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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

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REGULATORY LEGAL ACTS THAT ENTERED INTO FORCE



Lists of Goods Subject to Export and Import Licensing and Quotas in 2026

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1795 dated 31 December 2025 “On Approval of the Lists of Goods Subject to Export and Import Licensing and Quotas for 2026”

At the end of December 2025, the Government traditionally approved the lists of goods subject to export and import licensing and quotas in 2026.

In particular, the following were approved:

- export quota volumes for goods subject to licensing;
- the list of controlled substances (ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases) subject to export and import licensing;
- the list of goods and equipment that may contain controlled substances (ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases) subject to export and import licensing (except for goods and equipment transported in containers with personal belongings);

- the list of goods (agricultural products) subject to export licensing;
- export quota volumes for goods exported to the Member States of the European Union subject to licensing.

Due to the established zero quota, the export from Ukraine of natural gas of Ukrainian origin, gold, silver, ferrous metals waste and scrap, precious metals, copper waste and scrap, and electrical and electronic waste and scrap primarily used for the extraction of precious metals is effectively prohibited. At the same time, an export quota of 400,000 tonnes has been established for fuel oil (mazut).

Traditionally, the list of controlled substances (ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases), as well as goods and equipment that may contain such substances and are subject to export and import licensing, has been approved in implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

The licensing regime for the export of certain types of agricultural products continues to apply where the destination country is the Republic of Bulgaria, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, or the Republic of Poland. This list includes wheat, maize, rapeseed, and sunflower seeds.

In addition, Annex 6 to the Resolution establishes an export quota to the EU for sugar in the amount of 100,000 tonnes.

Recently, on 29 January 2026, amendments were introduced to Annex 3 of the Resolution, excluding lithium-ion electric batteries, including separators

REGULATORY LEGAL ACTS THAT ENTERED INTO FORCE

therefor (UCG FEA code 8507 60 00 00), from the list of goods and equipment that may contain controlled substances (ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases) subject to export and import licensing.

Source: <https://surl.li/ctbnes>
<https://surl.li/kvoeti>



Termination of Agreements Between Ukraine and Belarus on Cooperation in Border and Customs Matters

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 91 dated 28 January 2026 “On Termination of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation in Border and Customs Matters”

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 92 dated 28 January 2026 “On Termination of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters”

The Government of Ukraine terminated two agreements between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus:

- the Agreement on Cooperation in Border and Customs Matters, concluded on 17 December 1992;
- the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters, concluded on 22 September 2000.

The Agreement on Cooperation in Border and Customs Matters was of a framework nature and was one of the basic arrangements governing cooperation between the two states in border and customs matters at the initial stage of bilateral relations following the dissolution of the USSR.

The Agreement provided for interaction between border and customs authorities, coordination and exchange of information regarding the movement of persons, vehicles, and goods, joint measures in relevant areas, as well as joint consultations and working contacts.

The other agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters regulated customs cooperation between Ukraine and Belarus with the aim of facilitating customs clearance, exchanging information, coordinating actions to control the movement of goods, and preventing violations of customs legislation.

Following the start of Russia’s military invasion of Ukraine and Belarus’s involvement therein, these agreements lost their relevance, along with a significant number of other agreements with Belarus.

Source: <https://surl.li/vntofm>
<https://surl.li/uuvqpw>

DRAFT REGULATORY LEGAL ACTS

Proposed Amendments to the Customs Code in the Context of the Application of Sanctions

Draft Law of Ukraine (Reg. No. 14396 dated 23 January 2026) “On Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine Regarding Certain Issues Related to the Application of Sanctions”

Initiator: Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Registration date: 23 January 2026.

The draft law was developed to ensure proper implementation of decisions of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine regarding the imposition, lifting, or amendment of sanctions enacted by Decrees of the President of Ukraine or resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as court decisions on the application of sanctions.

The draft introduces electronic information interaction between the central executive authority implementing state customs policy and the holders of the State Sanctions Register and the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organisations, in order to ensure automated exchange of information on the application of sanctions and the ownership structure of legal entities.

The draft law also defines the procedure for actions by customs authorities during the performance of customs formalities and decision-making in cases where sanctions are applied in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Sanctions”.

Adoption of the draft will ensure that customs authorities receive the information necessary to implement decisions on the application of sanctions and will define the mechanisms for implementing such decisions.

Source: <https://surl.li/bjddqg>



The State Customs Service Issued 1,000 Authorisations for Customs Brokerage Activities

As of January 2026, the State Customs Service has issued 1,000 authorisations to carry out the relevant activity. At the same time, 2,480 applications were processed during the indicated period.

Please note that all permits for customs brokerage activities issued by the State Customs Service before 19 April 2025 will be revoked on 20 April 2026.

To improve efficiency when submitting applications for this activity, the State Customs Service draws attention to the following aspects:

- proper preparation of documents, particularly orders appointing responsible persons of the enterprise for customs matters;
- a comprehensive list of documents and information (with a description of all procedures) on the sanctions policy implemented by the enterprise (designation of responsible persons, conditions and procedures for counterparty due diligence, etc.);
- compliance with the requirements of the Customs Code of Ukraine regarding the list of duties assigned to the employee responsible for customs matters (subparagraph “v”, paragraph 2, part 4, Article 14 of the Customs Code of Ukraine).

Source: <https://surl.li/efekiz>

First Scanning Systems for Inspection of Railway Wagons and Containers Delivered to Ukraine

At the request of the State Customs Service, the first scanning systems for the inspection of railway wagons and containers have been manufactured and delivered to Ukraine. This is another step in the large-scale equipment of the border, particularly railway infrastructure, with technical customs control tools to effectively combat smuggling.

The scanners are scheduled to be put into operation in the second half of 2026. Project and construction works for the installation of the equipment are currently underway.

It is planned that the first scanning systems of this type will be installed at the Yahodyn and Mostyska-2 railway stations, which are key connection points with the Republic of Poland. The systems will oper-

ate 24/7, providing fully automated control with two-directional scanning capability. This will allow inspection of rolling stock without interfering with the cargo and without stopping logistics processes, thereby increasing the effectiveness of customs control while maintaining transportation speed.

The systems enable non-intrusive verification of the actual contents of wagons against accompanying shipping documents. High image resolution allows detection of concealed items, including those hidden in structural elements of wagons, significantly strengthening efforts to combat smuggling, including tobacco products, narcotic drugs, and other prohibited items.

An additional advantage is specialised software that automatically selects wagons for scanning and prevents the inspection of passenger wagons and locomotives.

Source: <https://surl.li/bgzoxm>

"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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