IER

Trade Facilitation Monitoring in Ukraine

Monitoring period:
August, 2026

Issue № 104
September, *2026*

Dear readers!

Here is the new issue of the Information Bulletin "Trade Facilitation in Ukraine Monitoring," a product of the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting.

We strive to provide you with the latest and most up-to-date information on the state of customs reform implementation and the implementation of measures to facilitate international trade in Ukraine. Therefore, send your opinion, feedback, and wishes regarding communication links and methods of providing information to: customs@ier.kyiv.ua

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Government reduces minimum allowable export prices for certain goods for August 2026

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 989 of 3 August 2026 "On Amendments to the Procedure for Approving Minimum Allowable Export Prices for Certain Goods".

The Government amended the Procedure for Approving Minimum Allowable Export Prices for Certain Goods, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 944 of 20 August 2024, temporarily adjusting the mechanism for determining minimum allowable export prices for certain agricultural products.

The Resolution provides for the application, in August 2026, of a coefficient of 0.714 to the calculated minimum export prices for wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, soybeans, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, soybean oil, sunflower oil and rapeseed oil, as well as oilcake and other solid residues of vegetable oils. In practice, this means that the calculated minimum export price may be reduced by approximately 28.6%.

The purpose of the decision is to adapt regulatory restrictions to current foreign-trade conditions and provide greater flexibility for Ukrainian agricultural exporters. Lowering the minimum price threshold made it possible to conclude foreign trade contracts at lower prices without violating the established requirements.

At the same time, the Resolution does not abolish the minimum export price system and does not establish fixed prices for the relevant goods. It only temporarily adjusts the calculated indicators.

Importantly, the coefficient of 0.714 was established specifically for August 2026, so its automatic application in subsequent months is not envisaged.

Thus, Resolution No. 989 represents a temporary regulatory easing for Ukrainian agricultural exports, aimed at increasing exporters' flexibility amid changing conditions on global markets.

Source: https://bit.ly/4A9dPS3

Government amends the action plan for implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 826 of 19 August 2026 "On Amendments to the Action Plan for Implementing the Provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement".

The Order amends the action plan for implementing the provisions of the World Trade

Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement, approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 444 of 19 June 2019, by removing item 1.

That item provided for the continuous updating of the websites of the relevant government authorities with information on all procedures related to the import, export or transit of goods across Ukraine's customs border. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement contains a corresponding requirement that such information, including in English, be made available.

The changes are narrowly targeted. Given that the procedure for publishing regulatory acts and relevant information is already regulated by other legal acts, it may be assumed that the initiator considered such information to be already available on the websites of the relevant authorities. Accordingly, the provision effectively duplicated requirements contained in other regulatory acts.

Source: https://bit.ly/4io2dnV

Ministry of Finance approves the updated Strategic Plan for the Digital Development of the State Customs Service until 2030

Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 406 of 27 July 2026 "On Implementing the Decision of the Information Technology Governance Committee within the Public Finance Management System" (published on 3 August 2026).

The Ministry of Finance approved the updated Strategic Plan for the Digital Development of the State Customs Service of Ukraine until 2030. The document defines which digital services need to be

created or improved and how they will work together with the customs systems of EU countries over the next four years.

Implementation of the Strategic Plan will allow Ukrainian customs to be integrated into the EU's single digital customs environment, fulfil Ukraine's international commitments and create a modern system consistent with European best practices.

The planned transformation covers the entire customs operating model — from separate electronic services to a single modern digital ecosystem operating according to European standards and providing better services for businesses, citizens and the state.

A significant part of customs operations takes place in electronic systems. These systems support goods clearance, international transit, risk analysis, information exchange between countries and the fight against customs offences.

The new Strategic Plan provides for the gradual operation of all these digital systems according to European rules and the use of modern technologies compatible with EU information systems.

The document contains a detailed plan for the digital modernisation of the customs service until 2030.

It provides for the creation and development of modern electronic systems for import, export and international transit clearance, advance information on the movement of goods, centralised customs clearance and other services already used in EU countries.

At the same time, the development of existing Ukrainian electronic services will continue, including the automated customs clearance system, the risk management system, the "Single Window for International Trade" and other digital solutions.

New digital systems will be created according to a modular principle. This means that they can be gradually expanded, updated and integrated with one another without the need to completely replace solutions that have already been developed.

Sources: https://bit.ly/4ioLGjs;

https://bit.ly/46QQ83n

From 4 September 2026, IMEI numbers must be declared when importing mobile devices

Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 380 of 13 July 2026 "On Amendments to the Procedure for Completing Customs Declarations Using the Single Administrative Document Form" (published on 14 August 2026).

From 4 September 2026, during customs clearance of mobile phones, importers are required to

provide information on the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) of each device.

The requirement applies to phones and smartphones imported into Ukraine and classified under commodity subheadings 8517 13 00 00 (smartphones) and 8517 14 00 00 (other telephones for cellular networks) according to the Ukrainian Classification of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity (UKTZED).

IMEI information is submitted in the form of an electronic list attached to the customs declaration.

The new requirement is expected to increase the transparency of mobile-phone imports and help counter the import of such devices through unofficial channels.

Source: https://bit.ly/4gPwdaY

Export duty on soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seeds may be temporarily abolished

Draft Law of Ukraine (registration No. 15522 of 18 August 2026) "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Export Duty Rates on Seeds of Certain Oilseed Crops' regarding the introduction of a temporary moratorium on the application of export duty".

Registration date: 18 August 2026.

Initiator: Member of Parliament of Ukraine.

Draft Law of Ukraine (registration No. 15522-1 of 20 August 2026) "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Export Duty Rates on Seeds of Certain Oilseed Crops' regarding the introduction of a temporary moratorium on the application of export duty for the period of martial law".

Registration date: 20 August 2026.

Initiator: Member of Parliament of Ukraine.

On 18 August 2026, Draft Law No. 15522 was registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. It proposes introducing a zero export duty rate for soybeans (UKTZED code 1201), rapeseed (1205) and sunflower seeds (1206 00) for three years. The moratorium would apply after martial law is terminated or cancelled.

According to the authors' rationale, abolishing the duty would strengthen competition between exporters and domestic processors for agricultural raw materials, which could contribute to higher purchase prices for farmers, increased foreign-currency revenues and improved liquidity for agricultural producers. It is also expected to simplify foreign economic operations and preserve acreage under oilseed crops.

At the same time, the explanatory note does not contain detailed estimates of possible budget losses from abolishing the duty, a forecast of export growth, or sufficient justification for the expected 8–12% increase in purchase prices. The potential impact of a zero rate on Ukraine's processing industry is also not assessed.

On 20 August 2026, alternative Draft Law No. 15522-1 was registered. Its key difference concerns the period during which the zero rate would apply. Unlike the main draft, which provides for a three-year moratorium after martial law is terminated or cancelled, the alternative proposes abolishing the export duty during martial law — from the date the law enters into force — and maintaining the zero rate until martial law ends, but for no less than two years.

Thus, No. 15522-1 has a more pronounced crisis-response focus and envisages support for the agricultural sector directly during martial law.

Sources: https://surl.li/jmdzfy;

https://surli.cc/lrwvyc

“Trade Facilitation Monitoring in Ukraine" is a continuation of the issues of the Monthly Monitoring of Trade Facilitation in Ukraine, which has been prepared by the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting since 2015 within the framework of the Trade Facilitation Dialogue project, with the financial support of the European Union and co-financing of the International Renaissance Foundation, as well as the project **“**Support to the Civil Society Initiative “For Fair and Transparent Customs”, which was implemented with the support of the European Union, the International Renaissance Foundation and the ATLAS Network.

The proposed newsletter is a continuation of the previous ones and is published within the framework of the activities of the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting. The publication consists of three parts (if relevant materials are available):

· Regulations that have entered into force
· Draft regulations
· news.

We understand that small and medium-sized businesses do not have enough time to analyze new legislation or possible regulatory innovations. Also, a significant number of such acts are difficult for an average person to understand. "Monitoring of Trade Facilitation in Ukraine" is designed to draw attention to interesting events, innovations of Ukrainian legislation or planned changes related to the field of trade facilitation, in particular international trade, customs and customs issues, and can directly affect foreign economic entities. Also, in these publications, we will try to analyze draft regulations on this topic.

The Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER) is an internationally recognized independent Ukrainian think tank founded in 1999.

The IER is engaged in the analysis of problems of economic development, international trade and business climate (in particular in the SME sector), participates in the development of policy documents at the national and regional levels.

The IER regularly issues its own macroeconomic forecast for Ukraine and participates in the development of the consensus forecast of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine.

The IER team of sociologists conducts regular surveys of enterprises and experts in order to assess the business climate and expectations of Ukrainian business. IER successfully combines its analytical activities with advocacy for change and participation in the public life of Ukraine. The IER cooperates with central and local authorities, domestic and foreign think tanks, and civil society organizations. The work of the IER is financed by grants, charitable contributions and technical assistance funds.

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