.1	415.7	42.2
Sub-total	288	4.1	442.3	44.9
Not covered under the Agreement				
Already MFN duty-free	416	5.9	237.4	24.1
MFN dutiable	6,312	90.0	305.7	31.0
Sub-total	6,728	95.9	543.1	55.1
Total^a	7,016	100.0	985.5	100.0

a Import and tariff coverage is for HS Chapters 1-97.

Note: Based on the HS2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Pakistan authorities and the WTO-IDB.

⁷ In 2013 Pakistan's MFN tariff had 7,016 tariff lines at the HS eight-digit level (HS 2012 nomenclature). Of these 6,969 lines had *ad valorem* rates of duty; the remaining 47 lines had specific rates of duty.

3.11. Table 3.6 shows tariff elimination under the Agreement by HS Section. As a result of the Agreement's entry into force, the average tariff applicable to imports from Indonesia is 15.4%. The lines which became duty free under the Agreement are found mainly in Sections II (19 tariff lines), VII (9 lines) and Sections IV, VI and XVI (6 lines each). Reduced duties were applied to 214 tariff lines found mainly in HS Sections II, IV, VI and XI.

Table 3.6 Pakistan: Tariff elimination under the Agreement, by HS Section

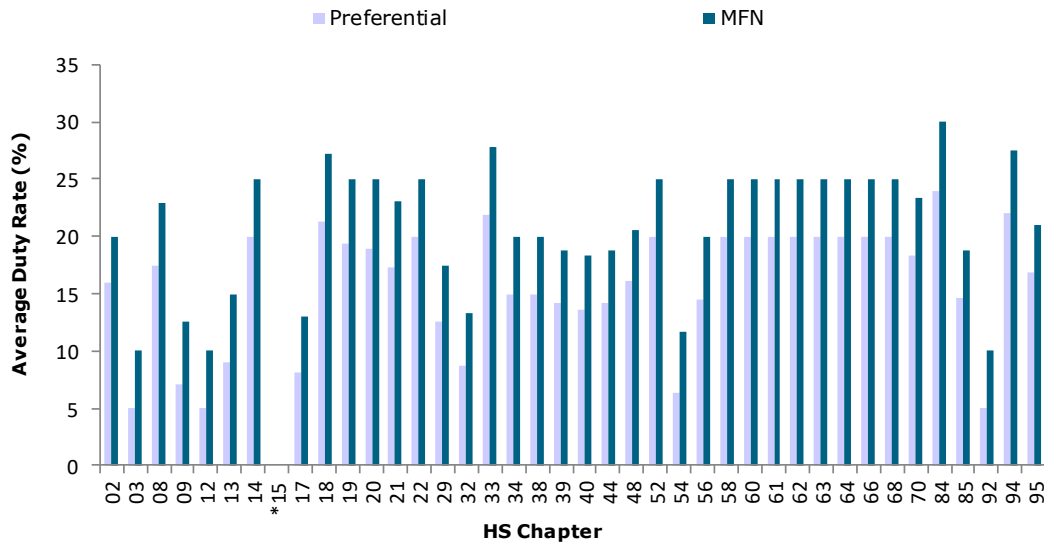
HS Section	MFN Average %	Number of lines	Duty-free lines under the MFN 2013	Number of tariff lines under the Agreement			Remain dutiable (outside the Agree-ment)	Avg. Final Tariff (Dutiable)
				MFN duty-free	Preferential			
					Duty-free	Reduced		
I	11.3	353	30			10	313	12.2
II	11.2	358	72	7	19	31	229	14.4
III	12.4	56				7	49	12.4
IV	26.5	248			6	42	200	26.1
V	7.7	195	34				161	9.3
VI	8.6	1,153	50	1	6	28	1,068	8.9
VII	17.0	300	19	4	9	11	257	18.6
VIII	10.2	93	36	2			55	17.2
IX	11.7	107	31	4		12	60	16.6
X	15.8	177	27			8	142	18.5
XI	18.7	955	35			26	894	19.3
XII	23.2	51				3	48	22.9
XIII	22.6	188			2	11	175	22.4
XIV	5.0	60	3				57	5.3
XV	13.4	754	27				727	13.9
XVI	12.2	1,201	40	7	6	15	1,133	12.6
XVII	34.4	252	4				248	35.0
XVIII	9.2	265	7		1	3	254	9.4
XIX	22.7	51					51	22.7
XX	21.3	192	1			7	184	21.2
XXI	5.7	7					7	5.7
Total	14.5	7,016 ^a	416	25	49	214	6,312	15.4

a Tariff coverage is for HS Chapters 1-97.

Note: Based on the HS2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Pakistan authorities and the WTO-IDB.

3.12. Chart 3.4 shows the average of reduced tariff rates under the Agreement and as expanded under the Amended Protocol. Pakistan's tariff rate reductions are spread across multiple HS Chapters both in agriculture and industrial products. The margins of preference range between 20% and 50% of the MFN rates.

Chart 3.4 Pakistan: Average of reduced rates under the Agreement, by HS Chapter

* contains specific duties only.

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Pakistan authorities and the WTO-IDB.

3.1.4 Tariff rate quotas

3.13. According to the Parties there are no provisions on tariff rate quotas in the Agreement.

3.2 Rules of origin

3.14. Article Four of the Agreement concerns rules of origin. It provides that rules of origin, as in Annex IV shall be applicable to the goods covered under the Agreement to qualify for tariff preference.

3.15. Annex IV of the Agreement lays out the framework for determination of origin. Definitions used in the Annex are contained in Rule 1. Rule 2 of Annex 4 lists the criteria by which origin can be determined. Rule 2 provides that goods are deemed to be originating and eligible for preferential treatment if they are (a) wholly obtained/produced as set out in Rule 3 to Annex 4, or if not wholly obtained or produced, satisfy the requirements of Rule 4, 5 or 6.

3.16. Rule 3 on wholly obtained products, sub paragraphs (a)-(j) set out an exclusive listing of products deemed to be wholly originating. Products listed in the sub-paragraphs shall be considered as wholly obtained or produced in a Party.

3.17. Not wholly produced or obtained products are governed by Rule 4 which provides a formula for determination of origin in respect of a product that contains non-originating materials. Rule 4(a) specifies that in relation to Rule 2(b), the total value of the non-originating materials, parts or produce originating from outside the territory of a Party does not exceed 60% of the free on board (FOB) value of the product so produced or obtained, provided that the final stage of processing of the manufacture takes place in the territory of the exporting Party. The value of the non-originating materials shall be (i) the c.i.f. value at the time of importation of the materials, or (ii) the earliest ascertained price paid for the materials of undetermined origin in the territory of the Party where the working or processing took place.

3.18. Cumulation is allowed under Rule 5 which provides that originating products meeting the requirements of rule 2, (if used in the territory of a Party as materials in a finished product which is eligible for preferential treatment) shall be considered as originating in the territory in which working or processing of the finished product is carried out, provided that the aggregate Pakistan Indonesia PTA content amounts to at least 40% of the final product.

3.19. On product specific criteria, in Rule 6 the Parties have agreed that products which satisfy the product specific rules contained in Attachment B shall be considered as originating and eligible for preferential treatment. Attachment B to Annex 4 is blank, with a notation that it is to "be negotiated separately, if required". According to the Parties, Attachment B has not yet been negotiated.

3.20. Rule 7 sets out the operations or processes which, when undertaken by themselves or in combination with each other, shall be considered to be minimal and shall not be taken into account in determining the origin of the goods under Rule 3. The kinds of minimal operations or processes not to be taken into account include simple cleaning, painting, placing in packaging, affixing marks or labels, simple assembly of parts or products to constitute a final product amongst others.

3.21. According to the Parties, in respect of direct consignments, Rule 8 describes what shall be considered as consigned directly from the exporting Party to the importing Party. Goods shall not be considered to be originating if they undergo subsequent production or any other operation outside the territories of the Parties, other than operations necessary to preserve them in good condition or to transport them to the territory of the other party, provided that the goods are not traded or used outside the territories of the Parties. Products will still be originating if transport involves transit through one or more intermediate non-parties with or without transshipment or temporary storage in such countries, provided that (i) the transit entry is justified for geographical reasons or by consideration related exclusively to transport requirements, (ii) the products have not entered into trade or consumption there, and (iii) the products have not undergone any operation there other than unloading and reloading or an operation required to keep them in good condition.

3.22. In Rule 9 (a)-(c) the Parties have set out provisions on the treatment of packages and packaging materials. If a product is subject to the value-added criterion, the value of the packages and packing materials for retail sale shall be taken into account in its origin assessment, in case the packing is considered as forming a whole with the products. If these requirements are not met the packages and packing materials are not to be taken into account in determining the origin of the products. Containers and packing materials used exclusively for the transport of a product are not to be taken into account in determining the origin of a good.

3.23. Concerning accessories, spare parts and tools, Rule 10 provides that their origin shall not be considered in determining the origin of the goods, provided that they are subject to classification and are dutiable by the importing Party.

3.24. Rule 11 concerns indirect materials. Any indirect material used in obtaining a product shall be treated as originating whether such material originates in non-parties or not, and its value shall be the cost registered in the accounting records of the producer of the exported goods. An illustrative list of such indirect materials is set out in Rule 11.

3.25. A claim that products are eligible for preferential concession must be supported by a Certificate of Origin as set out in Attachment A to Annex 4 to the Agreement (Rule 12). Attachment A specifies the certification procedures for issuing and verifying the certificate of origin of the goods. A model certificate of origin is set out in Annex 4.

3.3 Export duties and charges, and quantitative restrictions

3.26. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on export duties and charges and quantitative restrictions.

3.4 Regulatory provisions of the agreement

3.4.1 Standards

3.27. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on standards.

3.4.1.1 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

3.28. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

3.4.1.2 Technical barriers to trade

3.29. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on technical barriers to trade.

3.4.2 Safeguard mechanisms

3.30. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on safeguard mechanisms.

3.4.2.1 Anti-dumping and countervailing measures

3.31. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

3.4.3 Subsidies and state-aid

3.32. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on subsidies and state-aid.

3.4.4 Customs-related procedures

3.33. According to the Parties there are no provisions on customs-related procedures in the Agreement or Protocol.

3.4.5 Other regulations

3.34. According to the Parties there are no provisions on other regulations under the Agreement or Protocol.

3.5 Sector-Specific Provisions of the Agreement

3.35. According to the Parties there are no sector-specific provisions in the Agreement or Protocol.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT**4.1 Transparency**

4.1. According to the Parties there are no provisions on transparency under the Agreement or Protocol.

4.2 Current payments and capital movements

4.2. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement on current payments and capital movements.

4.3 Exceptions

4.3. According to the Parties there are no provisions on exceptions under the Agreement or Protocol.

4.4 Accession and withdrawal

4.4. There are no provisions in the Agreement on accession to or withdrawal from the Agreement.

4.5. Article 10.1 provides that the Agreement shall remain in force until the entry into force of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the Parties. Either Party may terminate the Agreement by a written notification to the other Party, in which case the Agreement shall expire 180 days after the notification (Article 10.2).

4.5 Institutional framework

4.6. Article 7 of the Agreement provides that the Parties shall conduct a review of the Agreement one year after the entry into force of the Agreement or at any time upon the request of a Party. The review shall be undertaken by a committee to be set up under Article 11 of the Framework Agreement between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Government of the Republic of Indonesia on Comprehensive Economic Partnership (FACEP) signed in Islamabad on 24 November 2005 (Framework Agreement).

4.7. According to the Parties, the FACEP was signed as an effort to establish the Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEP) which was expected to lead to a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Article 4 of FACEP states that one of the measures towards the formation of a CEP is through the formation of a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). Article 8 of FACEP mandates PTA negotiations must start within 3 months after the FACEP entry into force. Reviews of the Agreement under Article 7 took place in Jakarta from 15-16 August 2016, in Islamabad from 16-17 February 2017, and in Jakarta from 10-11 August 2017. As noted in the preamble to the Agreement, as a result of those reviews the Parties decided to amend Articles 3 and 9 of the Agreement as well as to introduce new Annexes I and II to the Agreement, following the recommendation of the Committee established under Article 11 of the Framework Agreement.

4.6 Dispute settlement

4.8. Article 6 of the Agreement concerns dispute resolution under the Agreement. Disputes concerning the interpretation, implementation or application of the Agreement are to be settled amicably by mutual consultation. The Agreement contains no provisions on creation of a panel or tribunal. According to the Parties, no consultations have taken place between the Parties regarding the implementation of the Agreement.

4.7 Relationship with other agreements concluded by the Parties

4.9. Table 4.1 below shows the Parties' participation in RTAs, notified and non-notified, other than the Agreement.

Table 4.1 Indonesia and Pakistan: Participation in other RTAs (notified and non-notified in force), as of 26 January 2021

RTA Name	Date of entry into force ^a	Coverage	GATT/WTO Notification	
			Year	WTO Provisions
INDONESIA				
Indonesia – Australia	05-Jul-20	Goods & Services	2021	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
Chile - Indonesia	10-Aug-19	Goods	2020	GATT Art. XXIV
ASEAN - Republic of Korea	01-Jan-10 14-Oct-10	Goods & Services	2010	GATT Art. XXIV, Enabling Clause & GATS Art. V
ASEAN - India	01-Jan-10 01-Jul-15	Goods Services	2010 2015	Enabling Clause GATS Art. V
ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	01-Jan-10	Goods & Services	2010	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
ASEAN - Japan	01-Dec-08	Goods	2009	GATT Art. XXIV
Japan - Indonesia	01-Jul-08	Goods & Services	2008	GATT Art. XXIV & GATS Art. V
ASEAN - China	01-Jan-05 01-Jul-07	Goods Services	2005 2008	Enabling Clause GATS Art. V
ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)	01-Jan-93	Goods	1992	Enabling Clause
Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP)	19-Apr-89	Goods	1989	Enabling Clause
ASEAN - Hong Kong, China	11-Jun-19	Goods & Services	Not notified	
Developing-8 PTA ^b	2016	Goods	Not notified	
ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS)	12-Aug-98	Services	Not notified	

RTA Name	Date of entry into force ^a	Coverage	GATT /WTO Notification	
			Year	WTO Provisions
PAKISTAN				
South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) - Accession of Afghanistan	07-Aug-11	Goods	2016	Enabling Clause
Pakistan - Malaysia	01-Jan-08	Goods & Services	2008	Enabling Clause & GATS Art. V
Mauritius - Pakistan	30-Nov-07	Goods	2015	Enabling Clause
Pakistan - China	01-Jul-07	Goods	2008	GATT Art. XXIV
	10-Oct-09	Services	2010	GATS Art. V
South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)	01-Jan-06	Goods	2008	Enabling Clause
Pakistan - Sri Lanka	12-Jun-05	Goods	2008	Enabling Clause
South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA)	07-Dec-95	Goods	1997	Enabling Clause
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	17-Feb-92	Goods	1992	Enabling Clause
Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP)	19-Apr-89	Goods	1989	Enabling Clause
Protocol on Trade Negotiations (PTN)	11-Feb-73	Goods	1971	Enabling Clause
Developing-8 PTA ^b	2016	Goods	Not notified	
SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS)	29-Nov-12	Services	Not notified	
Pakistan - Iran	01-Sep-06	Goods	Not notified	
ECO - Accession of Afghanistan	1992	Goods	Not notified	
ECO - Accession of Tajikistan	1992	Goods	Not notified	

a Dates of the entry into force for at least one of the Parties.

b Developing-8 is an organization for development cooperation among the following countries: Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

Source: WTO Secretariat. Further information on these agreements and on specific dates of entry into force/provisional applications may be found in the WTO Database on RTAs: <http://rtais.wto.org>.

4.10. Article 5 concerns the Parties rights and obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreements and provides that the provisions of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement are applicable to goods covered under the Agreement.

4.8 Government procurement

4.11. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on government procurement.

4.9 Intellectual property rights

4.12. According to the Parties, there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on intellectual property rights.

4.10 Competition

4.13. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on competition.

4.11 Environment

4.14. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on environment.

4.12 Labour

4.15. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on labour.

4.13 Electronic commerce

4.16. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on electronic commerce.

4.14 Small and medium-sized enterprises

4.17. According to the Parties there are no provisions in the Agreement or Protocol on small and medium-sized enterprises.

ANNEX 1

1. Table A1.1 and A1.2 show MFN applied tariff rates and preferential rates for imports by the Parties under the Agreement by all, agricultural and industrial products. In 2013 when the Agreement entered into force Indonesia's overall MFN applied tariff averaged 7.3% overall, and 6% and 7.5% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. Around 12.5% of all products entered duty-free; the shares were 7.3% for agricultural products and 13.5% for industrial products. As a result of the entry into force of the Agreement the average applied preferential tariff for imports from Pakistan declined to 7.1% overall, and 5.8% and 8.6% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. The share of duty-free tariff lines for imports from Pakistan increased to 5.8% overall and 9.4% and 14.3% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. With the entry into force of the Agreement, Pakistan's exporters enjoyed a relative margin of preference of 2.7% overall, with 3.3% in Chapters 1-24 and 1.3% for Chapters 25-99.

2. In 2019 Indonesia's overall MFN applied tariff averaged 10.1%. The share of duty-free lines was 12% overall and 7% and 13% respectively, for agricultural and industrial products. As a result of the entry into force of the Amending Protocol the average applied preferential tariff for imports from Pakistan declined to 9.9% overall, and 9.8% and 9.9% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. The share of duty-free lines increased to 13.2% overall and 9.9% and 13.8% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. Pakistan's exporters had a relative margin of preference in 2019 of almost 2% overall, almost 3% for Chapters 1-24 and almost 2% for Chapters 25-97.

Table A1.1 Indonesia 2013 and 2019 (2013-IP PTA and 2019-Protocol to Amend IP PTA): Indicators of applied tariff rates and preferential rates for imports from Pakistan

Origin of goods	Year	ALL PRODUCTS			HS Chapters 1-24			HS Chapters 25-97		
		Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)
		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)	
MFN	2013	7.3	8.3	12.5	6.0	6.5	7.3	7.5	8.7	13.5
	2019	10.1	11.5	12.0	10.1	10.9	7.0	10.1	11.6	13.0
Pakistan	2013	7.1	8.2	13.5	5.8	6.4	9.4	7.4	8.6	14.3
	2019	9.9	11.4	13.2	9.8	10.9	9.9	9.9	11.5	13.8

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature for MFN 2013 and HS 2017 nomenclature for MFN 2019.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities and the WTO-IDB.

3. In 2013, Pakistan's average applied MFN tariff was 14.5% (and 13.5% in 2018, the latest year for which data are available). For HS Chapters 1-24 the average applied MFN tariff in 2013 was 15.2% (14.1% in 2018), and 14.4% for Chapters 25-97 (13.4% in 2018). The share of duty-free lines was 6.3% in 2013 overall and 10.7% and 5.5% for agricultural and industrial products. With the entry into force of the Agreement in 2013 the average applied tariff for imports from Indonesia was reduced to 14.3% overall and 14.1% and 13.4% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. The share of duty-free lines rose to 7% overall and 13.2% and 5.9% respectively for agricultural and industrial products. As a result of the Agreement Indonesian exporters had a relative margin of preference of 1.4% overall and almost 4% and 0.7% respectively for agricultural and industrial products.

Table A1.2 Pakistan: Indicators of applied tariff rates and preferential rates for imports from Indonesia

Origin of goods	Year	ALL PRODUCTS			HS Chapters 1-24			HS Chapters 25-97		
		Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)	Average applied tariff		Share of duty-free tariff lines (%)
		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)		Overall (%)	On dutiable (%)	
MFN	2013	14.5	15.5	6.3	15.2	17.1	10.7	14.4	15.2	5.5
	2018	13.5	13.5	0.0	14.1	14.1	0.0	13.4	13.4	0.0
Indonesia	2013	14.3	15.4	7.0	14.6	16.9	13.2	14.3	15.2	5.9

Note: Tariff coverage is for HS Chapters 1-97. Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature for MFN 2013 and HS 2017 nomenclature for MFN 2018.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Pakistan authorities and the WTO-IDB.

4. Table A1.3 shows the market access effect of the entry into force of the Agreement in 2013 on Pakistan's top 25 exports which accounted for almost 51% of its global exports and were covered by 57 tariff lines in Indonesia's tariff. Of these lines 16 were duty free on an MFN basis. Three textiles products became duty free upon entry into force of the Agreement, with duties reduced on 38 lines with average MFN tariffs in 2013 ranging from 1.5% to 15%.

Table A1.3 Indonesia 2013 (2013-IP PTA): Market access opportunities under the agreement for Pakistan's top 25 exports to the world

Pakistan's top export products in 2010 - 2012			Access Conditions to Indonesia's import markets				
HS number and description of the product		Share in global exports (%)	MFN 2013			Duty-free under the Agreement	Remain dutiable
			Average (%)	Number of lines			
				Duty-free	Duti- able		
100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	7.8	-		4		4
520512	Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing >= 85% cotton by weight and with a linear density of 232,56 decitex to < 714,29 decitex "> mn 14 to mn 43"	3.9	5.0		1	1	
711319	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal other than silver, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	3.6	10.0		2		2
630260	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton	3.0	15.0		1		1
630231	Bedlinen of cotton	2.9	15.0		1		1
620342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton	2.6	15.0		2		2
630210	Bedlinen, knitted or crocheted	2.3	15.0		1		1
630239	Bedlinen of textile materials	2.2	15.0		1		1
271019	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	2.2	1.5	12	5		5
252329	Portland cement	1.9	0.0	2			
271020	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude) and preparations n.e.s. or included, containing by weight 70 % or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations, containing biodiesel	1.8	0.0	1			
620462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton	1.6	15.0		1		1

Pakistan's top export products in 2010 - 2012			Access Conditions to Indonesia's import markets				
HS number and description of the product		Share in global exports (%)	MFN 2013			Duty-free under the Agreement	Remain dutiable
			Average (%)	Number of lines			
				Duty- free	Duti- able		
420310	Articles of apparel, of leather or composition leather	1.5	10.0		1		1
520942	Denim, containing >= 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 200 g/m ² , made of yarn of different colours	1.5	10.0		1		1
630710	Floorcloths, dishcloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths, of all types of textile materials	1.5	8.3		3		3
610510	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1.4	15.0		1		1
520100	Cotton, neither carded nor combed	1.3	0.0	1			
901890	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.1	5.0		3		3
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1.1	15.0		2		2
520532	Multiple "folded" or cabled cotton yarn	1.1	5.0		1	1	
610590	Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	1.0	15.0		1		1
100640	Broken rice	0.9	-		2		2
390760	Poly"ethylene terephthalate", in primary forms	0.9	5.0		3		3
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	0.9	5.0		3		3
520511	Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres	0.8	5.0		1	1	
Total of the above		50.8		16	41	3	38

- contains specific duties only.

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Indonesian authorities, WTO-IDB and UNSD, Comtrade database.

5. Table A1.4 shows market access in Indonesia for Pakistan's top 25 exports in 2019 which accounted for 51.8% of its global exports and were covered by 39 tariff lines. Of these lines, 2 were already duty free on an MFN basis. The Agreement and Additional Protocol liberalized a further 10 lines for imports from Pakistan in 2019.

Table A1.4 Indonesia 2019 (2019-Protocol to Amend IP PTA): Market access opportunities under the agreement for Pakistan's top 25 exports to the world

Pakistan's top export products in 2016 - 2018			Access Conditions to Indonesia's import markets				
HS number and description of the product		Share in global exports (%)	MFN 2019			Duty-free under the Agreement	Remain duti-able
			Avg (%)	Number of lines			
				Duty- free	Duti- able		
100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	7.1	-		4		4
620322	Men's or boys' ensembles of cotton	5.3	23.8		2		2
630231	Bedlinen of cotton	3.7	25.0		1		1
520512	Single cotton yarn, of uncombed fibres, containing >= 85% cotton by weight and with a linear density of 232,56 decitex to < 714,29 decitex "> mn 14 to mn 43"	3.6	7.5		1	1	
630260	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton	3.6	25.0		1	1	
630239	Bedlinen of textile materials	3.1	25.0		1		1

Pakistan's top export products in 2016 - 2018			Access Conditions to Indonesia's import markets				
HS number and description of the product		Share in global exports (%)	MFN 2019			Duty-free under the Agreement	Remain dutiable
			Avg (%)	Number of lines			
				Duty- free	Duti- able		
630210	Bedlinen, knitted or crocheted	3.0	25.0		1		1
520942	Denim, containing >= 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 200 g/m², made of yarn of different colours	2.2	10.0		1	1	
620342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton	2.0	25.0		2	1	1
630710	Floorcloths, dishcloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths, of all types of textile materials	1.9	18.3		3		3
901890	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.6	5.0		3		3
220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of actual alcoholic strength of >= 80%	1.5	30.0		1	1	
610590	Men's or boys' shirts of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	1.4	25.0		1		1
170199	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	1.3	-		2		2
420310	Articles of apparel, of leather or composition leather	1.3	15.0		1	1	
252329	Portland cement	1.1	0.0	2			
620462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton	1.0	25.0		1	1	
520812	Plain woven fabrics of cotton, containing >= 85% cotton by weight and weighing > 100 g to 200 g/m², unbleached	1.0	10.0		1		1
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1.0	25.0		2	1	1
611090	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	0.9	25.0		1		1
100640	Broken rice	0.9	-		2	2	
420329	Gloves, mittens and mitts, of leather or composition leather	0.9	13.8		2		2
610349	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	0.9	25.0		1		1
611595	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied soles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.8	25.0		1		1
610510	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.8	25.0		1		1
	Total of the above	51.8		2	37	10	27

- contains specific duties only.

Note: Based on the HS 2017 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data from the Indonesian authorities, WTO-IDB and UNSD, Comtrade database.

6. Table A1.5 shows the market access opportunities in Pakistan under the Agreement on its entry into force for Indonesia's top 25 exports to the world, which accounted for 56.5% of total exports and were covered by 53 tariff lines. Of these lines 15 were already duty-free on an MFN basis. No additional lines were liberalized by Pakistan.

Table A1.5 Pakistan: Market access opportunities under the agreement for Indonesia's top 25 exports to the world

Indonesia's top export products in 2010 - 2012			Access Conditions to Pakistan's import markets			
HS number and description of the product		Share in global exports (%)	MFN 2013			Remain dutyable
			Average (%)	Number of lines		
				Duty -free	Duti- able	
271111	Natural gas, liquefied	7.9	0.0	1		
270112	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	7.3	0.0	1		
270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	6.6	0.0	1		
270119	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	5.0	0.0	1		
400122	Technically specified natural rubber "tsnr"	4.7	0.0	1		
151190	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined	4.6	-		4	4
151110	Crude palm oil	4.2	-		1	1
260300	Copper ores and concentrates	2.6	5.0		1	1
271121	Natural gas in gaseous state	2.4	0.0	1		
800110	Unwrought tin, not alloyed	1.1	5.0		1	1
271390	Residues of petroleum oil or of oil obtained from bituminous minerals	1.1	15.0		3	3
710812	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes	0.9	5.0		2	2
470329	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	0.8	0.0	1		
401110	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, incl. station wagons and racing cars	0.7	25.0		1	1
270210	Lignite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.7	5.0		1	1
640319	Sports footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather	0.7	25.0		1	1
151321	Crude palm kernel and babassu oil	0.7	-		1	1
750110	Nickel mattes	0.7	5.0		1	1
260400	Nickel ores and concentrates	0.6	5.0		1	1
271019	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	0.6	11.1	7	16	16
090111	Coffee	0.6	10.0		1	1
844331	Machines which perform two or more of the functions of printing, copying or facsimile transmission, capable of connecting to an automatic data processing machine or to a network	0.5	5.0		1	1
740311	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.5	0.0	1		
441231	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	0.5	20.0		1	1
740319	Copper, refined, unwrought	0.5	5.0		1	1
Total of the above		56.5		15	38	38

- contains specific duties only.

Note: Based on the HS 2012 nomenclature.

Source: WTO estimates based on data provided by the Pakistan authorities, WTO-IDB and UNSD, Comtrade database.