

of importation. The importer also has the right to have goods which are further processed after importation valued under the provisions of Article 5 if he so requests. Under Article 6 the customs value is determined on the basis of the computed value. Both these methods present certain difficulties and because of this the importer is given the right, under the provisions of Article 4, to choose the order of application of the two methods.

4. Article 7 sets out how to determine the customs value in cases where it cannot be determined under the provisions of any of the preceding Articles.

#### PREAMBLE

*Having regard* to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the Parties to this Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "Parties"),

*Desiring* to further the objectives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "General Agreement" or "GATT") and to secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries;

*Recognizing* the importance of the provisions of Article VII of the General Agreement and desiring to elaborate rules for their application in order to provide greater uniformity and certainty in their implementation;

*Recognizing* the need for a fair, uniform and neutral system for the valuation of goods for customs purposes that precludes the use of arbitrary or fictitious customs values;

*Recognizing* that the basis for valuation of goods for customs purposes should, to the greatest extent possible, be the transaction value of the goods being valued;

*Recognizing* that customs value should be based on simple and equitable criteria consistent with commercial practices and that valuation procedures should be of general application without distinction between sources of supply;

*Recognizing* that valuation procedures should not be used to combat dumping;

*Hereby agree* as follows: