

MUHANDISLIK

& IQTISODIYOT

*ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal*

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- 05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish
05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
05.04.01 – Telekommunikatsiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash
05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi
05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
05.08.06 – "G'ildirakli va gusenisali mashinalar va ularni ishlatish" (texnika fanlari)
05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
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08.00.03 – Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 – Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 – Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
08.00.06 – Ekonometrika va statistika
08.00.07 – Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
08.00.08 – Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
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08.00.10 – Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
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08.00.13 – Menejment
08.00.14 – Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
08.00.15 – Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

Ma'lumot uchun, OAK
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MUNDARIJA

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CUSTOMS PROCEDURES AND TRADE FACILITATION CHALLENGES IN UZBEKISTAN'S CROSS-BORDER TRADE: A POLICY REVIEW



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Abstract. Customs procedures and trade facilitation challenges in Uzbekistan's cross-border trade are analyzed, with a focus on recent reforms, remaining structural barriers, and policy recommendations.

Keywords: customs clearance, trade facilitation, Uzbekistan, cross-border trade, tariff policy, integrity risks, Central Asia, customs reform, documentation requirements, digitalization.

Annotatsiya. O'zbekistonda chegaralararo savdodagi bojxona tartib-qoidalari va savdoni osonlashtirishga doir muammolar tahlil qilingan. Raqamlashtirish, tovarlar bo'yicha hujjat talablari, institutsional halollik xavflari va tarif siyosati yo'nalishlaridagi islohotlar ko'rib chiqilib, amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: bojxona rasmiylashtiruvi, savdoni osonlashtirish, O'zbekiston, chegaralararo savdo, tarif siyosati, institutsional halollik xavflari, Markaziy Osiyo, bojxona islohoti, hujjatlashtirish talablari, raqamlashtirish.

Аннотация. Таможенные процедуры и барьеры в трансграничной торговле Узбекистана проанализированы по четырём ключевым направлениям. Рассмотрены реформы с 2016-года, сохраняющиеся проблемы, а также сформулированы практические рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: таможенное оформление, содействие торговле, Узбекистан, трансграничная торговля, тарифная политика, риски институциональной добросовестности, Центральная Азия, таможенная реформа, требования к документации, цифровизация.

INTRODUCTION

Landlocked countries face a unique disadvantage in international trade. Without direct access to seaports, they rely on transit through neighbouring states for nearly all cross-border trade. Consequently, customs procedures play a central role in determining trade costs, delivery times, and overall competitiveness. Central Asia illustrates this challenge well. Among its five republics, Uzbekistan stands out because of its geopolitical significance, large population, and growing ambitions to strengthen its position in regional trade.

For much of the post-independence period, however, these ambitions were not always fully supported by institutional and infrastructural capacity. High traffic volumes at border crossings, limited transport infrastructure, extensive regulatory requirements, and complex customs control procedures associated with preventing illicit trade and managing cross-border movements of people and goods created considerable operational challenges [1; 2].

This situation has evolved significantly since **2016-year**. Under President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's liberalisation agenda, Uzbekistan has implemented a broad package of customs reforms, including digitalised customs declarations, the introduction of systems such as E-PERMIT and E-TIR, simplified documentation procedures, and strengthened institutional integrity measures within the Customs Committee. These reforms have contributed to improving the country's trade environment, and Uzbekistan is now widely recognised as one of the world's fastest-growing economies.

Nevertheless, opportunities for further improvement remain. While major customs checkpoints continue to be modernised, additional efforts to enhance transparency and procedural consistency at smaller border



crossings would further strengthen the customs system. Likewise, continued simplification of documentation requirements for selected categories of goods and greater predictability of tariff structures would further improve the business environment for traders.

This article examines the current state of customs administration across four principal dimensions: customs clearance procedures, documentation requirements, integrity and compliance risks, and tariff policy. Drawing upon policy frameworks, reports published by international organisations, and comparative trade performance data, it provides an updated assessment of the progress achieved through recent reforms while identifying priority areas for future policy development to further strengthen Uzbekistan's position in regional trade.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on customs reforms in Central Asia has expanded considerably since the early **2000-years**, reflecting both international policy developments and the region's transition from Soviet institutional structures. Early assessments by the World Bank and the OECD primarily adopted an institutional capacity perspective, highlighting the need for further development of professional human resources, regulatory frameworks, and border infrastructure within Uzbekistan's customs administration [3].

Informal payments, under-declaration, and illicit trade practices have frequently been examined as responses to high tariff barriers and discretionary enforcement mechanisms [4]. The literature consistently indicates that, where formal procedures are costly, insufficiently transparent, or unpredictably applied, traders may adopt informal coping strategies that reduce the efficiency of both public revenue collection and legitimate trade flows. This phenomenon has been particularly well documented along Uzbekistan's borders with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, where substantial agricultural trade volumes and seasonal fluctuations have historically encouraged the emergence of informal arrangements [4].

The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (**2017-year**) and the WCO Revised Kyoto Convention introduced a new policy vocabulary—including single-window systems, advance rulings, and risk-based inspections—that significantly influenced approaches to customs modernisation [5]. Although research examining the implementation of these instruments has expanded rapidly, studies focusing specifically on Central Asia remain comparatively limited when compared with East Asian and Sub-Saharan African experiences.

Recent scholarship in Uzbekistan has begun to address this gap. The empirical evidence has been strengthened through studies examining digital customs infrastructure [6], anti-corruption reform trajectories [7], and the regional trade implications of Uzbekistan's new bilateral agreements. Drawing on the most recent data available as of **2025-year**, the present study builds upon this growing body of research by providing an integrated cross-sectoral assessment of four key dimensions of customs performance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Using a qualitative policy review methodology, this study synthesises evidence from three principal categories of sources: official policy documents and legislative instruments; reports and statistical data published by international organisations, including the World Bank, WCO, OECD, and WTO; and recent academic and practitioner literature concerning Uzbekistan's customs system.

A comparative analytical framework is applied across four thematic areas—customs clearance procedures, documentation requirements, integrity and compliance risks, and tariff policy—to evaluate progress against both historical baselines and relevant international standards. Where quantitative evidence is available, including declaration processing volumes, Logistics Performance Index (LPI) scores, tariff rates, and anti-corruption assessment indicators, these data are used to support the qualitative analysis. Where practitioner survey data remain limited, the study follows the established policy review approach in trade facilitation research, whereby comprehensive secondary-source analysis complements or substitutes for primary data collection [5].

The study does not seek to provide a comprehensive statistical evaluation of Uzbekistan's customs performance, nor does it attempt to examine every border crossing or trader category in equal detail. Rather, its contribution lies in presenting an up-to-date and comprehensive assessment of the four priority areas that are consistently identified in both the academic literature and the policy community as key determinants of customs system performance in landlocked transition economies.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Customs Clearance: History and Current Situation

For much of the post-independence period, customs clearance in Uzbekistan relied on paper-based,

manual procedures. Declarations were completed in multiple carbon copies and processed through a series of administrative counters, with each stage certified by officials using physical stamps. Tariff classification was based on printed reference materials and the professional judgment of individual officers, which occasionally resulted in inconsistent outcomes for complex or ambiguous goods [8].

In the early 1990s, these challenges were accompanied by a developing legal and institutional framework. The World Bank identified institutional capacity-building as a priority, noting that the newly established customs service required further development of regulations, personnel training, and operational infrastructure [3]. These circumstances were reflected at border crossings: during peak agricultural seasons, crossings with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan experienced considerable congestion, while the Uzbekistan–Turkmenistan border crossing was characterised by waiting times of up to four days, together with formal procedures and additional transaction costs [4].

International developments also encouraged further reform. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, which entered into force in 2017, introduced measures such as single-window submission, advance rulings, and risk-based inspection. Full implementation across member countries has been projected to reduce trade costs by an average of 14.3 percent [5]. In parallel, the WCO's Revised Kyoto Convention established internationally recognised standards for streamlined and harmonised customs procedures, with participating countries reporting faster clearance and lower transaction costs.

Today, much of the former paper-based system has been replaced by digital infrastructure. Traders are now able to submit documentation electronically through a single-window platform. Electronic data interchange, automated clearance systems, and integrated databases enable the real-time processing of customs declarations [6]. A risk-based corridor system classifies cargo into green, yellow, and red channels, allowing low-risk consignments to pass through the green corridor, medium-risk consignments to undergo documentary review in the yellow corridor, and high-risk consignments to receive comprehensive physical inspection in the red corridor. In addition, major border crossings are equipped with modern X-ray scanning systems.

At the same time, opportunities remain for further advancement. Uzbekistan processed more than one million customs declarations in 2024, of which approximately ten percent were completed without human intervention, compared with 80–90 percent in countries such as Singapore [9]. This comparison highlights both the significant progress already achieved and the considerable potential for further improving the efficiency of Uzbekistan's customs administration.

Documentation Requirements

Before recent reforms, exporting or importing goods in Uzbekistan generally required between ten and fifteen separate documents. Many of these documents had to be physically delivered between government institutions, submitted in multiple copies, and manually certified with official stamps. Digitalisation has substantially reduced routine paperwork. Nevertheless, certain categories of goods continue to require additional certification for regulatory, health, or safety purposes. For example, food products require phytosanitary certificates, electronics require technical conformity certificates, pharmaceuticals require import licences, and vehicles require emission and safety compliance certificates [10].

Vehicle imports illustrate how documentation requirements may continue to generate additional administrative procedures within an otherwise modernised system. Imported vehicles must undergo testing against sixteen mandatory technical indicators before a certificate of conformity can be issued. Since there is currently only one certified testing facility in the country, traders from different regions may experience longer electronic queues and additional storage costs while awaiting certification. In some cases, procedures that previously required one or two days may extend to several weeks [9]. This demonstrates that, although digitalisation has substantially simplified routine documentation, specialised regulatory requirements for certain categories of goods continue to present opportunities for further institutional improvement.

Integrity and Compliance Risks

Integrity-related risks and illicit trade have historically represented important areas of attention within Uzbekistan's customs sector. Before recent reforms, goods most commonly associated with compliance risks included tobacco, alcohol, fuel, precious metals, and electronics, largely because of attempts to minimise tariff-related costs through non-compliant practices. Integrity-related issues were generally associated with lower-level administrative procedures and most frequently involved expediting clearance, overlooking documentation inaccuracies, or reducing assessed customs duties [4].

In response, Uzbekistan has implemented a broad range of anti-corruption measures, including systematic staff training, cooperation with UNDP, UNODC, the World Bank, OSCE, and GIZ, as well as presidential decrees aimed at reducing discretionary decision-making. A 2023 government review evaluated the Customs Committee's anti-corruption performance as "good," assigning a score of 85 out of 100 [7].

These reforms have contributed to stronger institutional capacity and greater transparency. At the same time, continued development of monitoring mechanisms, procedural clarity, and risk-management



practices—particularly at smaller border posts and for sensitive categories of goods—will further strengthen the effectiveness of the customs system.

Today, AI-integrated camera systems and computer vision technologies are capable of inspecting container seals, detecting hidden compartments, and identifying irregular cargo. These systems can recognise approximately 100 categories of prohibited items and are reported to have contributed to the detection of more than 20,000 illicit trade attempts through automated alerts [8].

Tariff Policy

Depending on the category of goods, the current tariff system applies customs duty rates ranging from 5 to 70 percent. Since 2021-01, tariff calculation has been standardised according to the Harmonised System (HS) for product classification [10]. Targeted exemptions have also been introduced as policy instruments. Goods imported for hotel and retail construction remain exempt from customs duties through 2026, zero-rate tariffs on selected food staples have been extended to support price stability, and customs duties on imported jewellery have been reduced from 20 to 10 percent through 2027 [9]. Furthermore, a free trade agreement with Turkmenistan entered into force in 2025-02, complementing Uzbekistan's participation in the wider CIS Free Trade Area.

The current tariff framework continues to support ongoing improvements in customs administration while also encouraging further refinement of classification and valuation procedures. Maintaining transparent tariff administration helps reduce incentives for under-declaration, product misclassification, and inaccurate declarations of country of origin. Likewise, the timely resolution of tariff-related classification and valuation matters contributes to smoother supply chain operations, supports just-in-time logistics, and enhances delivery reliability for businesses.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The evidence reviewed in this study indicates that Uzbekistan's customs system is undergoing a period of significant transformation. All four areas examined have demonstrated substantial progress: customs clearance procedures have been digitalised, documentation requirements for standard trade have been streamlined, anti-corruption initiatives have contributed to measurable institutional improvements, and tariff policy has been applied proactively to facilitate trade and support domestic price stability. At the same time, opportunities remain for further enhancement. The level of automation can be further aligned with international best practices, category-specific documentation continues to require optimisation, integrity management at smaller border crossings can be further strengthened, and the tariff framework may benefit from continued refinement to minimise incentives for non-compliant practices.

Several policy priorities emerge from these findings. First, continued investment in automation would help narrow the gap between Uzbekistan's current level of fully automated customs declarations and internationally recognised best practices. Second, expanding testing infrastructure and periodically reviewing the proportionality of technical requirements could improve the efficiency of category-specific documentation procedures, particularly in areas such as vehicle certification. Third, broader implementation of regional cooperation initiatives, including E-TIR, together with the continued integration of AI-based inspection technologies, offers considerable potential to strengthen compliance while reducing customs clearance times. Finally, recent tariff exemptions and free trade agreements provide a positive foundation for trade facilitation, and their long-term effectiveness can be further enhanced through consistent implementation and transparent enforcement to ensure that preferential treatment supports its intended objectives.

Overall, these findings suggest that Uzbekistan has established a solid foundation for the continued modernisation of its customs system. Sustaining this progress will depend primarily on the effective implementation of ongoing reforms, continuous institutional improvement, and the further development of practical measures that enhance efficiency, transparency, and international competitiveness.

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