

# [It is a duty on an import](https://assignbuster.com/it-is-a-duty-on-an-import/)

It is obvious that both types of duties have their overlapping effects. A revenue duty, by increasing the import cost of an item, provides an advantage to its domestic producers. To that extent, therefore, it is also a protective duty. Similarly, a protective duty yields some tax revenue to the authorities and is, therefore, also a revenue duty. Therefore, in law and theory, the distinction between the revenue and protective duties is only the objective with which they are levied and not their impact. 3. Selective/Non-Selective: When the rate of duty on an item does not vary-with reference to its origin (in the case of an import item) or destination (in the case of an export item), it is termed a non-selective, non-discriminatory or a single column duty. In contrast, it is termed a selective, discriminatory or a double column duty if its rate varies with reference to its origin or destination, etc.

4. Retaliatory: These are import duties which are levied by a country in retaliation to duties levied on its export goods by country (countries) importing them. 5.

Countervailing: It is a duty on an import item for offsetting an export subsidy given by the country of its origin. It may also be levied to counteract its “ dumping” by its exporting country. It may also be levied counterbalance an excise duty on an import-competing domestically produced ‘ item. Essentially, this duty is meant for protecting domestic producers from unfair competition from abroad.