

2. The Customs authorities of the territory of importation may require that, as a condition of their being exempted from import duties in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, samples shall be made useless as merchandise by marking, tearing, perforation or other treatment, but not, however, so as to destroy their usefulness as samples.

ARTICLE III

Temporary duty-free admission of other samples

1. For the purpose of this article, the term "samples" means articles which are representative of a particular category of goods already produced or are examples of goods the production of which is contemplated, on condition that they:

- (a) are owned abroad and are imported solely for the purpose of being shown or demonstrated in the territory of importation for the soliciting of orders for goods to be supplied from abroad; and
- (b) are not sold or put to normal use except for purposes of demonstration or used in any way for hire or reward while in the territory of importation; and
- (c) are intended to be re-exported in due course; and
- (d) are capable of identification on re-exportation;

but does not include identical articles brought in by the same individual, or sent to a single consignee, in such quantity that, taken as a whole, they no longer constitute samples under ordinary commercial usage.

2. Samples which are chargeable with import duties shall, when imported from the territory of another Contracting Party, with or without the intervention of a commercial traveller, by persons established in the territory of any Contracting Party, be temporarily admitted into the territory of any of the Contracting Parties free of import duties, subject to the amount that may be payable being deposited or security being given for payment if necessary. Any deposits taken (other than those required in virtue of article VI of this Convention) shall not, however, exceed the amount of the import duties by more than 10 per cent.

3. To obtain the facilities provided for in this article, the persons concerned must comply with the relevant laws and regulations prescribed by the authorities of the territory of importation and the Customs formalities in force in that territory. As regards vehicles and industrial and agricultural machinery or equipment of a value for Customs purposes exceeding 1,000 United States dollars (or the equivalent in other currencies), importers may be required to declare the place of destination of such machinery, equipment or vehicles; they may also be required by the Customs authorities of the country of importation to establish, at any time, that the machinery, equipment or vehicles are at the declared places. The Customs authorities of the country of importation may seal such machinery, equipment or vehicles or otherwise preclude their operation during the time in which temporary duty-free admission is allowed and limit the places where these goods may be operated for demonstration purposes.