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THE LEGAL GUARANTEES OF THE UNITY OF THE ECONOMIC SPACE AND THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

This thesis analyzes the constitutional and legal guarantees of the unity of the economic space, as well as the free movement of goods, services, labor resources, and financial funds throughout the territory of the country, as enshrined in the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Within the scope of the research, the issues of eliminating artificial administrative barriers in the domestic market, restricting the improper interference of local government authorities in market mechanisms, and legally ensuring interregional economic integration are elucidated on the basis of the principle of moving from the general to the specific.

Keywords: Unity of economic space, free movement of goods, freedom of services, constitutional guarantees, administrative barriers, free competition, domestic market integration.



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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu tezisda yangi tahrirdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasida mustahkamlangan iqtisodiy makon birligi, tovarlar, xizmatlar, mehnat resurslari va moliyaviy mablag‘larning mamlakat hududida erkin harakatlanishining konstitutsiyaviy-huquqiy kafolatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot doirasida ichki bozorda sun’iy ma’muriy to‘siqlarni bartaraf etish, mahalliy hokimiyat organlarining bozor mexanizmlariga noo‘rin aralashuvini cheklash hamda hududlararo iqtisodiy integratsiyani huquqiy ta‘minlash masalalari umumiylikdan xususiylikka tamoyili asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Iqtisodiy makon yagonaligi, tovarlar erkin harakati, xizmatlar erkinligi, konstitutsiyaviy kafolatlari, ma’muriy to‘siqlar, erkin raqobat, ichki bozor integratsiyasi.

One of the most critical pillars of any modern and sustainable state governed by the rule of law is the existence of a unified and indivisible economic system within the country's territory. Economic development is inextricably linked with social welfare, and its core foundation is a free economic space. According to the doctrine of constitutional economics, the territorial unity of a state is not merely a legal or administrative concept; it also requires the free circulation of economic relations and market factors without any artificial barriers. If separate territorial restrictions, internal customs, or local barriers arise within the state territory, the integrated market economy will face a crisis.

The large-scale economic reforms carried out in Uzbekistan are based on the goal of uniting the country's domestic market into a single chain. The strategic initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, particularly the major objectives set within the framework of the “Uzbekistan – 2030” Strategy, have designated the rapid integration of the country's economy and the maximum



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liberalization of interregional economic relations as priority tasks. This, in turn, demands a scientific study of the practical significance of the norms established at the constitutional level.

The principles of economic freedom and spatial unity have a very long history in economic and legal doctrines and have been fundamentally researched by classical and modern scholars. In his work “A Treatise on Political Economy” the French economist Jean-Baptiste Say demonstrated that the higher the freedom of commodity exchange, the more capital and resources production entities can attract. Georg Jellinek, the great 20th-century jurist and German classicist of constitutional law, includes the right to freedom of movement and free entrepreneurship among the highest values that the state must declare inviolable within the system of subjective public rights. In his view, “a unified state must bring about a unified legal space, and a legal space, by its very nature, must create a unified economic arena”.

The newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on the basis of the 2023 nationwide referendum, firmly cemented the principle of the unity of the economic space at the level of the supreme law for the first time in our country's history. This serves as the highest substantive-legal guarantee of economic freedom. Part two of Article 67 of our Basic Law directly stipulates the following rule: “The unity of the economic space, the free movement of goods, services, labor resources, and financial funds shall be guaranteed within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.” This norm is not declarative in character; it possesses supreme legal force and is directly applicable throughout the country. This means that no ministry, agency, or local state government body has the right to adopt decisions that restrict the inter-provincial or inter-district movement of goods or services.



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This guarantee at the constitutional level opens up broad opportunities for economic subjects. First, it absolute prohibits the establishment of internal customs posts or economic control checkpoints within the territory of our republic. Second, it grants commodity producers the right to realize their products in any region of the republic without any additional permits. Economic growth and market attractiveness depend directly on precisely this type of integrity of the domestic market.

In order to execute the strategic guarantees established in the Constitution, a number of fundamental legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted and are being consistently improved. In this regard, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees of the Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity” holds an important place. Article 26 of this Law guarantees the free movement of entrepreneurial subjects in the market of goods and services, as well as their entry into economic relations.

Furthermore, the Law "On Competition" was adopted to limit the influence of local state government bodies on market relations. In accordance with the norms of this law, the creation of discriminatory or preferential conditions for certain entrepreneurial subjects by state administration bodies and local state government bodies, the restriction of the free movement of goods, or the division of commodity markets based on territorial principles is strictly prohibited and shall entail administrative liability. This demonstrates that a mechanism of economic inviolability has been created at the legislative level.

To analyze the actual effectiveness of the unity of the economic space and the free movement of goods, it is necessary to look at the official reports of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the data of the official statistical press release published based on the results of January-March 2026, the volume of domestic retail trade turnover and



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interregional trade exchange indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan are growing steadily, reflecting domestic integration.

Statistical analyses show that the growth rate of the volume of interregional commodity exchange consistently demonstrates a positive trend. For instance, commodity flows between the city of Tashkent, Samarkand, and Fergana regions constitute a significant part of the total domestic trade turnover. This practically confirms the reduction of interregional administrative barriers in the country and the functioning of the economic space as a unified chain. The free flow of resources and goods directly serves to ensure price stability in the domestic market and prevent regional shortages.

As a result of the constitutional-legal research on the principles of the unity of the economic space and the free movement of goods and services within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following final conclusions were reached:

Firstly, the unity of the economic space is not merely a concept of territorial or administrative unity, but rather the fundamental cornerstone of the modern doctrine of "constitutional economics." The scientific views of representatives of world economic and legal thought, such as Jean-Baptiste Say, prove that the free circulation of market factors within the country without any artificial administrative barriers is a primary condition for the growth of national wealth and the formation of a fair competitive environment.

Secondly, cementing the guarantee of the unity of the economic space and the free movement of goods and services with supreme legal force in Article 67 of the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has become the primary factor in ensuring the integrity of the domestic market. This norm found its substantive-legal expression in subordinate legislation, particularly in the laws "On Guarantees of the Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity" and "On Competition." This mechanism legally and absolutely prohibits administrative



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barriers such as the improper interference of local state government bodies in market relations, the division of commodity markets according to territorial principles, or the establishment of unjustified restrictions.

Thirdly, practical-statistical analyses and official economic trends regarding the first quarter of 2026 clearly demonstrate the real effectiveness of constitutional guarantees. The consistent growth in the volume of interregional trade turnover and the strengthening of interregional integration between major economic centers such as the city of Tashkent, Samarkand, and Fergana indicate that the domestic market is functioning sustainably as a single system.

In general conclusion, the constitutional guarantee of the unity of the economic space within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the most important substantive-legal factor serving to ensure the stability of the domestic market, eliminate regional economic imbalances, and increase the international investment attractiveness of the country.

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