

## **Custom Laws**

### **Article 1.** The aim and main tasks of the Law

The present Law specifies the procedure for the formation and application of the customs tariff. In addition, it lays down the basic rules regulating any changes in customs duties charged on commodities when crossing the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The basic tasks addressed by the present Law are as follows: the creation of an environment facilitating the Republic's efficient integration with the international business community, as well as protection of the nation's economic interests.

The present Law applies to the whole customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **Article 2.** The customs tariff

The customs tariff is used to denote a code of customs duties and tolls rated on commodities when crossing the Republic's customs border. They are systematized in keeping with the basic tenets and regulations of the Commodity Nomenclature of the Republic of Uzbekistan's foreign economic activity (hereinafter to be referred to as simply the Commodity Nomenclature).

### **Article 3.** Customs duties

The customs duty is considered to be a payment charged by the customs authority on commodities when crossing the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The following categories of customs duties exist in the Republic of Uzbekistan: import, export, seasonal and specific (including special, anti-dumping and compensatory) duties.

### **Article 4.** Types of rates

The following types of customs duty rates may be used in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- ad valorem rates, determined as a percentage of the customs cost of an imported commodity, subject to taxation;
- specific rates, determined per unit of an imported commodity due to be taxed according to the established procedure;
- Combined rates, which combine ad valorem and specific types of customs duty rates.

### **Article 5.** International agreements

If a certain international agreement signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan laws down rules and regulations other than those stipulated in the present Law on Customs Tariff, the former is applicable.

### **Article 6.** Import and export customs duties

Import customs duties are determined as specified by the international agreements signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The maximum rates of import customs duties charged on commodities imported from a country, in whose respect the Republic of Uzbekistan applies the most favoured nation regime, are specified by the current law.

In cases where commodities are imported from a country, in whose respect the most favoured nation regime is not stipulated under its trade and economic "relations with the Republic of Uzbekistan, or if a country of origin of commodities imported to the Republic is not determined, the rates of import customs duties are doubled, with the exception of cases where certain tariff related preferences are granted by the Republic of Uzbekistan as specified under the present Law.

The rates of import and export customs duties are determined according to the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the seasonal customs duties are used for the purpose of efficient regulating imports to and exports from the Republic of Uzbekistan of various product categories. At the same time, the rates of customs duties stipulated under the customs tariff are not applicable. The period of the seasonal duties' validity should not exceed 6 months from the date they have been introduced.

#### **Article 8. Special duties**

Special duties charged on imports are considered to be a protective measure used in cases where the import of commodities onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is effected under the terms and in quantity which are damaging or threatening to cause any material damage to domestic manufacturers of similar commodities, or those actually competing with imported commodities. Special duties may also be seen as a retaliatory measure taken in response to certain discriminative or other actions by other countries in respect of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which appear to infringe its economic interests.

#### **Article 9. Anti-dumping duties**

Application of the anti-dumping duties is permissible in the following cases:

when commodities are imported onto the Republic's customs territory at the price which is somewhat lower than their real cost fixed in a country of import at the date of their importation, provided such a transaction appears to damage or threatens to cause any material damage to domestic manufacturers of similar commodities, or that hampering the development or expansion of production of similar commodities in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

when commodities are exported from the Republic's customs territory at the price which is somewhat lower than their real cost fixed on the domestic market at the date of exportation, provided such an export transaction appears to damage or threatens to cause any material damage to domestic manufacturers producing similar commodities, or that hampering the development of fair competition between manufacturers operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### **Article 10. Compensatory duties**

The compensatory duties are applicable in the following cases:

- when commodities imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been produced or exported with the help of direct or indirect

subsidies, on condition that such an import operation appears to damage or threatens to inflict any material damage to domestic manufacturers of similar commodities, or that impeding the development or expansion of production of similar commodities in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- when production or exportation of commodities from the Republic of Uzbekistan have been subsidized, no matter directly or indirectly, provided such an export operation threatens to inflict any material damage or infringes the Republic's economic interests.

**Article 11.** Terms specified for the application of special duties

The special duties may be applied following an inquiry held on the initiative of the state administration authority according to the established procedure.

The rates of special duties are specified by the Cabinet of Ministers for every separate case, with their size being equivalent to the total value of the price's antidumping understatement, subsidies allocated and damage caused.

**Article 12.** The customs value

The customs value denotes the commodity's value determined as specified under the present Law. It is used to help calculate customs duties due to be paid.

The customs value is declared by the declarant when undergoing registration with the customs authority in keeping with the procedure and form established by the law.

The customs value should be determined on the basis of the relevant information which is both authentic and appropriately legalized.

**Article 13.** Rights and obligations of the declarant when determining the customs value of imports

The declarant enjoys the following rights:

- to prove the authenticity of information furnished to the customs authority for the latter to determine on its basis the customs value of commodities imported to the Republic;
- if it is deemed necessary to make the declared customs value of commodities more exact, to use, with the customs authority's permission, the commodities declared on the security or guarantee from the authorized bank or with all customs duties discharged depending on the customs value of commodities determined by the customs authority;
- to appeal against any decision taken by the customs authority in respect of the customs value of commodities as specified under the law.
- The declarant should undertake the following obligations:
  - to declare the customs value of commodities to the customs authority;
  - to furnish the customs authority, at its request, with the data concerning the way the customs value is determined.
- Any costs and expenses incurred by the declarant as a result of the declared customs value determination or the provision of the customs authority with the relevant supplementary information, should exclusively be borne by the declarant. Any increases in the term specified for registration of commodities

with the customs authority, which have been caused as a result of the commodity customs assessment procedure, may not justify any deferment of customs duties payment by the declarant.

**Article 14.** Rights and obligations of the customs authority when implementing controls over the commodity customs assessment procedure

The customs authority empowered to oversee the commodity customs assessment procedure enjoys the following rights:

- to approve the customs value of commodities declared by the declarant;
- to reject the procedure for the determination of the commodity's customs value used by the declarant, in cases where the latter fails to furnish proofs that the information used when determining the customs value is authentic;
- to specify the customs value of declared commodities on the basis of the information available at its disposal, including the relevant data concerning prices fixed on the domestic market for similar commodities. However, the procedure for the determination of the commodity's customs value should be appropriately adjusted as specified in the present Law, if there is no information certifying that the customs value declared by the declarant is accurate, or if there is every reason to consider that the information furnished by the declarant is not authentic and/or sufficient.

The customs authority, at the declarant's written request, should furnish the latter with the written explanation of reasons which served as the foundation for the customs authority's rejection of the customs value of commodities declared by the declarant.

**Article 15.** Calculation, discharge and collection of customs duties due to be paid

The customs duties charged on imports are calculated, discharged and collected depending on their customs value determined as specified in the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The customs duties discharged are transferred to the Republic's budget.

**Article 16.** Customs assessment of commodities

The customs assessment of commodities imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered to be a system of methods used, as specified under the law, to determine the customs value of commodities imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The customs value of commodities exported from the Republic's customs territory is determined in keeping with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 17.** Methods of the commodity customs assessment

The basic method for the commodity customs assessment is considered to be that based on the value of an operation in imported commodities.

In cases where the above-mentioned method is not applicable, the following methods of the commodity customs assessment may be used:

- that based on the value of a deal in identical commodities;
- that based on the value of a deal in similar commodities;
- that based on subtraction of values;
- that based on addition of values;
- a reserve method.

Methods based on subtraction and addition of values may be used in any succession.

**Article 18.** Customs assessment based on the value of the deal in imported commodities

The customs value of commodities imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered to be the value of the deal transacted, i.e. the sum of money, which has actually been paid or due to be paid for imported commodities when crossing the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on condition that:

- the information, on whose basis the declarant has determined the customs value of commodities imported, is appropriately legalized and authentic;
- there are no any restrictions limiting the disposition or use of commodities imported, with the exception of certain restrictions laid down as specified under the current law;
- both the sale and price of commodities imported are not subject to any conditions or considerations, which make it impossible to determine their customs value;
- no part of receipts derived from any subsequent re-sale, disposition or use by the buyer of commodities imported will be transferred, directly or indirectly, to the seller, if only an appropriate correction is made according to the provisions detailed in the second part of the present Article;
- both the seller and buyer are not considered to be interdependent entities, with the exception of cases where their interdependent relationship did not affect the deal's value, with the fact to be appropriately proved by the declarant.

When determining the customs value of commodities imported, the following items should be added to the price, which has actually been discharged or due to be discharged for the given imported commodities, provided they have not been included in the price declared:

1. expenditure incurred as a result of transportation to the Republic's customs territory of the given commodities; the cost of transportation; expenses geared to loading, unloading, reloading and transfer; the sum of insurance payment;
2. the following expenditure borne by the buyer, including commission and broker's fee; with the exception of commission charged when purchasing the given commodities; the cost of containers and/or other package designed for the repeated use, provided they are considered to constitute the united whole with the commodities under assessment; the cost of package, including the cost of packaging material and packing;
3. the cost of both the services provided and associated commodities, which are directly or indirectly supplied to the buyer free of charge or at a somewhat reduced

price;

4. license-bound and other payments charged for the use of objects of intellectual property, due to be directly or indirectly effected by the buyer as one of the requirements imposed on the sale of the given commodities currently under assessment;

5. The amount of any part of receipts derived from any subsequent re-sale, disposition or use of commodities imported, which is, directly or indirectly, due to the seller.

However, the method of assessment based on the cost of a deal associated with the importation of commodities should not be used to determine the customs value of imported commodities in the following cases:

- if there are certain restrictions in respect of the buyer's rights to the commodity under assessment, with the exception of the restrictions specified by the current law, as well as those not significantly affecting a given commodity's price;
- both the sale and the deal's value are dependent on certain requirements unamenable to control;
- the information furnished by the declarant, on whose basis the latter has determined the customs value of commodities imported, is neither properly legalized nor authentic;
- parties to the deal associated with the importation of commodities are interdependent, with the exception of cases where their interdependent relationship has not effected the given deal's value, with the fact to be appropriately proved by the declarant.

The interdependent entities are considered to be those meeting one of the following criteria:

- one of the parties to the deal (a natural entity) or its official appear, at the same time, to be an official of the given deal's another participant;
- entities participating in the deal are joint owners;
- a given deal's counterparts are in contract relationship;
- one of the deal's participants owns a stake or shares totaling no less than 5 per cent of the authorized capital, with the vote in the authorized capital enjoying by another party to the given deal;
- both participants are directly or indirectly overseen by the third entity;
- both participants jointly supervise, directly or indirectly, the third entity;
- one of the given deal's counterparts is under direct or indirect control by another participant;
- those participating in the deal or their officials are relatives.

**Article 19.** Customs assessment based on the cost of the deal associated with the importation of identical commodities

The identical commodity is used to denote the commodity which is of the same characteristics as the commodity under assessment, i.e. is identical with the latter in every respect, including physical characteristics, quality, market reputation, a country of origin and a manufacturer.

Insignificant differences in the commodity's appearance cannot serve as the

foundation for the customs authority's refusal to regard a given commodity as identical with that under assessment, if a given commodity meets all the requirements set out in the first part of the present Article.

It is permissible to determine the customs value of imported commodities on the basis of the cost of a deal in identical commodities, in cases where:

- identical commodities have been bought for the purpose of their subsequent importation onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan not earlier than 90 days prior to the importation of commodities under assessment;
- identical commodities have been imported in the same quantity and/or under the same commercial terms. In cases where identical commodities have been imported in other quantity and/or under other commercial terms, the customs value of commodities under assessment should be corrected depending on the difference occurring, provided their validity is confirmed by appropriate documents.

The customs value of imported commodities determined on the basis of the cost of a deal associated with the importation of identical commodities should be corrected depending on the type of expenditure detailed in Article 18 of the present Law.

Such a correction should be made by the declarant on the basis of information, which is both properly legalized and authentic.

In cases where two or several costs of a deal in identical commodities can be determined using the method in question, only the lowest cost should be taken when determining the customs value of imported commodities.

**Article 20.** Customs assessment based on the cost of the deal in similar commodities

The similar commodity is considered to be that, although not identical in every respect, having similar characteristics and consisting of similar components, which enable it to perform the same functions as the commodity under assessment, i.e. to be fully interchangeable with the latter.

For the commodity's analogy to be determined, the following characteristics should be taken into consideration: their quality, brand mark, market reputation, a country of origin and a manufacturer. The provisions of parts 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 19 of the present Law are applicable to the customs assessment method based on the cost of a deal in similar commodities.

When assessing the customs value of imported commodities on the basis of the provisions set out in Articles 19 and 20, the commodity is not considered to be similar or identical with that being imported in cases where:

- a given commodity has not been produced in the same country as the commodity under assessment;
- a given commodity which has been produced by the manufacturer other than that who produced the commodity under assessment, may be regarded as similar or identical with that being imported, if there are neither similar nor identical commodities available, which have been turned out by the manufacturer of the commodity under assessment;
- a given commodity is not considered to be similar or identical with that being

imported, if it has been developed, designed and tested in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 21.** Customs assessment on the basis of the cost subtraction

The customs assessment method based on the cost subtraction is applicable in cases where imported identical or similar commodities under assessment are sold in the Republic of Uzbekistan, with their original state remaining unchanged.

Under the customs assessment method based on subtraction of costs, the customs value is determined on the basis of the price per unit, at which the identical or similar commodities under assessment are sold in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the largest consignment not earlier than 90 days from the date the commodities under assessment have been delivered to the deal's counterpart, provided he is not in interdependent relationship with the seller of the given commodities.

The following expenses are subject to subtraction from the price per unit:

- expenses pertaining to payment of a commission fee and common increment income duty, as well as total costs incurred because of the sale in the Republic of Uzbekistan of imported commodities of the same class and type;
- sums of import customs duties, taxes, tolls and other payments charged for the right to import to and sell in the Republic of Uzbekistan of commodities;
- delivery costs, expenses associated with loading and unloading, as well as insurance related payments.

In cases where the identical or similar commodities under assessment, being in the same state of preservation, as they were on the date of importation, are not sold in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the declarant may request to use the price per unit of commodities, which have been processed, taking into account the added value, provided the provisions set out in the second and third parts of the present Article are observed.

**Article 22.** Customs assessment based on the cost addition

Under the customs assessment method based on the cost addition, the customs value of commodities imported is determined on the basis of their cost which has been calculated as follows:

- by adding inventory acquisition costs and expenses borne by the manufacturer as a result of their production;
- by adding total costs characteristic of the sale in the Republic of Uzbekistan of similar commodities imported from their country of origin, including delivery costs, expenses incurred as a result of loading and unloading of the given commodities; as well as insurance related payments and miscellaneous costs;
- by adding profit used to be received by the exporter from the importation to the Republic of Uzbekistan of identical or similar commodities.

**Article 23.** Customs assessment carried out under the reserve method

If the customs value of the imported commodities under assessment cannot be determined as specified in Articles 18 through 22 of the present Law, this may be



done by the customs authority on the basis of the price related information available. At the same time the customs value of imported commodities should not be determined on the basis of the following:

- the release price of similar commodities manufactured in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- the highest price out of two or several alternative prices;
- the price of the given commodities on the domestic market in the country of export;
- the price of commodities exported from their country of export to the third countries;
- The minimum customs value, as well as those fixed arbitrarily or not appropriately certified.

**Article 24.** The country of the commodity's origin

The country of the commodity's origin is considered to be that in which a given commodity has entirely been produced or significantly processed in keeping with the requirements specified in the present Law. The country of the commodity's origin may be considered to be a group of countries, their customs unions, a region or a part of a country, if such a specification is deemed necessary when ascertaining the commodity's country of origin.

**Article 25.** Commodities entirely produced in a given country

Commodities entirely produced in a given country are as follows:

- minerals and natural resources mined in its territory or territorial waters, or those mined in its continental shelf or sea-bottom, provided a given country enjoys exclusive rights to explore them;
- vegetable produce cultivated and harvested in its territory;
- livestock born and bred in a given country;
- products made of vegetable produce and livestock cultivated and raised in a given country;
- products of hunting, fish breeding and sea fishery manufactured in a given country;
- products of sea fishery netted and /or manufactured in the world ocean by vessels possessed or leased ( chartered) by a given country;
- utility waste and waste products resultant from the production or other operations carried out in a given country;
- high-tech products manufactured in spaceships possessed or leased by a given country;
- Commodities made exclusively of the products detailed in the present Article.

**Article 26.** Criteria characterizing the commodity's sufficient processing degree

If two or several countries take part in the production of a given commodity, its country of origin should be determined in keeping with the criteria characterising a given commodity's sufficient processing degree.

Such criteria are as follows:

- the change in any of the first four symbols of the commodity's position (or classification code) in the Commodity Nomenclature, which has occurred following the processing undergone by a given commodity (the general rule);
- change in the cost of the commodity, when a percentage of the cost of materials used or the added value amounts to a certain fixed portion of the imported commodity's cost (the rule of ad valorem portion).

The following operations do not meet the criteria characterising the commodity's sufficient processing degree:

- operations aimed at ensuring the safe keeping of imported commodities pending their storage or transportation;
- operations associated with the preparation of imported commodities to the transportation and sale, including the partition of consignments, organization of forwarding, as well as their sorting and re-packing);
- common assembly operations;
- mixing of commodities (components) which does not, however, entail any changes serving to significantly differ commodities from their original components;
- combination of two or several of the above-mentioned operations;
- Slaughter of livestock.

A package of criteria characterizing the imported commodity's sufficient processing degree intended for certain product categories and countries of origin, as well as the procedure for their application are specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 27.** Determination of the country of origin of commodities delivered in several consignments

Commodities taken to pieces or not assembled, which are delivered in several consignments, if their delivery in one consignment is impossible owing to certain production or transportation circumstances, as well as in cases where a consignment of commodities is partitioned into several consignments following a mistake occurring, should be regarded, in accordance with the declarant's desire, as the single commodity when specifying its country of origin. The following requirements should be observed when applying this rule:

- The customs authority should be informed beforehand of the proposed partition into several consignments of commodities taken to pieces or not assembled, with the indication of reasons for such a partition. In addition, a detailed specification of each consignment, including the codification number, according to the Commodity Nomenclature, of commodities being part of each consignment, their cost and the country of origin;
- a mistaken partition into several consignments of commodities to be imported to the Republic should be appropriately certified;
- all consignments of commodities exported from one and the same country should be delivered by one and the same supplier;

- all consignments of commodities should be imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan via one and the same customs post;
- All consignments of commodities should be delivered within the term specified under the contract.

**Article 28.** Confirmation of the commodity's country of origin

The commodity's country of origin requires confirmation by an appropriate commodity origin certificate.

When exporting the commodity from the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Commodity Origin Certificate should be issued by the authority empowered to do so in cases where the necessity to issue such a certificate is stipulated under corresponding contracts, or by the national rules for the determination of the commodity's country of import or the relevant international commitments undertaken by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When importing commodities onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Commodity Origin Certificate should be presented without fail in the following cases:

- for commodities exported from countries enjoying certain customs tariff related preferences granted by the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- for commodities, whose export from a given country is restricted by certain quotas or any other regulations governing its foreign economic activity;
- in cases where the required information about the commodity's country of origin is not enclosed with the documents submitted for customs registration, or in cases where the customs authority has every reason to think that the information about the commodity's country of origin presented by the declarant is unauthentic;
- in cases where it is stipulated under the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the relevant international agreements signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 29.** The commodity origin certificate

The Commodity Origin Certificate is designed to bear evidence of the fact that a given commodity has really originated from the country indicated in the Certificate.

The latter should also enclose the following documents:

- the exporter's written application stating that the commodity meets all the required criteria of origin;
- a written notification by the authority from a given commodity's country of origin, which has issued the Commodity Origin Certificate, of the fact that the information contained therein is authentic and accurate.

The Commodity Origin Certificate should be submitted together with the customs declaration and other documents required for customs registration. In case of loss, the Commodity Origin Certificate may be replaced by an officially attested exemplification thereof.

If there is any doubt about the authenticity of the Commodity Origin Certificate and the information contained therein, notably the data concerning the commodity's

country of origin, the customs authority of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entitled to refer either to the authority, which has issued a given certificate presented, or to the competent authority of the country indicated in the Certificate as the country of origin, making a request for ascertaining the situation and providing supplementary or clarifying information.

The commodity imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not considered to originate from the country set out in the Commodity Origin Certificate presented to the customs authority, in cases specified under the present Law, unless a properly registered commodity origin certificate or the required data written for are furnished.

**Article 30.** Reasons to deny admission of commodities imported

The customs authority may refuse admission of the imported commodity across the Republic's customs border, if there is every reason to think that a given commodity has originated from the country, whose products are not subject to exportation in keeping with the current law and the international agreements signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In other cases non-presentation of the Commodity Origin Certificate or any other data concerning a given commodity's country of origin cannot be regarded as a sufficient ground to reject its admission across the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 31.** Supplementary provisions pertaining to the determination of the commodity's country of origin

The customs authority may apply or resumes application to the commodity imported to Uzbekistan the most favoured nation regime or the regime of preferences, on condition that an appropriately legalized Commodity Origin Certificate is forwarded to it no later than one year from the date a given commodity has been registered with the customs authority.

When determining the commodity's country of origin, one should not take into account a country or countries, from which energy, machines, equipment and instruments used for its production have originated.

Peculiarities of the method for determining the country of origin of commodities imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the third countries, as well as those delivered from free customs zones and warehouses located in the Republic of Uzbekistan are specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 32.** Tariff related privileges and preferences

The tariff related privileges and preferences in respect of commodities imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan are specified in the present Law. They are not of individual character, with the exception of the cases' detailed in Articles 33, 34 and 35 of the present Law. Tariff related privileges are granted according to the procedure specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **Article 33.** Exemption from customs duties

The commodities listed below are exempt from customs duties:

- means of transport involved in the international freight transportation, conveyance of luggage and passengers, as well as material and technical supplies and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs and other stock required to ensure their stable performance throughout the entire journey and at way stations, or that acquired overseas to eliminate breakages of a given means of transport where necessary;
- the national currency funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and foreign exchange (with the exception of that used by numismatists), as well as securities as specified under the law currently in force;
- material and technical supplies and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, and other stock exported from the Republic's customs territory to ensure the stable performance of fishing vessels owned by the Republic of Uzbekistan or leased (chartered) by legal and natural entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan carrying out sea fishing, as well as products thereof imported onto the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- commodities due to be turned to the property of countries as specified under the law;
- items imported onto or exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan intended for the official or personal use by foreigners and natural entities granted the right to the duty-free importation of such items on the strength of the law or relevant international agreements signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- commodities imported onto or exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, provided by countries, governments and the international organizations in a humanitarian gesture, as gratuitous assistance or for charitable purposes, including the provision of technical assistance packages to eliminate consequences of accidents, disasters and natural calamities etc.;
- educational supplies intended for free educational, pre-school institutions and clinics;
- commodities transited through the Republic's customs territory under the customs control regime and intended for the third countries;
- Commodities transited through the Republic's customs territory by natural entities and not intended for production or any other commercial line of activity in accordance with the customs law.

### **Article 34.** Granting of tariff related preferences

The Republic of Uzbekistan thinks it possible to grant certain preferences in respect of the customs tariff of the Republic of Uzbekistan to legal and natural entities involved in foreign commercial activity. These may take the following forms: exemption from customs duties, reduction of the rates, or introduction of tariff quotas for the preferential importation (or exportation) of the following commodities

- those originating from countries which, along v the Republic of Uzbekistan, enjoy membership of a f trade zone or a customs union, or those from countries which are parties to agreements signed with the purpose of establishing such a zone or union;
- those originating from developing countries trading with the Republic under the national preference system specified by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic c Uzbekistan.

**Article 35. Granting of tariff related privileges**

The Republic of Uzbekistan thinks it possible to grant, within the limits of its customs territory, certain tariff related privileges to legal and natural entities involved in foreign economic activity. These may include the following: reimbursement of the sum of customs duties discharged earlier, reduction of rates and exemption, in exceptional cases, from customs duties imposed on the following product categories:

- those imported onto or exported from the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a temporary basis under a corresponding customs regime as specified in the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- those exported as part of turn-key deliveries intended for the implementation of overseas investment cooperation projects in keeping with the international agreements signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- those exported from the Republic's customs territory according to export quotas intended to address the state needs;
- those imported onto the Republic's customs territory as contribution to the authorized capital of enterprises established with a share of foreign investment and foreign enterprises, as well as several product categories produced by such enterprises and exported from the Republic in cases stipulated by the relevant agreements on partition of commodities as specified under the law.

**President of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

**I.KARIMOV**

**City of Tashkent, August 29, 1997**