

**THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
ON AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA**

Adopted by the National Assembly on 20 November, 2002

Article 1. “Subparagraph (d) of Article 83 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Armenia shall be amended as follows:

(d) the value, apportioned to the imported goods as appropriate, of the following items directly or indirectly provided by the purchaser to the supplier, without compensation or with partial compensation to the latter for the production and supply of goods transported through the Customs border:

- i) materials, components and other similar items included in the imported goods;
- ii) tools and other similar items used in the production of the imported goods;
- iii) materials consumed in the production of the imported goods;
- iv) engineering, design, planning and other similar services required for production of the imported goods carried out in a country other than the importing country.”

Article 2. “Article 84 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Armenia shall be supplemented with a new section with the following wording:

The costs referred to in subparagraphs (c) and (f) of Article 83 of this Code shall be included in the customs value only to the extent that they have not been included in the transaction price of the goods and they are incurred by the buyer.”

Article 3. “Subparagraph (e) of paragraph 2 of Article 87 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Armenia shall be amended as follows:

(e) the purchaser and the vendor are not related, or if they are related, the relationship between the purchaser and vendor did not influence the price. To determine whether the relationship between the purchaser and vendor influenced the price, the customs administration may examine the circumstances of sale. A review of the relevant circumstances of sale may include an examination of the way in which the vendor and purchaser organize their commercial relations and the way the parties derived the price in the transaction. The customs authorities shall determine that the relationship did not influence the price if the declarant establishes that the price is settled in a manner consistent with normal pricing practices of the industry, with the way the vendor settles prices for sales to an related purchasers, or if the price is adequate to cover all costs plus a profit that is representative of the vendors overall profit in sales of the same class or kind of goods during a representative period of time.

Alternatively, the declarant may show that the relationship between the purchaser and vendor did not influence the price by demonstrating that the transaction value closely approximates one of the following values:"

Article 4. "Subparagraph (h) of paragraph 1 of Ar