



## The Prospects for Legalizing Crypto Trading in Uzbekistan

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### Abstract

Uzbekistan has signaled growing acceptance of block-chain technologies and informal crypto activity, although formal trading is not yet enabled. Crypto currencies grow in global popularity; Uzbekistan has an opportunity to become a regional leader in crypto adoption and innovation. However, regulatory uncertainty and restrictive policies currently deter domestic crypto trading and block-chain investment. This article analyzes the crypto landscape in Uzbekistan, barriers to formal crypto markets, benefits and risks of legalization, and provides targeted policy recommendations focused on governance, licensing, taxation, and consumer protection. With smart legalization efforts, Uzbekistan can foster crypto innovation while managing risks. Prohibitive restrictions and lack of regulatory clarity deter domestic innovation and growth of formal crypto. Enabling licensed exchanges and streamlining crypto entrepreneurship could create high-skill jobs, attract investment. The global race for crypto leadership has overlooked consumer harm from price crashes, frauds, hacks, and ransom ware now surfacing across inadequately regulated markets.

**Keywords:** Crypto-currency, Block-chain, Legal Framework, Uzbekistan, Trading

Crypto-currencies built on block-chain technology have rapidly gained interest globally as innovative mediums of value, investment assets, and transaction systems. Still, regulatory approaches related to crypto trading and ownership vary substantially between jurisdictions. Uzbekistan's stance has cautiously evolved from restrictive to progressive over recent years, although formal crypto trading remains prohibited currently. With strategic legalization and regulation, though, Uzbekistan is primed to become a Central Asian hub for innovation and adoption. This article examines Uzbekistan's crypto landscape, legalization prospects, potential impacts, and policy actions to responsibly foster formal domestic crypto markets [1].

Uzbekistan has signaled growing acceptance of block-chain technologies and informal crypto activity, although formal trading is not yet enabled. A new Mirzo Ulugbek Innovation Center opened in Tashkent in 2021 focused partly on fostering development. Multiple domestic groups have also launched to explore crypto and distributed ledger technologies. However, transactions were banned in 2018 by the national bank, with restrictions tightened further in 2019 (Eurasianet, 2019). Still, informal peer-to-peer and over-the-counter crypto trading persists domestically alongside reported plans to potentially open Uzbek commodity



exchanges to crypto (Komilov, 2022). This evolving landscape highlights that Uzbekistan perceives innovative potential in permitting tools while grappling with risks of fully liberalizing its markets without proper regulations [2].

Prohibitive restrictions and lack of regulatory clarity deter domestic innovation and growth of formal crypto trading avenues in Uzbekistan. With crypto transactions currently illegal, exchanges cannot get licenses and traders take substantial legal risks forcing activity underground without consumer protections. Undefined regulations also discourage lawful experimentation with crypto-based financial products or block-chain platforms that require tokens. This hinders innovation ecosystem development. Critically, informal trading and use of it still occurs relatively widely. Hence, the legal vacuum around crypto implicitly allows unlawful behaviors to spread while denying the state regulatory oversight or capacity to formally enable safe, progressive crypto adoption [3].

With effective regulations and risk controls, legalizing aspects of crypto trading offers Uzbekistan notable socioeconomic upsides. Enabling licensed exchanges and streamlining crypto entrepreneurship could create high-skill jobs, attract investment, and cement Uzbekistan's position as a regional hub supporting diversification aims (USAID, 2018). Formalizing crypto trading also allows consumer protections and anti-money laundering supervision currently absent for informal transactions. Further, allowing it may increase financial inclusion and remittance options for the nearly 80% of people without traditional bank accounts (Komilov, 2022). Overall, Uzbekistan letting residents lawfully access crypto's technological and financial promise via regulated markets may drive sustainable innovation, train skilled workforces, and boost financial access [4].

Despite its modernization potential, it inherently enables financial crimes, market volatility, and security threats that strong regulations must address. The global race for crypto leadership has overlooked consumer harm from price crashes, frauds, hacks, and ransom ware now surfacing across inadequately regulated markets (Mullins & De, 2022). Without prepared oversight bodies and detailed governance frameworks, Uzbekistan also risks spiraling unlawful activity, dangerous speculation, and block-chain technology gaps enabling socioeconomic harms should crypto liberalization continue the existing laissez-faire approach. Still, prioritizing smart governance and comprehensive regulation from the outset provides tools to maximize benefits and economic potential that distributed ledgers offer while minimizing attendant risks [5].

Uzbekistan can foster crypto and block-chain innovation through targeted legalization centered on governance, licensing, taxation, and consumer protections. Policy initiatives may include:

**Governance:**

- Establish interagency Crypto Regulatory Commission



- Create comprehensive legal-regulatory framework

#### Market Access:

- Develop crypto exchange, asset, and ICO licensing protocols
- Allow banks to offer crypto-asset products

#### Taxation:

- Reasonable crypto capital gains/VAT policies
- Incentives for nascent block-chain enterprises

#### Consumer Protection:

- Strict cyber-security and auditing requirements for licensed providers
- Investor warnings on volatility risks

Beginning with this foundational governance, market enablement, risk management, and tax policies can catalyze innovation in lawful crypto markets while protecting consumers and state revenues [6].

### Conclusion

A tech-savvy regional leader, Uzbekistan has ingredients needed for crypto adoption success but currently lacks regulatory infrastructure. Defining clear governance and licensing schemes while mandating stringent consumer protections and tax policies may responsibly foster crypto innovation. With oversight optimized from the outset, Uzbekistan can harness economic upsides of expanding lawful block-chain platforms and crypto markets for investors and consumers alike becoming a model for balanced crypto regulation in Central Asia.

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