MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ON LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

BADASYAN CONSULTING

LAWS ENTERING INTO FORCE

Law No HO-210-N on Identity Documents (adopted: 11.05.2026; in force: 30.10.2026)

- The Law replaces the laws on Passports of Citizens of the Republic of Armenia and on Identification Cards, bringing the issuance of identity documents to Armenian citizens, foreign nationals, stateless persons and refugees within a single legislative framework.
- Identification cards become mandatory for citizens aged 16 and over, replacing the previous voluntary system. The minimum age for obtaining an identification card is reduced from 16 to six, while its validity is reduced from ten years to five. Citizens aged 16 and over may be issued a passport only if they hold an identification card.
- A single electronic platform is introduced for issuing identity documents. Applicants will be able to submit the required documents, have their details checked against the State Population Register, pay the state duty and book an appointment with the authorised body. Electronic notifications of the issuance or refusal of an identity document are also envisaged.
- A significant development is the introduction of a public–private partnership in the identity document issuance process. The private partner will be entrusted with receiving applications, collecting and processing documents and biometric data, and printing and delivering identity documents. The competent public authority retains exclusive power to determine whether a document is to be issued or refused.
- The Law also establishes a special procedure for challenging the private partner's acts and omissions. An applicant may lodge a complaint seeking non-pecuniary relief with the authorised body within one month; the body must examine it within two months. Its determination is binding on the private partner, and a determination rejecting or only partly upholding the complaint may be challenged before the Administrative Court of the Republic of Armenia. Compensation for damage caused by the private partner's acts or omissions is payable by the authorised body under the rules governing compensation for damage caused by administrative action.
- Foreign nationals holding special residence status will receive a residence card bearing the relevant endorsement in place of a special passport. Previously issued special passports remain valid for the duration of that status. Other identity documents already issued remain valid until their expiry, subject to the exceptions prescribed by the Law.

Law No HO-319-N supplementing the Law on State Registration of Rights to Property (adopted: 03.07.2026; in force: 18.10.2026)

- The amendments establish procedures for correcting errors concerning real estate units on cadastral maps and reviewing the state registration of rights to real estate units within a cadastral block.
- New Article 34.1 defines an error concerning a real estate unit on a cadastral map and sets out the correction procedure. It covers the omission or incorrect location of a unit on the map, as well as incorrect particulars concerning its linear dimensions, area, geometric configuration, designated purpose, functional use or owner, arising from discrepancies with the property's actual condition at the time of state registration or with the documents on which registration was based.

An application for correction must include a plan prepared by a qualified professional and an opinion identifying the error, explaining the correction and addressing whether consent is required from the owners of other real estate units and, where a security interest is registered, the relevant secured creditors.

- The amendments also specify when an error may be corrected without the consent of adjoining landowners. In particular, this is permitted where the boundary to be corrected coincides with the boundary of buildings or structures erected before the cadastral mapping undertaken for the initial state registration of rights, and comparison with orthophoto plans and visual examination reveal no boundary discrepancies.
- Where a correction changes the particulars of adjoining land owned by the State or a municipality, the relevant plan must be approved by the head of the municipality or the competent public authority. Consent must be granted or refused within 15 working days from the day after the plan is submitted for approval, and may concern only the section adjoining the state-owned or municipally owned land. If no consent or refusal is issued within that period, consent is deemed granted and the cadastral map must be corrected, provided that comparison with orthophoto plans and a desk-based visual examination reveal no discrepancies in the particulars or boundaries. This rule does not apply where the boundaries of a real estate unit coincide with the municipality's administrative boundaries on the cadastral map: in such cases, correction requires the express consent of the relevant authorised body.
- A special administrative procedure is also introduced for correcting cadastral map errors, particularly where a correction affects another person's property but the owner's or secured creditor's consent is absent. This includes cases where a municipality or authorised public body has refused approval, or discrepancies concern the area, designated purpose, functional use, owner or location. Proceedings are initiated on an application by the owner or rights holder. The administrative procedure lasts 40 days, with a possible extension of a further 20 days. The service fee is AMD 30,000.
- Separate rules apply where correcting an error increases the area of a real estate unit. If the error in the area is substantiated by the original title documents on which state registration was based, held in the cadastral file, the correction may be made upon payment of the cadastral value, approximated to market value, of the additional area. Exceptions to the payment requirement apply, in particular, to certain categories of land specified by law that were transferred free of charge from state or municipal ownership into the ownership of individuals.
- New Article 34.2 allows the state registration of rights to real estate units within a cadastral block to be reviewed on the basis of their actual use. In particular, where built-up or walled real estate units are actually used within boundaries or at locations that differ from the documents underlying registration and those produced upon registration, and the discrepancy is substantiated by orthophoto plans and a cadastral map covering the entire block and, where necessary, further examination, the State Register of Real Estate may review the registrations of rights to all units in that block through administrative proceedings. The review is confined to the boundaries of the relevant cadastral block.
- If a review reduces a land parcel's area, the municipality must pay compensation equal to the cadastral value, approximated to market value, of the lost area. If the area increases, ownership is registered subject to a condition: upon a change of owner, the acquirer must pay into the municipal budget the cadastral value of the additional area, approximated to market value and applicable at the time of payment, whether the acquisition is for consideration or free of charge. A review resulting in an increase in area is permitted only if it does not reduce the area of another real estate unit, or if the owner or rights holder of the unit whose area would be reduced has given written consent.

FORTHCOMING LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

Bill amending and supplementing the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (first reading: 26.10.2026)

- The Bill proposes a series of amendments to the Criminal Code to broaden the provisions on criminal liability for family and domestic violence and strengthen protection for victims.
- It would introduce a definition of 'family and domestic violence' covering the relevant offences committed by a family member, partner or former partner. The definition of 'family member' would also be broadened, and the term 'close relative' replaced by 'family member' in several provisions of the Code.
- The Bill would add five chapters to the Code, establishing separate criminal liability for offences committed in family and domestic relationships against life, health, liberty, honour, dignity, physical and mental integrity, and sexual freedom and integrity.
- New offences would cover, in particular, the following acts against a family member, partner or former partner: psychological and physical abuse; stalking; coercion to marry, divorce or have a child; and violent sexual acts and sexual coercion. Stalking would also encompass repeated unwanted communication through information and communications technologies where it produces the consequences specified in the Bill.
- The Bill would also introduce mandatory participation in a rehabilitation programme for perpetrators of family and domestic violence as a security measure lasting from six months to two years. The court would determine the duration on the basis of a joint expert opinion by a psychologist and a social worker. The measure would be mandatory unless, at the time the judgment or ruling is delivered, the convicted person is already undertaking or has completed the relevant rehabilitation programme.
- Refusal or evasion of the obligation to complete a rehabilitation programme would result in the security measure being replaced by two months' short-term imprisonment. Failure to comply with the court-imposed obligation on two or more occasions would constitute evasion. New Article 120.1, establishing the rehabilitation programme obligation, is intended to enter into force on 1 July 2028.

Bill amending and supplementing the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia (first reading: 28.10.2026)

- The Bill would provide for special protection measures to be enforced through electronic monitoring in accordance with a procedure established by the Government. An official warning issued by the authority conducting the proceedings could also prohibit a person from approaching within a specified distance of the protected person. Where the protected person and the alleged offender live together, the latter would have to be warned to leave the shared residence immediately and not to return until a determination is made on whether to initiate a criminal prosecution.
- In proceedings concerning an offence involving family and domestic violence, the Bill would prohibit house arrest where the accused and the victim live together and it is impossible to arrange for either of them to reside permanently elsewhere during the proceedings.
- The Bill would also provide that a victim in proceedings concerning an offence involving family and domestic violence would, as a rule, be interviewed only once. The victim could refuse a further interview unless it is necessary to clarify circumstances that became known to the authority conducting the proceedings after the first interview.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

Government Resolution No 1418-N amending and supplementing Government Resolution No 1946-N of 9 November 2023 (adopted: 01.10.2026; in force: from the entry into force of Law No HO-84-N)

- The Resolution amends the procedure under which customs authorities recognise the destruction or irretrievable loss of goods under customs control as a result of an accident or force majeure, or their irretrievable loss through natural wastage under normal transport or storage conditions. In particular, the procedure is extended to e-commerce goods in line with the amendments made to the Law on Customs Regulation by Law No HO-84-N.

Government Resolution No 1411-N supplementing Government Resolution No 956-N of 16 June 2023 (adopted: 01.10.2026; in force: 02.10.2026)

- The Resolution introduces special arrangements for reimbursing social expenditure incurred by individuals whose information is classified as restricted-use information under Armenian law.
- By 1 March of the year following the reporting year, inclusive, employers must submit to the tax authority information on these individuals' accrued salaries and equivalent payments for the reporting year, income from work performed or services provided under civil-law contracts, and the income tax assessed on those amounts and paid into the state budget. The tax authority reimburses social expenditure under the general procedure on the basis of the information submitted.
- An alternative reimbursement mechanism through the relevant tax agent is introduced for income tax assessed and paid on taxable income that is protected as confidential by law. In such cases, the individual submits an application and declaration in the prescribed form to the tax agent, enclosing the annual income tax return and the settlement documents substantiating the social expenditure.
- On receipt of the application and declaration, the tax agent calculates the reimbursement due, deducting any reimbursement amounts already credited by the tax authority to the individual's unified tax account for the same reporting year. If the difference is positive, the tax agent pays the resulting amount to the individual with the next salary payment.
- The Resolution applies to social expenditure incurred in the 2025 reporting year and subsequent reporting years.

Government Resolution No 1403-N amending Government Resolution No 1299-N of 21 November 2013 (adopted: 01.10.2026; in force: 02.10.2026)

- The Resolution revises the metrological and technical requirements for recognising a measurement standard as a national measurement standard, including criteria concerning metrological characteristics, accuracy, metrological traceability and international comparability. An applicant organisation must be a legal entity registered under Armenian law, have a legal basis for owning, possessing or using the standard, provide appropriate storage conditions and technical resources, and employ a suitably qualified person with at least three years' relevant professional experience.
- A multi-stage procedure is introduced for assessing proposals to recognise or improve a national measurement standard. Applications are submitted to the national metrology body, which establishes a working group to conduct a preliminary assessment. If the working group's opinion is favourable, the materials are submitted to the Metrology Council. On the basis of the Council's assessment, the national metrology body submits a reasoned proposal to the authorised metrology body, which determines, by a legal act, whether to recognise the standard as a national measurement standard or approve the results of its improvement.
- The new rules also specify the duties of the organisation maintaining a national measurement standard, including continuous metrological traceability, periodic calibration, compliance with storage and use conditions, and appropriate record-keeping. Information on the recognition, maintenance, improvement and withdrawal of recognition of national measurement standards is entered in the register maintained by the national metrology body.

- The Resolution also establishes grounds and a procedure for withdrawing recognition of a national measurement standard.
  Recognition may be withdrawn, in particular, if the standard no longer meets the prescribed metrological characteristics, metrological traceability has been disrupted, further use or maintenance has become impossible, or another national measurement standard of greater accuracy has been developed or recognised. Recognition is withdrawn by a legal act of the authorised metrology body following completion of the relevant assessment procedure.

Government Resolution No 1412-N establishing the procedures for conducting estate agents' professional qualification examinations and selecting examination committee members, the list of documents required to sit the examination and the procedure for submitting them (adopted: 01.10.2026; in force: 01.11.2026)

- The Resolution assigns responsibility for the professional qualification of estate agents to the Cadastre Committee and requires examinations to be held at least once every three months. Individuals with a higher education qualification may sit the examination. Individuals without such a qualification may also sit it if, under the transitional provisions of the Law on Estate Agency Activities, they have attended the relevant educational programmes and obtained a certificate of attendance.
- Applications to sit the qualification examination must be submitted electronically through e-request.am, with a copy of the applicant's identity document, a photograph, documents evidencing education or attendance at the relevant educational programme, and proof of payment of the state duty. The Cadastre Committee must publish the examination notice on its official website at least one month before the examination. The deadline for submitting documents is the 15th day after publication of the notice.
- The Resolution also governs the establishment and operation of the qualification committee. Until the number of qualified estate agents required by law is reached, the committee will comprise two representatives of the authorised body and three representatives of Armenian higher education institutions, who must hold the relevant academic degree specified in the Resolution.

Government Resolution No 1449-N amending and supplementing Government Resolution No 1324-N of 12 August 2021 (adopted: 08.10.2026; in force: 01.01.2027)

- The Resolution substantially revises the criteria for recognition as a compliant taxpayer and the procedure for issuing the corresponding certificate. In particular, the new rules also add the following requirements for obtaining a certificate:
- no consecutive tax losses arising from operations in the period under review and the two preceding tax years, disregarding losses carried forward from earlier years;
- accrual of salaries and equivalent payments for at least two employees in more than half of the months in the period under review, with all accrued salaries and equivalent payments exceeding the minimum wage;
- holding, on the application date, all licences and permits and having submitted all notifications required by law for the relevant field of activity;
- no offences under Articles 407, 408 and 409 of the Tax Code during the period under review.
- The range of tax and administrative offences taken into account when assessing compliant taxpayer status is also expanded. The permissible thresholds for liabilities assessed or additionally assessed following infringements identified by the tax and customs authorities are also revised. The former thresholds of 0.05% of the VAT taxable amount and AMD 4 million are increased to 0.1% and AMD 10 million respectively. The assessment will also take account of any reduction in declared tax losses, measured by the corresponding amount of corporate income tax.
- Compliant taxpayer certificates will be issued for an indefinite period. An exception applies to certificates issued for inclusion in the register of authorised economic operators: these remain valid from the date of issue until the end of the last calendar day of the 12th month following the month of issue.
- Quarterly monitoring is introduced for certificates of indefinite duration. The tax authority will assess whether a certificate holder's activities meet the prescribed requirements over the period from 1 January of the year preceding the monitoring year up to and including the last day of monitoring.
- Grounds for terminating a certificate are also established.

In particular, a certificate is terminated if the taxpayer fails to meet the requirements concerning VAT taxpayer status or VAT-taxable activities, has overdue tax or customs liabilities, breaches reporting or mandatory payment obligations beyond the permitted number of infringements, or commits tax or other offences specified in the Resolution. Other grounds include tax losses in three consecutive tax years and failure to meet employee headcount and remuneration requirements. For certain grounds, the activities of persons related to the taxpayer or of predecessor entities are also taken into account.

- Monitoring is conducted each quarter within seven working days from the day after the deadline for submitting the relevant tax returns. If grounds for termination are identified, an opinion is prepared, on the basis of which the head of the tax authority issues an order terminating the certificate with effect from the following day. The taxpayer is notified electronically, and a list of taxpayers whose certificates have been terminated is published on the tax authority's official website.
- Following termination, a taxpayer may apply for a new certificate from the first day of the 12th month following the month in which termination occurred. An exception applies where the grounds for termination have been invalidated in accordance with the law: in such cases, a new application may be made once the relevant act enters into force.
- The Resolution enters into force on 1 January 2027 and applies to organisations and sole traders with VAT taxpayer status that apply for a compliant taxpayer certificate after that date.

Government Resolution No 1462-N establishing the information to be submitted to the tax authority by electronic trading platform operators and the procedures for submitting and accessing that information (adopted: 08.10.2026; in force: 01.01.2027)

- A new reporting procedure requires electronic trading platform operators to submit information to the tax authority to enable the collection of, and access to, data on cross-border e-commerce transactions conducted through their platforms.
- The procedure applies to electronic trading platform operators registered with the tax authority under Article 288 of the Tax Code. They must report goods exported from Armenia to other Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) member states through their platforms by Armenian organisations and sole traders and supplied there to individuals who are neither sole traders nor notaries.
- The information to be reported includes identification details of the platform operator and supplier; the platform's name and website address; particulars of transport or accompanying documents for the exported goods, where available; and the goods' foreign economic activity commodity classification codes at a minimum of six digits, descriptions, identification codes, quantities, units of measurement, currency, unit price, total value and date of delivery to the individual. The total value is determined by reference to the seller's price, taking account of any discounts granted by the seller.
- Information must also be submitted on returned goods and buyers' cancellation of purchases for which payment has been made, including cases where goods exported from Armenia are re-imported. The report must give the returned goods' identification details, quantities and values; particulars of export documents, where available; and the date of return or cancellation.
- Information must be submitted monthly, no later than the 20th day of the following month.

Government Resolution No 1477-N amending and supplementing Government Resolution No 864-N of 1 June 2023 (adopted: 15.10.2026; in force: 16.10.2026)

- Government Resolution No 1477-N of 15 October 2026 expands the options for refunding amounts held in the unified tax account or the unified account for administrative acts to another account. In particular, refunds to bodies within the state administration system may also be made to their treasury accounts.
- The Resolution applies to legal relationships arising after 1 September 2023.

Government Resolution No 1490-N establishing the reporting form for separate records of e-commerce goods placed in temporary storage or under the customs warehousing procedure, and the procedure, deadline and frequency for submitting reports to the State Revenue Committee (adopted: 15.10.2026; in force: on the 90th day following the entry into force of Law No HO-84-N of 4 March 2026)

- E-commerce operators must submit data from their separate records of goods placed in temporary storage or under the customs warehousing procedure. Reports cover opening and closing balances for the reporting period and goods received, removed, supplied to individuals or returned during that period, including their foreign economic activity commodity classification codes, descriptions, quantities and relevant customs document particulars.
- Reports must be submitted every six months through the electronic customs declaration system, by the 20th day of the month following the end of each half-year, inclusive. Until the system becomes operational, reports must be submitted by email. Where force majeure prevents electronic submission, paper reports may be submitted, subject to an obligation to submit the corresponding electronic copies subsequently.
- Irrespective of the half-yearly reporting cycle, the State Revenue Committee (SRC) may request a report covering a specified period where required for customs control, stating the legal basis and reasons for the request. The report must then be submitted by the 20th day of the month following receipt of the request, inclusive. Failure to submit reports on time or submission of incomplete reports entails liability under the law.

Government Resolution No 1483-N establishing the circumstances and procedure for transporting e-commerce goods exported from the EAEU customs territory without placing them under the customs transit procedure (adopted: 15.10.2026; in force: on the 90th day following the entry into force of Law No HO-84-N)

- E-commerce goods may be transported without using the customs transit procedure where the e-commerce operator is an authorised economic operator, has compliant taxpayer status or holds a compliance certificate, or where the goods are exported in international postal consignments. If the relevant certificate is suspended, the concession based on the operator's status ceases to apply and the goods must be transported under the customs transit procedure.
- Transport without customs transit requires permission from the customs authority. The e-commerce operator must submit an application and the accompanying goods documents through the electronic customs declaration system. If the documents are incomplete, the operator is given one working day to supply the missing material. Failure to meet the prescribed requirements results in refusal of permission, and the goods must be transported under the ordinary customs transit procedure.

Government Resolution No 1502-L amending and supplementing Government Resolution No 355-L of 26 March 2020 (adopted: 15.10.2026; in force: 25.10.2026)

- The Resolution amends the targeted productivity support programme for modernising the economy, revising the terms of state-subsidised loans and leases, refinancing procedures and eligible financing purposes.
- In particular, each beneficiary may refinance one or more existing loan obligations on one occasion by transferring them from one or more financial institutions to another financial institution. State subsidies continue at the previously applicable level for the remaining term, without any increase in the subsidy or extension of its duration. The aggregate amount of the new loans may not exceed the outstanding principal of the transferred obligations. Responsibility is also allocated between the financial institutions: the original institution remains responsible for breaches occurring before refinancing, and the new institution for subsequent breaches.
- Preferential terms are introduced for financing electricity storage batteries and their components used to store electricity generated by solar or photovoltaic installations. The interest subsidy period for the relevant loans and leases is set at up to 84 months. For AMD-denominated loans and leases, the subsidy rates are 8% and 10% respectively; for foreign-currency financing, they are 6% and 8%. Machinery and equipment acquired to construct, reconstruct, modernise, expand or increase the capacity of solar or photovoltaic installations, including solar panels, inverters and other components supporting their

technological operation, are not eligible for financing under the programme.
- Financing ceilings and subsidy rates are also revised. The portion of financing eligible for subsidy is capped at AMD 1 billion for the acquisition of machinery and equipment or the construction or reconstruction of eligible hotel facilities, and at AMD 400 million for software to digitalise business processes and productivity consultancy services. For capital construction, the ceiling is 30% of the value of the machinery and equipment acquired.
- Throughout the subsidy period, machinery and equipment acquired under the programme must be used exclusively for the economic activity and purposes specified in the financing application. Disposal, letting or transfer of possession or use to another person is prohibited, subject to the exceptions provided by the programme for leasing and for beneficiaries operating in the rental and leasing sector.
- Information on loans and leases granted under the programme may also be disclosed to the State Oversight Service for the exercise of its statutory powers. Disclosure of information protected by banking secrecy requires the business's written consent, which is a mandatory condition of participation in the programme.
- Under transitional provisions, loans and leases granted under agreements concluded before the Resolution enters into force, and those already approved by financial institutions but not yet disbursed, remain subject to the terms applicable when they were approved.

Government Resolution No 1522-N establishing procedures for transmitting financial account information to competent authorities of foreign states or territories and for the tax authority to receive information from those authorities, and requirements for retaining the information transmitted (adopted: 22.10.2026; in force: 01.11.2026)

- The Resolution establishes new rules for the automatic exchange, receipt and retention of financial account information between Armenia's tax authority and foreign competent authorities. Government Resolution No 718-N of 5 June 2025, which previously governed these matters, is repealed.
- The tax authority transmits financial account information to jurisdictions included in its published list of jurisdictions participating in automatic information exchange. Exchange is conducted under the OECD Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and the relevant international agreements, covering account holders and controlling persons who are tax residents of those jurisdictions.
- The annual transmission deadline is 30 September. The tax authority prepares a separate data package for each recipient jurisdiction, technically validates and encrypts it, and transmits it through a secure common system. A procedure is established for correcting and retransmitting data where a package is rejected or errors are identified.
- The Resolution also governs the processing of financial information received from foreign competent authorities. The tax authority decrypts incoming data packages, checks their completeness and compliance with the prescribed technical requirements, and, within 15 working days, notifies the relevant jurisdiction of acceptance or rejection and of any errors identified.
- Retention requirements are introduced for transmitted and received financial information. Information must be retained for at least five years, with mandatory confidentiality, personal data protection and information security safeguards, including encryption, digital signatures and verification of the sender's identity.
- The draft laws provide for the relevant laws to enter into force six months after the day following their official publication.

Government Resolution No 1550-N establishing the procedure and circumstances for the conditional release of certain goods (adopted: 29.10.2026; in force: 30.10.2026)

- The Resolution introduces a procedure for the conditional release of certain types of motor petrol and diesel fuel. Eligible importers may obtain conditional release under the customs procedure for release for domestic consumption without first submitting the conformity assessment document required by EAEU Technical Regulation TR CU 013/2011 to the customs authority.
- The procedure applies to legal entities and sole traders that imported into Armenia and declared for release for domestic consumption more than 16,800 tonnes of the relevant petrol or diesel fuel either during the calendar year preceding

registration of the customs declaration or from the beginning of the registration year up to the day before registration. It covers fuel imported in liquid form by rail or road.

- Conditional release is granted on the basis of an application submitted by the importer through the electronic customs declaration system. The conformity assessment document must be submitted no later than the tenth day following release. Until it is submitted and the customs authority confirms completion of conditional release, the goods retain the status of foreign goods and remain under customs control. During that period, their sale, transfer to another person or use in any form is prohibited, with breaches subject to statutory liability.
- If the conformity assessment document is not submitted on time, or is incomplete or inaccurate, the goods retain their foreign status and must be placed under the re-export customs procedure within five days after the submission deadline expires. If conditionally released goods have been stored in a common tank with other consignments of similar goods, the entire quantity in that tank must be re-exported.
- The Resolution applies to goods declared under customs declarations registered up to and including 31 December 2026.

Government Resolution No 1560-N supplementing Government Resolution No 1257-N of 5 October 2017 (adopted: 29.10.2026; in force: 01.01.2027)

- The Resolution supplements the procedure for invalidating and cancelling settlement documents by establishing a procedure for issuing a replacement tax invoice after cancellation of the original.
- In the circumstances specified in points 4–6 of Article 56(10) of the Tax Code, a new tax invoice for the same supply of goods, performance of work or provision of services may be issued once the original invoice is deemed cancelled under the prescribed procedure.
- The replacement invoice must state the series, number and issue date of the cancelled invoice. Regardless of its own issue date, it must retain the date of supply, performance of work or provision of services stated in the original invoice, and include the required particulars concerning the descriptions and quantities of goods or the type and volume of work and services.

Government Resolution No 1577-N establishing the procedures for issuing certificates of origin and conducting origin examinations, requirements for examination bodies, and procedures for qualifying and examining experts (adopted: 29.10.2026; in force: 01.01.2027)

- The Resolution approves new procedures for issuing certificates of origin and conducting origin examinations, together with qualification requirements for examination bodies and experts. The Ministry of Economy is designated as the authority responsible for issuing certificates of origin. An examination report covering an established product range remains valid indefinitely, provided that production conditions affecting the determination of origin remain unchanged. Applicants must notify the examination body of any such changes within three working days. Certain goods, including specified agricultural products, may receive a certificate of origin without an examination.
- Specific time limits and fees are introduced for examinations and certification.

An examination must be completed within two working days after all required documents are submitted or deficiencies remedied, with a possible extension of up to three working days where further examination is needed. The contractual fee for examining the origin of goods produced in Armenia and issuing the examination report may not exceed AMD 20,000. Where the documentation is complete, a certificate of origin must be issued within one working day. If the examination report is unfavourable, the applicant may request a second examination involving another expert or an independent examination body.

- Examination bodies must meet requirements concerning independence, impartiality, prevention of conflicts of interest, internal quality control and document traceability. Experts must qualify through a test and an oral examination, and successful candidates receive a certificate valid for five years. A six-month transitional period is provided for existing experts and examination bodies. From 1 January 2028, the recording, retention and traceability of examination results and the issuance of certificates of origin must take place exclusively electronically. Government Resolution No 1772-N of 30 December 2010 is repealed.

Government Resolutions No 1566-L, No 1572-L, No 1574-L, No 1576-L, No 1578-L and No 1582-L approving pilot product marking programmes in the Republic of Armenia (adopted: 29.10.2026; programme implementation period: 01.11.2026–30.11.2026)

- The Government's resolutions of 29 October 2026 approve pilot digital marking programmes for various product groups. These cover selected food products, confectionery, footwear, photographic equipment, household and interior goods, pyrotechnic products, bicycles, motorcycles, toys, medical devices, tyres, automotive spare parts, natural fur clothing and other goods. The programmes aim to modernise the automated product marking information system, ensuring full traceability and real-time monitoring throughout the supply chain and interoperability with equivalent systems in other EAEU member states.
- Each product unit is to be marked with a unique, non-repeating Data Matrix code, allowing its movement to be tracked from production or import through to sale, export, use in production or destruction. The pilots will test the issuance of marking codes, their recording at different stages of the supply chain, integration with businesses' information systems and data exchange with public authorities. Integration with the SRC's and other state information systems is also envisaged, together with a dedicated mobile application enabling consumers to verify product authenticity.
- Business participation in the pilots is voluntary, and the necessary identification means are provided free of charge. The State Revenue Committee is the authority responsible for implementation, while E-MARK LLC is the national operator responsible for deploying and operating the information system, developing information security requirements and issuing marking codes. The programmes also seek to improve transparency in the circulation of goods, curb undeclared trade and the circulation of counterfeit goods, and make data on the circulation of goods accessible.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Government Resolution No 1396-A endorsing the Bill amending and supplementing the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia

- The Bill would strengthen the criminal-law protection of children's sexual freedom and integrity. In particular, proposed Article 298.1 of the Criminal Code would criminalise using the sexual services of a person engaged in prostitution who is aged 12 or over but under 18, where the conduct does not constitute an offence under Articles 189, 190, 198 or 199 of the Code.
- Penalties for the new offence would vary according to the child's age. Using the sexual services of a child aged 16 to under 18 would be punishable by restriction of liberty for one to three years, short-term imprisonment for one to two months, or imprisonment for up to three years. Where the child is aged 12 to under 16, the penalty would be imprisonment for three to six years.

- The Bill would also preclude exemption from criminal liability on grounds of active repentance or reconciliation for a person who has committed an offence against a child's sexual freedom or integrity.
- The Law is intended to enter into force within ten days of publication.

Government Resolution No 1400-A endorsing the Bill amending the Law on Copyright and Related Rights and associated draft laws.

- The draft laws would revise the rules on the protection, use and collective management of copyright and related rights and liability for infringements. In relation to artificial intelligence, works generated by AI would be expressly included among the subject matter excluded from copyright protection. Only the natural person who creates a work could be recognised as its author.
- A new system of state accreditation and supervision is proposed for collective management organisations. New requirements would govern the transparency of their operations and the collection and distribution of remuneration due to rights holders. A collective management organisation's management fee could not exceed 30% of the amount due to an individual rights holder. Minimum royalty rates would also be established and would bind the relevant organisations and users.
- Restaurants, cafés, bars, karaoke venues, discotheques and nightclubs would be required to have an agreement with an accredited collective management organisation in order to operate. These requirements would apply after the first collective management organisation is accredited.
- The draft laws would expand the remedies available for infringements, including claims for compensation for unauthorised use. They would also regulate the liability of hosting and internet access service providers where those providers are aware of copyright or related rights infringements and have the technical ability to prevent them.
- The Bill would introduce the concept of an 'orphan work' and govern the use of works whose rights holders cannot be identified or located after a diligent search. Public libraries, museums, educational institutions and other organisations specified by law would be permitted to digitise, preserve and make such works available to the public solely for the public-interest purposes prescribed by law.

Government Resolution No 1481-A endorsing the Bill on Ensuring Equality and Protection against Discrimination and the associated legislative package (adopted: 15.10.2026)

- The Bill on Ensuring Equality and Protection against Discrimination would define discrimination, its forms and the protected characteristics. The forms of discrimination would include direct and indirect discrimination, incitement to discriminate, harassment, segregation, victimisation, intersectional discrimination and denial of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. The prohibition would apply across a wide range of public and private relationships, including employment, commerce, banking, finance, insurance, education and the provision of services.
- A distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on a protected characteristic would not constitute discrimination if it pursues a legitimate aim and the means used are necessary and proportionate to that aim. This exception would not apply to incitement to discriminate, harassment or victimisation.
- The Human Rights Defender would be assigned the functions of the body responsible for ensuring equality and protection against discrimination, supported by a newly established Discrimination Council. Persons subjected to discrimination would have access to legal remedies, including court proceedings and claims to eliminate the consequences of discrimination, restore infringed rights and obtain compensation for damage.
- The Bill amending the Civil Procedure Code would introduce a special procedure for cases concerning protection of the right to non-discrimination. It would also cover discrimination arising from administrative acts, actions or omissions of state or local self-government bodies, as well as employment disputes concerning discrimination.
- Discrimination cases would be heard and determined at first instance within six months after the statement of claim is admitted for examination.

The court would establish the facts ex officio, without being confined to the evidence submitted by the parties and, where necessary, obtaining information relevant to determining the case on its own initiative.

- A significant change is also proposed to the allocation of the burden of proof. The claimant would have to present facts and arguments establishing a prima facie case of discrimination. However, where the Human Rights Defender has issued a determination finding a violation of the right to non-discrimination, the claimant would be relieved of that obligation and the respondent would bear the burden of proving that there was no discrimination.
- Where a claim succeeds, the court would declare a violation of the right to non-discrimination and order the respondent to eliminate its consequences or restore the claimant's rights, unless this is impossible, and award compensation for damage where claimed. For discrimination arising from an administrative act, action or omission, the administrative body would be required to review the relevant act, action or omission within one month after the judgment becomes final, taking account of the court's legal reasoning.
- The relevant laws are intended to enter into force one year after their official publication.

Government Resolution No 1527-A endorsing the Bill amending and supplementing the Law on State Registration of Rights to Property and an associated draft law

- The proposed amendments to the Law on State Registration of Rights to Property would allow state and local self-government bodies, legal entities and individuals to obtain cadastral information automatically through the State Register of Real Estate's official website immediately upon payment of the relevant state duty.

  The procedure would cover registered rights currently in force, their holders, documents underlying registration, restrictions affecting property, property characteristics, cadastral values and other information specified by law.
- Information would also be available on whether a particular person holds any right to real estate and on the owners of individual property units in an apartment building or subdivided building. Disclosure would remain subject to statutory access restrictions. Information containing state secrets or restricted-access data would be withheld from persons lacking the necessary permission or entitlement.
- The proposed amendments to the Law on State Duty would introduce new rates for the automated provision of cadastral information. The main categories of information would attract a fee of twice the base duty. Information on the owners of individual units in an apartment building or subdivided building would cost one base duty per person concerned, while copies of cadastral file documents would cost 1% of the base duty per page.

ORDERS ISSUED BY THE CHAIR OF THE STATE REVENUE COMMITTEE

SRC Chair's Order No 1032-N amending SRC Chair's Order No 87-N of 26 January 2026 (adopted: 02.10.2026; in force: 09.10.2026)

- The Order revises the form of the customs authority's decision to conduct a personal customs search.
- The form must include identification details of the customs authority and the individual to be searched, the grounds for the search and particulars of the official who adopted the decision.

  It also sets out the individual's rights, including the right to familiarise themselves with the decision and the search procedure before the search, provide explanations and make applications, use their native language and an interpreter's services, make statements in the search record and challenge customs officials' actions.
- The form must also record that the individual has been informed of the decision and their rights, remarks concerning the invitation to surrender voluntarily any goods carried in breach of customs rules, and remarks by attesting witnesses involved where required by law.

A decision to conduct a personal customs search enters into force upon adoption and may be challenged under the statutory procedure.

SRC Chair's Order No 1088-N amending and supplementing SRC Chair's Order No 47-N of 18 January 2022 (adopted: 15.10.2026; in force: 01.01.2027)

- The Order amends the VAT return form and completion instructions for non-resident organisations without a permanent establishment in Armenia. The scope of the return is expanded beyond electronic services supplied to individuals who are neither sole traders nor notaries to include other VAT-taxable transactions carried out in Armenia by non-resident organisations.
- A separate VAT return form and completion instructions are introduced for non-resident organisations and sole traders from other EAEU member states that operate e-commerce platforms and supply goods through e-commerce to individuals in Armenia who are neither sole traders nor notaries. The return must be submitted exclusively electronically for monthly reporting periods and must show the taxable amount for supplies of goods and the VAT assessed at 20%.
- The new rules also specify how the taxable amount of foreign-currency transactions is converted into Armenian drams. For e-commerce supplies of goods, the Central Bank of Armenia's published average exchange rate for the last day of the month in which payment is made applies. For electronic services supplied to individuals, the rate for the last day of the relevant quarter applies. Where a foreign currency is selected, the exchange rate is populated automatically. The filer's identification details are populated from the SRC's electronic system for non-resident VAT taxpayers.

DRAFT ACTS PUBLISHED FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON E-DRAFT

Draft Government Resolution amending Government Resolution No 419-N of 5 April 2012

- The draft would amend Government Resolution No 419-N of 5 April 2012 to require persons applying for residence status under the Law on Foreign Nationals who do not have a public services number to submit an application for that number through the Unified Electronic Platform at the same time as their residence application.

Draft Government Resolution amending Government Resolution No 300-N of 29 March 2019

- The draft would revise the rules, established on the basis of reciprocity, for collecting state duty from US citizens in connection with temporary and permanent residence status.
- In particular, the special state duty rates would apply to the examination of applications for temporary or permanent residence status, rather than to the grant of that status, issuance of the corresponding card and registration. The same approach would apply to repeat applications for temporary residence status made within five years.

Bill amending and supplementing the Law on Cinematography

- The Bill would revise the rules on state funding for cinematography, the grant and termination of national film status, film exhibition and partial investment rebates.
- The cinematography fund would consist of money transferred from the state budget and other lawful sources into an account opened in the national body's name at the Central Treasury. Film exhibitors would contribute 5% of revenue from film exhibition and advertisements shown during screenings to the fund, under a procedure established by the Government.
- The Bill would also clarify the definitions of 'cinema' and 'film exhibition'. A cinema would be a venue equipped with the relevant technical facilities, with one or more auditoriums providing a total of at least 50 seats in Yerevan or at least 20 in the regions. Film exhibition would include online exhibition, including video on demand (VOD) and streaming. Films shown in Armenia would have to be exhibited in their original language with Armenian subtitles, or dubbed into Armenian.

- An additional condition for national film status would require the film's original language to be Armenian, unless the use of a foreign language is integral to its creative concept.
  The Bill would also regulate the grant, refusal and termination of that status. In particular, status could be refused for inaccurate information, failure to meet statutory conditions, or failure to remedy documentary deficiencies within ten working days of notification. Status could be terminated where inaccurate information or forged documents were submitted, or statutory requirements breached.
- State funding allocations and ceilings would be set for fiction, documentary and animated films, taking account of the type of film, production stage, status and other criteria. Expenditure corresponding to funding allocated to the film production from the state budget or the cinematography fund would be excluded from costs eligible for a partial investment rebate. The Bill would also clarify that an application for a rebate must be submitted before filming begins.

Bill amending and supplementing the Law on the Defence Industrial Complex

- The Bill would revise the rules on the development of the defence industrial complex, state support and the preparation and implementation of state orders for defence requirements.
- A strategic programme for developing the defence industrial complex would set out development priorities and measures to improve the competitiveness of defence products and provide state support to entities in the sector. Support mechanisms would be expanded to include co-financing of research and development, grants, finance leasing and other instruments.
- The Bill would also clarify the approval and amendment of state orders for defence requirements, state regulation of defence product prices, performance of state contracts and product quality control. The Government would approve the state order for defence requirements within one month after the annual State Budget Law enters into force, broken down by planned measures and type of financing.

Bills supplementing the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia and amending and supplementing the Law on Valuation Activities

- The draft laws would revise the mandatory requirements for valuation firms and introduce new rules on compulsory liability insurance for valuation activities.
- A valuation firm would be required to insure its liability arising from valuation activities to cover financial loss caused to a client or beneficiary by a valuer's or service provider's professional error, omission or breach of valuation standards. The minimum annual sum insured would be AMD 150 million for each valuer or service provider.
- An insured event would arise where property has been undervalued or overvalued as a result of a professional error or breach, the client or beneficiary has suffered actual financial loss, and there is a direct causal link between the breach and the loss. A difference between the valuation and the property's subsequent market value would not, of itself, constitute an insured event. The existence and amount of the covered loss and the causal link would have to be established by a final judicial act, which gives rise to the obligation to pay insurance compensation.
- The proposed Civil Code amendments would also extend insurance cover to insured events arising after the policy expires from valuation reports approved during its term. They would clarify how limitation periods for insurance claims are calculated: time would run from the date on which the injured person knew or ought to have known of the loss and its connection with a breach committed during the valuation. A special rule for calculating the limitation period for a claim against the insurer would also apply where a claim for the same loss is brought against the valuation firm.

Draft laws on Payment Services and on amending and supplementing associated laws of the Republic of Armenia

- The draft legislation would comprehensively revise the legal framework for payment and settlement systems and organisations by replacing the text of the existing law and renaming it the Law on Payment Services. Its scope would be expanded to include new requirements for payment services, open banking, governance of payment institutions, safeguarding customers' funds and execution of payment transactions.

- In particular, the proposals would:
- Introduce a legal framework for open banking. With the payment service user's consent, third parties would be able to provide payment initiation and account information services. Account-servicing banks and payment institutions would be required to give the relevant service providers access to the necessary data and application programming interfaces, subject to common security requirements.
- Introduce new rules for acquiring a qualifying holding in a payment institution. Prior Central Bank consent would be required to acquire a direct or indirect qualifying holding in an institution's share capital. A direct holding carrying 10% or more of voting rights would constitute a qualifying holding; fresh prior consent would be required on exceeding the 20% and 50% thresholds. An acquisition made without the required consent would be void.
- Establish new governance and internal control requirements for payment institutions. Institutions would be required to have an internal audit unit and persons responsible for risk management, information security and compliance. The professional suitability and registration of senior officers and supervision of their activities would also be regulated.
- Strengthen the safeguarding of customers' funds. Payment institutions would have to segregate funds received from customers but not yet transferred from their own funds. Those funds could not be attached to satisfy the institution's liabilities and would be excluded from its liquidation estate in the event of liquidation or insolvency.
- Establish new liability rules for unauthorised and incorrectly executed payment transactions. Subject to statutory exceptions, a payment service provider would have to refund an unauthorised transaction no later than the end of the business day following receipt of the relevant information. The provider would bear the burden of proving that the transaction was properly authorised. Payers would also be able to request a free check that the payee's name matches the unique identifier.
- Introduce specific outsourcing rules. Payment institutions and the relevant payment system operators would be permitted to outsource essential functions only with the Central Bank's prior authorisation. An outsourcing arrangement concluded without that authorisation would be void. Requirements for counterparty due diligence, management of outsourcing risks and oversight would also be established.
- The Law is intended to enter into force on 1 July 2027. Payment institutions holding an existing licence would be required to undergo relicensing within six months after it enters into force.

Draft Government Resolution approving the procedure for selecting an acquirer of property expropriated for overriding public interests

- The draft would establish a procedure for selecting the acquirer of property expropriated for overriding public interests where the acquirer is not the State, a municipality, or a legal entity established by or with the participation of either. Selection would take place through an open tender initiated either by a competent state or local self-government body or by a private legal entity.
- A tender initiated by a competent authority would have two stages: pre-selection of applications and detailed assessment of the proposed projects. The tender notice would have to be published at least 60 days before the application deadline. Mandatory requirements would cover financial stability, professional experience and tax compliance, including positive net assets in each of the last two financial years, at least one completed project in a comparable field during the last ten years, no overdue tax liabilities and sufficient funds to compensate property owners. Applications would be assessed on a 100-point scale, taking account of project feasibility, financial guarantees, compensation terms offered to owners and arrangements for managing social impacts.
- A separate procedure would apply to privately initiated projects. A private legal entity or consortium could propose a project requiring expropriation for overriding public interests. The competent authority would examine the proposal within 30 working days. If it grants preliminary acceptance, a notice would be published allowing other participants at least 45 days to submit competing proposals. The original proposer would receive an evaluation advantage of up to five points for preliminary studies and project development undertaken at its own expense.

If no competing proposals are received, the proposer could be declared the successful bidder, provided that it meets the mandatory requirements.

- The draft would also establish financial guarantees for compensation to expropriated property owners. The selected acquirer would have to demonstrate available funds of at least 135% of the preliminary total compensation estimate, including statutory supplements and other applicable compensation. Its contract would specify compensation deadlines, investment commitments, grounds for termination and oversight mechanisms. Subject to the specified exception, planning permission for the affected land could be granted only after owners have actually been compensated or the relevant steps towards payment have been taken. Within six months after completion of compensation, the acquirer would also have to submit a final audit opinion by an independent specialist.
- Following the tender, the competent authority would submit a combined proposal to the Government on selection of the acquirer and recognition of an overriding public interest. The Government resolution recognising that interest would also designate the acquirer.

Bills amending and supplementing the Subsoil Code of the Republic of Armenia and the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Expert Examination

- The draft laws would revise certain rules on geological exploration and environmental impact assessment and expert examination, particularly the scope of mineral prospecting and the legal consequences of a municipal council's preliminary objection.
- The Subsoil Code would define 'mineral prospecting' as geological, geophysical, geochemical and other studies aimed at identifying potential metallic mineralisation, including the estimation of predicted resources. Prospecting would exclude the assessment or reassessment of mineral reserves. Use of the subsoil for geological exploration would also be prohibited without an exploration programme agreed with the authorised body.
- A municipal council's preliminary objection would not, by itself, justify refusing to accept documents for environmental expert examination, declining to commence the examination or terminating it.
  A project proponent could submit documents for state expert examination despite such an objection.
- During the examination, the authorised body would assess the grounds for the municipal council's objection, the public hearing results, comments and proposals from the public concerned, and measures to prevent or mitigate adverse environmental effects. If the grounds for objection are substantiated under the examination criteria, an unfavourable state expert opinion would be issued. Otherwise, if those grounds are insufficient or the relevant risks can be prevented or mitigated, the body could issue a favourable opinion, but would be required to give reasons for accepting or rejecting the grounds put forward by the council.
- Geological studies undertaken to reassess mineral reserves solely on the basis of existing geological materials and data, without fieldwork, would be exempt from state environmental impact expert examination.
- The draft laws are intended to enter into force on the tenth day following official publication. Permit and expert examination procedures begun but not completed before that date would remain governed by the rules applicable when they commenced.

Draft Government Resolutions supplementing Government Resolution No 610-N of 22 May 2025 and amending and supplementing Government Resolution No 1268-N of 4 October 2007

- The drafts would regulate the issuance of Armenian work entry visas and changes to the type of an existing entry visa and the purpose of visit.
- A separate work entry visa category (G/W-1) would be introduced, issued exclusively electronically for a single entry or multiple entries and allowing a stay of up to 120 days without extension. No invitation would be required, but applicants would generally have to submit an undertaking from an employer in Armenia concerning short-term employment for up to 120 days.

- Foreign nationals in Armenia on another visa category would be able to change their visa type and purpose of visit to obtain a work entry visa where they apply for temporary residence status on the basis of employment. The new visa would be issued for the remaining validity of the existing visa, capped at 120 days, and the previous visa would simultaneously be invalidated. Applications would be submitted and examined through the electronic system.
- The drafts would also clarify that the visa-free regime for citizens of Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman, and for foreign nationals holding residence status in certain states, would not apply to the issuance of Armenian work entry visas.

Draft Government Resolution amending Government Resolution No 1985-N of 25 December 2025

- The draft would replace the procedure and minimum requirements for contracts concluded under universal health insurance between the Universal Health Insurance Fund and healthcare providers, and between the Fund and pharmacies.
- In particular, it would establish the contracting procedure for the benefit of insured persons and persons receiving the minimum package of services or additional services. It would separately prescribe minimum requirements for healthcare providers, including quality requirements, and minimum requirements for pharmacies.
- Healthcare providers and pharmacies would also be required to complete their transition to the electronic contract management system within three months after the Resolution enters into force.

Bills supplementing the Law on Joint Stock Companies and associated laws

- The legislative package would introduce special rules for joint stock companies established on the basis of, and to implement, an international treaty ratified by Armenia, where the Republic of Armenia holds at least 25% of their share capital.
- These companies' articles of association or shareholders' agreements could provide for arrangements differing from the Law on Joint Stock Companies. These could concern major transactions and interested-party transactions; the composition and decision-making of the general meeting and board; pre-emption rights on share transfers; share buybacks; and the liability of shareholders, subsidiaries and dependent companies. The companies' articles of association and any amendments would require Government approval.
- The special rules would also apply to companies established by those companies if at least 25% of their share capital is directly or indirectly owned by Armenia. The rules would cease to apply if the state holding fell below 25%.
- Transactions concluded by these companies would be exempt from the Law on Procurement. The companies themselves would be exempt from the merger control provisions of competition law and from the Law on Public–Private Partnership.
- State registration of these companies would also require a copy of the shareholders' agreement. Registration of amendments to, or a new version of, the articles of association would require a copy of the Government resolution approving the relevant amendments.

Urban Development Committee Chair's Draft Order supplementing and amending Urban Development Minister's Order No 79-N of 17 March 2014

- The draft would supplement the Noise Protection construction standards, establishing conditions for night-time and round-the-clock construction, together with requirements for noise and vibration control and public notification.
- Construction, reconstruction, major repairs, restoration and demolition would be permitted around the clock, including weekends and non-working days, provided that permitted noise and vibration levels are observed. Night-time activities would be classified by their noise and vibration impact into three groups: permitted, conditionally permitted and restricted. Interior finishing and other low-noise activities could be carried out at night, while activities producing high levels of noise and vibration would generally be prohibited.
- Exceptions would apply to works requiring technological continuity and to emergency and urgent works.

Where interruption could adversely affect a structure's quality, strength or safety, work could continue until the relevant technological stage is completed, using all technically feasible noise reduction measures. Emergency and urgent works could also proceed around the clock.

- Prior notification requirements would also be introduced. Where planned night-time works would produce high levels of noise or vibration or require technological continuity, the developer would have to notify the authority that issued the building permit at least seven days in advance, except in emergency or urgent cases. In residential areas, residents and organisations within the direct impact zone would also have to be notified at least five days in advance.
- Round-the-clock construction would require noise management measures and, where applicable, monitoring of noise and vibration. If permitted levels are exceeded, the relevant activity would have to stop or additional measures would have to be taken until compliance is achieved.

Draft Government Resolution establishing the procedure for interoperability between property sales websites and the Unified Information System, and minimum mandatory requirements for those websites

- The draft would establish electronic interoperability arrangements between property sales websites and the Unified Information System provided for by the Law on Estate Agency Activities, together with minimum mandatory requirements for those websites.
- To connect to the Unified Information System, property sales websites would have to meet the prescribed technical and security requirements, pass interoperability testing and pay the statutory state duty. Website owners would submit applications electronically to the Cadastre Committee. Compliant websites would be entered on a public list of websites interoperable with the system.
- Once property details have been entered and checked in the system, users could select one or more websites on which to publish a listing. After payment, the listing details would be transmitted automatically to the selected websites. Only information intended for publication would be transmitted, excluding owners' or other persons' non-public personal data.
- Websites would be required to publish information received from the system without substantive changes and clearly display the 'Verified' and 'Confirmed' listing statuses. Websites could not assign or alter those statuses themselves. Changes to listing details or status in the system would be reflected automatically on all websites carrying the listing.

Draft Government Resolution establishing the procedure for electronically submitting registration and deregistration applications and supporting documents for estate agency and property management firms, estate agents and property managers, including sole traders, and the application form and content

- The draft would establish an electronic procedure for submitting and examining registration and deregistration applications from estate agents, property managers, estate agency firms and property management firms.
- Applications and supporting documents would be submitted through the Unified Information System from an authenticated user's personal account. Applicants would select the relevant registration category and their legal status as an individual, sole trader or organisation, after which the system would generate the corresponding electronic application.
- For individuals, personal details would be populated automatically from information held in the system. Registration as an estate agent would additionally require the number of a current qualification certificate, the existence and validity of which would be checked automatically.
- A person registered as an estate agent would also be registered as a property manager without a separate application. Once estate agent registration is confirmed, the system would automatically grant access to property management functions.
- The Resolution is intended to enter into force on 1 June 2027.

Draft Government Resolution amending and supplementing Government Resolution No 2073-N of 13 December 2002

- The draft would revise the reimbursement rules for accommodation rent, relocation and transport of personal belongings where customs officers are transferred or appointed to a post in another region.

- A duty station would be treated as separate from an officer's permanent residence if it is at least 30 km away. Permanent residence would mean accommodation in which the officer had actually lived for at least 183 days during the period preceding the reimbursement application.
- Monthly rent reimbursement would be revised according to the duty station and number of family members. Proposed monthly amounts are AMD 100,000–120,000 in Yerevan, AMD 72,000–96,000 in other towns and cities, and AMD 60,000–72,000 in other settlements. Reimbursement for relocation and transport of personal belongings would be calculated at AMD 400 per kilometre.
- The draft would also establish the application and examination procedure. Applications would be submitted to the SRC electronically or on paper and examined within ten working days. Grounds for recalculating or discontinuing reimbursement would also be specified. In particular, reimbursement would cease upon the officer's dismissal, written waiver of entitlement, or acquisition of residential property in the relevant location by the officer or a family member.

Minister of Economy's Draft Order establishing the procedure for certifying bodies registering declarations of conformity and for paying for certification services and assessments, and the amount of the annual fee

- The draft would establish the certification procedure and mandatory requirements for bodies registering declarations of conformity, together with payment arrangements for certification services and assessments and the annual fee.
- Only legal entities and their separate subdivisions certified by the National Accreditation Body would be entitled to register declarations of conformity. Certification requirements would concern management systems, impartiality, staff qualifications and prevention of conflicts of interest. Certification would be conducted through an electronic system and granted for four years.
- The draft would also provide for periodic and extraordinary assessments of certified bodies, and grounds for suspending, reinstating or terminating certification and changing its scope.
- Product certification bodies that register declarations of conformity and are already accredited or undergoing accreditation would have to apply to the National Accreditation Body within one month after the Order enters into force to remove conformity declaration procedures from their accreditation scope and move to the corresponding certification process.

Draft Government Resolution approving the criteria for identifying critical information infrastructures operated in vital sectors

- The draft would establish criteria for identifying critical information infrastructures (CII) operated in vital sectors, determining which organisations' information systems fall within the special regulatory regime under the Law on Cybersecurity.
- The Information Systems Regulatory Commission would identify CII by assessing the following considerations in sequence:
- The potential impact of an information system outage on service providers in one or more vital sectors (systemic impact).
- The potential impact on 25,000 or more users of an information system outage caused by a cyber incident.
- The potential significant impact of a cyber incident on economic activity, the environment, public order, the population's essential daily needs, national security, health and other important areas.
- Whether the information system's restoration costs and carrying value exceed AMD 400 million, or the costs of creating a new system and its carrying value exceed AMD 2 billion.
- Identified CII and their operators would be included in a list approved by Government resolution and in a register maintained by the Commission. Identification would be ongoing, and the status of information systems and previously identified CII would be reviewed at least once every two years.
- Preparation of the first list would also take account of the sectors of high criticality under the EU NIS 2 Directive, the relevant ENISA methodology and information on facilities of critical importance subject to state protection.

Draft Government Resolution approving the rules governing the Unified State Real Estate Cadastre database

- The draft would approve rules governing the Unified State Real Estate Cadastre database, establishing its structure, technical and security requirements, and arrangements for collecting, processing, retaining and providing access to data.
- The database would operate as a unified, multi-tier information system comprising document management, cadastral data, workflow management, system administration and mapping subsystems.
- It would collect data on the location, qualitative and quantitative characteristics and cadastral value of real estate, ownership and other property rights, restrictions on those rights, rights holders and real estate transactions.
- An information security classification would be established on the basis of the confidentiality, integrity and availability principles of the international standard ISO/IEC 27001. The database would have a C2I2A3 security level, with separate levels assigned to individual subsystems.

Draft Government Resolution approving the database rules for the electronic system for submitting title documents required for state registration of rights to, and restrictions on, real estate

- The draft would approve database rules for the electronic system for submitting title documents required for state registration of real estate rights and restrictions, establishing its structure, technical and security requirements, and procedures for collecting, processing, retaining and providing access to data.
- The system would comprise three main subsystems: entry of title documents; entry of orders imposing or removing restrictions on rights; and management of user access rights.
- The database would collect documents required for state registration of real estate rights, identification details of properties and rights holders, and orders imposing or removing restrictions on rights. The relevant state and local self-government bodies, the notarial system and other competent bodies would submit data electronically.
- A C2I2A2 information security level would be prescribed to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability. Regular backup and recovery mechanisms would also be required. Data failing to meet technical or format requirements would be rejected, with automatic notification to the submitting body.

Draft Government Resolution supplementing Government Resolution No 698-N of 29 April 2021

- The draft would clarify the procedure for making corresponding amendments to master plans and zoning plans following the correction of cadastral map errors, and for exchanging information between competent bodies.
- Where a cadastral map error is corrected under Article 34.1 of the Law on State Registration of Rights to Property, the corresponding coordinates in master plans and zoning plans would have to be amended under the procedure prescribed by the Law on Urban Development within six months of receiving notification from the Cadastre Committee.
- Within ten working days after correcting an error, the Cadastre Committee would reflect the change in the relevant mapping layer of the national geoportal and make it accessible to the Urban Development Committee. Notification would be deemed duly given once the change is displayed and access provided.
- The notification would be for information only: the Urban Development Committee's consent or approval would not be required for the cadastral map correction.

Draft Government Resolution applying temporary restrictions on exports from Armenia to third countries 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, and establishing the procedure and conditions for issuing export licences and the general licence form

- The draft would introduce a temporary licensing requirement from 5 January to 5 July 2027 for exports to non-EAEU countries of iron, certain types of steel, refined copper, unwrought copper alloys, unwrought aluminium, and aluminium powders and flakes.
- General export licences would be issued by the Ministry of Economy within two working days after application. The licensing state duty would be calculated per tonne of goods or part thereof.

- The restriction would not apply to goods imported under the temporary admission or inward processing customs procedures and subsequently re-exported, or to goods brought into Armenia from EAEU member states under a contract and exported to third countries.

Draft Government Resolution establishing the Unified Information System for Estate Agency Activities database and the rules governing it

- The draft would establish a database for the Unified Information System for Estate Agency Activities and rules for its management, operation, data collection, retention and protection. The Cadastre Committee would administer the database.
- The database would collect information on the registration, qualifications and insurance of estate agents, property managers and the relevant firms, together with information on real estate, listings and service agreements.
- Through their personal accounts, property owners would be able to view their property details, publish listings, request estate agency or property management services and track contract statuses. Property identification details would be obtained automatically from the Cadastre Committee's information systems and could not be altered by users.
- Requirements would also govern data access, personal data protection and electronic logging of actions performed in the system. Activity logs would be retained for five years unless a longer statutory period applies.