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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

Content

Regulatory legal acts that entered into force **4**

The Government Has Expanded the Possibilities for Extending Settlement Deadlines for Agricultural Exports 4

Forms of the Common Veterinary Entry Document and the Common Entry Document Approved 5

Draft regulatory acts **6**

A Draft Law on Ukraine's Withdrawal from the CIS Free Trade Area Agreement Has Been Submitted to the Verkhovna Rada 6

Amendments to the Free Trade Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Montenegro Proposed for Approval 7

News **8**

Entry into Force of the Free TradeAgreement between Ukraine and Turkiye 8

The State Customs Service Launches a New IMEI Phone Verification Service 9

The Government Has Expanded the Possibilities for Extending Settlement Deadlines for Agricultural Exports

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1086 of 3 September 2026 "On Amendments to the Procedure for Issuing Opinions on the Extension of the Statutory Settlement Deadlines for Certain Export and Import Transactions Involving Goods, as Established by the National Bank"

The Resolution expands the possibilities for extending the statutory deadlines for foreign currency settlements under certain foreign economic transactions. The changes concern, in particular, cereals, oilseeds and products derived from their processing.

The Resolution amends the Procedure approved by Resolution No. 104 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 13 February 2019. For specified categories of goods, businesses may obtain an opinion from the Ministry of Economy allowing the statutory settlement deadline to be extended to up to 180 days.

The list covers wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seeds, certain types of vegetable oils, and products derived from oilseed processing.

The removal of wheat, rye and barley from the list of goods in Annex 1 to Procedure No. 104 eliminates a specific obstacle to considering applications for extensions concerning these goods.

Product	HS code
Wheat and meslin	1001
Rye	1002
Barley	1003

For exporters, this provides an additional tool for managing the risks of payment delays by foreign counterparties and potential violations of foreign exchange legislation. However, extensions are not automatic: businesses must apply to the Ministry of Economy and comply with the established procedural requirements.

To apply the new provisions, businesses should verify the product code under the Ukrainian Classification of Goods for Foreign Economic Activity (UKT ZED), the applicable settlement deadline, and whether the specific transaction meets the requirements of Procedure No. 104.

Overall, the Resolution creates additional opportunities for agricultural exporters to address foreign currency settlement issues. Its practical impact will depend on the procedure for obtaining opinions from the Ministry of Economy and the correct application of the new rules to individual contracts.

Source: https://surli.cc/hwslqx

Forms of the Common Veterinary Entry Document and the Common Entry Document Approved

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1131 of 17 September 2026 "On Approval of the Forms of the Common Veterinary Entry Document and the Common Entry Document"

Under this Resolution, the Government approved the following forms:

1. Common Veterinary Entry Document for live animals, as set out in Annex 1.

2. Common Veterinary Entry Document for products, as set out in Annex 2.

3. Common Entry Document for food of non-animal origin and feed of non-animal origin subject to increased official controls, as set out in Annex 3.

At the same time, Resolution No. 570 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 18 July 2018, "On Approval of the Forms of the Common Veterinary Entry Document and the Common Entry Document", was repealed.

Source: https://surl.li/xpkbcc

A Draft Law on Ukraine's Withdrawal from the CIS Free Trade Area Agreement Has Been Submitted to the Verkhovna Rada

Draft Law of Ukraine (Reg. No. 0388 of 1 September 2026) "On Ukraine's Withdrawal from the Free Trade Area Agreement"

Date published: 1 September 2026/

Initiator: Members of Parliament of Ukraine.

The draft law provides for Ukraine's withdrawal from the multilateral Free Trade Area Agreement concluded on 18 October 2011 within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Its primary objective is to formally terminate Ukraine's participation in one of the key multilateral mechanisms of post-Soviet economic integration.

The Free Trade Area Agreement was signed on 18 October 2011 in St. Petersburg and ratified by Law of Ukraine No. 5193-VI of 30 July 2012. It entered into force for Ukraine on 20 September 2012 and remains a binding international treaty of Ukraine. The Agreement was concluded within the CIS framework with the participation of Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Its purpose is to establish a free trade regime between the parties.

Following Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine in 2014, its full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022, and Ukraine's successive termination of its participation in CIS bodies and certain agreements concluded within the organisation, Ukraine's continued formal participation in the Agreement no longer aligns with the current principles of its foreign and foreign economic policy, its European integration course, or its objective of definitively ending treaty-based mechanisms of post-Soviet economic integration.

According to the explanatory note accompanying the draft law, its adoption would bring Ukraine's international treaty framework into line with its national interests, current foreign and trade policy priorities, and its strategic objective of obtaining full membership of the European Union.

The main practical risk is a possible deterioration in market access conditions in certain countries following the termination of the Agreement, if preferential trading arrangements are not maintained under other agreements.

Area of impact	Potential consequences
Customs tariffs	Higher duty rates may apply to certain goods if preferential treatment is not maintained under other agreements.
Exports	Ukrainian goods may become more expensive in certain markets.
Imports	The cost of importing goods from the countries concerned may change.
Rules of origin	The rules and documentation required to qualify for tariff preferences may change.
Contracts	Businesses should assess the potential impact of these changes on prices, logistics and long-term contractual obligations.

These are potential consequences rather than automatic changes affecting all goods and coun-

tries. The specific impact will depend on the international agreements in force and the applicable trade regime with each country.

The draft law is primarily significant from a foreign policy and international law perspective, as it seeks to end Ukraine's participation in a multilateral CIS economic integration mechanism.

Its implications for foreign trade are mixed. On the one hand, withdrawal would formally end Ukraine's participation in a post-Soviet trade framework. On the other hand, it could worsen trading conditions with certain countries if the relevant preferences are not maintained under other agreements.

Source: https://surli.cc/xwkqiv

Amendments to the Free Trade Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Montenegro Proposed for Approval

Draft Law of Ukraine (Reg. No. 0393 of 21 September 2026) "On Ratification of the Protocol between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Montenegro Amending the Free Trade Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Montenegro, Replacing Annex II to the Free Trade Agreement with Regard to Rules of Origin and Methods of Administrative Cooperation"

Date published: 21 September 2026/

Initiator: Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The draft law provides for the ratification of a protocol amending the Free Trade Agreement between Ukraine and Montenegro. In particular, the existing bilateral rules of origin and administrative cooperation set out in Annex II to the Agreement are to be replaced by the rules of the Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (the PEM Convention). Ukraine acceded to the Convention in 2017 and ratified its amendments in 2024.

The practical significance of these changes lies in the introduction of harmonised rules of origin. This creates opportunities to use materials originating in other countries in the region in the production of goods while retaining eligibility for preferential customs duties, provided that the applicable cumulation requirements are met. These changes could facilitate the participation of Ukrainian businesses in regional production chains and simplify trade with Montenegro.

The legal mechanism for implementing the changes is ratification of the Protocol by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Once the Protocol enters into force, the new rules will replace the provisions of the existing Annex II to the Agreement and apply to Ukrainian-Montenegrin trade in accordance with the Protocol's terms.

Source: https://surl.lt/jounfv

Entry into Force of the Free Trade Agreement between Ukraine and Turkiye

The Free Trade Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Türkiye entered into force on 1 October 2026. The Agreement was signed in Kyiv on 3 February 2022 and ratified by Law of Ukraine No. 4932-IX of 14 July 2026. The State Customs Service of Ukraine has also announced the commencement of its application.

The Agreement provides for tariff preferences for goods originating in Ukraine and Türkiye and classified under Chapters 01–97 of the Harmonized System of Commodity Description and Coding. Depending on the product classification and the parties' tariff commitments, these preferences may take the form of complete customs duty elimination, reduced duty rates or access to tariff quotas.

The preferences are being introduced in stages:

- For Ukrainian exports to Turkiye — from 1 October 2026.
- For imports of Turkish goods into Ukraine — from 1 January 2027.

The following tariff preference codes will be used during customs clearance:

- **429** — elimination of export duties on Ukrainian goods supplied to Turkiye; for imports into Ukraine, elimination or reduction of customs duties.
- **430** — application of a tariff quota, depending on the direction of trade: exports to Türkiye or imports into Ukraine.

The key requirement for obtaining preferential treatment is proof of the goods' preferential origin. A EUR.1 movement certificate or a declaration of origin may be used for this purpose.

The following document codes are provided for customs clearance:

- **0954** — EUR.1 movement certificate.
- **7012** — declaration of origin issued by an approved exporter in accordance with the applicable pan-Euro-Mediterranean rules of origin.
- **7016** — declaration of origin made out by the exporter for a consignment with a total value not exceeding EUR 6,000.

The implementation of the Agreement creates additional opportunities for Ukrainian exporters in the Turkish market and provides for the gradual introduction of tariff preferences for Turkish goods in Ukraine. To benefit from these arrangements, businesses engaged in foreign trade should verify the origin of their products, the applicable tariff schedules and the conditions governing tariff quotas for specific goods.

The Agreement may also increase competitive pressure on Ukrainian producers in the domestic market.

Source: https://surl.li/wvtgbe

The State Customs Service Launches a New IMEI Phone Verification Service

The State Customs Service of Ukraine has introduced an online tool for checking mobile phone IMEI numbers against the database of customs clearance records. The service allows users to determine whether the customs database contains information about a specific device.

The verification tool is available through the State Customs Service's electronic cabinet: https://cabinet.customs.gov.ua/imeicheck. Users simply enter the phone's IMEI number and initiate a search. The service covers customs clearance records dating from 4 September 2026.

Since that date, providing the IMEI number of each device has been mandatory when importing and declaring mobile phones classified under UKT ZED codes 8517 13 00 00 and 8517 14 00 00.

The new tool enables consumers to check whether customs records exist for a phone before purchasing it. Importers and retailers can use the service to verify that information about imported devices is complete. It may also provide public authorities with an additional means of identifying potential risks associated with illegal imports.

However, the search results confirm only whether the relevant information is present in the customs clearance system. They do not establish the device's authenticity, warranty status, whether it is blocked, or whether it has been reported stolen or is otherwise being sought by law enforcement.

The launch of the service expands opportunities for public oversight of the legality of mobile device imports and makes customs information more accessible. For consumers, it provides an additional verification tool; for businesses, it offers a way to check promptly whether the information required for the transparent circulation of imported devices is available.

Source: https://surl.li/bzoaqk

“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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