ISSUE #6

Monthly Newsletter on Regulatory and Legislative Changes

BADASYAN CONSULTING

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CHANGES TO THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

“Bankruptcy Code”; on making amendments and supplements to a number of other related laws HO-252-N (adopted: 18.06.2026, entering into force: 03.07.2027)

- The new Code, adopted on June 18, 2026, establishes uniform regulations for bankruptcy legal relations involving legal entities and natural persons. The Code applies to all legal entities and natural persons; however, bankruptcy relations of banks, credit organizations, and insurance companies continue to be regulated by law "On Bankruptcy of Banks, Credit Organizations, Investment Companies, Investment Fund Managers, Investment Funds, and Insurance Companies.”
- The Bankruptcy Code defines the cases of insolvency of a legal entity as follows:

1. when a legal entity has defaulted for a period of one month or more on undisputed payment obligations exceeding five thousand times the minimum wage (5,000,000 / five million RA drams) (factual insolvency);
2. when, based on an valuation conducted in accordance with accounting rules, the liabilities of the debtor exceed the value of the debtor's assets (balance sheet insolvency).

- Natural persons may be declared insolvent only in the event of factual insolvency, which is: a default for a period of one month or more on undisputed payment obligations exceeding five thousand times the established minimum wage (5,000,000 / five million RA drams).
- The manager of the debtor or the liquidation commission is obligated to submit a bankruptcy petition to the court within a 1-month period upon the discovery of grounds for voluntary bankruptcy. Failure to perform this duty entails subsidiary liability.
- The concept of "unlawful bankruptcy" has been introduced, under which the founders or managers of the debtor bear joint and several liability in the amount of the established claims. A new procedure has been established for cases of threat of bankruptcy, which allows for the implementation of a restructuring plan for a period of up to 4 months.
- Upon the entering into force of the judgment on declaring [the debtor] bankrupt, the calculation of interest and penalties ceases, the deadlines for the performance of obligations are deemed to have expired, and the authorizations to dispose of property are suspended.
- The financial recovery plan may last up to 72 months. In the absence of a plan, liquidation proceedings shall commence. In the event that a financial recovery plan is approved, the claims of secured creditors are satisfied in the manner prescribed by the plan; whereas, if the plan has not been approved, has been terminated, or the financial resources of the debtor are insufficient to satisfy the secured claims, they are satisfied in the manner prescribed by the Bankruptcy Code. The implementation of proceedings for the creation of a new legal entity is a new regulation, which constitutes the reorganization of the debtor by way of spin-off and the transfer of the share of the legal entity founded (newly created) as a result of such reorganization to the creditors.
- An opportunity is also provided for the founders of the debtor to simultaneously satisfy all claims of the creditors prior to the completion of the liquidation proceedings.

On making an amendment and supplement to Labor Code HO-281-N (adopted: 18.06.2026, entering into force: 10.07.2026)

- A parental hour regulation has been provided for working parents. The parental hour is provided for the purpose of child care, upbringing, participation in educational processes, and the performance of other duties.
- In the case of a parental hour, a parent, foster parent, adoptive parent, or guardian has the right to utilize the parental hour by being absent from the workplace. The law establishes that the employer cannot reject a working parent's written application for the provision of a parental hour. Parental time is included in the working time, and the employee's basic salary is maintained during that time period.

On making amendments and supplements to the law "On Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise" HO-248-N, On making a supplement to the law "On State Duty" HO-249-N (adopted: 18.06.2026, entering into force: 06.07.2026)

- Through the amendments made in the field of Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise (EIA), the regulations on public participation, types of activities subject to expertise, and the payment of state duty have been revised.
- The terms "public" and "concerned public" have been differentiated in the Law. The public is considered to be one or more natural persons or legal entities or groups thereof; whereas the concerned public consists of those persons who bear the direct or potential impact of the planned activity, or manifest an interest in the decision- making process.
- The thresholds for a number of activities subject to expertise have been revised, including installations for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products by chemical or biological processes, processing of asbestos (an annual threshold of 20,000 metric tons of finished product), and the production of paper and cardboard (a capacity exceeding 20 tons per day).
- It has been provided that the construction or capital repair of schools and kindergartens under state or municipal jurisdiction, as well as the reconstruction of stadiums and sports complexes, shall not be subject to expertise.
- The sectors subject to SEA (agriculture, energy, industry, transport, etc.) and the stages of its implementation—from the preliminary assessment to the incorporation of the results into the foundational document—have been clarified. Drafts of foundational documents of a financial or budgetary nature, as well as drafts of foundational documents whose sole purpose is to serve national security, defense, or civil emergencies, shall not be subject to SEA.
- A new regulation has been established, according to which if, after the issuance of the expertise conclusion but prior to the commencement of the activity, additional information regarding a significant transboundary impact becomes known, the authorized body is obligated to immediately notify the affected state and discuss the issue of reviewing the conclusion.
- By the supplement made to the Law "On State Duty," the initiator is exempted from the payment of state duty for the expertise of documents concerning afforestation activities included in Category B.

On making amendments and supplements to to the law "On Customs Regulation" HO-282-N (adopted: 17.06.2026, entering into force: 19.07.2026)

- By the amendment to the law, the process of conducting customs audits has been specified, unregulated relations regarding customs audits have been clarified, provisions on the electronic notification of documents relating to customs audits have been enshrined, and the liability norms for violations detected as a result of customs audits have been revised. The following amendments have been made to the Law "On Customs Regulation":

1. the period of a desk audit may not exceed 40 working days; the person subject to audit must be notified of the commencement of the desk audit;
2. the type of "desk customs study," which duplicated the forms of customs control, has been removed;
3. the cases of lifting the suspension of the audit period have been established, and corresponding grounds for the suspension of the customs audit period have also been established by analogy with the grounds for suspension encountered in practice and established by the Tax Code;
4. the deadline for the audited person to present objections regarding the customs audit act has been established.
5. the types of decisions to be rendered by the customs authority on the basis of summarizing the audit results have been established;
6. the methods of notifying documents related to a customs audit have been established and clarified. Specifically, the following have been established as methods of notification: in person, by email, by post, and through the electronic management system for report submission. Moreover, the electronic method of notification has also been provided for customs audits that are strictly analogous to the document flow conducted with the tax authorities;
7. repetitive requirements for specific persons carrying out activities in the field of customs matters have been eliminated;
8. liability has been established for organizations regarding violations detected as a result of a customs audit. Thus, in addition to the amounts of under-calculated taxes and penalties, a fine in the amount of twenty percent of the total uncalculated or under-calculated amounts shall also be collected, except in cases of violation of the condition for releasing conditionally released goods or means of transport, in which cases the fine shall be calculated in the amount of 50 percent.

On making amendments and supplements to the law "On Valuation Activity" HO-286-N, On making a supplement to the law "On State Duty" HO-287-N (adopted: 18.06.2026, entering into force: 11.07.2027)

- An online "Registration Program" is being introduced, which valuers access through the "Yes em" platform. Within 5 working days after signing the contract, the valuation assignment, purpose, and address must be entered into the program. Entering the report data is mandatory; without it, the document cannot be used as a valuation report. All reports are prepared electronically with a digital signature, and an individual number generated by the system is filled on each page.
- The valuation assignment becomes an integral part of the contract. The valuation of real estate must be performed exclusively on the basis of a physical site inspection, for the accuracy of which the valuer is responsible. It is prohibited to use data from sources whose validity has not been verified. A valuation organization removed from registration on the grounds of a violation can no longer be registered with the authorized body. The client is obligated to provide complete, reliable data and ensure the opportunity for site inspection. In case of non-performance of these duties, the responsibility for any adverse consequences of the report is borne exclusively by the client (with the exception of force majeure).
- At the request of the authorized body, the valuer is obligated to submit the reports, calculations, and preliminary data within 3 working days. The professional commission conducts an examination of the reports. A state duty in the amount of 30,000 RA drams is established for the conducting of an examination by the commission on the basis of an application by beneficiaries.

On Investments; HO-285-N (adopted: 18.06.2026, entering into force: 11.08.2026)

- Law is aimed at regulating the legal framework for investments in Armenia, the rights of investors and the mechanisms for their protection and the obligations of investors. Law shall apply to both domestic and foreign investors and investments. The concept of "investment" is clarified as the lawful acquisition, allocation, creation, or use of property, shares, equity interest, property rights, and other assets in Armenia for the purpose of conducting entrepreneurial activity, which have been acquired for the purpose of conducting entrepreneurial activity. Portfolio investments are not considered investments. It is provided that the national treatment applies in Armenia with respect to foreign investors and their investments.
- It is provided that investments are protected from direct or indirect expropriation; at the same time, expropriation may take place for the purpose of ensuring the overriding public interest or within the framework of the legal regimes of a state of emergency. With respect to dispute decision, Armenia may grant its consent to resolve a dispute in international arbitration if such is provided for by prevailing laws, investment agreements, or international treaties; otherwise, the decision of disputes falls the courts of Armenia. Moreover, a mandatory pre-judicial negotiation stage (30-90 days) is also provided for. Provision is made for the possibility of establishing investment incentives-privileges-in the form of fiscal support, financial support, simplified administration, and other formats.
- Since the law shall also apply to domestic investors, a gradual transition for the application of the law has been established with respect to their assets:

1. from the moment of the entering into force of the law, it shall apply to those domestic investors whose investment exceeds 500 million drams;
2. from January 1, 2028, it shall apply to investments exceeding 200 million drams;
3. from January 1, 2030, it shall apply to all domestic investors, regardless of the amount.

On defining the minimum liability insurance requirements for air carriers and aircraft operators with respect to passengers, flight and cabin crew, baggage, cargo, and third parties HO-284-N (adopted: 18.06.2026, entering into force: 01.01.2027)

- The scope of the law extends to all air carriers and operators in the airspace of Armenia. Exceptions are made for certain state aircraft, model aircraft weighing less than 20 kg, hot air balloons, parachutes, and certain small or non-commercially used flying devices. Insurance must be mandatory for each flight. It covers damages caused to passengers, crew, baggage, cargo, and third parties; moreover, the insured risks also include military operations, terrorism, aircraft.
- The minimum insurance coverage amounts are calculated in Special Drawing Rights:

1. in the event of bodily injury or death, the compensation shall be at least 250,000 SDR per person;
2. in the event of loss of or damage to baggage during commercial transport, 1,519 SDR per passenger is provided, and in the case of cargo, 26 SDR per kilogram;
3. third parties: compensation for damage caused to third parties depends on the maximum take-off mass (MTOM) of the aircraft and ranges by category from 0.75 million to 700 million SDR per accident.

- Carriers operating flights through airspace of Armenia are obligated to submit insurance certificates to the authorized body.

LAWS EFFECTIVE FROM JUNE*

On making amendments and supplements to the Tax Code HO-207-N, On making an amendment to the Criminal Code HO-208-N, On making a supplement to the Criminal Procedure Code HO-209-N (adopted: 06.05.2026, entering into force: 08.06.2026)

- A number of amendments have been made to the Tax Code, which primarily relate to the procedure for conducting thematic and desk studies:

1. the scope of information used by the tax authority is expanded. While previously only information "submitted" to the tax authority served as a basis for a desk study, now "other information that has become known to the tax authority" may also be used as a basis;
2. the maximum allowable quantity of conducting thematic studies during one tax year has been changed from "one" to "three." A thematic study may be conducted for a second or third time during each tax year exclusively on the basis of an authorization issued by the head of the tax authority. A thematic study may be conducted for a third time only in the exceptional case where the statute of limitations established for the imposition of tax liabilities (which is based on the results of taxable transactions from the desk (internal) study of the tax authority) expires in the given tax year. The year of expiration of the statute of limitations has also been added as a new separate ground for conducting a study;
3. the phrase "definitively known" has been removed from Part 2 of Article 349.1 of the Code. This means that for the commencement of a thematic study, the data regarding taxable transactions identified by a desk study of the tax authority is no longer required to be of a "definitively known" nature.

- Through the amendments to the RA Criminal Code, the thresholds for large and particularly large scales of the corpus delicti for non-payment of taxes, duties, or other payments have been revised. An amount of taxes, duties, or other payments exceeding 30 million RA drams during one tax year, or an amount of taxes, duties, or other payments exceeding 45 million RA drams during two consecutive tax years, is considered a large scale; whereas an amount of taxes, duties, or other payments exceeding 50 million RA drams during one tax year, or an amount of taxes, duties, or other payments exceeding 75 million RA drams during two consecutive tax years, is considered a particularly large scale.
- Through the amendments to the RA Criminal Procedure Code, it has been provided that during the proceedings, upon the approval of the supervising prosecutor, by a decision of the investigator or the court, in the absence of the property provided for by Points 1-4 of Part 2 of Article 131 of this Code, the attached property of equivalent value, or the property attached on the ground provided for by Point 5 of Part 2 of Article 131 of this Code, may be released from attachment if the owner or possessor of the property presents a bank guarantee equivalent to the attached property.

*This section includes those laws that were adopted earlier but enter into force in June.

CHANGES TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

On Approving the Standard Form of the Agreement Required for the Termination of Contracts Signed with an Electronic Digital Signature through the "Personal Cabinet" Section of the Electronic System of the Official Website of the Real Estate State Register (Resolution No. 797-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective no later than 18 July 2026)

- The resolution approves the standard form of the agreement required for terminating contracts that have been signed with an electronic digital signature through the "Personal Cabinet" section of the electronic system available on the official website of the Real Estate State Register.
- The new mechanism enables parties to terminate contracts executed with an electronic digital signature entirely within the digital environment by using the standard agreement form approved by the resolution through the "Personal Cabinet" section.

On Amendments and Supplements to Government Resolution No. 1129-N of 2 July 2020 (Resolution No. 823-N, adopted on 11 June 2026, effective from 12 June 2026)

- Resolution extends the regulatory framework governing the issuance of one-time permits for the extraction of non-metallic mineral resources to cover extraction activities carried out during the construction of riverbed embankments.
- Prior to the amendment, one-time permits for the extraction of non-metallic mineral resources could be issued only for extraction carried out in connection with the construction of transport and communication infrastructure, tunnels and reservoirs. The framework did not regulate extraction activities undertaken during the construction of riverbed embankments. Under the new regulation, such activities are now expressly included within the scope of the one-time permit regime.
- The amendment was introduced to establish an appropriate legal framework governing the extraction of non-metallic mineral resources during the construction of riverbed embankments.

On Establishing the Cases and Conditions for the Use of Advance Payments as Cash Collateral to Secure the Performance of Customs Obligations in Respect of Customs Duties, Trade Defence Measures, Other Taxes Payable to the Customs Authorities, and Goods Imported by Individuals for Personal Use (Resolution No. 865-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from the date of entry into force of Law No. HO-379-N of 13 November 2025 on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Customs Regulation)

- The Resolution establishes the cases and conditions under which advance payments credited to a unified customs account may be used as cash collateral to secure the performance of customs obligations. The regulation applies to customs obligations relating to customs duties, trade defence measures, other taxes payable to the customs authorities, as well as customs obligations arising from goods imported by individuals for personal use.
- Advance payments may be used as collateral upon an application submitted to the customs authorities by the declarant or an authorised customs representative. The application must be submitted through the electronic system used by the customs authorities and must include the declarant's identification details, the reference number of the document giving rise to the customs obligation, the type and amount of the customs obligation, and information justifying the need for the collateral.
- Advance payments may be used as collateral to secure customs obligations provided that the balance available in the unified customs account is sufficient to cover the required security. Where the declarant has outstanding payment obligations to the customs authorities, the available balance of advance payments must be sufficient both to settle those obligations and to secure the performance of the relevant customs obligations. Where the declarant holds the status of an Authorised Economic Operator (AEO), a compliant taxpayer, or a certificate of tax compliance, advance payments may be used solely on the condition that the available balance is sufficient to secure the performance of the customs obligations.
- The customs authority examines the application within one business day following its receipt. Where the prescribed conditions are satisfied, the corresponding funds are transferred to the Treasury deposit account within the same period. If the conditions are not met, the declarant is notified through the electronic system that the advance payments cannot be used as collateral.

On Establishing the Methods and Order of Settlement of Customs Obligations Using Advance Payments (Resolution No. 874-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from the date of entry into force of Law No. HO-379-N of 13 November 2025 on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Customs Regulation)

- The Resolution establishes the methods and order for settling customs obligations using advance payments. A person liable for customs obligations may independently determine, through the electronic system of the customs authorities, the priority for settling such obligations by specifying the customs documents in respect of which the assessed obligations are to be discharged on a priority basis.
- Where the payer does not specify the order of settlement, customs obligations are discharged in the order of the earliest payment due date. Where several obligations have the same due date, they are settled in the order in which the obligations arose. Where multiple obligations arise under the same customs document, advance payments are applied in the following order: customs duties, taxes, trade defence measures, other charges payable to the customs authorities, state duty, interest, penalties, and finally administrative fines imposed for violations of customs regulations. In addition, where the person liable for customs obligations is subject to a payment obligation arising from a final and non-appealable administrative act of the customs authority or has an outstanding administrative fine, advance payments are applied first towards the administrative fine and subsequently towards the payment obligation established by the administrative act.

On Amendments and Supplements to Government Resolution No. 228-N of 10 March 2015 (Resolution No. 879-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 20 June 2026)

- Resolution clarifies the procedure for issuing certificates confirming the intended use of certain goods imported into the Republic of Armenia by introducing specific rules for goods imported under quantitative restrictions (quotas). Where quantitative restrictions are established pursuant to Resolutions of the Eurasian Economic Commission, and unless another procedure is prescribed, a certificate confirming the intended use will be issued for a specific import consignment within the quota allocated for the relevant calendar year. Quotas will be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis according to the chronological order in which applications are submitted until the quota is fully exhausted.
- The Resolution also establishes the exhaustion of the quota as an independent ground for refusing to issue a certificate confirming the intended use. In addition, the procedure for examining incomplete applications has been clarified. Where an application or the accompanying documents are incomplete, the applicant is granted up to one business day to remedy the deficiencies or submit the missing documents. Failure to do so results in the rejection of the application.
- The amendments further introduce a new reporting obligation for the competent customs authority. By the 15th day of each month, it must provide the authority that issued the certificates confirming the intended use with detailed information regarding goods released during the preceding month under the "Release for Domestic Consumption" customs procedure on the basis of such certificates. The information must include the details of the importer, the certificate number and date, the customs declaration details, the actual declared quantity, as well as the EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FEA) code and description of the goods.
- According to the explanatory note, the amendments were introduced because the existing framework regulated, under a single procedure, both ordinary certificates confirming the intended use and certificates required for the application of quotas under the anti-dumping duty exemption regime. The new framework seeks to distinguish between these procedures and establish a unified mechanism for quota allocation, including rules governing the order of applications, simultaneously submitted applications, and quota exhaustion.

On Establishing the Procedure for Selecting an Appraiser for Property Expropriated for Prevailing Public Interest (Resolution No. 882-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective five months after its official publication) .

- Resolution establishes a new procedure for selecting an appraiser for property subject to expropriation for prevailing public interest. The procedure applies where the owner of the property and persons holding property rights therein fail to nominate an appraiser, or decline to do so, within two weeks after receiving the notice prescribed by law. In such cases, the appraiser will be selected by random draw through a dedicated software system operated by the Cadastre Committee.
- Only appraisers registered in accordance with the Law on Valuation Activity and holding active status in the system are eligible to participate in the selection process. The application for the selection of an appraiser is submitted through the system by the state authority responsible for carrying out the expropriation.

- Where such authority has delegated the relevant powers to the Mayor of Yerevan, the application is submitted by the Yerevan Municipality. A single application and a single draw may be conducted for up to 200 properties subject to expropriation under the same Government Resolution declaring a prevailing public interest.
- following the submission of each application, the system automatically generates an application reference number, the date of submission, and the date of the draw. The draw is conducted on the date the application is submitted, without any intervention by the Cadastre Committee.
- During the first stage of the draw, the system randomly selects five appraisers. The selected appraisers receive an invitation to submit a price quotation and must do so within three business days of receiving the notification. Price quotations are submitted confidentially. Upon expiry of the submission deadline, the system automatically compares the quotations and selects the appraiser offering the lowest price. Where two or more appraisers submit identical lowest quotations, the successful appraiser is selected by a further random draw.
- On the business day following the notification of the selected appraiser, the system automatically generates a separate record of the draw for each application. The record includes information on the application, the property subject to expropriation, the date of the draw, the number of participants, the selected appraiser, and the submitted price quotation. The record is automatically transmitted to the competent authority, while the results of the draw remain stored in the system and publicly accessible for at least five years.
- The same procedure also applies to the valuation of property rights relating to expropriated property. In such cases, both the application and the record of the draw must additionally specify the type of property right subject to valuation.
- Resolution further provides that where the appraisal service is financed from the State Budget, the related costs must be planned and incurred as non-procurement expenditures.

On Introducing a Temporary Restriction on the Import of Cement into the Republic of Armenia and Establishing the Import Licensing Procedure, the Applicable Conditions, and the Form of the General Licence (Resolution No. 867-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 23 July 2026 until 23 January 2027)

- Resolution introduces a temporary restriction on the import of cement into the Republic of Armenia. In particular, cement classified under the relevant codes of heading 2523 of the EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity may be imported under the “Release for Domestic Consumption,” “Inward Processing,” and “Processing for Domestic Consumption” customs procedures only on the basis of a general licence.
- A separate general licence is required for each consignment of up to 100 tonnes of cement. The competent authority responsible for issuing such licences is the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia.

On Amendments to Government Resolution No. 1317-N of 5 October 2017 (Resolution No. 845-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 19 June 2026)

- Resolution abolishes the requirement to obtain approval or endorsement from the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia as a precondition for the VAT exemption applicable to the supply of children's literature, school and educational publications, as well as publications that may be classified both as scientific or educational and as other types of publications.
- Previously, the supply of children's literature qualified for VAT exemption only if the publication had been officially approved or endorsed by the Ministry as children's literature. Likewise, school and educational publications were required to be officially recognised as such, while publications that could simultaneously be classified as scientific or educational and as another type of publication qualified for the exemption only if they had been officially approved as scientific and/or educational publications.
- The amendment was introduced because the review and endorsement of extensive publications was often time-consuming, and the relevant approvals could be issued only after the expiry of the applicable VAT reporting period. As a result, taxpayers encountered practical difficulties in the calculation and application of VAT in respect of the supply of such publications.

On Introducing a Temporary Restriction on the Import of Cement into the Republic of Armenia and Establishing the Import Licensing Procedure, the Applicable Conditions, and the Form of the General Licence (Resolution No. 867-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 23 July 2026 until 23 January 2027)

- Resolution amends the regulations governing the import into and export from Armenia of medicinal products, pharmaceutical substances, medicinal herbal raw materials, and investigational medicinal products.
- Medicinal products imported under charitable or humanitarian programmes are no longer subject to mandatory laboratory testing. At the same time, the requirement for batch release remains applicable, as legal entities and sole proprietors importing medicinal products under such programmes are still required to hold a wholesale distribution licence. In addition, no quality control will be conducted during the batch release of medicinal products imported under charitable or humanitarian programmes where such products are either registered in a country that is a member of an international professional organisation designated by a Government Resolution or prequalified by the World Health Organization (WHO).
- The quality control procedure for unregistered medicinal products has also been clarified. During batch quality control, compliance with the requirements of the pharmacopoeias included in the list approved pursuant to the Law on Medicines will be verified. In addition, the existence of an import certificate for the unregistered medicinal product may serve as a basis for issuing a certificate of conformity.
- With respect to the sampling of pharmaceutical products, the Resolution provides that sampling within a customs control zone is permitted only where the customs warehouse or temporary storage facility holds both a wholesale distribution licence and a Good Distribution Practice (GDP) certificate issued by the competent authority. Where the warehouse or temporary storage facility does not hold the required licence and certificate, the pharmaceutical products must, after crossing the border and prior to sampling, be transported to the applicant's warehouse under the "Customs Warehouse" customs procedure and subject to the necessary authorisation.
- Before pharmaceutical products imported from a third country or an EAEU Member State are transferred to the applicant's warehouse, the applicant must submit its wholesale distribution licence to the customs authorities.
- The procedure for parallel imports has also been amended. Instead of an official order issued by the competent authority, importers will now receive a formal notification letter. In addition, the list of documents required for the comprehensive examination of parallel imports has been supplemented to include a quality certificate issued by the manufacturer or the holder of the relevant rights.
- The list of documents required for obtaining an import or export certificate has likewise been revised. Applicants are now required to submit a wholesale distribution licence together with a Good Distribution Practice (GDP) certificate, or alternatively, a copy of the application submitted for a GDP inspection. Where medicinal products are imported for manufacturing purposes, applicants must submit a manufacturing licence and a Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) certificate.

On Amendments to Government Resolution No. 1093-N of 30 August 2007 (Resolution No. 805-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 5 June 2026)

- Resolution amends the templates for phytosanitary certificates issued for export and re-export by allowing information relating to more than one product to be included in an annex to the relevant certificate.
- Under the existing framework, applications for phytosanitary certificates must be submitted, and the certificates are issued, through the "Permitting Documents" system available on the National Single Window for Foreign Trade electronic platform of the Republic of Armenia. Exceptions apply only in cases of force majeure or where the importing country requires the certificate to be submitted in paper form.
- To facilitate the electronic issuance of phytosanitary certificates, the "ArmPhytos" electronic information system has been developed. The system has been integrated with and successfully tested alongside the Russian "Argus-Phyto" information system.

On Approving the Export Support Measure for Fresh Greenhouse-Grown Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers Exported from the Republic of Armenia (Resolution No. 800-L, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 5 June 2026, applicable to legal relationships arising between 1 June and 1 July 2026)

- Resolution approves an export support measure for fresh greenhouse-grown fruit, vegetables and flowers exported from the Republic of Armenia. The measure aims to enhance the competitiveness of these products by providing financial compensation in respect of exported goods.

- Eligible beneficiaries include resident legal entities, sole proprietors and individuals that exported eligible greenhouse-grown products from the Republic of Armenia between 1 June and 1 July 2026.
- Compensation is provided at the following rates: AMD 770 per kilogram of strawberries; AMD 275 per kilogram of tomatoes; AMD 400 per kilogram of peppers; and AMD 37 per flower.
- To receive compensation, an eligible economic operator must submit an application to the Ministry of Economy after 1 July 2026. The application must be accompanied by the transit declaration or copies of the customs declarations relating to the exported goods, as well as the relevant commercial invoice.
- Within seven business days of receiving the application, the Ministry and the applicant conclude a compensation agreement. A formal conclusion is then issued, and, subject to the availability of financial resources, the compensation is transferred to the applicant within five business days.
- An application will be rejected if the required documents are not submitted, if the information provided is incomplete, or if the application concerns products not covered by the measure. Where an application is rejected, the applicant may remedy the deficiencies and submit a new application within seven business days.
- According to the explanatory note, the measure was introduced to support exporters in diversifying export markets in response to restrictions imposed by the Russian Federation.

On Amendments to Government Resolution No. 1936-N of 26 December 2019 (Resolution No. 825-N, adopted on 11 June 2026, effective from 12 June 2026)

- Resolution amends the rules governing the application of the incentives provided under the Law on State Duty for air services operated on underserved routes.
- In particular, the minimum flight frequency requirement has been revised. Under the previous framework, an air carrier was required to operate at least 28 flights during the IATA summer season and 20 flights during the IATA winter season. Under the new regulation, an air carrier must operate at least 40 flights in total across the IATA summer and winter seasons from the commencement of operations on the relevant route. Flights cancelled due to force majeure are excluded from this calculation.
- The amendment reflects the seasonal nature of air transport. In practice, passenger traffic and demand on certain routes may be concentrated within a single season.
- As a result, an air carrier could previously fail to satisfy the minimum threshold for a particular season—and consequently lose eligibility for the statutory incentive—even though it had operated a substantial number of flights over the course of the year.
- The Resolution also provides that information regarding incentives granted to air carriers will be published on the official website of the ministry responsible for developing and implementing civil aviation policy in the Republic of Armenia. This amendment is intended to reflect the transition to an electronic permitting process.
- In addition, the procedure for extending the 36-month incentive period has been revised. Previously, the incentive could be extended only once for an additional 24 months. Under the new framework, it may be extended up to two times, each extension being for 24 months. The competent authority will decide whether to grant an extension after taking into account passenger traffic on the relevant route and the opinion of the ME regarding the route's impact on the national economy.

On Amendments and Supplements to Government Resolution No. 98-N of 23 January 2025 (Resolution No. 803-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 5 June 2026)

- Resolution expands the scope of products eligible for compensation under the Export Promotion Support Programme.
- The Programme is designed to encourage exports of Armenian-origin goods produced by manufacturers in the Republic of Armenia to the markets of the European Union, the United Kingdom and Canada by compensating the customs duties paid in the importing country. Prior to the amendment, only products of the manufacturing industry qualified for compensation under the Programme.
- The amendment extends the scope of eligible products to include products classified under Group A 01.1 and Group A 01.2 of the Classification of Types of Economic Activity (NACE) within the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, excluding products falling under Classes A 01.11, A 01.12, A 01.14 and A 01.15.

On Extending the Temporary Export Ban on Wheat Classified under EAEU CN FEA Code 1001 19 000 0 from the Republic of Armenia to Non-EAEU Member States (Resolution No. 824-N, adopted on 11 June 2026, effective from 7 July 2026 until 7 January 2027, inclusive)

- Resolution extends, for an additional six months, the temporary ban on the export of wheat classified under EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FEA) Code 1001 19 000 0 from the Republic of Armenia to countries that are not members of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The extension applies from 7 July 2026 through 7 January 2027, inclusive.

- A six-month export ban on the same product had previously been introduced by Government Resolution No. 1931-N of 25 December 2025, which was due to expire on 6 July 2026. The new Resolution ensures the uninterrupted continuation of the export restriction.
- The restriction does not apply to wheat imported into the Republic of Armenia and subsequently exported under the "Re-export" customs procedure.
- According to the explanatory note, the extension was adopted to safeguard the food security of the Republic of Armenia.

On the Temporary Restriction on the Export of Wheat Classified under EAEU CN FEA Code 1001 19 000 0 from the Republic of Armenia to Non-EAEU Member States (Resolution No. 824-N, adopted on 11 June 2026, effective from 7 July 2026 until 7 January 2027, inclusive)

- Resolution extends, for an additional six months, the temporary restriction on the export of wheat classified under EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FEA) Code 1001 19 000 0 to countries that are not members of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The restriction will remain in force from 7 July 2026 through 7 January 2027, inclusive.
- A six-month export restriction on the same product had previously been introduced under Government Resolution No. 1931-N of 25 December 2025, which was due to expire on 6 July 2026. The new Resolution ensures the uninterrupted continuation of the restriction.
- The restriction does not apply to wheat imported into the Republic of Armenia and subsequently exported under the "Re-export" customs procedure.
- According to the explanatory note, the extension was adopted to ensure the food security of the Republic of Armenia.

On Approving the Procedure for the Import into the Republic of Armenia, without Payment of Anti-Dumping Duty, of Spark-Ignition Engine Spark Plugs Originating in the People's Republic of China and Classified under EAEU CN FEA Codes 8511 10 000 1 and 8511 10 000 9 (Resolution No. 789-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 5 June 2026, valid for five years)

- Resolution establishes that spark plugs for spark-ignition internal combustion engines originating in the People's Republic of China and classified under EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FEA) Codes 8511 10 000 1 and 8511 10 000 9 may be imported into the RA without payment of anti-dumping duty.
- The exemption is introduced pursuant to Resolution No. 46 of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, adopted on 7 April 2026. The Resolution remains in force for five years and applies to customs declarations registered under the "Release for Domestic Consumption" customs procedure on or after 10 May 2026.
- To benefit from the exemption, the declarant must submit a customs declaration to the competent customs authority within the time limits prescribed by the EAEU Customs Code following the importation of the goods. Registration of the customs declaration by the automated customs declaration system is deemed to constitute the authorisation issued by the competent authority for the application of the exemption. The State Revenue Committee of the Republic of Armenia has been designated as the competent authority responsible for implementing the relevant Resolution of the Eurasian Economic Commission.
- Where a preliminary customs declaration has been submitted, the date of registration of the customs declaration is deemed to be the date on which the customs authorities register the corrections, amendments or additions made to the preliminary declaration following the submission of the additional information required under the EAEU Customs Code.
- Within the annual quota of 500,000 units, goods are released without payment of anti-dumping duty on a first-come, first-served basis, according to the chronological order of registration of customs declarations. Quantitative monitoring of imported goods is carried out electronically through the customs declaration system.
- Where customs declarations are registered simultaneously, priority is given to the goods that crossed the customs border of the Republic of Armenia earlier. If the annual preferential quota has been exhausted at the time of registration of the customs declaration or release of the goods, registration of the customs declaration or release of the goods without payment of anti-dumping duty will be refused.

On Applying, on the Basis of Reciprocity, a Reduced Road Tax Rate to Road Taxpayers Entering the Republic of Armenia with Unregistered Heavy Goods Vehicles for Transit through the Territory of the Republic of Armenia to Third Countries or for Entry without Transit (Resolution No. 787-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 14 June 2026)

- Pursuant to Article 191(1.1) of the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia, the Resolution specifies the countries, categories of vehicles and conditions under which road taxpayers are exempt from paying road tax.

The exemption applies to heavy goods vehicles that satisfy both of the following conditions:

1. The vehicle is registered in a member state of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) or the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), and the international carriage is performed under a BSEC Permit or a CEMT multilateral quota permit, with entry into the Republic of Armenia either for transit to a third country or without transit.
2. The vehicle has a maximum authorised mass of up to 44 tonnes.

- According to the explanatory note, the Resolution was adopted because Armenian carriers operating under the BSEC Permit and CEMT systems already benefit from road tax exemptions in the relevant member states, whereas foreign carriers entering the Republic of Armenia under the same permit systems had not previously been entitled to comparable road tax relief. The amendment is intended to ensure the application of the principle of reciprocity.

On Establishing the Grounds for Rejecting Applications for the Refund of Advance Payments and for Refusing the Refund of Advance Payments (Resolution No. 917-N, adopted on 25 June 2026, effective from the date of entry into force of Law No. HO-379-N of 13 November 2025 on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Customs Regulation)

- Resolution establishes the grounds for rejecting applications for the refund of advance payments held in the unified customs account, as well as the grounds for refusing the refund of such advance payments.
- An application for the refund of advance payments will be rejected where:

1. it has been submitted by a person lacking the necessary authority; or
2. it does not contain the information required by the customs authority.

- Where an application has been accepted for examination, the refund of advance payments may nevertheless be refused, in whole or in part, if:.

1. the payer has outstanding customs obligations and, following the refund, the balance of advance payments remaining in the unified customs account would be insufficient to satisfy those obligations;
2. the payer has overdue customs obligations; or
3. the amount requested exceeds the balance of advance payments available in the unified customs account as of the date the application is submitted, in which case the refund is refused with respect to the excess amount.

- Accordingly, the Resolution distinguishes between the rejection of an application on formal or procedural grounds and the refusal of the refund itself, which is based on the existence of outstanding customs obligations or the insufficiency of the available advance payment balance.

On Establishing the Methods and Procedure for Crediting Advance Payments to the Unified Customs Account, as well as the Scope, Procedure and Time Limits for Information to Be Submitted by Payment Service Providers to the Customs Authorities (Resolution No. 921-N, adopted on 25 June 2026, effective from the date of entry into force of Law No. HO-379-N of 13 November 2025 on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Customs Regulation)

- Resolution establishes the methods and procedure for crediting advance payments to the unified customs account. Advance payments are credited by cashless payment through the electronic system of the customs authorities.
- Advance payments may be credited through:

1. a transfer from the payer's bank account via a payment service provider, including through the e-Payments state electronic payment platform;
2. the recalculation of obligations recorded in the payer's customs personal account; or
3. the transfer of funds deposited in the relevant Treasury deposit account as collateral for the performance of customs obligations to the unified customs account.

- Advance payments credited to the unified customs account are recorded in the payer's customs personal account. Funds are deemed to have been credited once the relevant payment documents or payment information become available to the customs authorities.
- Resolution further provides that payment service providers must submit to the customs authorities either the receipt confirming the payment or the payment information generated through the interoperability of the relevant electronic systems.

On Establishing a Visa-Free Entry Regime for Holders of the United Nations Laissez-Passer and the European Union Laissez-Passer Visiting the Republic of Armenia (Resolution No. 810-N, adopted on 11 June 2026, effective from 21 June 2026)

- Resolution introduces a visa-free entry regime for holders of the United Nations Laissez-Passer and the European Union Laissez-Passer when travelling to the Republic of Armenia.

- Under the new framework, holders of these travel documents may enter and stay in the Republic of Armenia without an entry visa for a maximum period of 180 days within any one-year period.
- According to the explanatory note, the measure was also adopted in anticipation of COP17, scheduled to be held in the Republic of Armenia in 2026, which is expected to result in an increased number of visits by representatives of the United Nations and the European Union.

On Extending the Temporary Export Ban on Ceramic Waste from Used Catalytic Converters of Motor Vehicle Exhaust Systems Classified under EAEU CN FEA Code 7112 99 000 0 (Resolution No. 811-N, adopted on 11 June 2026, effective from 6 July 2026 until 6 January 2027, inclusive)

- The Resolution extends, for an additional six months, the temporary ban on the export of ceramic waste from used catalytic converters of motor vehicle exhaust systems classified under EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FEA) Code 7112 99 000 0. The restriction will remain in force until 6 January 2027, inclusive.
- The restriction applies both to the export of the relevant goods from the Republic of Armenia to third countries and to their movement to EAEU Member States.
- According to the explanatory note, the extension was adopted to help prevent an increase in harmful atmospheric emissions resulting from the operation of vehicles without functioning exhaust emission control systems.

On Amendments to Government Resolution No. 1146-N of 10 October 2018 (Resolution No. 776-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 5 June 2026)

- Under the amendment, individuals and legal entities wishing to submit comments on draft regulatory legal acts published on the unified legal acts drafting platform (e-draft) must access the system through the “Yes Em” National Identification Platform.

On Amendments and Supplements to Government Resolution No. 1302-N of 1 December 2016 (Resolution No. 916-N, adopted on 25 June 2026, effective from 26 June 2026)

- Resolution amends the existing framework governing quality control in the performance of state defence procurement contracts by clarifying the powers of the Military Industry Committee of the Ministry of High-Tech Industry.
- Under the amendments, the Military Industry Committee is designated to perform the functions of the state contracting authority in relation to contracts concluded by the Ministry of High-Tech Industry. The Committee's primary responsibility is to verify the quality of military products and equipment supplied under contracts concluded by the Ministry.

On Amendments and Supplements to Government Resolution No. 2207-N of 14 December 2023 (Resolution No. 887-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 19 June 2026)

- The Resolution establishes the circumstances in which water users are exempt from the requirement to install a water metering device at the ecological flow monitoring point for the purpose of measuring ecological flow. The exemptions apply to:

1. water use from transboundary river sections;
2. cases where the volume of water abstraction does not exceed 5% of the river's long-term average natural flow, except where water is used for energy generation, irrigation water supply or water transfer;
3. cases where the hydrological characteristics of the water abstraction point coincide with those of an existing hydrological monitoring station, provided that the monitoring station is equipped with an automatic water level recording system with online data transmission or data archiving capabilities and is modernised accordingly; and
4. cases where no suitable hydrological monitoring station exists or where existing stations are hydrologically unsuitable, provided that an automatic water level recording system with online data transmission or data archiving capabilities is installed on the river section adjacent to the water abstraction point.

- Where a data archiving system is used instead of an online transmission system, the archived monthly data must be submitted to the competent authority by the 10th day of the following month.
- Resolution also allows a water metering device to be installed at an alternative location, subject to the approval of the competent authority, provided that complete and accurate measurement of water abstraction is ensured.
- The information to be submitted in relation to the water metering device includes, among other things, its geographical coordinates and the identification details required for connection to the relevant electronic platform. Where the seal of a water metering device is broken by the water user, the latter must immediately notify the competent authority.
- Failure to comply with the requirements for the installation of water metering devices gives rise to administrative liability.

- Water metering devices with online data transmission capability that had been installed and sealed before the entry into force of these amendments may continue to be used without replacement or resealing, provided that they comply with the newly established requirements. Otherwise, they must be replaced and resealed.

On Supplements to Government Resolution No. 893-L of 19 July 2018 (Resolution No. 933-L, adopted on 25 June 2026, effective from 27 June 2026)

- Resolution introduces an additional support measure for greenhouse operators under the Agricultural Equipment Leasing Support Programme. Where, based on the results of monitoring conducted by the financing institution, a greenhouse has been confirmed to comply with the Programme requirements and the beneficiary has sold agricultural products during 2026, the beneficiary may, upon application, receive the following additional benefits:

1. an extension of the leasing repayment period by six months; and
2. an additional six-month grace period for the repayment of both the lease principal and accrued interest.

- To qualify for the support measure, the beneficiary must apply to the financing institution by 1 September 2026. The application must be accompanied by evidence of agricultural products sold during 2026, namely:

3. for legal entities and sole proprietors, a certificate issued by the State Revenue Committee; and
4. for individuals, the relevant declaration confirming the sale of agricultural products.

On a Supplement to Government Resolution No. 1284-L of 27 July 2023 (Resolution No. 885-L, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 19 June 2026)

- Resolution introduces an additional support measure for beneficiaries of the Greenhouse Development Support Programme in the Republic of Armenia who satisfy the following conditions: based on monitoring conducted by the Ministry in accordance with the prescribed procedure by 1 July 2026, the greenhouse has been confirmed to comply with the Programme requirements, and the beneficiary has sold agricultural products during 2026.
- Upon the beneficiary's application, the financing institution may:

1. extend the maximum loan repayment period established under the Programme by six months; and
2. grant an additional six-month grace period, beyond the grace period already provided under the Programme, for the repayment of both the loan principal and accrued interest.

3. grant an additional six-month grace period, beyond the grace period already provided under the Programme, for the repayment of both the loan principal and accrued interest.

- To benefit from the measure, the beneficiary may apply by 1 September 2026. The application must be accompanied by:

1. a certificate issued by the State Revenue Committee confirming the sale of agricultural products during 2026; and
2. a certificate issued by the Ministry confirming that the greenhouse has been constructed in accordance with the Programme requirements.

- **On Introducing a Temporary Restriction on the Export of Iron and Non-Alloy Steel, Semi-Finished Products of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel, Alloy Steel in Ingots or Other Primary Forms, Refined Copper and Unwrought Copper Alloys, Unwrought Aluminium, and Aluminium Powders and Flakes from the Republic of Armenia to Third Countries, and on Establishing the Procedure and Conditions for Issuing Export Licences and the Form of the General Licence (Resolution No. 878-N, adopted on 18 June 2026, effective from 4 July 2026 until 4 January 2027)**
- Resolution introduces a temporary restriction on the export to non-EAEU Member States of iron and non-alloy steel, semi-finished products thereof, semi-finished products of other alloy steel, refined copper and unwrought copper alloys, unwrought aluminium, and aluminium powders and flakes.
- A general licence is issued for each quantity of goods up to one tonne. A single licence may also be issued for quantities exceeding one tonne, provided that the state duty prescribed by law has been paid for each tonne or part thereof covered by the licence.
- The restriction does not apply to goods imported under the "Temporary Importation" or "Inward Processing" customs procedures and subsequently re-exported, nor to the relevant goods transferred to the Republic of Armenia from EAEU Member States under a contract and subsequently exported to third countries.

On Amendments and Supplements to Government Resolution No. 1253-N of 8 August 2024 (Resolution No. 781-N, adopted on 4 June 2026, effective from 14 June 2026)

- Resolution clarifies the basis for calculating passenger fares on new public transport routes that were not included in the tender for selecting the operator of the unified route network.

- Specifically, the Resolution establishes that the calculation must be based on the legal act of the head of the competent authority approving the results of the tender. Accordingly, when determining the fare for a new route not envisaged by the tender, the calculation is based on the route lengths and fares specified in that legal act.

On Amendments to Order No. 902-L of the Minister of Economy of the Republic of Armenia of 29 March 2024 (Order No. 926-L, adopted on 1 April 2026, effective from 1 July 2026)

- Pursuant to Article 118(1)(1) of the EAEU Customs Code, the customs authorities release goods provided that the declarant has complied with the conditions applicable to the declared customs procedure or, where applicable, the conditions governing the use of categories of goods that are not subject to placement under a customs procedure. An exception applies where compliance with certain requirements—such as prohibitions and restrictions established under the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union and/or the legislation of the EAEU Member States—may be verified after the release of the goods.
- In line with this framework, Government Resolution No. 1427-N provides that, for goods imported into the Republic of Armenia from non-EAEU countries and subsequently exported to another EAEU Member State, documents confirming conformity with the applicable EAEU Technical Regulations must be submitted to the customs authorities only where such documents are required for the subsequent export of the goods to another EAEU Member State. This rule does not apply to the technical regulations listed in the annex to the Resolution, for which conformity assessment documents must be submitted at the time the goods are placed under the customs procedure established by Resolution No. 130 of the EAEU Council of 12 November 2021.
- At the same time, Government Resolution No. 422-N of 28 March 2024 provides that, when goods are placed under the customs procedure established by EAEU Council Resolution No. 130, the requirement to submit conformity assessment documents relating to the EAEU Technical Regulations listed in the annex to the Resolution may be waived in the cases specified by an order of the Minister of Economy of the Republic of Armenia.
- Under Order No. 902-L of the Minister of Economy of the Republic of Armenia of 29 March 2024, entitled “On the Non-Application of the Requirement to Submit Documents Confirming Conformity with EAEU Technical Regulations when Placing Goods under the Customs Procedure Established by Resolution No. 130 of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission of 12 November 2021”, the Ministry has periodically determined the specific technical regulations listed in the annex to the above Government Resolution for which the requirement to submit conformity assessment documents to the customs authorities at the time of import would not apply.
- By Order No. 926-L of the Minister of Economy, adopted on 3 April 2026, Order No. 902-L was amended to update the list of technical regulations for which the requirement to submit conformity assessment documents upon import will continue not to apply from 1 July 2026 (namely, Items 1–4, 8–11, 13, 15–17, 20–22 and 24 of the Annex).
- Accordingly, from 1 July 2026, the submission of conformity assessment documents to the customs authorities becomes mandatory for imports falling under the following EAEU Technical Regulations:

1. TR CU 009/2011 – Perfumery and cosmetic products;
2. TR CU 023/2011 – Fruit and vegetable juice products;
3. TR CU 027/2012 – Certain types of specialised food products, including therapeutic and preventive dietary foods;
4. TR EAEU 035/2014 – Tobacco products; and
5. TR EAEU 044/2017 – Packaged drinking water, including natural mineral water.

- Accordingly, from 1 July 2026, importers of the above products from third countries, where such goods are declared under the "Release for Domestic Consumption" customs procedure, must also submit the relevant conformity assessment documents to the customs authorities.

On Approving the Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Electronic Communications and Related Draft Laws (Resolution No. 908-A)

- The Government has approved the Draft Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Electronic Communications, together with a package of related draft laws.
- The proposed amendments introduce a state registration and control system for International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers assigned to mobile phones. The Draft Law defines the concepts of "mobile phone," "IMEI," "IMEI database," "IMEI Database Regulation," and "Administrator." A mobile phone is defined as terminal equipment operating on public mobile electronic communications networks. Tablets, modems, smartwatches, routers, IoT devices and other similar equipment are expressly excluded from this definition.
- The Draft Law provides for the establishment of a centralised IMEI database, which will contain information on IMEI numbers, the entities responsible for their registration, and the lawful circulation of mobile phones. The Government will approve the IMEI Database Regulation, while the competent authority will be responsible for ensuring the state registration of IMEI numbers in a secure digital environment.
- Mobile network operators will be required to refuse or suspend the provision of mobile communication services to mobile phones whose IMEI numbers have not been registered in the cases prescribed by law. Accordingly, once the system becomes operational, mobile phones with unregistered IMEI numbers may be prevented from being activated on mobile networks.
- The Draft Law also regulates the relationship between the manager of the IMEI database and its Administrator. The Administrator will be an organisation jointly established by the existing mobile network operators. It will be responsible for developing and maintaining the technological infrastructure of the database, ensuring equal access for all operators, facilitating data exchange with other databases, and guaranteeing the continuous, uninterrupted operation of the IMEI database.
- The Draft Law further provides that, for the purposes of establishing and operating the IMEI database, mobile network operators must provide the Administrator with information relating to mobile phones connected to their networks, the subscribers using those devices, IMEI numbers and the associated SIM/eSIM identifiers.
- The Draft Law further provides that, for the purposes of establishing and operating the IMEI database, mobile network operators must provide the Administrator with information relating to mobile phones connected to their networks, the subscribers using those devices, the corresponding IMEI numbers, and the associated SIM/eSIM identifiers.
- End users will be required to register, within the period prescribed by law, the IMEI numbers of mobile phones imported for personal use, whether brought into the Republic of Armenia personally, delivered by post or courier, purchased through an e-commerce platform, or imported from another EAEU Member State, provided that the devices were manufactured in the year in which the IMEI registration system enters into operation or in the preceding calendar year. Where a mobile phone has more than one IMEI number, all IMEI numbers must be registered, while only one state duty will be payable for that import transaction.
- The Draft Law also introduces differentiated state duty rates, depending on several factors, including whether the individual or the mobile phone has crossed the state border of the Republic of Armenia or the external border of the EAEU during the preceding 90 days, whether the phone is the first or a subsequent device registered by the individual during the relevant calendar year, and whether the phone was manufactured in the year in which the registration system enters into operation or in the preceding year. A separate state duty rate will apply where more than 90 days have elapsed since the border crossing.
- The proposed amendments to the Law on Trade and Services require importers and retailers of mobile phones to register the relevant IMEI numbers and pay the applicable state duty before the sale of the devices. This requirement applies to mobile phones imported into the Republic of Armenia during the year in which the registration system enters into operation or the preceding year, provided that the devices were manufactured during the same period.
- The Draft Law further provides that legal entities and sole proprietors may engage in the import and sale of mobile phones only if they have obtained the relevant registration under the Law on Notification of Business Activities.
- The principal provisions of the legislative package are scheduled to enter into force on 1 January 2027. Until that date, mobile phones already imported into the Republic of Armenia or used by end users will be deemed to be registered in the IMEI database without the payment of a state duty.

The draft laws presented below have been adopted in their second reading and in full.*

On making amendments and supplements to the Law "On making supplements and amendments to the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia" and to other related laws (available here)

- Through the package of drafts, new regulations on the legalization of unauthorized structures have been established, and the local duties collected for them have been significantly increased.
- Another opportunity for the legalization of unauthorized structures is provided for unauthorized structures existing on land plots belonging to natural persons and legal entities under the right of ownership, which may also have been constructed after the period established by law. Moreover, the deadline for the registration of entirely unauthorized structures existing on land plots under ownership and for the submission of documents to the Cadastre Committee has been extended until December 30, 2027.
- For the city of Yerevan and the regions of Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, and Kotayk, the amount of the duty has been established as the sum of threefold the local fee for the design permit, threefold the local duty for the construction permit, and 100 million drams.
- In other regions, the amount of the duty has been established using the same calculation formula (the sum of the threefold local fee and duty) and [an additional] 50 million drams.

On making amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia (available here)

- With the aim, on the one hand, of reducing the consumption of goods harmful to human health, and on the other hand, of increasing the burden of indirect taxes (excise tax) in exchange for reducing the burden of direct taxes (corporate income tax, personal income tax), as well as due to the necessity of approximating the excise tax rates to the EAEU indicative rates and the rates of neighboring states, a number of amendments have been made to the Code.
- Here is the precise, formal legal translation of the provided text:
- Indexation: an annual 3 percent increase has been established for the base coefficient of the excise tax rate (which is not separate for each year of the 2027–2029 period).
- Annual increase of rates for traditional tobacco, heated tobacco, shisha (hookah) tobacco, and electronic cigarettes (liquids).
- New taxable product category: nicotine pouches. Nicotine pouches (Nicotine Pouches), which have been exempt from tax until now, shall henceforth be taxed.
- Reduction of the tax burden on fruit vodkas, as distinguished from other products, with respect to vodkas made from fruits and berries.
- A uniform rate shall be established for brandy (cognac) per 1 liter of brandy (cognac) (recalculated to 100% alcohol), regardless of its aging.
- Elimination of compensation granted to manufacturers: Part 1 of Article 101 of the Tax Code, under which industrial organizations were compensated for the excise tax paid on certain petroleum products (oils) used as raw materials in their production, is recognized as repealed.
- Increase of the minimum tax threshold for gasoline.

On making amendments and supplements to the Tax Code (available here), On making amendments and supplements to the Law "On State Duty" (available here)

- By the Law "On State Duty," a state duty has been established in the amount of 15 percent of dividends for the following actions in respect of shares issued by banks and not listed (not admitted to trading) on stock exchanges (regulated market) included in the list defined by the Government:
  1. for the payment of dividends by banks to shareholders considered natural persons;
  2. for the adoption of a resolution by banks on the distribution of dividends to shareholders considered legal entities.
- In respect of these shares, by the 20th day inclusive of the month following the month including the day of dividend payment (adoption of the resolution on the distribution of dividends), banks shall submit information (including in paper form) to the tax authority in the form defined by the tax authority. Banks shall pay the amount of the state duty to the state budget by the 20th day inclusive of the month following the month including the day of dividend payment (adoption of the resolution on the distribution of dividends). The responsibility for the correct calculation and timely payment of the state duty is placed on the bank.

*The monthly newsletter of June also includes the drafts adopted during the extraordinary session convened in the month of July.

- By the RA Tax Code, the following has been established:

1. for resident organizations, by establishing a separate tax base for corporate income tax, a corporate income tax rate of 15 percent for dividends received from unlisted (not admitted to trading) shares;
2. for similar dividends of non-resident corporate income tax payers, a rate of 15 percent instead of 5 percent;
3. to impose a tax agent's obligation on the bank in respect of dividends paid to both resident and non-resident corporate income tax payers for unlisted (not admitted to trading) shares;
4. with respect to natural persons, the bank as a tax agent shall also withhold personal income tax at a rate of 15 percent when paying dividends in respect of the aforementioned shares.

- Moreover, dividends received by a shareholder from shares issued by a given bank shall also be deemed to be dividends received from shares not listed on the stock exchanges included in the list defined by the Government of Armenia in the event that the nominal value of all shares of the given bank belonging to the dividend-receiving shareholder, which are listed on the stock exchanges included in the list defined by the Government of RA, exceeds one percent of the nominal value of the total listed shares of the given bank as of the day of the distribution (payment) of the dividends.
- Law enters into force on February 1, 2027, and shall also apply to dividends distributed or paid as a result of activities of reporting periods preceding January 1, 2027. The amendments to the Law "On State Duty" enter into force on the day following their official publication and shall apply to the adoption of resolutions on the distribution of dividends or the payment of dividends up to and including January 1, 2027.

On making amendments and supplements to the Law "On Regulation of Gaming Activity" and to related laws (available here)

- Amendments aim to modernize state supervision of the sector by introducing "responsible gaming" rules and restricting the activities of unlicensed operators. One of the key areas is the tightening of promotional lotteries: henceforth, only a person advertising their own goods or services may be the organizer of such lotteries, and the prize fund must consist exclusively of physical goods and must not exceed 0.5 percent of the turnover. Any advertisement of games and lotteries must be agreed upon electronically with the authorized body prior to publication.
- Advertisers are obligated to take reasonable technical measures (geo-blocking) to prevent the display of such advertisements within the territory of Armenia. With respect to financial operations, it is established that placement of bets, account deposits, and the payout of winnings must be performed exclusively in a non-cash manner and in Armenian drams. In addition, a requirement for mandatory identification of the person prior to participating in the game is introduced, and the use of a gaming account belonging to another person is strictly prohibited. Operators are obligated to connect to the "Monitoring Center," which carries out the registration of all gaming operations and winnings.
- Within the audit system, 70 percent of gaming sector subjects shall be mandatorily classified as high-risk, which entails at least one audit annually. Technical requirements are also established for gaming halls: their interior space must be invisible from the outside, and video recording materials must be kept for at least 30 working days. Measures of liability have been significantly tightened: for violations in the field of advertising, the fine may reach 2,000 times the minimum wage (2 million drams).
- Internet operators may be fined up to 3 million drams for failing to block unlicensed websites. A fine of ten million drams has been established for commissioning the organization of promotional lotteries from persons who do not hold state registration.

On making amendments and supplements to the Tax Code (available here)

- It is proposed to make a number of amendments aimed at aligning the regulations on the exchange of information on financial accounts with the OECD Standard. In particular:
- key concepts are clarified and defined in order to ensure their uniform application;
- the implementation of audits to verify the accuracy of financial account compliance is reserved to the tax authority, also expanding the scope of thematic tax audits;
- liability is envisaged for account holders and controlling persons in cases of submitting false, incomplete, or failing to submit mandatory information;
- the deadline for submitting information to the tax authority is extended;
- the requirements for the retention of documents and information by financial institutions are clarified, establishing a minimum five-year period for their retention.

On making amendments and supplements to the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia and to other related laws (available here)

- Reverse mortgage as a special type of pledge of a residential house, apartment, garden house, or summer house. On the basis of a reverse mortgage contract, the bank or credit organization is obligated to provide funds to the mortgagor through a special bank account defined by the Central Bank in the form of periodic monthly payments in the amounts and on the conditions provided for by the reverse mortgage contract or for the purpose specified in the contract, and the mortgagor-being the owner of the real estate (apartment, residential house, garden house, or summer house) who has reached the age of age-based labor pension established by law-while retaining their rights of ownership and use over the respective property, encumbers their property with a reverse mortgage.
- The reverse mortgage contract must contain an annex forming an integral part thereof, which must describe the data on the factual condition of the real estate at the moment of concluding the contract. The contract is concluded for an indefinite period and terminates in the event of the death of the mortgagor, alienation of the property, or full discharge of obligations.

On the Resolution of Banks; Making Amendments and Supplements to Related Laws (available here)

- Law regulates the process of resolution (reconstruction) of banks operating in Armenia and branches of foreign banks. Its primary objectives are to ensure the stability of the financial system, to maintain the continuity of the failing bank's critical functions, and to protect public funds. The key principle of the process is that the losses arising from the resolution are borne by the shareholders and creditors of the bank; however, deposits remain fully protected up to the limits established by the law guaranteeing the compensation of deposits. If any participant or creditor incurs a greater loss as a result of the resolution than they would have incurred in the event of the bank's liquidation, the loss shall be compensated ("no creditor worse off").
- The exclusive authority for resolution is reserved to the Central Bank. The Central Bank shall develop a resolution plan for each bank and shall have the right to require the bank to eliminate circumstances that may hinder potential resolution, such as restricting certain activities.
- A bank shall enter the resolution process upon the simultaneous existence of 3 grounds:

1. the bank has failed or is likely to fail;
2. it is not possible to eliminate the grounds for failure within a reasonable period through measures taken by the bank, its participants, or the Central Bank;
3. resolution is necessary to ensure any of the objectives of the resolution.

- Special tools are envisaged for resolution, which the Central Bank may apply without the consent of the shareholders or clients. These include the sale of the bank or a part thereof to third parties, the establishment of a "bridge bank" to continue the provision of the bank's critical services, and asset separation through a special credit organization for the purpose of obtaining maximum funds from their realization.
- To finance the process, a Resolution Fund is established, the resources of which are formed from lump-sum and periodic payments made by banks. The Law guarantees that no creditor or participant shall bear a greater loss than they would have borne in the event of the bank's liquidation.

On making amendments and supplements to the Tax Code (available here)

- The amendments aim to make electronic cash register machines (electronic CRMs) a fully-fledged alternative tool to conventional CRMs and to expand their fields of application.
- In Article 56 of the Code, in respect of transactions involving retail trade, performance of work for the public, and (or) provision of services to the public, a supplier of goods, performer of work, and (or) service provider utilizing special software for issuing settlement documents or operating a cash register machine in the manner prescribed by Chapter 74 of the Code may choose not to issue a tax invoice or an invoice-bill, provided that the buyer of the goods, the recipient of the work, and (or) the recipient of the service does not request the issuance of a tax invoice or an invoice-bill.
- For the purposes of this regulation, starting from January 1, 2027, an operator of an electronic cash register machine shall also be considered as an operator of a cash register machine. Settlement documents are issued at the time of supply of the goods or completion of the work, while the bill of lading is issued prior to the transportation of the goods.

- Starting from September 1, 2026, it is envisaged that, with the exception of the cases prescribed by Parts 8 and 8.1 of the same Article, settlement documents shall be issued prior to the supply of the goods, at the moment of the completion of the performance of the work and (or) the completion of the provision of the service, and the bill of lading shall be issued prior to the transportation of the goods.
- In Article 57 of the Code, starting from January 1, 2027:

1. regulations under which goods transported by a taxpayer are to be accompanied by a cash register machine receipt in cases prescribed by the Code shall also apply to being accompanied by an electronic cash register machine receipt;
2. it is prescribed by the same article that an electronic receipt of an electronic cash register machine issued (generated) in the manner prescribed by the Government shall constitute an accompanying document within the meaning of the same Article;
3. the provisions of the same Article regarding goods supplied or transported without an accompanying document shall not apply to goods sold by a taxpayer when the use of cash register machines is mandatory.

- With respect to goods supplied or transported without an accompanying document, the provisions of the same Article shall apply to the transported goods where they are transported by taxpayers acquiring the goods. Within the meaning of these regulations as well, an electronic cash register machine shall also be considered with respect to cash register machines.
- By Article 380 of the Code, from January 1, 2027, an exception to the regulations making the use of cash register machines mandatory in the case of monetary settlements carried out by organizations, individual entrepreneurs, and notaries in cash or through payment cards or other payment instruments used on the basis of payment technologies has also been made for cases where organizations, individual entrepreneurs, and notaries carry out their activities using an electronic cash register machine registered in the prescribed manner. By Article 380.1 of the Code, from January 1, 2027, use of an electronic cash register machine is mandatory not only in the case of passenger transportation by organizations or entrepreneurs providing passenger transportation services via an electronic platform, and the implementation of passenger transportation in taxi cars by organizations, individual entrepreneurs, or natural persons, but also sales, performing work, or providing services by organizations, individual entrepreneurs in the fields of cases defined by the Government.
- As a general rule, it has been established that the electronic cash register machine, as software, enables the generation of an electronic receipt of the electronic cash register machine in the following cases:
- (1) in respect of transactions involving the supply of goods, provision of services, or performance of work within the scope of orders accepted by organizations and individual entrepreneurs through a website or an electronic application;
- (2) in respect of transactions involving order formulation and passenger transportation by organizations or individual entrepreneurs providing passenger transportation services via an electronic platform, and the implementation of passenger transportation in passenger taxi cars by organizations, individual entrepreneurs, or natural persons;
- (3) for the provision of medical aid and care services, in the event that payment is accepted through payment instruments used on the basis of payment technologies, by organizations and individual entrepreneurs providing medical aid and care services that are connected to the electronic healthcare system;
- (4) when performing work or providing services by organizations, individual entrepreneurs, and notaries in the fields of activity, cases, and timeframes defined by the Government.
- It is established that the technical requirements for the electronic cash register machine, its registration, the mandatory requisites of the electronic receipt generated through it, the requirements for the website or electronic application, as well as the procedure for using an electronic cash register machine and generating an electronic receipt on behalf of another taxpayer, shall be defined by the Government.
- Prior to the entry into force of the sub-legislative normative legal acts ensuring the implementation of the aforementioned regulations, the regulations in force up to January 1, 2027, shall apply to order formulation and passenger transportation by providers of passenger transportation services via an electronic platform, as well as to passenger transportation in passenger taxi cars.
- In Part 7 of Article 408 of the Code, starting from January 1, 2027, the rule establishing that—within the meaning of the application of the same Part—the implementation of passenger transportation without an electronic cash register machine or in violation of the rules of its use is also considered a calculation of the state duty in an amount less than established (where a fine of 200 thousand drams is levied for each case) has been repealed.

- Starting from January 1, 2027, the measures of liability for violating the rules of use of cash register machines and electronic cash register machines, or for failing to observe the rules of monetary settlements, have been unified:

1. where the use of an electronic cash register machine is mandatory, for carrying out transactions involving the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services, or passenger transportation without an electronic cash register machine, the organization, individual entrepreneur, notary, or natural person carrying out passenger transportation in a passenger taxi car shall be fined in the amount of 500 thousand drams;
2. for each violation of the rules of use of cash register machines, the organization, individual entrepreneur, notary, or natural person carrying out passenger transportation in a passenger taxi car shall be fined in the amount of the sum of 200 thousand drams and 0.5 percent of the turnover recorded through all cash register machines of the given taxpayer during the preceding quarter;
3. in the event that the cash register machine program is integrated with external programs, for transmitting to the tax authority—by the organization, individual entrepreneur, or notary as a result of interference with those programs and the cash register machine program—information that differs from the information printed on the cash register machine receipt regarding the name of the goods, work, or service, the FEA CN (Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature) code, the code of the work or service, the quantity, and the volume or value, the organization, individual entrepreneur, or notary shall be fined in the amount of the sum of 5 million drams and one percent of the turnover recorded through all cash register machines during the preceding quarter.

On making supplements and amendments to the Law "On Drugs" (available here)

- It is proposed to review the grounds for refusing the issuance of an import certificate, expand the opportunities for relabeling, and ensure greater accessibility to drugs of vital significance for the population, including essential and oncological drugs. It is envisaged to establish mandatory licensing and certification requirements for customs warehouses and other entities carrying out the storage of pharmaceutical products, with the aim of ensuring the quality and safety of drugs.

On making amendments and supplements to the Law "On Procurement" and to other related laws (available here)

- The following amendments are envisaged in the Law "On Procurement":

1. Definitions for framework agreement and Artificial Intelligence have been provided.
2. It is prohibited to characterize and execute transactions that fall under the definition of procurement as a state grant.
3. The competitive procedure has been defined, and two major types of competitive procedures have been established: Active and Passive.
4. The authorized body shall include a participant in the list of participants having no right to participate in procurement (for a period of 2 years) if the latter has breached a contractual obligation which led to the unilateral termination of the contract, or, as a selected participant, has declined to conclude a contract and has failed to pay the established securities or penalties.
5. Bids may be submitted in Armenian, English, or Russian. It is envisaged that procurement may be performed from a single person in cases of exclusivity, existence of copyrights, emergency situations, acquisition of prototypes, or ensuring the continuity of existing systems.

On making an amendment to the Law "On Investment Funds" (available here)

- The concept of "sub-fund" is redefined. A sub-fund is a pool of assets separated within the same fund having uniform rules of activity, which may differ from other pools of assets of the fund by its investment policy, income distribution policy, fees for the allocation (redemption) of shares, currency of shares, manager's remuneration, or a combination thereof.
- Furthermore, the maximum number of participants in a non-public fund is established at 99. In the event of exceeding this threshold, the fund is obligated, within 90 calendar days, to either re-register as a public fund in accordance with the general procedure or to reduce the number of its participants. Failure to comply with this requirement shall constitute grounds for the judicial liquidation of the fund.

On making amendments and supplements to the Law "On Food Safety" and to other related laws (available here)

- The key novelty is the establishment of a mandatory requirement for the registration of economic operators in the European Union's Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES), arising from the permit for exporting fish products obtained by Armenia as of March 2025.

On making amendments to the Tax Code (available here)

- By virtue of the amendments made to the Tax Code in 2021 and Resolution No. 1324-N of the Government dated August 12, 2021, the institution of the law-abiding taxpayer was introduced. The primary regulations concerning law-abiding taxpayers are established by Article 293.1 of the Code. At the same time, under Part 3 of the said Article, the period of validity of the law-abiding taxpayer certificate is set at 12 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. A necessity has arisen to review the regulations established by the Code, prescribing that:

1. the process of issuing a law-abiding taxpayer certificate shall not apply to investment funds; an investment fund may also constitute a pool of assets, and the manager of the given investment fund-who may apply for and obtain a certificate in the prescribed manner-acts on its behalf, as well as the low corporate income tax rate of 0.01% applied;
2. the law-abiding taxpayer certificate shall be issued for an indefinite period;
3. the tax authority shall carry out monitoring of the activities of taxpayers holding a law-abiding taxpayer certificate on a quarterly basis, with the objective of ensuring the continuous manifestation of law-abiding behavior by the taxpayer;
4. the procedure for the termination of the validity of the certificate shall be defined by the Government, wherein the cases in which the validity of the law-abiding taxpayer certificate is terminated as a result of the ongoing monitoring shall be specified.

- In respect of taxpayers holding a law-abiding taxpayer certificate, the tax authority shall perform the taxpayer service function established by the Code on an individual basis through a corresponding official of the tax authority. During the planning of comprehensive tax audits, a coefficient of 0.8 shall be applied when evaluating the risk-determining criteria in the case of taxpayers holding a law-abiding taxpayer certificate. At the same time, within the framework of expanding favorable conditions of administration for law-abiding taxpayers, it is envisaged to establish priority in respect of the refund of VAT amounts for law-abiding taxpayers holding a certificate.

On making amendments to the Mining Code (available here)

- It is clarified that legal and natural persons may-within the boundaries of their own land plots, without the application of drilling and blasting, and without the formation of a soil-use right carry out the following extraction works of non-metallic minerals not registered in the state balance sheet:

1. for the purpose of satisfying their own economic and domestic needs, strictly pursuing no profit-making objective-up to a depth of two meters, as well as the construction of underground structures-up to a depth of five meters;
2. for the purpose of making a profit, the extraction of solid non-metallic minerals-with a maximum volume of 20 cubic meters during a calendar year;
3. for the purpose of making a profit, the extraction of solid non-metallic minerals in the case of the construction of multi-apartment buildings and public structures-to the depth specified in the design documentation approved in the manner prescribed by law.

- The words "for own needs" are deleted from Article 62 of the code, which creates a legal basis for the lawful realization of extracted raw materials by small enterprises. The ban on drilling and blasting operations, in turn, is aimed at increasing the level of safety by reducing potential risks to the environment and the population.

On making supplements to the Law "On State Registration of Rights to Property" (available here) and On making an amendment and supplement to the Law "On Urban Development" (available here)

- It is envisaged to clarify the process of identifying and correcting errors present in real estate cadastral maps and state registration data. Two main types of errors are defined: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative errors are considered to be discrepancies in area, linear dimensions, or geometric shape, whereas qualitative errors include incorrect data regarding target or operational significance, as well as the subject of ownership. Title-establishing documents, measurement data, neighbor consents, or administrative proceedings initiated by the Cadastre Committee may serve as grounds for the correction of errors.
- For the purpose of efficient organization of services, the draft also expands the powers of qualified persons, namely, measurers. They are provided with the opportunity-subject to the availability of a corresponding online passcode-to access the data of the client and adjacent properties, even without consent.
- The draft also regulates financial consequences. If, as a result of a registration review, the area of a land plot decreases, the owner shall receive monetary compensation from the community in the amount of the cadastral value approximated to the market value.
- The amendments are also linked to the maintenance of urban development documentation.

DRAFTS PLACED FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE E-DRAFT PLATFORM

On Extended Producer Responsibility and related laws (available here)

- The package of drafts is designed to introduce the institution of extended producer responsibility (EPR) in the Republic of Armenia, which provides for a system to ensure the subsequent mandatory management of certain types of waste (special waste) by producers and importers of specific goods (products).
- To ensure the effective functioning of this system, among other things, the establishment of producer responsibility organizations (hereinafter: PROs), a cost-effective and self-sustaining economic model for collecting financial resources, and the regulation of relations between PROs and producers, state administration bodies, and local self-government bodies have been proposed.

On making amendments and supplements to the Tax Code (available here)

- According to the proposed regulation, in the event of the acquisition of shares or bonds of companies listed on a stock exchange operating in the Republic of Armenia (excluding organizations licensed by the Central Bank of Armenia) in the amount of at least 200 million drams by a natural person, the latter, upon their application, shall acquire the right to obtain tax residency of the Republic of Armenia, which also implies an obligation to reside in Armenia for at least 30 days per year.
- Granting tax residency to foreign investors will encourage them to make their investments in other financial markets through participants of the Armenian financial market.

"On Making a Supplement to the Tax Code" (available here)

- The draft proposes to establish under Article 147 of the Tax Code that income received by natural persons from the alienation of raw materials or waste included in the list of secondary raw materials defined by the Government of the Republic of Armenia shall be considered deductible income.
- At the same time, the draft proposes to grant a tax privilege (providing for a deduction from gross income for corporate income tax payers) to economic operators that acquire and use, for their production activities, raw materials or waste generated within the territory of the Republic and listed in the list of secondary raw materials defined by Resolution No. 136-N of the Government of the Republic of Armenia dated February 16, 2017.
- The primary goal of the draft is to economically stimulate the waste collection and recycling sector by simplifying tax administration and reducing the additional financial burden.

"On Making Supplements to the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia", "On Making a Supplement to the Law 'On Confiscation of Property of Illicit Origin'", and "On Making a Supplement to the Law 'On State Property Management'" (available here)

- With the adoption of the draft, it is expected to make supplements to the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, which will enable property-including an equity interest, share, or partnership share-to be transferred to temporary state management as a measure to secure a claim in lawsuits for the protection of the property interests of the state (community), as well as in proceedings for the confiscation of property of illicit origin, in cases where the failure to transfer such property may render the execution of a judicial act impossible or difficult, or lead to a change in the factual or legal status of the property under dispute (including the equity interest, share, or partnership share), or cause substantial damage to the property or non-property interests of the state or society.