MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ON LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

BADASYAN CONSULTING

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Law of the Republic of Armenia No. HO-457-N on Ratifying the Agreement on Free Trade between the Eurasian Economic Union and its Member States, of the One Part, and the Republic of Indonesia, of the Other Part (adopted: 14.09.2026; effective: 19.09.2026).

- The agreement ratified by the Law aims to liberalise trade between the EAEU Member States, including Armenia, and Indonesia by reducing trade barriers and promoting economic cooperation.
- The agreement provides for the progressive reduction or elimination of import duties on trade in goods between the parties, in accordance with the schedules of tariff commitments established for the respective product groups. Preferential tariffs apply subject to compliance with the rules of origin. In particular, the agreement establishes requirements for proving the origin of goods, including submission of a certificate or declaration of origin.
- The agreement also governs customs procedures and trade facilitation, technical barriers, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, trade remedies and cooperation between the parties. Its implementation may help expand trade between Armenia and Indonesia and reduce export and import costs.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER SECONDARY LEGISLATION

Resolution No. 1313-N on Supplementing and Amending Government Resolution No. 1976-N of 3 December 2020 (adopted: 03.09.2026; effective: 04.09.2026)

- The Resolution approves the list of information (data) that must be printed on a cash register receipt.
- Accordingly, the receipt must contain information identifying the cash register user and the machine: the receipt's eight-digit sequential number, the user's name and taxpayer identification number (TIN), the cash register's registration number and the address where it is used. For retail sales through mobile outlets, the address of the organisation's location or the individual entrepreneur's registered address must be stated, together with the make and registration plate number of the vehicle (trailer or semi-trailer). Where a receipt is issued to an organisation's representative, an individual entrepreneur, a notary or their representative, it must also state the TIN of the purchaser of the goods or recipient of the works or services.
- The transaction details on the receipt must include the exact printing time (to the second), the department number, cashier number, fiscalisation mode indicator (Ъ) and an eight-digit fiscal number generated using the algorithm approved by the tax authority. The fiscal number is omitted from refund receipts. Where external commercial software is used, the time must be

generated by the cash register itself. The receipt must also state:

- the product name and Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity code, or, for works or services, the name and code;
- the quantity and unit of measurement of the goods purchased;
- the discount applied;
- the amounts payable by department;
- the total amount and, for VAT payers carrying out VAT-taxable transactions, the VAT amount.
- For catering services, the receipt must specify the menu actually served, listing the dishes, culinary products, pastries, bakery products and other goods purchased. Information on the name, code, quantity and unit of measurement of goods, works or services must be stated in accordance with the procedure and time limits established by the Government.
- Specific requirements also apply to certain sectors. In particular, when goods bearing identification marks are sold, the receipt must state the number of identification marks and the check number generated from them using the tax authority's algorithm. For medical care and services, the receipt must state the personalised identification code generated by the electronic healthcare system for each service.
- Where an advance payment is received, or where the goods, works or services to be supplied are not yet determined at the time of payment, the receipt must bear the wording "advance payment". Such receipts omit the department number, product or service name and code, quantity, total amount, VAT amount and information on marked goods.

Resolution No. 1315-N on Supplementing and Amending Government Resolution No. 751-N of 29 June 2017 (adopted: 03.09.2026; effective: 01.01.2027, except for subparagraphs 11–13 of paragraph 1, which take effect on the working day following the day on which the Ministry of Finance is granted access to the authorised operator's digital system and to the tax authority's electronic information system, respectively)

- The Resolution amends the procedure for refunding VAT paid by foreign citizens and stateless persons on goods purchased in and exported from Armenia. Under the revised procedure, VAT refunds may also be processed through an operator authorised by the Government.
- An authorised operator may be a reputable foreign organisation or its branch, provided that the organisation has introduced and operated digital VAT refund systems in at least 10 other countries. Operators are selected by the State Revenue Committee. On the tenth day following the Resolution's effective date, the Committee must publish an announcement on its official website. Applicants meeting the prescribed criteria are selected. The Committee and the operator enter into an agreement setting out, among other matters, the operator's powers, reporting arrangements, information exchange with the customs authority, liability for failure to perform its duties and grounds for terminating its authorisation.
- During the term of the agreement, VAT refunds are processed exclusively through the operator. In that case, VAT is refunded where a foreign individual purchases goods worth at least AMD 10,000 (including VAT) from the same taxpayer within one calendar day for VAT refund purposes. No VAT refund is made if the refundable amount is less than AMD 1,667. The general thresholds apply to refunds through the customs authorities: a purchase value of AMD 50,000 and refundable VAT of AMD 8,335. If the operator's authorisation is terminated, outstanding refunds and amounts claimed in applications submitted thereafter are refunded by the customs authorities until an agreement is concluded with a new operator.
- The operator has the following rights and obligations:
- to develop, introduce and continuously operate, at its own expense, a comprehensive digital VAT

refund system that exchanges information with the tax authority's electronic system;

- to charge a commission when refunding VAT, capped at 25 per cent of the VAT refunded;
- to submit information on VAT refunded to the Ministry of Finance on the last working day of each week and provide the Ministry with access to its digital system;
- to obtain any licences or permits required for its operations, where necessary.
- The Ministry of Finance reconciles the data through the operator's digital system. Within 10 working days of receiving the written submission, the Ministry transfers the aggregate amount of confirmed VAT to the operator's bank account.
- The operator may refund VAT in cash or by non-cash payment. It determines the refund procedure and operational terms in compliance with the Resolution's requirements. Cash refunds may be made through branches of banks or payment and settlement organisations operating at border crossing points, or through automated financial transaction devices. The foreign individual submits the documents to the operator and also presents them to the customs authority, which verifies the presence of the goods specified in the VAT refund tax invoice. The operator then marks the tax invoice "Eligible for refund", specifies the amount and affixes its seal. The operator retains the documents and records the data in its digital system (subparagraph 11 of paragraph 1).
- For refunds through the customs authorities, the customs authority electronically submits information on refundable amounts to the Ministry of Finance on the last working day of each week. The Ministry transfers the amounts confirmed through reconciliation, in US dollars, to the payment card specified in the tax invoice no later than the 30th day following receipt of the information. Amounts rejected and returned by the bank are not retransferred and are credited to the state budget (subparagraph 13 of paragraph 1).

Government Resolution No. 1343-N of 11 September 2026 on Establishing the Procedure, Deadlines, Content and Form for Organisers of Games of Chance, Online Games of Chance and Bookmaking Activities to Submit Monthly Reports on Their Activities to the Supervisory Authority (adopted: 11.09.2026; effective from the date on which the Law on the Regulation of Gaming Activities takes full effect)

- The Resolution establishes the procedure, deadlines and model forms for organisers of games of chance, online games of chance and bookmaking activities to submit monthly reports on their activities to the State Revenue Committee of Armenia. In particular:
- Each month constitutes a reporting period, and reports must be submitted by the 20th day of the following month, inclusive. Reports must be submitted electronically, except where an official notice of an electronic system outage has been issued, in which case paper reports may be submitted.
- Reports by organisers of games of chance must include information on the aggregate value of chips (tokens) purchased and redeemed in live games, bonuses awarded and the number of recipients, gross gaming revenue, commissions charged on stakes, hourly charges for gaming table services, tournament participation fees, and identification details of gaming machines, funds deposited into and withdrawn from that equipment, bets placed and winnings.
- Reports by organisers of online games of chance must include information on gaming account balances at the beginning and end of the reporting period, funds deposited into and withdrawn from gaming accounts during the period, bets placed, winnings, bonuses awarded and the number of recipients, revenue from games organised under "player versus player" rules, and gross revenue from the activity.
- Reports by organisers of bookmaking activities must include information on opening and closing gaming account balances, deposits and withdrawals, bets placed, winnings, bonuses awarded and the number of recipients, revenue

from games organised under "player versus player" rules, and gross revenue from the activity.

- The Resolution also repeals Government Resolutions No. 1355-N of 8 September 2011 and No. 451-N of 30 April 2015, which established the procedure, deadlines, content and form for organisers of online games of chance and games of chance or casinos to submit monthly financial flow reports to the State Revenue Committee of Armenia.

Government Resolution No. 1367-N of 17 September 2026 on Supplementing and Amending Government Resolution No. 1257-N of 8 August 2024 (adopted: 17.09.2026; effective: 28.09.2026).

- The Resolution amends and supplements the procedure for the compulsory transfer into state ownership, storage and disposal of property constituting the subject matter of a tax offence, revising the procedures for attachment, custody and confiscation. In particular:
- Where an offence entailing confiscation of property constituting the subject matter of a tax offence is detected, the official exercising tax control must immediately issue a decision to attach the property.
- The attachment decision must state a brief description of the alleged offence, the property to be attached, the time and place of attachment, and information on the property's actual condition. It must also refer to criminal liability for unlawful acts involving attached property. The official carrying out the attachment must warn the person concerned of that liability in writing.
- Attached property is entrusted to the taxpayer for safekeeping. If the taxpayer attempts to dissipate, conceal, unlawfully transfer to another person, damage or destroy the property or any of its components, the official exercising tax control must issue a reasoned decision placing the property in custody at premises designated by the tax authority or the official.
- The procedure for issuing confiscation decisions has been revised. In cases under Articles 389 and 390 of the Tax Code of Armenia, a confiscation decision is issued after the administrative act imposing liability, adopted under the Code of Administrative Offences of Armenia, is no longer subject to appeal. For offences under Articles 407 and 424 of the Tax Code, it is issued after the administrative act imposing the obligation is no longer subject to appeal. In both cases, the confiscation decision is issued within administrative proceedings initiated under the Law on Fundamentals of Administrative Action and Administrative Proceedings.
- Responsibility for storage costs has been clarified. Until the property is taken into state ownership, storage costs are borne by the taxpayer; from the following day, they are borne by the state, represented by the tax authority.
- If no confiscation decision is issued, or if such a decision is declared invalid, the property must be returned to the taxpayer, and the state, represented by the tax authority, must compensate the taxpayer for damage caused by the attachment.

Resolution No. 1355-N on Amending and Supplementing Government Resolution No. 1569-N of 6 October 2022 (adopted: 17.09.2026; effective: 03.10.2026).

- The Resolution amends and supplements the spatial data standardisation guidelines, establishing uniform requirements for creating thematic spatial data layers concerning permits, licences and other acts confirming the right to carry out activities, issued by state administration and local self-government bodies and officials. In particular:
- The scope of thematic spatial data groups has been expanded and clarified to include data on specially protected areas, natural disasters, agriculture, climate, infrastructure, environmental pollution and monitoring, forests, geology, production, the distribution of animal and plant species, historical and cultural

monuments, hydrography, transport networks, soil geography and other fields.

- Thematic spatial data layers have been established for permits, licences and other acts confirming the right to carry out activities, issued by state administration and local self-government bodies and officials. Depending on sector-specific characteristics, these must be represented as points, lines or polygons.
- These spatial data layers must contain information on the relevant act's type and category, number, adoption and expiry dates, issuing authority, addressee, description of the activity authorised and current status. They must also include the spatial object's coordinates, the names of the region and municipality, and the relevant temporal data.
- Technical requirements have been established for the principal attributes of spatial data layers, including field names, formats and permitted sizes, to ensure consistency and comparability.

Resolution No. 1387-N on Placing into Circulation Wheeled Vehicles of Categories M2 and M3 Imported into Armenia from States That Are Not Members of the Eurasian Economic Union (adopted: 24.09.2026; effective: 26.09.2026).

- The Resolution establishes temporary special rules for placing into circulation wheeled vehicles of categories M2 and M3 imported into Armenia from non-EAEU states. In particular:
- Until 31 December 2028, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs may place into circulation in Armenia vehicles of categories M2 and M3 imported from non-EAEU states that are no more than three years old from their date of manufacture, subject to possession of the prescribed conformity assessment documents.
- Conformity may be demonstrated by either of the following sets of documents:
- 1. A conformity assessment document required under the Customs Union Technical Regulation on the Safety of Wheeled Vehicles (CU TR 018/2011), available before the vehicle is placed into circulation.
- 2. An EU Whole-Vehicle Type-Approval Certificate issued in accordance with EU legislation, together with a Certificate of Conformity (CoC) issued by the manufacturer.
- Until 31 December 2027, these vehicles may be imported and placed into circulation without applying the requirements to equip them with emergency call systems (devices).
- No new conformity assessment documents under CU TR 018/2011 are issued when vehicles are placed into circulation under the special rules. The documents specified in the Resolution are accepted for state registration, while the other state registration requirements apply under the general procedure.
- Vehicles placed into circulation under the special rules may circulate only within Armenia. This restriction, together with the fact that the vehicle was placed into circulation under the special rules, must be recorded in the electronic vehicle registration register.

Order No. 979-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Establishing the Form of the Register of E-Commerce Operators, the Form of the Certificate of Inclusion in the Register and the Procedure for Completing It (adopted: 16.09.2026; effective from the date on which Law No. HO-84-N of 4 March 2026 on Supplementing and Amending the Law on Customs Regulation enters into force).

- A uniform form has been established for the register of e-commerce operators. It must include the number of the certificate of inclusion of the legal entity in the register, the inclusion date, the operator's name, taxpayer identification number (TIN), location and contact details.
- The register must also contain information on the location and total area of the premises, buildings or open sites used for the e-commerce operator's activities, the customs authority serving their location, and the date on which the operator is removed from the register. The register form also allows additional information to be included.

- The form of the certificate of inclusion in the register of e-commerce operators has been approved. Through it, the State Revenue Committee of Armenia certifies the inclusion of the relevant legal entity in the register, also identifying the premises, buildings or open sites in respect of which the operator is registered.

Order No. 988-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Establishing the Procedure and Form for Submitting a Nil Return to the Tax Authority Where a Reporting Financial Institution Identifies No Reportable Accounts Following Due Diligence Procedures (adopted: 18.09.2026; effective: 12.10.2026).

- Reporting financial institutions that identify no reportable accounts following the due diligence procedures required by the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and Armenian legislation must submit a nil return to the tax authority within the time limit prescribed by Article 443.4(2) of the Tax Code of Armenia.
- The nil return must be submitted electronically through the Automatic Exchange of Information System or by email to crs@taxservice.am.
- The approved nil return form must include the reporting financial institution's name, taxpayer identification number (TIN) and address, and a declaration that no reportable accounts were identified through due diligence procedures during the relevant tax year.
- If, after submitting a nil return, a reporting financial institution identifies a reportable account for the same reporting period, it must submit the relevant information to the tax authority in accordance with the law within 10 days of discovery, through the Automatic Exchange of Information System or the above email address.
- The Order also repeals Order No. 122-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia of 4 February 2025, which established the form for financial institutions to notify the tax authority that no account holders or controlling persons resident in foreign states (territories) had been identified.

Order No. 995-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Amending Order No. 326-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee under the Government of Armenia of 25 September 2017 (adopted: 23.09.2026; effective: 01.01.2027, with certain provisions effective from 01.02.2027).

- The form of the return on income paid to non-resident profit tax payers and profit tax calculated, withheld and paid to the state budget on that income, together with the completion instructions, has been restated. The return now also covers information on dividends payable by banks to resident organisations on certain shares, ownership interests and equity units. In particular:
- The new return comprises five sections, separately presenting Armenian-source income paid to non-resident organisations, income exempt from tax or taxed at a reduced rate under international treaties, income attributable to permanent establishments, non-Armenian-source income, and certain dividends paid by banks to resident organisations.
- The return must include the non-resident organisation's name, taxpayer identification number, legal form, registered address, country-of-registration code, income payment date, type and amount of income and, for taxable income, the applicable profit tax rate and tax amount.
- Separate income codes have been established, including for dividends, income from debt obligations, royalties, income from the use of intellectual property, rental income, income from the disposal of property and securities, insurance compensation, interest and other income.
- Tax relief under international treaties must be reported separately. In particular, the second section must include Armenian-source income that is exempt from Armenian tax or taxed at a rate lower than that prescribed by the Tax Code under double taxation agreements or other international treaties ratified by Armenia, stating the rate applied and the profit tax amount.
- The reporting of income paid to non-resident organisations operating through permanent

establishments has been clarified. Armenian-source income attributable to a permanent establishment is included in the third section, while income not attributable to the permanent establishment is included in the first or second section, according to the applicable tax treatment.

- The fifth section is completed exclusively by banks. It covers dividends payable to resident organisations on bank shares not listed on stock exchanges included in the list established by the Government of Armenia, or on ownership interests or equity units in a bank's share or unit capital. It also covers dividends paid to resident organisations on shares listed on those exchanges where, on the dividend distribution date, the nominal value of all listed shares in the bank held by the recipient shareholder exceeds 1% of the nominal value of the bank's total listed shares.
- The fifth section completed by banks must state the identification details of the resident organisation receiving the dividends; where necessary, the nominal values of the bank's listed shares and the listed shares held by the dividend recipient; the dividend distribution date and amount; the applicable profit tax rate; and the calculated profit tax. Dividends paid by banks to non-resident organisations continue to be reported in the first or second section.
- The Order enters into force on 1 January 2027. An exception applies to the provisions concerning dividends distributable or payable to resident and non-resident organisations on bank shares not listed on stock exchanges included in the Government's list, and on ownership interests or equity units in a bank's share or unit capital. Those provisions apply from 1 February 2027, including to dividends distributed or paid out of results for reporting periods before 1 January 2027.

Order No. 1000-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Supplementing and Amending Order No. 298-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee under the Government of Armenia of 30 December 2016 (adopted: 24.09.2026; effective: 01.01.2027).

- The unified value added tax (VAT) and excise tax return and its completion instructions have been amended and supplemented, introducing new rules for reporting certain transactions, their adjustments and supplies of goods through electronic trading platforms. In particular:
- A new item 9.1 has been added to the unified return to report reductions in transactions documented by cash register refund receipts. Box [A] must show the total consideration for the reversed transaction, including VAT, while box [B] must show VAT calculated by applying the 16.67% tax-inclusive calculation rate to the total consideration.
- A new item 13.1 provides for separate reporting of reductions and increases in the tax base of VAT-exempt transactions. It records the relevant changes in the tax base of VAT-exempt transactions documented by adjusting tax bills or adjusting tax invoices issued in the cases specified in Article 42 of the Tax Code of Armenia.
- New items 14.1 and 14.2 have been added for Armenian-resident organisations and individual entrepreneurs operating electronic trading platforms. They must report the tax base and VAT on goods supplied through the platform within Armenia to individuals who are neither individual entrepreneurs nor notaries, by organisations or individual entrepreneurs from another EAEU Member State without a permanent establishment in Armenia, as well as reductions in those transactions when the goods are returned. The tax base amounts reported in these items are excluded from the calculation of the reporting period's aggregate VAT tax base.
- The reporting procedure has been clarified for goods imported into Armenia with EAEU goods status and supplied to individuals through an e-commerce platform. The relevant tax base and VAT must be reported in the reporting period that includes the last day of the month in which the goods are handed over (transferred) to the

individuals, irrespective of whether that last day is a non-working day.

- A new item 19.1 provides for separate reporting of reductions and increases in the tax base of transactions documented by adjusting tax bills relating to purchases. Corresponding provisions of the completion instructions now also refer to tax bills alongside tax invoices.
- The formula for calculating the VAT credit in item 16 of the unified return has been revised to account for reductions in transactions documented by cash register refund receipts, supplies through e-commerce platforms and related returns, and other relevant indicators in the return.
- For excise tax, a new item 31.1 provides for separate reporting of reductions and increases in excise tax amounts separately stated in adjusting tax invoices issued by suppliers for goods purchased as raw materials within Armenia. The excise tax calculation formula in item 33 of the unified return has been amended accordingly.

Order No. 1001-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Supplementing Order No. 558-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia of 27 August 2019 (adopted: 24.09.2026; effective: 01.02.2027, except for one provision effective from 01.06.2027).

- The Order supplements the declaration form for qualifying as a microenterprise, clarifying the information to be declared concerning restrictions on the use of the microenterprise tax regime. In particular:
- Subparagraph 5 of the declaration form has been supplemented with a provision on the supply of real estate brokerage and property management services. These services are now expressly mentioned in the relevant item among the restrictions on the use of the microenterprise tax regime.
- A new subparagraph 13 requires the organisation submitting the declaration to confirm that it is not a participant (shareholder) in a bank.
- The addition concerning organisations that are participants in banks enters into force on 1 February 2027, while the addition concerning real estate brokerage and property management services enters into force on 1 June 2027.

Order No. 1002-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Supplementing Order No. 191-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee under the Government of Armenia of 27 June 2017 (adopted: 24.09.2026; effective: 01.02.2027).

- The Order supplements the declaration form for qualifying as a turnover tax payer, requiring the organisation submitting it to confirm that it is not a participant (shareholder) in a bank.

Order No. 1003-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee of Armenia on Supplementing and Amending Order No. 300-N of the Chairman of the State Revenue Committee under the Government of Armenia of 30 December 2016 (adopted: 25.09.2026; effective: 01.02.2027, except for certain provisions effective from 01.12.2026 and 01.06.2027).

- The forms and completion instructions for the monthly return on income tax, social contributions and stamp fees, and the annual return (declaration), have been amended and supplemented. New rules cover income from the disposal of crypto-assets, transactions involving real estate entrusted for management, and dividends paid by banks. In particular:
- The completion instructions for the monthly income tax return provide that, from 1 February 2027, dividends on bank shares not listed on stock exchanges included in the Government's list, or on ownership interests or equity units in a bank's share or unit capital, are subject to income tax at 15%. This also applies to dividends distributed from profits attributable to reporting periods before 1 January 2027. The 15% rate also applies to dividends received by a shareholder whose listed shares in the relevant bank have a nominal value exceeding 1% of the nominal value

of the bank's total listed shares as at the dividend payment date.

- A separate category of income from the disposal of crypto-assets has been established in the monthly return instructions. It covers income from the disposal of crypto-assets that are unique in substance and non-fungible, and crypto-assets automatically created as a reward for maintaining a decentralised ledger or validating transactions. Codes 008.1 and 108.1 have been assigned to this income, with a 1% tax rate.
- The monthly return and the corresponding income code tables provide for separate reporting of income from transactions involving real estate entrusted for management. This is defined as income from transactions involving property entrusted for management by its owner within the meaning of the Law on Real Estate Brokerage Activities. Codes 014.1 and 114.1 have been assigned to this income, with a 10% tax rate.
- A new line 3.18.1 has been added to the annual income tax return (declaration) to report the portion exceeding AMD 60 million of the aggregate income received during the tax year from transactions involving real estate entrusted for management, taxable at 10%. The aggregate also includes the corresponding income received from tax agents.
- The income code tables have also been amended to allow dividend tax rates of 5%, 10% and 15% to be reported according to the applicable rules.
- The additions concerning income from the disposal of crypto-assets enter into force on 1 December 2026. Those concerning income from real estate entrusted for management and its annual declaration enter into force on 1 June 2027.

Resolution No. 1316-N on Supplementing Resolution No. 883-N of 27 May 2021 (adopted: 03.09.2026; effective from the date on which Law No. HO-84-N of 4 March 2026 on Supplementing and Amending the Law on Customs Regulation enters into force)

- Resolution No. 883-N establishes the methods, means and time of payment of customs duties, taxes, fees, interest, penalties and fines payable to customs authorities. The additions extend these rules to customs duties and taxes payable on e-commerce goods. As a result, customs payments for goods purchased through e-commerce will be governed by the same general rules as other customs payments.

Resolution No. 1332-N on Repealing Government Resolution No. 402-N of 12 April 2018 (adopted: 11.09.2026; effective: 12.09.2026)

- The Resolution repeals Government Resolution No. 402-N of 12 April 2018, which provided that the VAT tax base for supplies of goods donated to a municipality was AMD 0.
- The repeal follows amendments to the Tax Code of Armenia under which supplies of goods donated to a municipality have been exempt from VAT since 1 July 2026.

Government Resolution No. 1338-L of 11 September 2026 on Supplementing Government Resolution No. 201-L of 28 February 2019 (adopted: 11.09.2026; effective: 12.09.2026).

- The Resolution amends the interest rate subsidy programme for loans granted for the procurement (purchase) of agricultural raw materials, as follows:
- Where collateral for loans granted for grape procurement between 15 September and 30 December 2026 is insufficient, businesses may receive a state budget guarantee covering up to 50% of the loan, capped at the value of products exported in 2025.
- For loans granted under the programme in 2024 and 2025, financial institutions and beneficiaries may mutually agree to extend the principal repayment grace period by up to six months and the loan repayment term by up to six months. Each borrower may use this option only for loans granted in either 2024 or 2025.
- Extending loan repayment terms does not extend the validity of the associated state budget guarantees. These options are available for the period from 15 September to 30 December 2026.

GOVERNMENT-APPROVED DRAFT LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL ACTS

Resolution No. 1297-A on Approving the Proposal to Sign the Draft Protocol on Arranging the Exchange of Advance Information on Goods and Vehicles Transported through the Territories of the Republic of Armenia and the Islamic Republic of Iran ("Simplified Customs Corridor") (adopted: 03.09.2026; effective: 04.09.2026)

- The approved draft protocol provides that, for the purposes of the Simplified Customs Corridor, the Parties will electronically exchange information on goods, vehicles and participants in foreign economic activities, including carriers and their employees (referred to in the draft as "Entities"), before the goods and vehicles enter the other Party's territory, subject to the protocol's conditions. The Simplified Customs Corridor is intended for Entities whose activities present a low risk of customs law infringements. The simplifications will apply to all types of vehicles, except vehicles for personal use, and all types of goods, for Armenian and Iranian Entities using the Simplified Customs Corridor voluntarily.
- The explanatory memorandum to the Resolution also states that full implementation of the Simplified Customs Corridor will be possible after completion of the ongoing construction at the Meghri border crossing point.

Resolution No. 1358-A on Approving the Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia (adopted: 17.09.2026; effective: 18.09.2026).

- The draft Law proposes expanding the scope of social expenses under the Tax Code to enable individuals to make gratuitous monetary allocations to non-governmental organisations, legal entities (individual entrepreneurs) engaged in media activities, and political parties, out of income tax paid. In particular:
- The proposal would classify as social expenses not only an individual's healthcare, education and housing expenses for themselves and their family members, but also gratuitous monetary allocations for the tax year to non-governmental organisations, legal entities (individual entrepreneurs) engaged in media activities, and political parties, out of income tax.
- The Government would establish the maximum amounts of social expense reimbursement or allocation, eligible organisations and the criteria they must meet, the information to be submitted to the tax authority, and the procedure for its submission and publication.
- Reimbursement (refund) or allocation of social expenses would be made from an individual's assessed and/or paid income tax, under the procedure established by the Government. Eligibility would be conditional on submitting an annual income tax return (declaration) authenticated by electronic signature to the tax authority.
- The proposed rules would apply to gratuitous monetary allocations made from income tax assessed and/or paid for the 2026 and subsequent tax years.
- Secondary legislation required by the draft Law must be adopted within three months of the Law's adoption.

Resolution No. 1376-L on Approving the State Standardisation Programme for 2026 and the List of Standardisation Activities (adopted: 24.09.2026; effective: 25.09.2026).

- The Resolution approves the State Standardisation Programme for 2026 and the list of standardisation activities, providing for the development of national standards harmonised with international and regional standards, updates to existing standards, participation in international standardisation processes, and development of the national standards collection. In particular:
- In food safety, national standards harmonised with ISO 22003-1 and ISO 22003-2 are to be

developed, establishing requirements for bodies auditing and certifying food safety management systems, and for the assessment and certification of products, processes and services.

- In environmental protection, a national standard harmonised with ISO 21675 is to be developed on methods for determining perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in water. Its development also follows new drinking water sanitary requirements, under which PFAS testing will be included among mandatory testing parameters from 1 January 2027.
- In geospatial data, national standards harmonised with ISO 19108, ISO 19110 and ISO 19118 are to be developed on temporal schemas for geographic information, feature cataloguing methodology and encoding. These activities aim to ensure the accuracy, reliability and comparability of spatial data.
- A military standard is to be developed for the defence industry to regulate and improve work in the sector.
- Armenia will continue participating in international, European, interstate and EAEU standardisation processes, including the work of relevant technical committees, review of draft international and interstate standards, and electronic voting.
- Activities are planned to expand, catalogue and update the national standards collection, develop the electronic standards database, preserve the full texts of standards in force, and provide information services concerning them.
- The main objectives of the activities under the Resolution are to improve the quality and competitiveness of national products, reduce technical barriers to international trade, and align national standards with international and regional requirements.

LAWS AND SECONDARY LEGISLATION THAT HAVE ENTERED INTO FORCE

Law No. HO-8-N on Supplementing and Amending the Law on State Duty (adopted: 20.01.2026; effective: 01.09.2026).

- The amendments to the state duties prescribed by the Law for customs operations relating to the release of goods have entered into force.
- Differentiated state duty rates have been established for customs operations relating to the release of goods declared under a single goods declaration, depending on their gross weight. Specifically:
- up to and including 3 tonnes: seven times the basic duty;
- over 3 tonnes and up to and including 10 tonnes: 13 times the basic duty;
- over 10 tonnes and up to and including 25 tonnes: 18 times the basic duty;
- over 25 tonnes and up to and including 60 tonnes: 24 times the basic duty;
- over 60 tonnes: 35 times the basic duty.
- Article 19.9(1)(4) of the Law has been repealed, and corresponding amendments have been made to point 3 of the same Article to clarify the scope of exceptions to the application of state duty.
- It has been clarified that Article 19.9(1)(3) does not apply where goods are declared for transport from the customs authority at the place of arrival to an inland customs authority.

Law No. HO-309-N on Supplementing and Amending the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia (adopted: 03.07.2026; certain provisions entered into force on 01.09.2026).

- Amendments to the Tax Code entered into force on 1 September 2026, revising the timing for issuing settlement documents and consignment notes and clarifying certain requirements concerning the use of cash registers and issuance of cash register receipts. In particular:
- Except in the cases specified in Article 56(8) and (8.1) of the Tax Code, settlement documents must be issued before the goods are supplied. Accordingly, for supplies of goods, the settlement document must precede the relevant supply.

- For works and services, settlement documents must be issued upon completion of the work or service. Where the contract provides for works or services in separate stages, settlement documents must also be issued upon completion of the relevant stages.
- A separate provision requires consignment notes to be issued before the goods are transported. The timing for issuing settlement documents and consignment notes has thus been distinguished in view of their respective purposes and the nature of the operations they document.
- The obligation of organisations, individual entrepreneurs and notaries using cash registers to issue receipts has been clarified. When settling payments in cash, by payment card or through other payment instruments based on payment technologies, they must issue a cash register receipt to the purchaser of goods or recipient of works or services.
- The obligation to issue a cash register receipt applies to settlements made by any of these payment methods, irrespective of whether payment is made in cash, by payment card or through another payment instrument based on payment technologies.

Law No. HO-317-N on Amending the Subsoil Code of the Republic of Armenia (adopted: 03.07.2026; effective: 01.09.2026).

- Amendments to the Subsoil Code have entered into force, revising the conditions under which legal entities and individuals may extract non-metallic minerals within their own land plots without obtaining a subsoil use right, clearly distinguishing activities for personal needs from those undertaken for profit. In particular:
- Legal entities and individuals may extract non-metallic minerals not recorded on the state balance sheet of mineral reserves within their own land plots without obtaining a subsoil use right, provided they notify the authorised body under the procedure established by the Government and do not use drilling and blasting operations.
- Extraction to a depth of up to 2 metres, and construction of underground structures to a depth of up to 5 metres, are permitted to meet the owner's own economic and household needs without a profit-making purpose.
- Extraction of solid non-metallic minerals for profit is permitted up to a maximum of 20 cubic metres per calendar year, subject to the other statutory conditions.
- A separate rule applies to the construction of apartment buildings and public buildings. During such construction, solid non-metallic minerals may be extracted for profit to the depth specified in the design documentation approved in accordance with the law.
- Secondary legislation required by the Law must be adopted within three months of its adoption.

Resolution No. 385-N on Amending Government Resolution No. 219-N of 5 March 2015 and Repealing Government Resolution No. 155-N of 10 February 2022 (adopted: 26.03.2026; effective: 26.09.2026).

- New requirements for the safety, manufacture, labelling, packaging, circulation and conformity assessment of nicotine-containing and nicotine-free products entered into force on 26 September 2026. In particular, the Technical Regulation on Tobacco Safety approved by Government Resolution No. 219-N of 5 March 2015 has been renamed the Technical Regulation on Nicotine-Containing and Nicotine-Free Products and restated in full. Government Resolution No. 155-N of 10 February 2022, which approved a separate technical regulation on the safety of tobacco product substitutes, has also been repealed.
- The new Technical Regulation applies to nicotine-containing and nicotine-free products placed into circulation in Armenia under Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity codes 2404 11 000, 2404 12 000 0, 2404 19 000 and 2404 91 000. It covers, in particular, liquids for electronic nicotine delivery systems, heated tobacco and non-tobacco products, and tobacco-

leaf-free nicotine-containing products for oral use, including nicotine pouches. In particular:

- Criteria have been established to distinguish nicotine-containing from nicotine-free products. Nicotine-containing products include products containing at least 0.1 mg/cm³ of nicotine in liquid or gel filling, or at least 0.01% in mixtures without tobacco leaf, as well as heated tobacco and oral-use products defined by the Regulation. Correspondingly lower content thresholds apply to nicotine-free products.
- Product composition and safety requirements have been established. In particular, the use of certain harmful substances and ingredients in manufacture is prohibited, including vitamin E acetate, diacetyl, diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, camphor, coumarin and other substances listed in the Technical Regulation. Safety requirements also apply to substances emitted in the aerosol generated during product use.
- Maximum permissible nicotine levels have been established. Specifically:
- nicotine content in liquids for nicotine delivery systems must not exceed 20 mg/cm³;
- nicotine content in oral-use products must not exceed 16.6 mg per product unit;
- the nicotine mass fraction in tobacco mixtures and nicotine-containing non-tobacco mixtures must not exceed 3.5%, or 35 mg/g.
- The volumes of liquids used in nicotine delivery systems are also restricted. Liquid volume must not exceed 2 ml per cartridge or pod, 10 ml in a refill container, or 2 ml in a disposable system. Refill containers must also meet design requirements preventing opening by children and leakage.
- Mandatory consumer packaging and labelling requirements have been established. Packaging must state, in Armenian, the product type and name, details of the manufacturer and relevant responsible organisation, filling volume or weight, nicotine content, month and year of manufacture and, where applicable, shelf life and storage conditions, as well as the national conformity mark. Information must also be provided on the nicotine delivery system with which the product is intended to be used.
- Warnings about the harmful effects of product use are now mandatory. Packaging of nicotine-containing products must warn that nicotine causes addiction and harms health, while packaging of nicotine-free products must warn of possible harm to health. Warnings must be in Armenian, use colour images or photographs and text, and cover at least 30% of the main front surface of the consumer packaging.
- A mandatory statement requiring the product to be kept out of children's reach must cover at least 20% of the back of the consumer packaging. Packaging must also state that sales to minors are prohibited.
- Misleading expressions such as “Low nicotine content”, “Light”, “Very light”, “Mild”, “Less dangerous” and similar wording suggesting that the product is safe or less harmful are prohibited on packaging. Images and wording associating the product with food, medicines or medicinal herbs are also restricted.
- The relevant products may be placed into circulation in Armenia only if they comply with the Technical Regulation. They must be accompanied by a declaration of conformity, bear Armenian labelling and display the national conformity mark.
- Conformity assessment procedures have been clarified. Conformity declarations must follow the procedures established for serial production or individual batches. The applicant may be the manufacturer, its authorised representative, the supplier or the importer (seller). The applicant must collect and analyse documents demonstrating conformity, carry out product identification and retain the relevant documentation package for 10 years after the product is sold.
- A declaration of conformity for serial production may be valid for no more than five years; for an individual batch, its validity may not exceed the product's shelf life.
- Exclusions from the Technical Regulation include, in particular, medicinal products, food

products containing naturally occurring nicotine, certain devices and systems intended for use with the products governed by the Regulation, and, subject to its conditions, products manufactured for export and samples imported for specified purposes.

DRAFTS SUBMITTED FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE E-DRAFT PLATFORM

On Amending and Supplementing the Law on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Uncleaned Receptacles by Road, on Amending and Supplementing the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia, on Amending and Supplementing the Law on Ensuring Road Traffic Safety, and on Supplementing and Amending the Law on the Organisation and Conduct of Inspections in the Republic of Armenia - Draft Laws.

- The package proposes revising the system of state supervision over the carriage of dangerous goods by road, clarifying the powers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Armenia and the inspection body responsible for transport supervision, and establishing uniform rules for assessing the risk posed by infringements and responding to them.
- Supervision would take two forms: roadside checks by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and inspections of entities transporting dangerous goods by the inspection body. Roadside checks must be non-discriminatory, irrespective of the vehicle's country of registration, the carrier's location, or the cargo's origin or destination. The Government would determine the frequency of checks, criteria for selecting locations and vehicles, maximum duration and checklist form.
- Infringements in the carriage of dangerous goods would be classified into three risk categories according to their potential consequences for human life, health and the environment. For infringements in the first and highest-risk category, the vehicle would be prohibited from continuing its journey until the infringement is remedied and, where necessary, would be detained. For second-category infringements, rectification would be required at the place of detection or, where that is impossible, no later than completion of the transport operation.
- The police's powers would also be expanded to stop vehicles carrying dangerous goods, conduct checklist-based checks, take samples and, in cases prescribed by law, prohibit further travel. The inspection body would record checks and detected infringements, submit annual reports and exchange information with competent foreign authorities. The draft also provides for recognition of the relevant certificates and documents issued by competent authorities of ADR Contracting States.

On Supplementing the Law on Transport and on Supplementing the Tax Code of the Republic of Armenia - Draft Laws.

- The package proposes introducing a legal framework for combined freight transport and vehicle property tax relief to encourage the use of rail or water transport together with road transport.
- Combined transport would be defined as freight transport in which one leg is by road and another by rail or water. To qualify, the non-road leg must exceed 100 km, and road legs must meet the routing conditions in the draft Law, including a 150 km radius limit for port-related transport.
- Documentation requirements would also be introduced for combined transport. In particular, the documents accompanying the cargo must identify the rail loading and unloading stations or ports, and completion of the non-road leg must be certified by a physical or electronic stamp of the competent authority. In certain cases, another document may be used to substantiate the relevant leg.
- The proposed Tax Code addition would reduce the vehicle property tax payable on a goods vehicle by one percentage point for each

combined transport operation undertaken in the preceding tax year, up to a maximum of 100 percentage points. To claim relief, the owner must submit an application and supporting documents to the head of the municipality through the authorised body's electronic system by 30 January of the relevant tax year.

- The provisions on electronic analysis of combined transport data and property tax relief would enter into force on 1 January of the year following the year in which the announcement of the relevant electronic system's launch is published.

On Establishing Maximum Prices for Services Provided by the Gaming Sector Regulatory Operator of the Republic of Armenia - Draft Government Resolution.

- The draft proposes maximum prices for services provided by Armenia's gaming sector regulatory operator, with the aim of regulating the service fees paid to the operator by businesses engaged in gaming activities.
- For each type of gaming activity, the maximum monthly fee payable to the operator would be 1.8% of the monthly gross gaming revenue from that activity. Gross gaming revenue is defined as the positive difference between participants' bets (participation fees) and recorded winnings.
- Maximum prices would also be set for specific services: AMD 25,000 for issuing an operational certificate, AMD 5,000 for its renewal, and AMD 60,000 per device for installing monitoring devices used to organise games of chance.
- The operator would be required to publish its service prices on its official website, without exceeding the prescribed ceilings. Prices for the same type of service could not differ between recipients.
- Contracts with service recipients would also become mandatory, specifying the type, quantity, frequency, delivery deadlines, price and payment date of the services. Under the draft, the Resolution would enter into force on the day following official publication.

On Establishing the Procedure and Deadlines for the Gaming Activities Regulatory Operator to Provide Information to the Supervisory and Authorised Bodies - Draft Government Resolution.

- The draft proposes a procedure and deadlines for the gaming activities regulatory operator to provide the authorised and supervisory bodies with information on infringements committed by gaming organisers, to ensure effective supervision and timely detection of infringements in the sector.
- The operator would have to provide information on confirmed infringements and on cases showing signs of an infringement, risky behaviour, data inconsistencies, technical incidents, information security breaches, and violations of player protection and responsible gaming rules. Participation by persons on the self-exclusion list and distortion of data submitted to the monitoring centre would also have to be reported.
- Upon detecting an infringement, the operator would have to make the relevant information available to the authorised and supervisory bodies in real time through the electronic management system. The information must include a description of the infringement, details of the organiser responsible, the date and time of detection, the period during which it occurred, and supporting documents or electronic records.
- Information would be deemed submitted when registered in the electronic system, which would generate a registration number. The authorised and supervisory bodies could request additional information and documents. Information must be provided in compliance with personal data protection and information security requirements.
- The operator would also have to retain information on detected infringements for five years. Under the draft, the Resolution would enter into force on the date on which the Law on the Regulation of Gaming Activities takes full effect.

Required by the Law on Supplementing and Amending the Law on Procurement - Draft Government Resolutions

- The draft clarifies the powers of those responsible for procurement, the formation and decision-making procedures of evaluation committees, bid evaluation requirements, and the conditions for submitting and returning bid security, qualification security and performance security. In particular, it introduces restrictions on simultaneous participation by related persons in procurement procedures, beneficial ownership disclosure requirements, and a procedure for including participants that breach contractual obligations in the list of persons ineligible to participate in procurement.
- Separate provisions are proposed for the use of artificial intelligence tools in public procurement. Their use would be permitted at various stages, including market price analysis, bid verification, price offer comparison, identification of signs of anti-competitive agreements, and monitoring of contract performance. For bid rejection, selection of the winning bidder, unilateral contract termination and other material decisions, AI outputs must be verified by a human, and the competent person or body must bear responsibility for the decision. A public register of AI tools in use would also be created, and participants would have the right to be informed of their use and request human verification of the results. These provisions are intended to enter into force on 1 January 2028. If the draft is adopted, Government Resolution No. 526-N of 4 May 2017 would be repealed. Except for the special provisions above, the new procedure would enter into force on the tenth day following official publication and would not apply to procurement processes commenced but not completed before that date, or to existing contracts.

On Amending and Supplementing Government Resolution No. 1920-N of 29 December 2011 - Draft Government Resolution.

- The draft proposes revising the procedures for developing, coordinating, approving and amending municipal master plans, spatial planning documents and zoning plans, to simplify administration, shorten approval periods and prevent unjustified refusals. In particular, negative opinions from competent bodies must be clearly substantiated, identifying the land plot or project, the factual grounds for objection, and the specific legal or technical regulatory provisions breached. An unsubstantiated negative opinion could not, by itself, justify rejecting or returning a project or suspending the procedure.
- Repeated approvals and requests would be limited. Where valid approvals, technical specifications or other documents from competent bodies already exist for the land plot or project, resubmission or renewed approval would not be required unless material factual circumstances or mandatory legal requirements have changed. If a duly substantiated negative opinion is not submitted within the prescribed period, the body's position would be deemed positive for procedural purposes, except where the law requires a separate mandatory consent or permit.
- The draft clarifies and limits approval requirements for changes to land plots' functional use, development phases and zoning parameters. As a rule, changes in functional use that do not alter the land's designated purpose or primary zoning would be made by decision of the head of the municipality. The authorised body's prior consent would be required only in specified cases, including special regulation zones, category IV and V construction projects, state-funded programmes and other cases prescribed by law.
- A separate rule is proposed where three consecutive municipal council meetings fail to take place solely because of a lack of quorum caused by documented circumstances beyond

the members' control. In these exceptional cases, the head of the municipality could independently decide on changes to development phases or individual zoning parameters after checking the application's compliance with mandatory legal and urban planning requirements. This procedure would not apply to changes in the land's designated purpose, primary zoning or the fundamental spatial solutions in urban planning documents.

- A simplified procedure would also apply to changes in the functional use of land plots included in state urban development programmes, programmes with state participation or investment urban development programmes approved by Government resolution. Where the Government resolution already identifies the land plot and proposed urban planning solution, the competent bodies would not reassess the programme's appropriateness. In the specified cases, the authorised body must provide consent or a reasoned refusal within a maximum of seven working days, subject to the draft's conditions.
- Approval periods would also be clarified, late objections restricted, and electronic document exchange ensured. In particular, the total period for obtaining opinions and necessary information on changes concerning individual land plots could not exceed 30 calendar days, subject to the specified exceptions.

On Supplementing Government Resolution No. 1257-N of 5 October 2017 - Draft Government Resolution.

- The draft proposes amending the procedures for issuing, invalidating and cancelling settlement documents, clarifying documentation of returned goods and issuance of new tax invoices to replace cancelled ones.
- In particular, it would clarify that when goods purchased under a cash register receipt are returned, a cash register refund receipt must be issued in accordance with the Tax Code of Armenia.
- In the cases specified in Article 56(10)(4)–(6) of the Tax Code, a new tax invoice for the same transaction could replace a cancelled invoice only after the previous invoice is deemed cancelled under the prescribed procedure. The new invoice must state the cancelled invoice's series, number and issue date. It must also retain the original invoice's date of supply of goods, completion of works or provision of services, the list and quantities of goods, or the type and volume of works and services, irrespective of the new invoice's issue date.
- Under the draft, the Resolution would enter into force on 1 January 2027.

On Establishing the Procedure for Deregistering a Non-Resident Organisation or Individual Entrepreneur Registered with the Tax Authority and Having No Permanent Establishment in the Republic of Armenia - Draft Government Resolution.

- The draft proposes a uniform tax deregistration procedure for non-resident organisations registered with the tax authority that have no permanent establishment in Armenia, and for organisations and individual entrepreneurs from other EAEU Member States operating electronic platforms.
- Deregistration applications would be submitted exclusively electronically through the State Revenue Committee's electronic VAT (e-VAT) system for non-resident VAT payers. The taxpayer's registration details would be populated automatically, and additional documents could be attached where necessary.
- The tax authority would be required to enter a deregistration record in the unified electronic register or reject the application within one working day following receipt. Outstanding VAT liabilities as at the application date would be grounds for rejection. Once those liabilities are settled, the taxpayer could submit a new application, and deregistration would be processed within the same period.
- The taxpayer would be notified electronically of deregistration or rejection. Tax deregistration

would take effect on the date the relevant entry is made in the unified electronic register.
- Under the draft, the Resolution would enter into force on the tenth day following completion of the relevant software development work required for its implementation.

On Amending and Supplementing Government Resolution No. 912-N of 18 May 2006 - Draft Government Resolution.

- Amendments and additions are proposed to the procedure for legalising unauthorised structures, introducing a special procedure for wholly unauthorised structures, including unfinished buildings, on land owned by individuals or legal entities. The new rules would not apply to structures situated wholly or partly on state or municipal land.
- To initiate legalisation, an applicant would need a written preliminary assessment from the head of the municipality, a favourable expert opinion on the structure's technical condition, and a favourable opinion on compliance with fire safety requirements from the Urban Development, Technical and Fire Safety Inspectorate. For unfinished buildings, an outline design for further development and an assessment of its technical feasibility would also be required. The head of the municipality and the inspection body would provide the relevant assessments and opinions within a maximum of 30 days.
- Applications for inclusion in the special list of structures eligible for legalisation would have to be submitted to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of Armenia by 30 December 2027. The Ministry would verify the submitted documents' compliance and compile the list for Government approval. The list would be submitted to the Government by 10 January 2028 and approved by 20 February 2028.
- Following inclusion in the Government-approved list, the landowner could apply to the head of the municipality for legalisation. Within five working days, the head of the municipality would notify the applicant of the local duty payable or the grounds for exemption, and would issue a legalisation or refusal decision within a maximum of 30 days. Refusal grounds would include, in particular, breaches of mandatory safety and urban planning requirements, missing required documents, infringements of third-party rights, or non-payment of the local duty.
- The draft also clarifies that legalising the existing part of an unfinished building does not, by itself, confer the right to continue construction. Further development requires design documentation approved in accordance with the law and a building permit. Recording the structure or including it in the Government-approved list would likewise not, by itself, constitute grounds for state registration of ownership: a legalisation decision by the head of the municipality would be required.
- Applications would initially be submitted on paper, with electronic processing introduced once the relevant electronic system is launched. Under the draft, the Resolution would enter into force on the tenth day following official publication.

On Amending and Supplementing Government Resolution No. 1118-N of 17 September 2015 - Draft Government Resolution.

- The draft proposes amending the procedure for granting import duty exemptions for technological equipment, its components and accessories, raw materials and materials imported under investment programmes in priority sectors, revising eligibility conditions, application review periods and reporting requirements.
- In particular, the exemption might not apply to goods considered sensitive for Armenia's economy at the time of application, or where imports of similar goods are restricted under economic policy measures. Certain application review periods would also be shortened. Where grounds for refusal exist or the list of imported goods needs amendment, the applicant would have five working days to remedy the relevant deficiencies.

- The draft proposes expanding the grounds for refusing an exemption. In particular, overdue tax or customs liabilities of the applicant and, for imports under leasing arrangements, also of the lessor, would be grounds for refusal if not settled within the prescribed period. An exemption could also be refused if the applicant's final report for a previous programme shows a 20% shortfall against commitments on investment volume or jobs created under a previously granted exemption.
- Investment programme reporting would be simplified by replacing semi-annual and annual reports with annual reports only, due by 31 March of the year following the reporting year. Documentation requirements for goods imported under leasing arrangements and conditions for adding to the list of exempt goods would also be clarified.
- Under the draft, the Resolution would enter into force on the day following official publication and would not apply to applications submitted to the Ministry of Economy of Armenia before that date.