



Ottawa, November 19, 2013

MEMORANDUM D13-9-1

IN BRIEF

Residual Basis of Appraisal Method

The editing revisions made in this memorandum do not affect or change any of the existing policies or procedures.



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Residual Basis of Appraisal Method

This memorandum outlines and explains the application of the residual basis of appraisal method for determining the value for duty of imported goods (section 53 of the [Customs Act](#)).

Legislation

Sections 48 to 53 of the [Customs Act](#).

Guidelines and General Information

Explanation

1. If the value for duty of imported goods cannot be determined under sections 48 to 52 of the [Customs Act](#) (the Act), it is to be determined under section 53 of [the Act](#). The provisions of sections 48 to 52 of the Act may, under the authority of section 53 of the Act, be interpreted or applied in a flexible manner in order to arrive at a value for duty. This value is to be derived from whichever method of valuation set out in sections 48 to 52 of the Act requires the least amount of adjustment in order to be applied. Within this context, the sequential application of sections 48 to 52 of the Act should be maintained.
2. In flexibly applying the provisions of sections 48 to 52 of [the Act](#), the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) will be guided, to the greatest extent possible, by the principles and spirit of the [World Trade Organization's International Agreement on Customs Valuation](#). These principles state that values should be fair, reasonable, uniform, neutral, and reflect commercial reality. Thus, deriving a value under the provisions of section 53 of the Act will, in many cases, require close consultation and cooperation between importers and the CBSA to ensure adherence to the principles inherent in the Agreement.
3. In applying section 53 of [the Act](#), the value for duty is to be determined on the basis of information available in Canada.

Application

4. The following are examples of how section 53 of [the Act](#) might be applied:
 - (a) If there were no sales of similar goods produced in the same country as the country in which the goods being appraised were produced but there are sales of

similar goods produced in another country, it may be possible to use the latter as the basis for determining the value for duty under section 53 of [the Act](#) provided the requirements of section 50 of the Act were otherwise met.

(b) If there are no sales which meet the 90-day requirement under section 51 of [the Act](#), but there are sales which occurred 100 days after the importation of the goods being appraised, it may be possible to use the latter as the basis for determining the value for duty under section 53 of the Act provided the requirements of section 51 of the Act are otherwise met.

5. If a value determined under a preceding section is unacceptable because the method of valuation is found to be inapplicable, the provisions of section 53 of [the Act](#) cannot be used simply to accept that value. Briefly stated, section 53 of the Act permits the requirements of previous sections to be flexibly applied but not disregarded completely.
6. In applying the previous sections flexibly, the principles of valuation implicit in those sections must be respected and care taken to ensure that the value derived from the method of valuation is not distorted either upwards or downwards. Thus, for example, if the "sufficient information" required to make an adjustment under subsection 49(3) of [the Act](#) was not available, it would not be appropriate, under section 53 of the Act, to accept the transaction value of the identical goods as the value for duty of the goods being appraised, without the necessary adjustments. In a similar way, if a transaction value was found to be unacceptable under paragraph 48(1)(a) of the Act because the vendor restricted the purchaser's disposition or use of the imported goods, the transaction value could not then be accepted under section 53 of the Act.

Prohibited Methods

7. No value for duty shall be determined, under the provisions of section 53 of [the Act](#), on the basis of:
 - (a) the selling price in Canada of goods produced in Canada;
 - (b) a system which provides for the acceptance for customs purposes of the higher of two alternative values;
 - (c) the price of goods on the domestic market of the country of exportation;

(d) the cost of production other than computed values which have been determined for identical or similar goods in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of [the Act](#);

(e) the price of the goods for export to a country other than Canada;

(f) minimum customs values; or

(g) arbitrary or fictitious values.

Verification

8. The CBSA may require the importer to provide documentation to substantiate the value for duty declared. This documentation could include contracts of sale, price lists, financial statements, commercial invoices, bills of lading, etc. The importer should also be prepared to satisfy the CBSA that a value for duty could not have been determined by the application of the valuation methods as outlined in sections 48 to 52 of [the Act](#).

Additional Information

9. For more information, call contact the [CBSA Border Information Service](#) (BIS):

Calls within Canada & the United States (toll free):

1-800-461-9999

Calls outside Canada & the United States (long distance charges apply):

1-204-983-3550 or 1-506-636-5064

TTY: **1-866-335-3237**

[Contact Us online](#) (webform)

[Contact Us](#) at the CBSA website

REFERENCES

<p>ISSUING OFFICE – Trade Programs Directorate</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FILE – 79070-4-7</p>
<p>LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES – <u>Customs Act</u></p>	<p>OTHER REFERENCES – <u>World Trade Organization’s International Agreement on Customs Valuation</u></p>
<p>SUPERSEDED MEMORANDA “D” – D13-9-1, dated March 8, 2001</p>	

Services provided by the Canada Border Services Agency are available in both official languages.



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