

The National Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Exports Enhancement and Diversification of the Republic of Tajikistan 2019 – 2024

Prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan



United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

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Trade Facilitation Roadmap
for Exports Enhancement
and Diversification
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2019 – 2024**



United Nations

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FOREWORD

Trade facilitation is a key factor in national competitiveness and in the economic development of countries. At the same time, the development of a simplified and automated trade environment is a challenging reform programme for any country. It requires strategic vision, leadership, change management, collaboration, and coordination between various stakeholders.

It is also a well-known fact that achieving benefits from trade facilitation greatly depends on the current performance of the country and the extent and manner in which the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement provisions are being implemented. Many countries are currently in the process of developing their respective national trade facilitation strategies and roadmaps, which serve as crucial managerial instruments to oversee the implementation of the reform and to ensure the necessary support to and from policymakers and relevant stakeholders in the different administrations and in the private sector.

Over the past years, efforts to improve the trade facilitation profile of the Republic of Tajikistan have involved implementation of comprehensive reform measures and relevant amendments to the legal and regulatory framework. Despite good progress in addressing trade barriers, the country still lags behind its peers.

This National Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Exports Enhancement and Diversification provides the framework for a national trade facilitation reform programme over a five-year period (2019-2024) and includes a strategic vision supported by goals and activities, and performance indicators to measure progress against set targets. It is the result of a consultative effort of the National Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation (CCTF), under the UNECE guidance, and in collaboration with key international partners including the ITC and UNCTAD. This document has been developed in the context of the project on “Removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in the Republic of Tajikistan” at the request of the Government.

It is my hope that this Roadmap will respond to the needs of the Republic of Tajikistan and support the country in the challenging task of further developing its national economy and implementing trade facilitation reforms, to accelerate the pace of sustainable and inclusive development in the country.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEO	Authorized Economic Operator
BCP	Border Crossing Point
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CCTF	Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation
CMR	Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road
CS	Customs Service
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EExp	Measures to Enhance Export
EU	European Union
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
ITC	International Trade Centre
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MINT	Ministries of Industry and New Technologies
MoAg	Ministry of Agriculture
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoT	Ministry of Transport
NTFC	National Trade Facilitation Committee
OECD	The Observatory of Economic Complexity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RKC	Revised Kyoto Convention
RT	Republic of Tajikistan

SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SWIS	Single Window Information System
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TIR	International Road Transport
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TRS	Time Release Study
UAIS	Unified Automated Information System
UN/CEFACT	Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

Figure 1
Roadmap Vision, Goals, Sub-Goals and Activities

VISION	By the end of 2024 Tajikistan will reduce the time of import and export by 30%, remove unnecessary costs for traders by cutting down the cost to import and export by 30% and, therefore, will achieve at least a 15% increase in exports' volumes and a more diversified export base.
GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved regulatory framework for trade facilitation Reduced time of customs operations when declaring & releasing goods Improved international road transport Increased export potential of Tajikistan Increased integration of the Tajik economy into a global supply chain
SUB-GOALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Action Plan adopted by the 2nd protocol of the second session of CCTF of 5 April 2017 Development and Implementation of the Concept of "Reliable Market Participant (PRM)" Improvement of customs operations Improvement of customs duties payment mechanism Introduction of a Risk Management System Implementation of measures in support of export-oriented enterprises Labelling and packaging of finished goods that meet international standards
ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify resources and fundraise for the activities of the Roadmap Notify the WTO Secretariat of B and C Categories Bring Customs Legislation in accordance with the Revised Kyoto Convention Conduct research on existing regulatory legal bases Analyse electronic trade Bring the legislation, as well as law enforcement practice in accordance with WTO TFA Analyse existing AEO programs Conduct a survey to obtain the level of interest in the AEO Draft a strategy for the AEO Design and implement a pilot AEO program Development of the criteria, benefits, application and validation processes of the AEO Provide Information sessions on AEO and post clearance audit Monitor and evaluate the pilot AEO program Update the AEO programme based on the findings of the pilot Set up a help desk for AEO Participants Reduce the list of documents submitted to customs authorities when declaring and releasing goods Eliminate mandatory submission of documents confirming credentials of a person submitting a customs declaration

Ensure availability of up-to-date information on trade-related regulatory procedures and their impact on export-import processes
Use of pre-arrival/pre-departure information for risk management
Reduce the time of customs control for transport goods
Implement automated procedures using information technology systems
Introduce electronic payment at the border posts
Ensure electronic submission of applications for certificates, licences, authorizations
Introduce measures to separate the physical form from the fiscal release of goods.
Provide the infrastructure facilities to the motor vehicle border crossing points
Ensure interoperability between Single Window Information System and the Customs Unified Automated Information Systems
Establish an enquiry point for traders at each border agency
Implementation of general financial guarantee system
Conduct analysis on implementation of phytosanitary, veterinary control at checkpoints for agricultural products, raw materials and food
Evaluate whether the specific SPS requests for 10 key products are being implemented
Conduct and Publish Average Time Release Studies focusing on top 10 exports
Establish payment of customs duties through SWIS
Introduce selective customs control with 3 channels (red, orange, green)
Agreement to introduce a simplified mechanism for a customs control valuation system
Eliminate customs duties on supply of raw materials for finished goods products
Refine the parameters for an automated risk module within Single Window Information System
Use price information based on an economic analysis and industry approach when setting price lists
Categorize foreign traders in risk management system
Amendments to regulatory legal acts in the field of auto-transport
Development of a centralized model of transportation of goods
Analysis and optimization of freight truck market
Development and implementation of information telecommunication and navigation systems and digitalization of transport process
Introduce electronic system for logistics support for vehicles and cargo
Increase the period for transit visas
Develop and implement a programme for development of transport services
Create modern logistics centres in the regions
Develop and implement activities on multi-format trade
Increase production of top 10 export goods
Carry out the marketing research of a new product and a search for new markets for exporting goods
Organize joint ventures to produce competitive goods
Preliminary preparation of export goods in accordance with the requirements and standards of foreign markets

Introduce into practice of export-oriented enterprises of international quality standards
Conduct analysis on identification and elimination of administrative and trade barriers when exporting goods
Improve customs tariff regulation mechanisms for main agricultural imports and other products
Assist export-oriented enterprises in the development of export strategy, marketing, management and foreign market position
Carry out identification and inventory of stocks and track goods crossing national borders
Assist exporters in the acquisition (or leasing) of modern packaging equipment and technology
Assist business entities in the provision of domestic goods and products related to national brands in foreign markets
Organize rational use of vehicles of different carrying capacities for freight traffic
Submit proposals for the creation of logistics centres
Organize interactions of transport companies in terminals and warehouses for the transport of goods
Determine the optimal route for the delivery of goods from warehouses and terminals

INTRODUCTION

Trade facilitation plays a key role in a country's economic development and national competitiveness as it contributes to bettering the ways in which government revenues are collected and to enhancing conditions for foreign investors. Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA) assists with the streamlining of procedures and cuts the red tape that slows or impedes international trade, thereby reducing the cost and time of doing business across borders.

It is a well-known fact that the benefits from trade facilitation depend greatly on the current performance of a country and the extent and manner in which the WTO TFA provisions are being implemented. Many countries are currently in the process of developing their respective national trade facilitation strategies and roadmaps, which serve as crucial managerial instruments to oversee the implementation of the reform and ensure the necessary support to and from policymakers and relevant stakeholders in the different administrations and in the private sector.

The National Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Exports Enhancement and Diversification of the Republic of Tajikistan has been developed in the context of a project that is the result of a UNECE study on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade, which the UNECE carried out at the request of the Government, following the country's accession to the WTO. The UNECE was asked to help identify challenges in the regulatory environment; standardization policies; and pre-border, at the border and post-border procedures. UNECE presented its analysis to the Government in 2013 and subsequently to the UNECE Committee on Trade, which instructed the Secretariat to support the Government in implementing the recommendations made in the study. As a result, the UNECE identified funding for a series of projects. The current project, which led to the development of this Roadmap, is one of the principal activities requested by the Government.

TAJIKISTAN TRADE FACILITATION PROFILE¹

Over the past years, efforts to improve Tajikistan's trade facilitation profile have involved implementation of comprehensive reform measures and relevant amendments to the legal and regulatory framework (**Table 2**), which aimed to, *inter alia*, (i) align customs regulations with internationally recognized rules; (ii) modernize and automate customs administrative procedures; (iii) strengthen customs points with modern facilities and equipment; and (iv) foster regional cooperation in the areas of customs and transport.²

These measures are integrated into the government's National Development Strategy 2016–2030 which seeks to (i) ensure energy security and efficient use of energy; (ii) improve communications and reposition itself as a transit country; (iii) provide food security and nutrition and improve public access to quality food; and (v) create jobs through increased private investment, economic diversification, and competitiveness. Three medium-term development programmes will be undertaken. Strategic directions of the first phase (2016–2020) will include developing an institutional support system, improving the business environment for

¹ World Bank Flagship Report, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform 16th ed.* (Washington D.C., World Bank, 2019) Available at: http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Annual-Reports/English/DB2019-report_web-version.pdf.

² UNECE (2014). *Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan: Needs Assessment* (ECE/TRADE/41). Available at: <https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trade/Publications/ECE-TRADE-410E.pdf>

private sector development, and increasing human capital productivity. The second phase (2021–2025) is planned for rapid growth of investments; while the third phase (2026–2030) is projected to mark the transition from industrialized growth strategies to diversified production and knowledge-based innovation.³

Despite ongoing efforts to address trade barriers, the country still lags behind its peers: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (see Section II). International trade in Tajikistan is characterized by poor quality and insufficient IT infrastructure and low use of electronic documents in trade transactions, poor advance ruling system, limited access to (and low quality of) information published on official websites, a large number of documents required for export and import procedures, and informal payments. All these barriers lead to lengthy border crossing procedures and significant delays.

Customs in Tajikistan, as in many countries, represents a key trade facilitation player. According to the national customs authority, since 2010, the Centre for Single Window⁴ has conducted work on the improvement of interagency cooperation and coordination, analysis of their business processes, training of administrative personnel, and development of the necessary IT infrastructure. In the framework of the European Union’s BOMCA project⁵, ten agencies involved in trade facilitation were equipped with adequate IT systems during 2012 -2015.

Since 2015, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been financing a regional project on the development of transport corridors and implementation of trade facilitation measures by reducing physical and institutional barriers to cross border trade within the CAREC region. According to Customs authorities, in the framework of this project, one border crossing post (BCP) in Isfara, Sogdiisky region – Guliston – was fully equipped and already operates as a one-stop shop facility. The scope of the Project at Guliston road BCP included (i) construction of a shed to inspect vehicles, two checkpoints and barracks for Border Guard Service, two lift gates, a disinfection barrier, rooms for phyto nurses and veterinarians, water supply, toilets, sewage septic tank, and landscaping; and (ii) provision of telecommunications equipment, office equipment, equipment for radiation monitoring/control, inspection and technical verification equipment, and X-ray equipment.⁶

The Working Group on Single Window implementation, established at the 2nd CCTF Meeting of 5 April 2017, continues to conduct regular meetings and implements/updates action plans on Single Window implementation. As a result, Single Window implementation is at its final stage and in 2018-2019, Tajikistan has been working on the alignment of its trade documents—contracts, invoices, attorney letters—to international standards, including UNECE Recommendation No. 1 on United Nations Layout Key and UNECE Recommendation No. 6 on Aligned Invoice Layout Key.

³ Asian Development Bank, “Country Partnership Strategy Tajikistan 2016-2020”, August 2016.

⁴ The Centre was established pursuant to Government Resolution No. 503 of 2 October 2010. It is a Single Window Information System (SWIS) prototype and an autonomous management body, it operates SWIS and Single Window services.

⁵ The European Union’s Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA)

⁶ Asian Development Bank, “Project Administration Manual”, February 2013. Available at: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76094/46124-001-reg-pam-02.pdf>

A TRADE FACILITATION ROADMAP FOR TAJIKISTAN

Efficient and effective trade facilitation requires effective coordination across a wide number of public and private agencies. Having a National Trade Facilitation Strategy Roadmap provides a strategic vision to ensure that all trade facilitation stakeholders (including public and private agencies) are moving in the same direction. It also provides continuity to public agencies implementing reforms, shielding the reform programme from changes in the Government. Moreover, international donors can use this Roadmap as a reference to provide financial and/or technical assistance to the different trade facilitation projects included in it.

The UNECE has been advising the Republic of Tajikistan in the process of drafting such a Roadmap in the framework of the project on *'Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan'*. This trade facilitation strategy is the result of a consultative effort of the Tajikistan National Trade Facilitation Committee, representing stakeholders from both the private and public sectors, under UNECE guidance, and in collaboration with the ITC. It provides the framework for a national trade facilitation reform programme over a five-year period (2019-2024). The initial activity plan for the Roadmap was adopted by the Protocol of the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Facilitation of Trade Procedures, dated 21 December 2018.

TAJKISTAN TRADE FACILITATION IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP 2019-2024

I VISION STATEMENT

The Trade Facilitation Reform is set to change trading across borders for Tajikistan through improving the regulatory framework, reducing the time for customs operations, improving international road carriages, increasing the country's export potential, and integrating the economy into regional and global supply chains.

Through the implementation of actions included in this Trade Facilitation Roadmap, **by the end of 2024 Tajikistan will reduce the time of import and export by 30%, remove unnecessary costs for traders by cutting down the cost to import and export by 30%, and will therefore achieve at least a 15% increase in the volume of exports and a more diversified export base.**

The full implementation of this Roadmap is expected to have a substantial positive impact on Tajikistan's economic growth, trade and investment environment and to improve the country's performance in international rankings for trade facilitation.

II ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT SITUATION AND IMPEDIMENTS

Based on the findings of the 2017 UNECE Regional Report on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade, Tajikistan has made little progress since 2015, with the implementation rate of surveyed measures below 50%. While the country is advancing well in the fields of transparency and formalities measures, it needs to make stronger efforts in relation to measures for institutional arrangements and cooperation, paperless trade, and cross-border paperless trade.

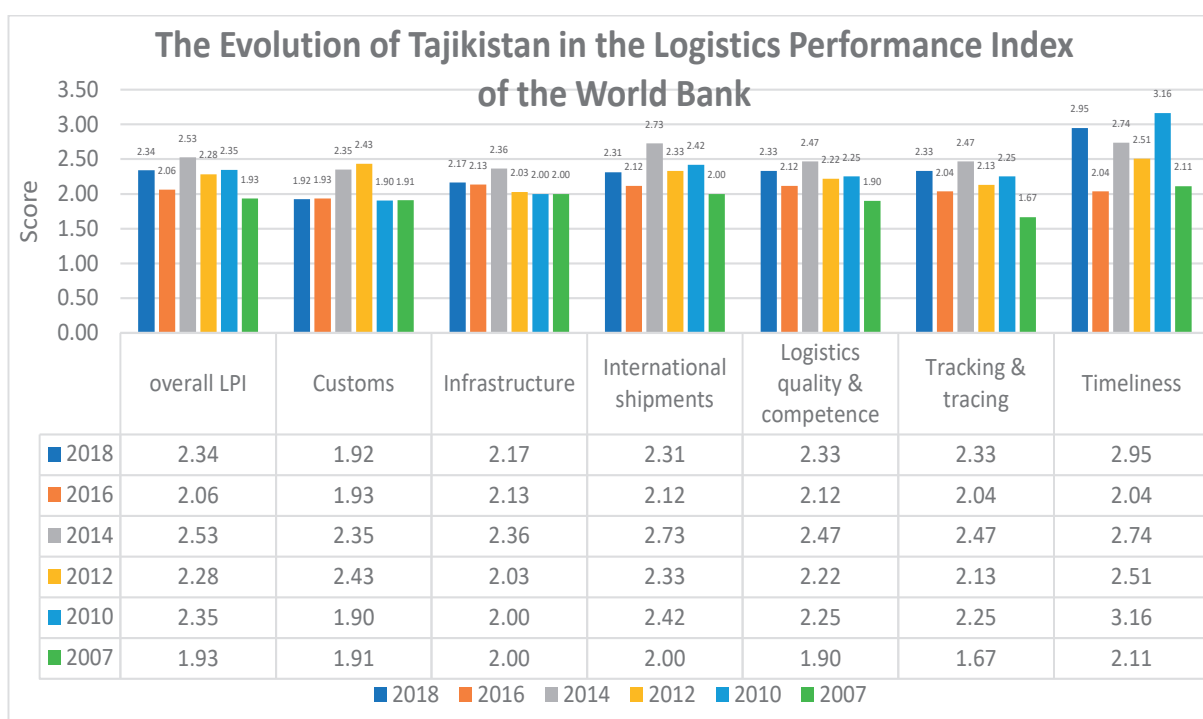
A closer look at these categories of measures shows that more needs to be done on the publication of trade rules and regulations on the internet, and in the consultation of stakeholders when drafting them. In the category of formalities, the following areas require improvement: risk management, establishment and publication of average release times, pre-arrival processing, and acceptance of electronic copies of supporting documents. Regarding the institutional arrangements, while there is good progress in the development of legislation in support of cross-border agencies cooperation, the delegation of control to customs agencies is still weak. To advance paperless trade in the country, measures like the establishment of an electronic Single Window (SW) and the issuance and acceptance of electronic documents such as air cargo manifests, certificates of origins, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) certificates, and trade licences are also to be addressed. This would be particularly beneficial to the trade of perishable goods, which has been mentioned as a priority for the country. Finally, for cross-border paperless trade, an area where there is wide scope for improvement at the global level, while supporting legislation for electronic transactions is in place, measures need to be taken to allow the cross-border exchange of certificates of origin and SPS, e-application for letter of credits, and recognized certifying authorities.

World Bank Doing Business Report

According to the 2019 World Bank Doing Business Report, Tajikistan ranked 148th out of 190 economies in the trading across borders indicator. The country still lags behind its Central Asian peers—Kazakhstan (102nd place) and Kyrgyzstan (70th place).⁷ Similarly, Tajikistan ranked 150th in the efficiency of customs and border management clearance, 127th in the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, 133rd in the ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, 116th in competence and quality of logistics services, and 104th out of 161 countries in the frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the expected delivery time (see Figure 2). The overall Logistics Performance Index (LPI) significantly improved in 2010 but has remained largely unchanged since then.⁸

Figure 2

The Evolution of Tajikistan in the Logistics Performance Index of the World Bank



Source: UNECE, adapted from World Bank data

⁷ Trading across borders indicators comprises time and cost to import and export. World Bank (2019). Doing Business Report - Training for Reform. Available at: http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Annual-Reports/English/DB2019-report_web-version.pdf.

⁸ The World Bank online information. Available at: <https://lpi.worldbank.org/international/aggregated-ranking>

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

The Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFIs) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) analyse a country's compliance with a series of Trade Facilitation indicators based on the different measures included in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (**Table 1**).

Table 1

Definition of OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Definitions of OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information availability: Publication of trade information, including on internet; enquiry points • Involvement of the trade community: Consultations with traders • Advance rulings: Prior statements by the administration to requesting traders concerning the classification, origin, valuation method, etc., applied to specific goods at the time of importation; the rules and process applied to such statements • Appeal procedures: The possibility and modalities to appeal administrative decisions by border agencies • Fees & charges: Disciplines on the fees and charges imposed on imports and exports • Formalities (Documents): Electronic exchange of data; automated border procedures; use of risk management • Formalities (Automation): Simplification of trade documents; harmonization in accordance with international standards; acceptance of copies • Formalities (Procedures): Streamlining of border controls; single submission points for all required documentation (single windows); post-clearance audits; authorized economic operators • Internal border agency cooperation: Cooperation between various border agencies of the country; control delegation to customs authorities • External border agency cooperation: Cooperation with neighbouring and third countries • Governance & impartiality: Customs structures and functions; accountability; ethics policy

Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, available at: <http://www.oecd.org/tad/policynotes/oecd-trade-facilitation-indicators-available-tools.pdf>

According to these indicators, Tajikistan exceeds or is closest to the average performance of lower or middle income countries in the areas of involvement of trade community (0.8 out of 2), advance rulings (1 out of 2), appeal procedures (0.7 out of 2), automation (0.8 out of 2), external border agency cooperation (0.5 out of 2), and governance and impartiality (1.4 out of 2). The country's performance has improved between 2015 and 2017 in the areas of information availability, appeal procedures, fees and charges, documents, streamlining of procedures, and governance and impartiality.

Performance in the other areas remains stable, except for involvement of the trade community and automation where some ground was lost. Performance in all TFI areas is below best performance.

As compared to other Central Asian economies, Tajikistan lags behind Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan in its performance related to information availability, advance ruling, appeal procedures, and fees and charges.⁹

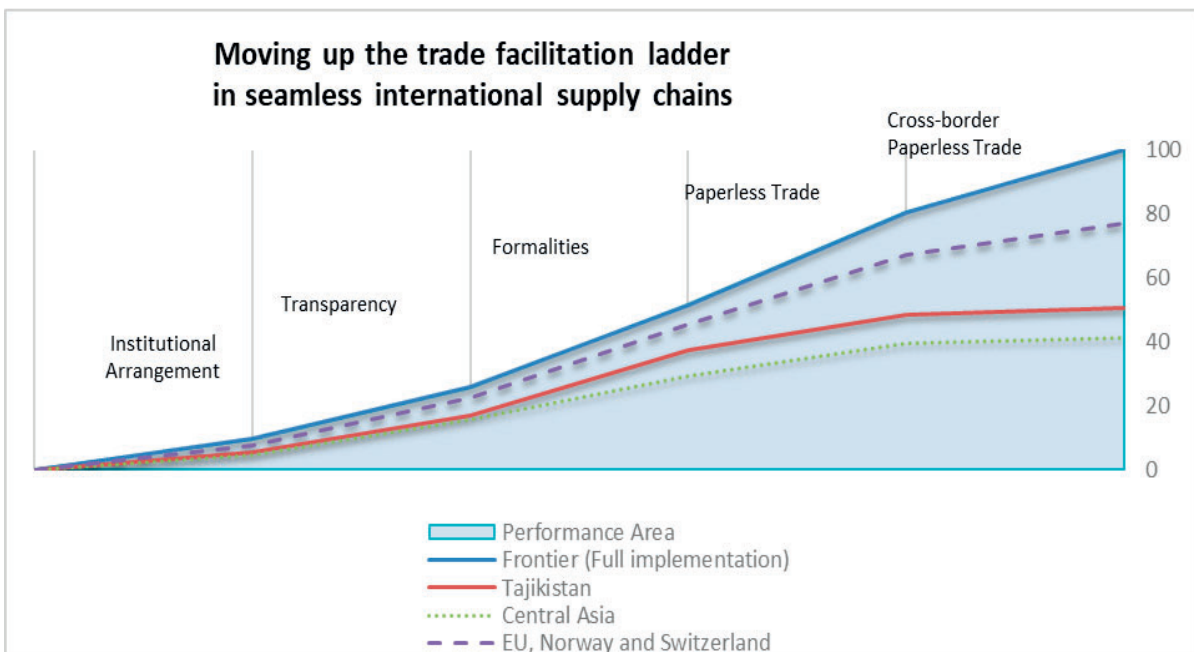
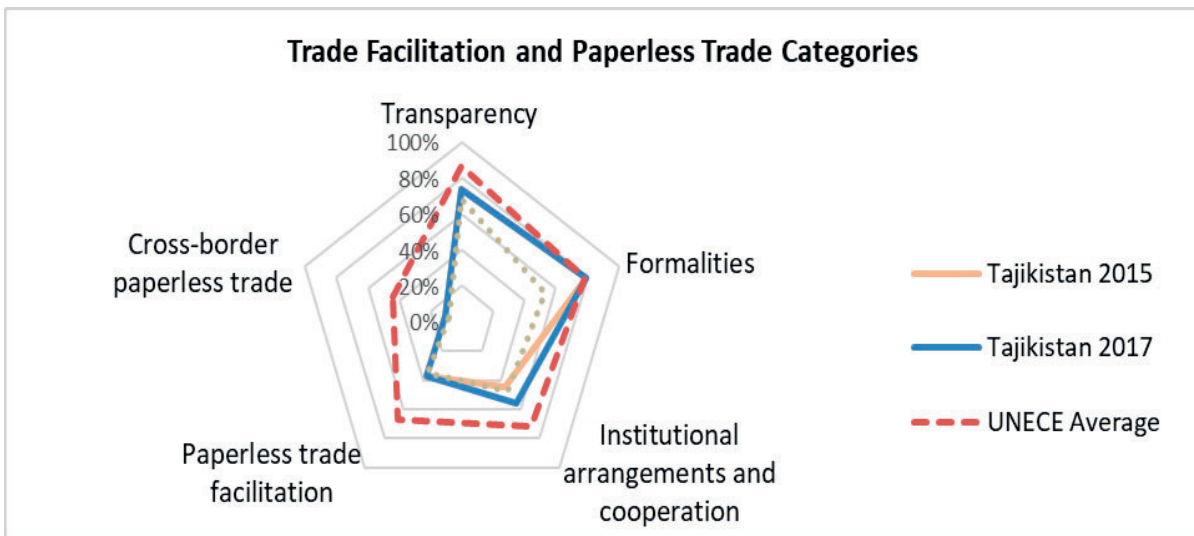
⁹OECD online information. Available at:

<http://compareyourcountry.org/trade-facilitation?cr=oe&lg=en&page=0&visited=1>

UNECE Regional Report 2017 on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation

According to this UNECE Report, Tajikistan increased its overall implementation of trade facilitation measures from 49% in 2015 to 51% in 2017. Its level of implementation is lower than the UNECE region’s average (69%), but above that of the Central Asian subregion¹⁰ (41%).

Figure 3
Tajikistan performance in trade facilitation and paperless trade (2017)



Source: UNECE Regional Report on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade 2017

¹⁰ Central Asian countries used for calculation purposes were Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Among the six categories, Institutional Arrangements have seen the biggest improvement in implementation levels, rising from 44% in 2015 to 56% in 2017 (the NTFC was established in 2016). In addition, Tajikistan is also one of the few countries in the region with full implementation of average release times for traders, which has contributed to the improvement of its performance on Transparency.

Tajikistan has been moving up the trade facilitation ladder. Given that the country is continuing to improve Institutional Arrangements, which is an important foundation for trade facilitation reforms, Tajikistan may also focus its efforts on systematically improving its performance by enhancing the traders' ability to apply for and obtain necessary certificates electronically, and by facilitating the electronic exchange of trade-related cross-border electronic data between agencies. To do this, it would be necessary for Tajikistan to put in place a legally enabling regulatory environment, as well as electronic trade systems, that would support this advancement.¹¹

1. Legal and regulatory framework for trade facilitation

In 2001, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan embarked in a long-term trade liberalization process by applying for accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).¹² Leading up to 2013, Tajikistan implemented a number of domestic reforms to achieve compliance with the rules and principles of the multilateral trading system.¹³

Table 2 summarizes the key laws and regulations related to trade facilitation implemented by Tajikistan. Since 2001, trade and investment facilitation legislation has been introduced or amended in virtually all areas—customs, taxations, import/export licensing, electronic procedures, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Though all the main laws and other regulations are available online in Tajik or Russian, their availability in the English language is rather limited.

*Table 2
Principal trade facilitation laws and regulations, January 2019*

Area	Law (year of promulgation and the date of last amendment)
Customs	Customs Code of 3 December 2004, amended 21 February 2018 Law No. 19 On State Duty of 28 February 2004, amended 14 May 2016 Law No. 481 On the State Border of the Republic of Tajikistan of 1 August 1997, amended 26 March 2009 Code on Administrative Proceedings of 5 March 2007, amended 28 December 2012 Resolution No. 399 On Customs Tariff of 08 August 2018 Resolution No. 369 On Objects of Special Importance of 1 August 2008

¹¹ UNECE Regional Report 2017. Available at: https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trade/Publications/ECE_TRADE_438E_UNECERegionalReport2017.pdf

¹²WTO document WT/ACC/TJK/1 (29 May 2001).

¹³WTO Accession report, WT/ACC/SPEC/TJK/5 (1 June 2011).

Area	Law (year of promulgation and the date of last amendment)
	Decree No. 221 About checkpoints across the State border of the Republic of Tajikistan of 02 May 2008 Resolution No. 436 On the Rules for Coordinating the Activities of Bodies Controlling Road Passages across the Customs Border of the Republic of Tajikistan on the “one-stop shop” of 3 July 2014
Taxation	Tax Code of 12 September 2012, amended 21 February 2018 Law No.451 On State regulations of production and turnover of Ethyl Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages of 15 May 1997, amended 02 January 2018
Investment	Law No. 1299 on Investments of 15 March 2016 Law No. 944 on Investment Agreement of 19 March 2013, amended 30 May 2017 Law No. 700 on Free Economic Zones of 25 March 2011
Import/export licensing	Law No. 1168 On Export Control of 31 December 2014 Law No. 37 On Licensing of Separate Types of Activities of 17 May 2004, amended 30 May 2017 Law No. 751 on Licensing System of 02 August 2011, amended 23 July 2016 Law No. 39 On Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Activities of 6 August 2001, amended 03 July 2012 Law No. 873 on Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Precursors of 10 December, amended 22 July 2013 Law No. 451 On State Regulation of Production and Turnover of Ethyl Alcohol and Alcohol Products of 15 May 1997, amended 02 January 2018 Resolution No. 172 On the Establishment of Provisions on Specificities of Licensing of Separate Types of Activities of 3 April 2007 Resolution No. 131 On Establishing Provisions Related to State Regulation of Production and Turnover of Ethyl Alcohol and Alcohol Products of 7 April 1999
Electronic procedures	Law No. 320 On Electronic signature of 30 July 2007 Law No. 55 On Information of 10 May 2002, amended 27 November 2014 Law No. 51 On Electronic Document of 10 May 2002, amended 31 December 2014
Export control	Law No. 2 On Scrap and Waste of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals of 28 February 2004 Decree No. 32 On the Procedures for the Control of Exports from the Republic of Tajikistan of Chemicals, Equipment and Technology Having a Peaceful Use, Which Can Be Used to Build Chemical Weapons of 12 January 1996
SPS	Law No. 890 On Food Safety of 01 August 2012 Law No. 671 About Food Security of 29 December 2010, amended 27 November 2014 Law No. 1567 “On Plant Quarantine and Plant protection” of 2 January 2019

Area	Law (year of promulgation and the date of last amendment)
	Law No. 674 "About Veterinary " of 29 December 2010, amended 14 November 2016
TBT/Standardization	Law No. 668 On Standardization of 29 December 2010, amended 16 April 2012 Law No. 759 On Conformity Assessment of 02 August 2011, amended 01 August 2012

Source: WTO Accession report (WT/ACC/SPEC/TJK/5) 1 June 2011

2. Export values for Tajikistan’s TOP 10 products

Tajikistan’s development challenges arise from a narrow economic base and that 93% of its territory is mountainous. The country essentially relies on the export of two commodities—raw cotton and unwrought aluminium—which accounted for 35% of all exports in 2017 (see Figure 4).¹⁴

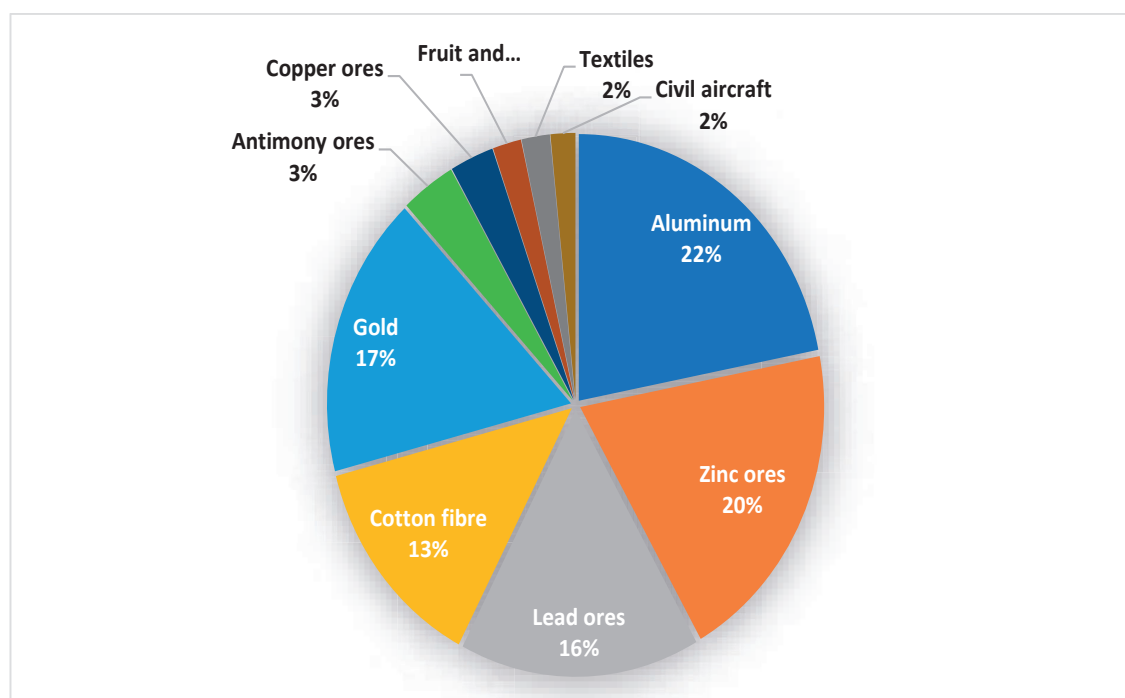
The Tajikistan Trade Facilitation Roadmap focuses on facilitating trade for the key products with the highest potential for improving exports in the country. According to customs authorities, these products include:

- Aluminium
- Zinc ores
- Lead ores
- Cotton fibre
- Gold
- Antimony ores
- Copper ores
- Other antimony
- Textiles
- Civil aircraft
- Fruit and vegetables

As shown in **Figure 4**, these ten products represent the bulk of Tajikistan’s exports in 2017.

¹⁴Asian Development Bank, “Tajikistan: Country Partnership Strategy (2016-2020)”, August 2016. Available at: <https://www.adb.org/documents/tajikistan-country-partnership-strategy-2016-2020>

Figure 4
Percentage of exports represented by the top 10 products in 2017



Source: Tajikistan Customs authorities

The table and graphic below (Table 3 and Figure 5) show that most exports—after a short decline in 2015—rose gradually in the 2016 - 2017 period. This slowdown was largely due to a weak global demand for Tajikistan's main exports combined with a fall in global aluminium prices in 2015. A slow recovery in aluminium and cotton prices stimulated exports in 2016 – 2017.¹⁵

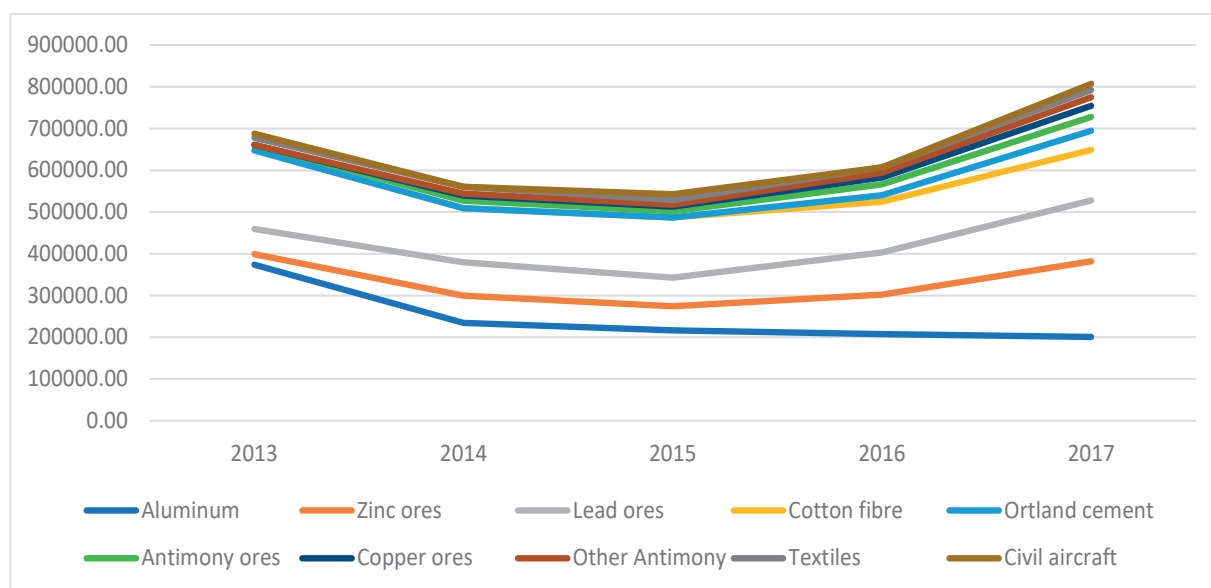
Table 3
Top 10 products of Tajikistan Export 2013-2017, thousand US\$

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aluminium	373848.72	234176.60	216241.69	207525.73	200723.36
Zinc ores	25176.94	65220.37	57991.43	94333.79	181522.06
Lead ores	59989.80	79937.22	68519.10	101712.21	145482.62
Cotton fibre	188846.16	129555.53	144171.52	120930.93	121025.95
Gold	75648.11	81440.30	167254.79	98035.27	157000.00
Antimony ores	12926.08	18235.32	14764.19	26224.68	33142.28
Copper ores	...	12163.17	11130.16	16253.07	26636.44
Fruit and Vegetables	48500.00	36600.00	32100.00	21800.00	17300.00
Textiles	16976.28	16874.29	11169.44	13121.87	17177.78
Civil aircraft	10186.38	...	13959.44	...	15000.00

Note: ... denotes data not available and Source: Tajikistan Customs authorities

¹⁵Economic Intelligence Unit (2018), online information:
http://www.eiu.com/FileHandler.ashx?issue_id=1433775527&mode=pdf

Figure 5
10 Key Products of Tajikistan Export 2013-2017, thousand US\$



Source: Tajikistan Customs authorities

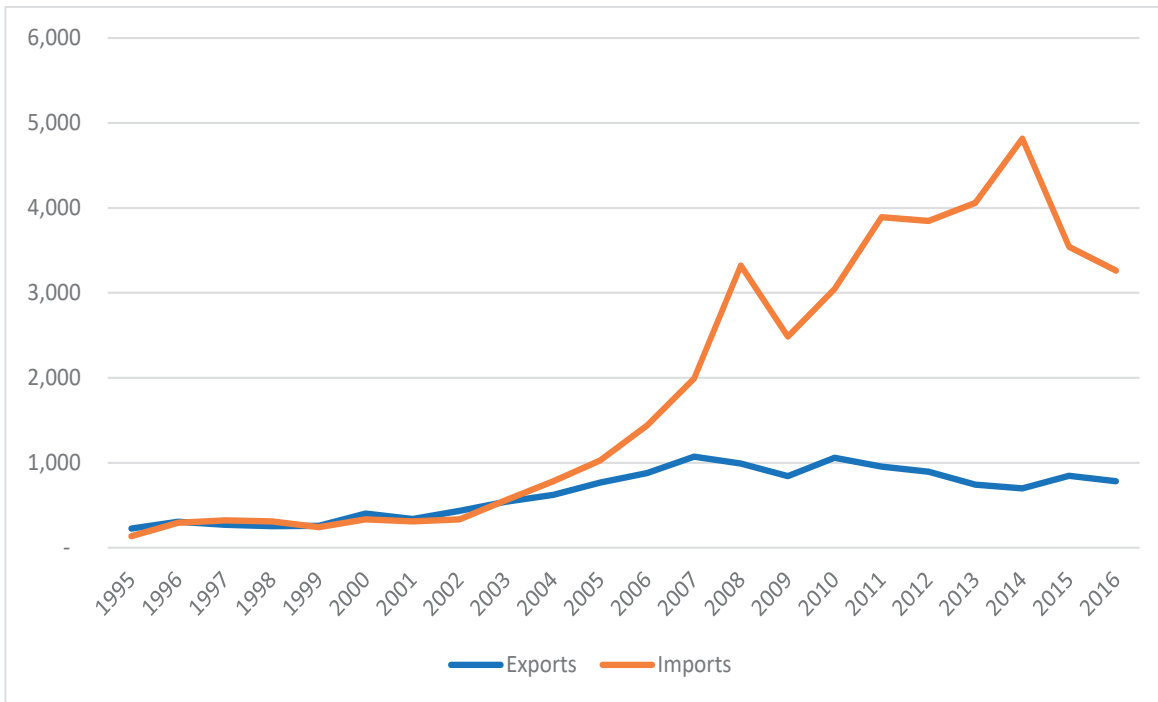
Prospects for export diversification through regional integration

Figure 6 presents the evolution of Tajikistan’s trade. Since 2004, while imports have increased dramatically, exports increased at a slow pace from 2004 to 2007 and remained mainly constant until 2016.

Figure 7 shows a remarkable increase in the country’s trade deficit in the last ten years.

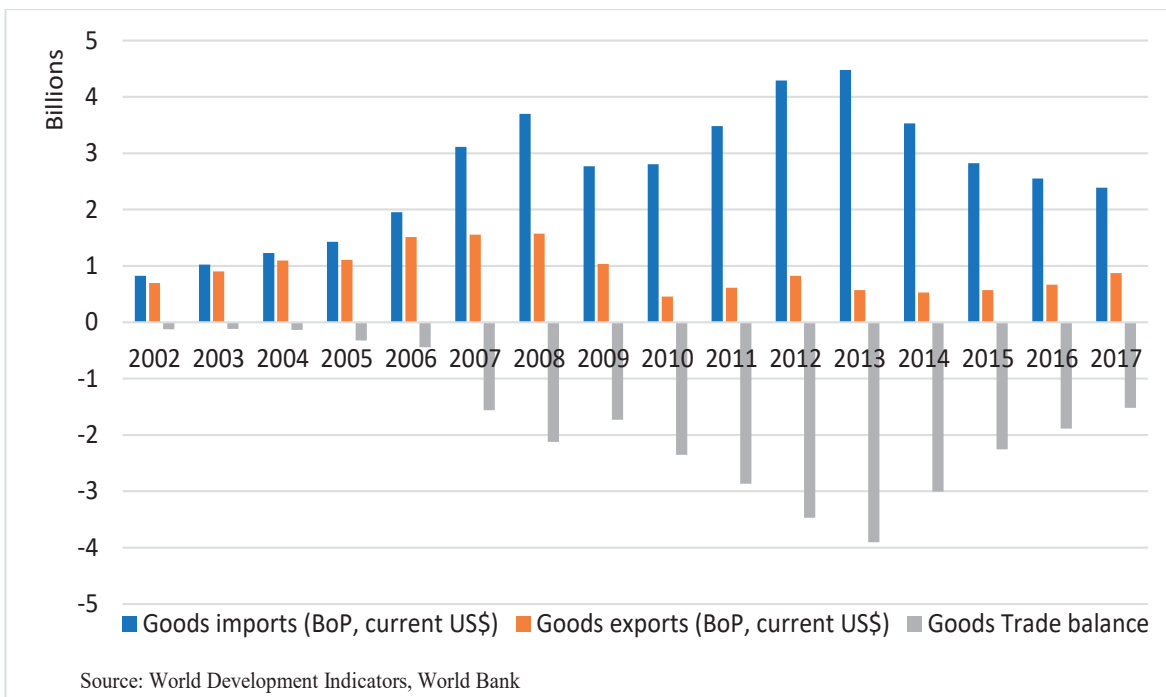
The challenge of diversification and increase of exports must be addressed while minimizing the damage to consumer welfare. This requires unilateral actions aiming to reduce the costs of trade (e.g. infrastructure investment) as well as negotiations to improve market access and opportunities for Tajikistani products in other markets.

Figure 6
Evolution of Tajikistan's trade 1995-2016 (in millions of US dollars)



Source: UNECE elaboration based on OEC data

Figure 7
Goods Trade deficit



Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank

The export side has been subject to a series of structural changes on the destinations and type of products exported (**Table 4**). On one side, whilst in 1996 Kazakhstan and Turkey were negligible destination of exports, they became the top individual export destinations in 2016. The European Union (EU), on the other hand, has reduced dramatically its share as an export destination from more than 45% of total exports to 12%. The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), despite some variations over the period, has maintained its share at around 30% and Kazakhstan remains the most important export destination of Tajikistan.

Table 4

Tajikistan's main export destinations (% of total exports)

	1996	2003	2013	2016
Kazakhstan		0.6%	9.4%	26.0%
Turkey	0.9%	10.0%	49.0%	20.0%
Italy	22.0%	9.2%	4.2%	9.9%
Switzerland	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	9.7%
Afghanistan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Rest of partners	76.7%	80.2%	36.8%	26.6%
European Union	45.5%	53.2%	14.8%	12.0%
EAEU	28.8%	13.4%	15.6%	30.4%

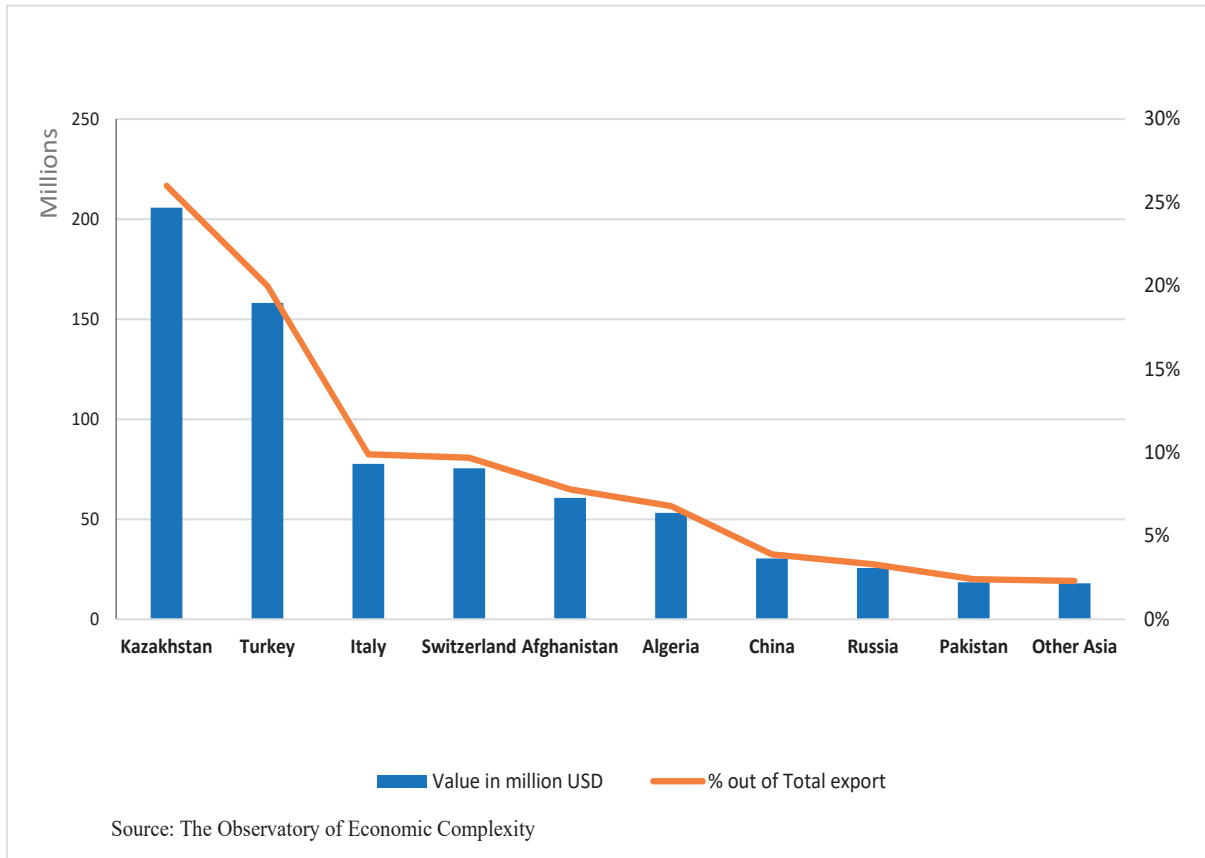
Source: Elaboration based on OEC data

Tajikistan exports are mostly comprised of minerals. The rest is represented by agricultural products and some light manufactures (garments). Cotton, which used to be the most important export product in 1996 (it represented 66% of the total exports) has fallen dramatically not only in shares but also in value. This indicates some transformation of the export profile away from agricultural and into mineral products. However, rather than moving into manufacturing, higher value-added products and products less sensitive to price fluctuations, Tajikistan is still relying on products with high price volatility. See [Annex 3](#) on the evolution of the Top 20 exported products in 2016.

Although the EU has lost share as a destination for Tajikistani exports, there are some key products where the EU remains a key trading partner. Moreover, there is potential to diversify the export supply to the EU even further. This indicates that improving the market access to this market may be important for Tajikistan. Currently with the EU, Tajikistan is a beneficiary of the Standard GSP regime. This grants duty free access to nearly 66% of the products. Tajikistan would be in position to apply for GSP+ preferences.

[Annex 4](#) shows the top 20 products imported by the EU from Tajikistan. In 2017, these products represented more than 98% of the total EU imports from Tajikistan. Antimony, aluminium and men's/boys' trousers represent almost 75% of the EU imports. These products attract tariffs in Tajikistan of 2.4% (antimony), 3% (aluminium) and 9.6% (trousers). Obtaining GSP+ status may benefit the textile and garment sector in Tajikistan. The fact that the sector manages to export despite the positive preferential tariff, suggests that under the duty-free access that GSP+ providers enjoy, there will be more opportunities for Tajikistani exporters. Moreover, other products currently not being exported to the EU may find their way into these markets under GSP+.

Figure 8
 Top 10 export destinations of Tajikistan in 2016



The exports to the EAEU represent around 30% of the total exports of Tajikistan. **Figure 9** shows the evolution and distribution of the Tajikistan’s trade with the other EAEU members. Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation account together for more than 95% of both exports and imports. Interestingly, trade with Kyrgyzstan is low considering that is the only EAEU member with whom Tajikistan shares a border. This is critical in terms of product diversification as some products are only tradable within short distances. Joining the EAEU may bring benefits for Tajikistan by allowing it to export and import products from its neighbour, providing that infrastructure and other trade facilitating measures are put in place.

Figure 9
Evolution and distribution of Tajikistan's trade with the EAEU members



Participation in value chains requires firms to make use of the most cost-effective inputs. An attempt to artificially reduce imports will harm the competitiveness of local firms, cut them out of the value chains and reduce the capabilities to expand exports. Moreover, attempts to reduce imports will harm consumer welfare by increasing the domestic prices of their consumption goods.

Trade trends for Tajikistan over the last two decades highlight and increase in the volume of imports, along with important changes in the products imported and their origins.

Table 5 shows the changes in the origin of the Tajikistani imports. Between 1998 and 2016, there has been a reduction of the share of the traditional import partners. The share of the imports from the EU has fallen from 29% to almost 6%. Although still representing almost 33% in 2016, the share of the imports from the EAEU has lost more than 15 percentage points. China is the origin that has increased its share notably from 3.1% in 1998 to more than 53% in 2016.

Table 5
Tajikistan's main import partners (% of total exports)

	1998	2003	2013	2016
China	3.1	3.6	51.0	53.2
Russian Federation	28.5	22.8	18.5	20.1
Kazakhstan	15.5	12.3	10.8	11.5
Turkey	3.6	5.2	5.7	4.7
Italy	2.1	1.3	0.6	1.5
Rest of partners	47.2	54.8	13.4	9.0
European Union	29.2	10.8	5.8	5.9
EAEU	47.0	37.0	29.9	32.7

Source: UNECE elaboration based on OEC data

[Annex 5](#) shows the distribution of the top 20 import products, by origin, in 2016. China accounts for a large share of individual products and is the primary supplier of final products such as textiles and garments. The EAEU, on the other hand, is the primarily supplier of intermediate goods such as petroleum oils, wheat, wood and minerals.

3. Time to export and import¹⁶

According to the 2019 World Bank Doing Business – Training for Reform report, the time to export and import in Tajikistan (which includes the time for border compliance including time for obtaining, preparing and submitting documents during port or border handling, customs clearance and inspection procedures) is 51 hours and 107 hours, respectively.¹⁷ The average time for export and import border compliance procedures in Central Asia is 68 and 73 hours, respectively.¹⁸

Likewise, the results of 17 interviews that the UNECE (in collaboration with national experts) conducted with the private sector, indicate that export border control at checkpoints takes approximately 2.5 hours, while

¹⁶ Tajikistan has 12 border-crossing points with the neighbouring states. They include: Oibek – Buston; Konibodom (Patar); Batken – Isfara; Kulundu; Pendjikent; Denau-Tursunzadeh; Gulbahor; Sherkhan-Bandar - Panji Poyon; Ishkashim; Kulma; The Kyzyl-Art; and Karamyk – Jirgital.

¹⁷World Bank Flagship Report, *Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform 16th ed.* (Washington D.C., World Bank, 2019) Available at: http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Annual-Reports/English/DB2019-report_web-version.pdf

¹⁸ Central Asia includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Data for Turkmenistan is not available.

border control during import takes on average 4.5 hours (2.6 to 6 hours). In addition to that, customs clearance during import procedures takes up to 24-48 hours.

Respondents also note that the most challenging issues at the Border Control Points (BCPs) is phytosanitary control, as Tajikistan's phytosanitary certificates are not recognized by all trading partners. Moreover, other BCP obstacles include, *inter alia*,

- High unreasonable fines for violation of thermal regimes and a lack of available information for carriers on thermal regime time. All instructions are provided only in the local language
- Lack of coordinated border management, as is the practice in other countries
- Practice of collection of unofficial fees at several stages within the border clearance process
- Lack of signs or information boards, indicating the procedures and payment; carriers cannot distinguish between formal and informal payments
- No helpline for carriers on BCPs
- No clear and multi-language signs indicating the routing of trucks
- Long queues at the checkpoints
- Non-recognition and non-compliance of weighing points and certification
- Duplication of procedures at the BCPs
- No Internet connection and no confirmation of TIR EPD codes
- Long delays and queues at borders

Similarly, the key delays during customs clearance include application of all six methods of customs valuation regardless of the country of export and strong evidence. During the workshop on Advancing the Draft Trade Facilitation Roadmap in Dushanbe on 11-13 March 2019, the key Trade Facilitation stakeholders in Tajikistan from the private and public sectors gave their opinions on the main causes of delay in exporting and importing:

- Lack of customs border risk management system (100% of imported goods are inspected)
- Lack of a system for the submission of electronic declarations, with customs authorities requiring shipping documents to be provided in paper form, which causes delay
- Single Window for export and import procedures is not yet fully in place and functional
- Roadway cross-border agencies do not comply with the "one-stop shop" principle
- Lack of a green corridor for fruit and vegetable exports
- Lack of an electronic payment of customs duties and taxes
- Application of the recommended value by customs authorities
- High fees for Terminal Services (US \$70)
- Complicated procedure for obtaining permission to place goods in temporary storage warehouses and customs warehouse
- Complicated procedure for obtaining permission from regulatory bodies operating at the border (certificates of conformity, veterinary, phytosanitary, sanitary and epidemiological certificates)
- Lack of effective public-private coordination and consultation

4. Cost to import and export

According to the 2019 World Bank Doing Business – Training for Reform report, the cost to export and import in Tajikistan (the cost for border compliance which includes the cost for obtaining, preparing and submitting documents during port or border handling, customs clearance and inspection procedures) is US \$313 and US

\$223, respectively. This is higher than the Central Asia average of US \$268 for export costs, and marginally lower than the average of US \$253 for import in other Central Asia countries.

According to the results of the traders' survey, about 62% of respondents stated that around 20% of total expenditure costs represent transport transaction costs. During the workshop, the participants suggested the following factors as main causes of high import and export costs:

- Informal spending by private sector (corruption), also due to the very low wages of employees operating at borders
- Lack of coordination among regulatory bodies for documents submission
- High rates of customs duties and taxes, which also affect import operations
- Temperature conditions for the movement of vehicles
- Lack of coordination between border agencies
- Lack of monitoring by the authorities for the execution of existing Laws in the Republic of Tajikistan
- Non-functioning risk management system, and lack of AEO schemes and special simplified procedures for individuals
- Very few Tajik freight forwarding companies involved the in shipping of goods;
- Import of raw materials for production is not exempt from taxes
- Lack of electronic digital signature
- Use of recommended value by the customs authorities
- High rates of fees and taxes
- Not fully developed logistics and transport services
- High fees in the border terminals for the services provided
- High fees for the entrance of vehicles, as well as payment for idle time at terminals.

5. Number of documents necessary for import and export

According to the results of the private sector survey, traders—depending on the type of products they are exporting or importing—are required to provide six to eleven documents for customs clearance.

For export of fruit traders need to submit:

- Contract
- Invoice
- Packaging list
- Certificate of conformity
- Certificate of origin
- Phytosanitary certificate
- TIR carnet
- CMR
- Bill of Lading
- Act of phytosanitary control
- Inspection act
- Transport registration (transport/transit permission, route list etc.)
- Internal transit declaration/internal or external declaration

For import of foods traders need to submit:

- Contract
- Invoice
- Packaging list
- Certificate of conformity
- Sanitary-epidemiological conclusion
- Phytosanitary/veterinary certificate
- TIR carnet
- CMR
- Bill of Lading
- Act of phytosanitary control
- Inspection act
- Transport registration (transport/transit permission, route list etc.)
- Internal transit declaration/ internal or external declaration

Table 6 provides a list of documents required for export of fruits and vegetables by road according to the Government Decree No. 286 of 31 May 2018 “About the Action Plan to reduce the time and costs for the participants of foreign economic activity for export, import and transit of goods”.¹⁹

Table 6: Documents for export of fruit and vegetables by road

Main document	No	Requirement documents	Comments
Certificate of Conformity	1.	Application form for certificate of conformity	
	2.	Contract for export or invoice evidencing the value	
	3.	Invoice for certificate	Issued by an Inspector
	4.	Certificate of Origin or the Certificate from Zhamoat about the manufactured good	Issued by the Chamber of Commerce
	5.	Invoice for Lab testing certificate	
Phytosanitary certificate	6.	Appeal or Application form for phytosanitary certificate	
	7.	Passport copy	Passport is requested for Natural person
Certificate of origin	8.	Application form for certificate of origin	
	9.	Passport copy	Passport is requested for Natural person
	10.	Quality Certificate from the manufacturer (Tajik standard) and Certificate from Zhamoat about the manufactured good	
Cargo documents	11.	Contract for legal entity	
	12.	Packing list (2 copies)	
	13.	Bank details	
	14.	Extract from the Unified state register	
	15.	Certificate of state registration	

¹⁹ The table does not include documents requested at customs clearance and border control.

Main document	№	Requirement documents	Comments
	16.	Tax identification number certificate	
	17.	Passport	
	18.	Filled application for cargo	
	19.	Application letter for permission	Transport company must apply to the State Transport Authority
	20.	Licence for International cargo transportation	Transport company
	21.	Route blank of the international truck	
	22.	Payment order	
	23.	Contract for export	
	24.	Commercial invoice for exported goods	
	25.	Power of attorney (2 copies)	

Note: Customs clearance and border control request more than 30 documents - for example, certificate of conformity (6 copies); phytosanitary certificate (6 copies); certificate of origin (4 copies). Some of these copies are needed for importer countries.

Source: Private sector survey results

The private sector states that duplication has become one of the major obstacles. For instance, contracts and company registration documents (30-40 pages in total) must be submitted every time for each batch of shipments to obtain certificates. Moreover, according to respondents, a large number of secondary documents (40 to 50 documents) is also requested to obtain permits and certificates. Thus, the number of document copies necessary for submission often reaches 200 or more.

In contrast, public sector survey results show that, since the introduction of the new 2012 Customs Code, documentary requirements for exports and imports (Article 131) have been reduced to a minimum. A completed customs declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:

- Confirmation of the authority of a person submitting the customs declaration
- International sales and purchase contracts or other concluded contracts since entering into a foreign economic transaction
- In the case of unilateral foreign economic transactions, other documents expressing the content of such transactions
- Commercial documents
- Transport documents
- Documents confirming compliance with prohibitions and restrictions
- Documents confirming the payment and (or) maintenance of customs duties and taxes

6. Implementation status of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

In the Framework of the project “Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan”, the UNECE, in collaboration with the ITC, assisted Tajikistan in establishing a National Trade Facilitation Committee and, thereby, supported the Government to fulfil its commitments under the WTO TFA. In February 2018, the UNECE, jointly with UNCTAD and the ITC, conducted a kick-off mission to Tajikistan to inform the Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation (CCTF) about the objectives and scope of the project, and to discuss project support and coaching activities.

During 2017, with support of the ITC, and in consultation with key country donors, the CCTF conducted a prioritization exercise for the Work Plan 2017/2018. Further, in August and October 2018, the ITC conducted several capacity building workshops in Dushanbe. As a result of these workshops, prioritization and sequencing of trade facilitation measures were updated. **Table 7** summarizes the status of the implementation and categorization of each of the measures (A, B and C) with incorporated results of the categorization workshop as well as the working progress for each measure by the CCTF.

Implementation of the various measures could be well supported with UN/CEFACT recommendations, standards and guidelines.

Table 7: Tajikistan status of implementation of the WTO TFA (as of January 2019)

In red - measures, which were notified to the WTO under category A, but re-categorized during workshop

Domain	Article	Name of the measure	Status of Implementation	Cat. A, B, C	Results of Prioritization
Publication and availability of information	Article 1	1.1 Publication	<i>Government Decree of the Republic of Tajikistan №344 dated 10.07.2017 "On the Uniform Rules for official websites of ministries and departments, local executive bodies of state power and self-government bodies of settlements of disputes on the Internet"</i>	A	
		1.2. Information available through Internet	<i>Government Decree of the Republic of Tajikistan №98 dated 25.02.2017 "On the creation and financing of the online portal for legal information of the Republic of Tajikistan"</i>	A	
		1.3. Enquiry Points	<i>At the implementation stage</i>	C	2022
		1.4. Notification	<i>Development of regulatory legal act</i>	A	

Domain	Article	Name of the measure	Status of Implementation	Cat. A, B, C	Results of Prioritization
Opportunity to Comment and Information before Entry into Force, and Consultations	Article 2	2.1. Comments and information before entry into force	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and Foreign Trade Act</i>	C	2022
		2.2. Consultations	<i>Preparation of drafts for amendments to the legislation</i>	C	2022
Advance Ruling	Article 3	3. Advance ruling	<i>Preparation of a draft Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on amending the Customs Code</i>	C	2022
Procedures for Appeal and Review	Article 4	4. Procedures for Appeal and Review	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	
Other Measures to Enhance Impartiality, Non-Discrimination and Transparency	Article 5	5.1. Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections	<i>Preparation of a draft regulatory legal act</i>	C	2021
		5.2 Detention	<i>Amendments to the regulations</i>	A	
		5.3 Test Procedures	<i>Preparation of a draft Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on amending the Customs Code</i>	A	
Disciplines on Fees and Charges Imposed on or in Connection with Importation and Exportation	Article 6	6.1 General disciplines on fees and charges	<i>Amendments to the regulations</i>	A	
		6.2 Specific disciplines on Fees and Charges	<i>Amendments to the regulations</i>	A B	2020
		6.3 Penalty Disciplines	<i>Amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	

Domain	Article	Name of the measure	Status of Implementation	Cat. A, B, C	Results of Prioritization
Release and Clearance of Goods	Article 7	7.1 Pre-arrival Processing	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	
		7.2 Electronic Payment	<i>Amendments to the regulatory legal act</i>	C	2022
		7.3. Separation of Release	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	
		7.4 Risk Management	<i>Development of a draft risk management strategy</i>	A- C	2022
		7.5 Post-clearance Audit	<i>Implemented</i>	A	
		7.6 Average Release Times	<i>Development of draft manual based on Time Release Study (TRS)</i>	A	
		7.7 Authorized Operators	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	C	2023
		7.8 Expedited Shipments	<i>Development of a draft guide on expedited release</i>	A	
		7.9 Perishable Goods	<i>Implemented but need to introduce a green passage</i>	A	
Border Agency Cooperation	Article 8	8. Border Agency Cooperation	<i>Partially implemented</i>	Ap	
Movement of Goods intended for import under customs control	Article 9	9. Movement of Goods	<i>Revision and amendment of existing regulations</i>	A	
Formalities Connected with Importation and Exportation and Transit	Article 10	10.1 Review of Formalities and Documentation Requirements	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and regulatory acts of the Customs Service</i>	A	
		10.2 Acceptance of Copies	<i>Implemented. Art.63 of the Customs Code</i>	A	

Domain	Article	Name of the measure	Status of Implementation	Cat. A, B, C	Results of Prioritization
		10.3 Use of International Standards	<i>Preparation of a draft Law on amending the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan and regulatory acts of the Customs Service</i>	A	
		10.4 Single Window	<i>At the implementation stage</i>	C	2022
		10.5 Pre-shipment Inspections	<i>Implemented</i>	A	
		10.6 Use of Customs Brokers	<i>Implemented. Art.15 of the Customs Code</i>	A	
		10.7 Common Border Procedures	<i>Partially implemented but requires a change in regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	
		10.8 Rejected Goods	<i>Implemented. Art.66 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	
		10.9. Temporary Admission of Goods and Inward and Outward Processing	<i>Defined in the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</i>	A	
Freedom of Transit	Article 11	11. Freedom of Transit	<i>Implemented. Government Decree №580 dated 25.12.2017</i>	A	
Customs Cooperation	Article 12	12. Customs Cooperation	<i>Implemented but Requires the conclusion of agreements with neighbouring states</i>	B	2020
National Committee on Trade Facilitation	Article 23.2	23.2 National Committee on Trade Facilitation	<i>Government Decree of the Republic of Tajikistan №529 dated 24.12.2016</i>		

Source: WTO TFA Database, viewed at: <https://www.tfadatabase.org/members/tajikistan/measure-breakdown>; Government of the Republic of Tajikistan; and results of prioritization and sequencing of WTO TFA measures, ITC workshop.

7. Other challenges affecting trade facilitation

Economic growth in Tajikistan has been historically impeded by a narrow economic base that heavily relies on inward remittances from Tajik workers abroad and on exports of aluminium and cotton—revenue sources that are both highly vulnerable to adverse external developments. According to an ADB diagnostic study, various factors have hampered the creation of a stable and attractive economic and investment climate, and these factors reduce the flow of trade in goods and services as well as potential investments. These major challenges include, *inter alia*, (i) inadequate access to finance and high costs, (ii) unstable and interrupted power supply, (iii) poor quality of transport infrastructure and logistics, (iv) weak governance and the rule of law, and (v) market imperfections that constrain new investment and economic activities. In addition, high-quality health and education services and strong social protections will also be essential to the country’s more inclusive trade and growth.²⁰

Further undermining the economy’s growth is Tajikistan’s landlocked status and remoteness from international maritime routes. This disadvantage can, however, be mitigated by the country’s strategic location. Contiguous with Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, Tajikistan stands at the centre of fast-growing North-South and East-West trade relations and could therefore serve as a bridge for the transit of goods and services between China, Central Asia and South Asian and Middle Eastern countries.²¹

Moreover, international trade might have been negatively impacted by currency controls introduced in 2015, which remain in place. These include measures to restrict households’ and companies’ access to foreign exchange and the banning of all private currency exchange offices in the country. In January 2017, the National Bank of Tajikistan started a gradual depreciation against the US dollar, with the currency weakening by 10.5% against the US dollar in the first ten months of 2017. In addition, the daily withdrawal amount was reduced to 500 somoni, from 1,000 somoni.²² Though aiming to create exchange rate stability by limiting its volatility, the use of these exchange controls can prevent foreign investors from long-term investment projects in the country.

III GOALS

The following five goals and seven sub-goals have been agreed to by the members of the Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation (CCTF); they will contribute to the achievement of the agreed vision of the Roadmap (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Roadmap Goals and Goal Performance Indicators

	Goals	Goal Performance Indicators	
		Means of verification	Source of verification
G1	Improved regulatory framework for trade facilitation	At least 50% of measures of the TFA are implemented by 2024	A CCTF working group shall review the National Legislation and propose amendments to reflect international conventions and agreements Number of Government Decrees are adopted

²⁰Asian Development Bank (2016). “Tajikistan Promoting Export Diversification and Growth”. *A Country Diagnostic Study*.

²¹UNECE (2014). *Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan: Needs Assessment*. ECE/TRADE/410

²²EBRD Country Assessments: *Tajikistan. Transition report 2017-18, Sustaining Growth*.

	Goals	Goal Performance Indicators	
SG1.1	Implementation of the Action Plan adopted by the 2 nd protocol of the second session of CCTF of 5/4/2017	At least 70% of the actions in the action plan to bring the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in line with the Trade Facilitation Agreement and Revised Kyoto Convention are implemented by 2024	CCTF working group verify and report progress to the Committee quarterly
SG1.2	Development and Implementation of the Concept of "Reliable Market Participant" (PRM)	<p>The programme is introduced and 10 information sessions are held with the private sector in the first year;</p> <p>An increased number of authorized operators, including a percentage of representatives of SMEs, is achieved by 2024;</p> <p>Increased percentage of import and exports under AEO scheme;</p> <p>Release time of AEO shipments is reduced by at least 50% in the first year, and reduced further in following years</p> <p>Significant reduction in percentage of inspections of AEO shipments and only based on risk management</p>	<p>A number of companies will have joined the Reliable Market Participant programme</p> <p>Increased exports by authorized operators (national statistics)</p> <p>World Bank Trade Across Border Indicator</p>
G2	Reduced time of customs operations when declaring & releasing goods	<p>Reduction of physical and documentary customs controls (%) by 2024</p> <p>Reduction in number of documents for imports and exports (%) for 10 top exports, to align with regional best practices</p>	<p>National Import and Export Statistics (The Observatory of Economic Complexity Profile https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tjk/)</p> <p>World Bank Doing Business/Trading Across Border Report</p> <p>UNECE Regional Survey on Sustainable and Digital Trade Facilitation</p>
SG2.1	Improvement of customs operations	<p>Time of transport across border is reduced (%)</p> <p>Customs operations and customs procedures are simpler, faster, more transparent and less costly for traders</p>	<p>TRS Studies</p> <p>Traders surveys</p>
SG2.2	Improvement of customs duties payment mechanism	Increased transparency, reduction of unofficial payments and enhanced exports (%)	<p>Traders surveys show increased transparency, reduction of unofficial payments and enhanced exports</p> <p>National Import and Export Statistics (The Observatory of Economic Complexity Profile https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tjk/)</p>
SG2.3	Introduction of a Risk Management System	Average time for export reduced by 4 times, and import declarations by 2 times	<p>TRS study</p> <p>World Bank Trade Across Border Indicator</p>
G3	Improved international road transport	<p>Increased participation of domestic carriers in international traffic</p> <p>Increased transit through the Republic of Tajikistan</p>	Logistics Performance Index

	Goals	Goal Performance Indicators	
G4	Increased export potential of Tajikistan	Enhanced production and export of top 10 export products (e.g. aluminium, textile, agriculture) Increased share of exports for new produced goods by 2024 Increased technological advancement in industry	World Bank Foreign Direct Investment Index GDP National Import and Export Statistics (The Observatory of Economic Complexity Profile https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tjk/) UNCTAD Diversification Index (https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=120)
G5	Increased integration of the Tajik economy into a global supply chain	Increased share of exporting and importing companies (%), and SMEs (%), by 2024 Enhanced production of domestic products (%)	National Import and Export Statistics (The Observatory of Economic Complexity Profile https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tjk/) GDP
SG5.1	Implementation of measures in support of export-oriented enterprises	Increased localization of the production of goods dependent on imported raw materials Reduced imports of finished goods (%)	National Import and Export Statistics (The Observatory of Economic Complexity Profile https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tjk/)
SG5.2	Labelling and packaging of finished goods that meet international standards	Increased manufacturers' awareness about standards for labelling, packaging, pre-packing, certification, and its compliance with the requirements of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, HACCP and ISO, technical regulations Increased exports	Traders surveys show awareness about exports requirements National Import and Export Statistics (The Observatory of Economic Complexity Profile https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/tjk/)

Source: Tajikistan authorities

IV ACTIVITIES

During the second meeting of the Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation on 5 April 2017, two action plans were adopted for advancing the trade facilitation agenda (Protocol No. 2).

One of the action plans focuses on WTO TFA provisions and defines the necessary actions to bring the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and law enforcement practice in line with the TFA provisions. The second action plan aims to bring the customs Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in line with the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention). Both plans are included in Annexes 1 and 2.

To support the implementation of these action plans, and to strengthen the country's commitment to meet its trade facilitation agenda and achieve the above-mentioned Goals (Table 8), the members of the Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation agreed on the list of the following activities to be implemented by end of 2024.

Table 9: Roadmap Activities and activity performance indicators

Activities are organized according to 5 goals and 7 sub-goals. Each activity is related to one or more of the following categories: 1. WTO TFA (TFA); 2. Transport and Logistics (T&L); 3. Questions on quality of goods (QG); 4. Measures to enhance export (EEExp)

No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A01		Identify resources and fundraise for the activities of the Roadmap	CCTF Working Groups on Trade Facilitation	The necessary resources for the implementation of the Roadmap are identified Resources for the implementation of the Roadmap are secured	All
A02	TFA	Notify the WTO Secretariat on the B and C categories	CCTF	Notification submitted	All
GOAL 1: Improved regulatory framework for trade facilitation					
A03	TFA	Bring legislation and law enforcement practices in line with WTO TFA provisions. - Annex 1 of this document includes the relevant	MEDT, with support of MoJ, MoT, MoAg, MHSP, MINT, State Committee on Investments and State Property Management; Customs Service under the	Amendments and additions to the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Tajikistan (RT)	SG1.1

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
		detailed action plan, including the status of accomplishment of the activities.	Government of the RT; Tax Committee; National Legislation Centre under the President of Republic of Tajikistan; Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government; Border Guard Headquarters of the State National Security Committee of RT; Communication Service under the Government of RT.		
A04		Bring Customs Legislation in line with the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention). Annex 2 of the present document includes the relevant detailed action plan.	Customs Service under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan	Simplified customs clearance and customs control procedures for moving goods through customs border of the Republic of Tajikistan	SG1.1
A05	TFA	Conduct research on existing regulatory legal bases for possible improvements and make relevant changes and additions to the Tax and Customs Code of Republic of Tajikistan, and other regulations.	MEDT, Tax Committee, Customs Service, Trade and Chamber of Commerce, Customs Association brokers	Efficient movement of goods through the customs border	G1
A06	Beyond TFA	Analyse electronic trade in the Republic of Tajikistan	MEDT	Implementation of paperless trade	G1
GOAL 2: Reduced time of customs operations when declaring and releasing goods					

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A07		Analyse existing AEO programmes of relevant neighbouring and trading countries (e.g. Russian Federation, China, EU and others)		A working group on Trade Facilitation produces a study of the existing AEO programmes with recommendations of the best practices	
A08		Conduct a survey among importers and exporters of the Republic of Tajikistan to obtain the level of interest in the Reliable Market Participant programme		A working group conducts a survey among at least 30 traders	
A09		Based on the outcome the survey, draft a strategy for the development of the Reliable Market Participant concept, including objectives, goals and KPIs		A working group develops a strategy and submits it for review by the committee	
A10	TFA Art. 7.7	Development of the criteria, benefits, application and validation processes, in accordance with the AEO concept of the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards and Art. 7.7 of the TFA on Authorized Operator	MEDT, Customs, Association of Customs Brokers of Republic of Tajikistan, State Committee on Investment and Management state property	Criteria, benefits and processes are identified and incorporated into the development of the pilot programme	SG 1.2
A11		Provide information sessions to customs officials and traders on AEO and Post-clearance audit		Committee conducts 10 information sessions for traders in the first year of introduction of the programme	
A12		Design and implement a pilot programme		A pilot programme is developed and adopted	
A13		Monitor and evaluate the pilot programme; conduct a cost-benefit analysis in close		A survey of pilot participants is conducted, and the cost-benefit analysis is produced	

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A14		cooperation with pilot participants Update the Reliable Market Participant programme based on the findings of the pilot and initiate roll-out of the programme		and presented to the committee A roll-out programme is developed and adopted	
A15		Set up a help desk for Reliable Market Participants		A help desk is established, and the contact information is available online	
A16	TFA Art.10.1 /EEexp	Reduce the list of documents submitted to customs authorities when declaring and releasing goods.			SG2.1
A17	TFA Art.10.1 /EEexp	Eliminate the mandatory submission of documents that confirm the credentials of a person submitting a customs declaration when submitting a goods declaration through an electronic form (signed with a digital signature) as this information is already available with the authorities.	Customs	Time and cost to export and import have reduced (according to World Bank Trade Across Border Indicator)	SG2.1

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A18	TFA Art.1.2	Ensure availability of up-to-date information on trade-related regulatory procedures and their implications on export-import processes by developing an institutional trade portal to facilitate access to information on applicable regulations, procedures and price lists by relevant state agencies. Information should be translated and published in English.	Customs, MEDT	The trade portal is available online and the information contained (coming from all the relevant agencies involved in export and import procedures) will lead to increased transparency in trade policy, increased foreign investment and an increase in export potential. A CCTF working group on Trade Facilitation regularly checks the availability of online information.	SG2.1
A19	TFA/EEExp	Use pre-arrival/pre-departure information for risk management and to make timely decisions regarding the release or export of goods.	Customs		SG2.1
A20	TFA/EEExp	Implement automated procedures based on information technology systems (without participation of official customs authorities) to make decisions about the release of goods following submission of customs electronic declaration.	Customs	Decreased delays at border-crossing points resulting in decrease of time and cost of trade. Improvement of World Bank LPI	SG2.1
A21	TFA/EEExp	Ensure electronic submission of application for certificates, licences, authorizations and encourage exporters to use electronic procedures;	Customs		SG2.1

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A22	TFA/EEExp	Introduce measures to separate the physical form from the fiscal release of goods.	Customs	Goods are released prior to final determination of customs duties and taxes, which will decrease delays at cross-borders points, especially for perishable goods	SG2.1
A23	TFA/EEExp	Provide infrastructure facilities to motor vehicle border-crossing points (inspection installations; other technical means for customs control allowing agents to carry out a survey of vehicles without unloading goods; transponders; dimension and weight measuring devices; electronic queuing system with information about the process of passing documents). Provide a enough lanes to avoid queues. Provide inspection sites, including the participation of representatives of the veterinary and phytosanitary services and representatives of the sanitary epidemiological control.	Customs	Faster release of goods which will decrease delays at border-crossing points. Improvement in World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	SG2.1
A24	TFA/EEExp	Reduce the time of customs control of transport goods in the case that all the necessary information is presented and transport goods are not classified as risky supplies requiring	Customs		SG2.1

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A25	TFA Art. 10.4/ EExp	<p>additional documentary inspection and/or screening.</p> <p>Ensure interoperability between Single Window Information System (SWIS) and the Customs Unified Automated Information Systems (UAIS) for interdepartmental electronic exchange of information related to issued permits and customs operations in an electronic format.</p>	Customs, Ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan involved in implementation of the Single Window on registration export-import and transit procedures in Republic of Tajikistan	<p>Single Window is established, is available online and provides access to standard information on all procedures, prices and documents related to import, export and transit, and payment of customs duties. The information is stored electronically, which will decrease the paper duplication of certain documents and enable a “one-stop shop” harmonized system, which will result in decrease of the time and cost to trade.</p>	SG2.1
A26	TFA Art. 7.6 /EExp	<p>Conduct and Publish Average Time Release Studies focusing on top 10 exports. Based on the results, develop and implement effective measures on consistent improvement in this area.</p>	Customs	At least 2 TRS are conducted and the results are posted on the trade information portal	SG2.1
A27	TFA Art. 1.3 /EExp	<p>Establish an enquiry point for traders at each border agency. Officials selected to work at the enquiry point should have comprehensive knowledge of laws and regulations on import and export procedures.</p>	Customs	The enquiry point is established; Number of enquiries answered per year	SG2.1

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A28	TFA Art. 5.1/QG	<p>Conduct analysis on implementation of phytosanitary, veterinary control (supervision) at checkpoints across the state border of the Republic of Tajikistan for agricultural products, raw materials and food (import/export). Identify 3 BCPs with the biggest affluence for which the installation of laboratories will be most efficient. Establish laboratories in the BCPs.</p>	<p>Customs, MEDT, Agency of Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health</p>	<p>3 BCPs identified and laboratories constructed, which contribute to the acceleration of movement of goods across borders and the elimination of administrative barriers</p>	<p>SG2.1</p>
A29	TFA Art. 5.1	<p>Evaluate whether the specific SPS requests for 10 key products are being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of SPS requests for 10 key products - Evaluation of whether these SPS requests are being implemented by other agencies, according to international standards - Sending information letters to warn institutions of the impact that the non-application of these measures is having on trade 	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Analysis of SPS requests for 10 key products is undertaken; Information letters to warn institutions of the impact that non-application of these measures is having on trade are sent out; Number of institutions that changed their practices to align them with these international standards</p>	<p>SG2.1</p>

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A30		<p>- Follow up to identify any changes by these institutions in these practices.</p> <p>Implementation of general financial guarantee system Use of customs payment system (included in the registers of customs representatives) Additional security payment of customs duties based on the risk-exclusion principle for non-payment of customs duties</p>		<p>Faster release of goods that will decrease delays at border-crossing points. Improvement of World Bank LPI</p>	
A31	TFA/EExp	Introduce electronic payment at the border posts	Customs	Border agencies are electronically connected fostering paperless trade Improved World Bank LPI	SG2.2
A32		Establish payment of customs duties through SWIS			
A33		As per WTO Customs Valuation Agreement, introduce a simplified mechanism for a customs control valuation system for identical goods imported in more than one batch and within one contract		Decrease in delays at border-crossing points, resulting in decrease of time and cost of trade	
A34	TFA Art. 7.4/EExp	Refine the parameters for the automated risk module within the Single Window Information System (SWIS) to ensure channelling to green lane	MEDT, MINT, Food Safety Committee, Customs Service, Tajik Standard Agency, Association entrepreneurs of the Republic of Tajikistan	Faster release of goods that will decrease delays at border-crossing points. Improved World Bank LPI	SG2.3
A35		Introduce selective customs control with 3 channels (red, orange, green)		The channels system is established, and the	

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A36		Use of price information based on an economic analysis and an industry approach when setting price lists Price lists are published online		shipments expedited, thanks to use of the green corridor	
A37		Categorize foreign traders in risk management system, develop their evaluation criteria (including attribution to low risk for law violations) using "electronic dossier" information base		Enhanced transparency and efficiency Faster release of goods that will decrease delays at border-crossing points. Improvement of World Bank LPI	
GOAL 3: Improved international road transport					
A38	TFA/T&L	Amendments to regulatory legal acts in the field of auto transport according to international standards and requirements.	MoT, Association of International Automotive Transport of Tajikistan (AIATT) and the Association of the International Automobile Carriers of Tajikistan (AVVAT), transport companies	Several regulatory legal acts are amended	G3
A39	T&L	Development of a centralized model of transportation of goods to large shipping facilities (education terminal logistics centres) in transport hubs, carried out by automotive enterprises for transport.	MoT, Association AVVAT and AIATT, transport companies	Increased participation of domestic carriers in international traffic, increased transit through the Republic of Tajikistan	G3
A40	TFA 1.2/T&L	Development and implementation of information	MoT, Association AVVAT and AIATT, transport companies	Increased participation of domestic carriers in international traffic,	G3

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A41	T&L	telecommunication and navigation systems and digitalization of transport process, considering the need of forming a single information space based on an improved and integrated system of traffic monitoring. Analysis and optimization of freight truck market, development of intellectual logistics systems and smart technology in car transport.	MoT, Association AVVAT and AIATT, transport companies	increased transit through the Republic of Tajikistan The information is published on the trade portal The study is conducted, and the areas for improvement have been identified	G3
A42	TFA Art. 7.8/T&L	Introduce an electronic system for logistics support of vehicles and cargo on main international routes and at border crossing points by directing their passage through a "Green corridor" using a significantly simplified system for all kinds of border controls.	MoT, Association AVVAT and AIATT, transport companies	Increased participation of domestic carriers in international traffic, increased transit through the Republic of Tajikistan Decreased time for customs release, improvement of LPI	G3
A43	T&L	Develop and implement the Programme for development of transport services	MoT, Association AVVAT and AIATT, transport companies	Increased participation of domestic carriers in international traffic, increased transit through the Republic of Tajikistan	G3
A44	T&L	Increase the duration of transit visas and amend Government Decree of January 25, 2017 №31	MoT, MFA	Increased duration of transit visas	G3
A45	TFA Art. 8/T&L	Create modern logistics centres in the regions, including those based on public-private partnerships, where customs banking,	Ministries and departments involved in export/import operations as well as associations	Enhanced border agency cooperation to decrease overall time and cost for export and import operations	G3

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A46	EExp	logistics, express laboratory phytosanitary, veterinary, sanitary, epidemiological, environmental, certification and other services are provided using the principle of a "one-stop shop". Development of the draft Resolution by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Approval Regulations on exporting fresh, dried and processed fruits and vegetables".	MoAg, International Exporters Association	Improvement of World Bank logistics performance and trade across border indicators Stimulation and support of domestic exporters of fruits and vegetables	G3
GOAL 4: Increased export potential of Tajikistan					
A47	EExp	Develop and implement activities on multi-format trade, beginning with small and medium trade formats, fairs and market trade	Ministries and departments involved in export/import operations, as well as associations	New entrepreneurial activities have been developed	G4
A48	QG/EExp	Carry out marketing research to identify new products and search for new markets for exporting goods (involves participation of Tajik companies in international business forums, exhibitions and fairs, business meetings, and organizing presentations).	MEDT, Export Agency, Committee on Food Safety under the Republic of Tajikistan; The Customs Service under the Republic of Tajikistan, the Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection (Tajik standard)	Several new competitive products identified	G4
A49	QG	Increase production of top 10 export goods in the Republic of Tajikistan, and develop new products lines for competitive goods in line with the market research		Increased export potential of goods and services and an increased taxable base, creating new jobs	G4

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A50	QG	Organize joint ventures to produce competitive goods and export them to foreign countries	Ministry and departments, associations (private sector)	Increased export potential for goods and services, attracting modern technologies to the country	G4
A51	QG	Preliminary preparation of export goods produced in the Republic of Tajikistan (calibration, packaging, labelling, certification, conclusion of an accredited laboratory, application of necessary information) in accordance with the requirements and standards of foreign markets	Ministry and departments, associations (private sector)	New markets have been identified, increasing export potential and services	G4
A52	QG	Introduce international quality standards (ISO-9000, ISO-14000, ISO-22000, HACCP) into the practice of export-oriented enterprises	Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection	Enhanced compliance of domestic products with international quality standards	G4
A53	TFA/EEExp/QG	Conduct analysis on the identification and elimination of administrative and trade barriers when exporting goods	Food Safety Committee Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Several administrative barriers have been identified and addressed. The export has increased (national statistics)	G4
A54	TFA/EEExp/QG	Improve mechanisms for customs tariff regulation on the import of main agricultural (and other) products in accordance with the WTO membership	MEDT, Customs	Enhanced compliance with the provisions of the WTO agreements	G4
GOAL 5: Increased export potential of Tajikistan					
A55	QG/EEExp	Eliminate customs duties on the supply of raw materials for finished goods products	MEDT, MI, The Agency for Export, Customs	The industries most dependant on imports to produce goods have increased their production	SG5.1

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A56		Assist export-oriented enterprises in the development of export strategy, marketing, management and foreign market position		and export (national statistics) Increased exports (national statistics)	SG5.1
A57	QG/EExp	Carry out identification and inventory of stocks and track goods crossing national borders;		Identification of possible new export markets, and enhanced targeted production (national statistics)	SG5.2
A58	QG/EExp	Assist exporters in the acquisition (or leasing) of modern packaging equipment and technology		The production of domestic goods has increased	SG5.2
A59	QG/EExp	Assist business entities in the provision of domestic goods and products in foreign markets related to national brand (packaging, pre-packing, labelling, certification, signing of an accredited laboratory) and facilitating its transportation and sales abroad. Special focus on the top 10 products that have export potential (textile, raw cotton, aluminium, ores, etc)	MEDT, Agency for Export, Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection (Tajik standard)	The exports have increased (national trade statistics)	SG5.2
A60	T&L	Organize rational use of vehicles of different carrying capacity for freight traffic		More efficient delivery, considering the maximum safety of goods (finished goods)	G5
A61	T&L	Organize interaction of transport companies in	MoT, Association AVVAT, transport companies, private sector		G5

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No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
A62	T&L	<p>terminals and warehouses for the transport of goods</p> <p>Submit proposals for the creation of logistics centres, points of loading and transportation of export goods in places favourable for business entities</p>		Improved World Bank LPI	G5
A63	T&L	Determine the optimal routes for the delivery of goods from warehouses and terminals (sender) to the final consumer (buyer)			G5
A64	EExp	<p>Increase export potential by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rational use of the potential of Tajik diasporas to promote the export of domestic products in foreign markets; - Strengthen the role of the trade missions of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad to promote Tajik goods; - Development of infrastructure to support exports—especially in the markets of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries (EU, Afghanistan, Iran, China, Turkey, 	MEDT, Export Agency, professional associations	Export is increased (national statistics)	G5

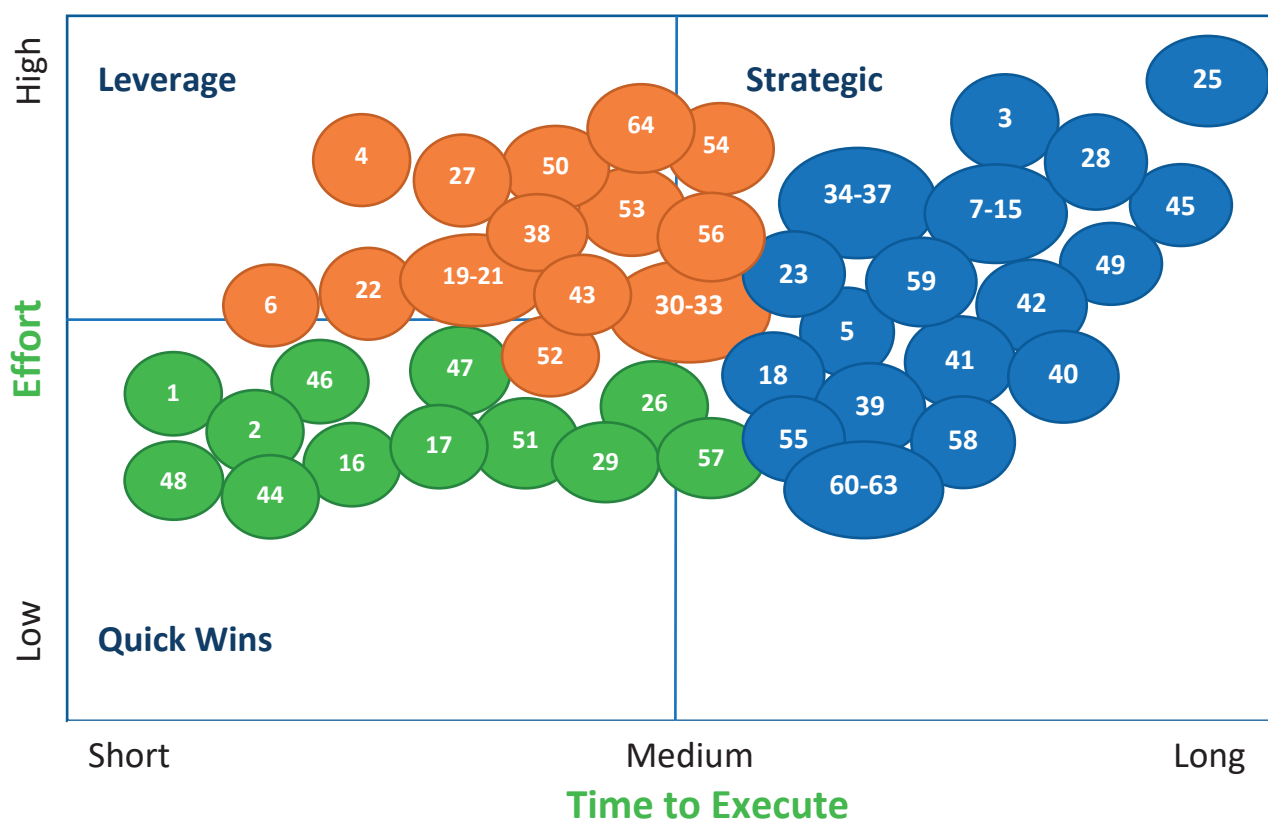
No	Category	Activities	Responsible agency	Activity performance indicator/Result	Contribute to goal
		Pakistan, India, etc.)			

1. Prioritization of activities

The above-mentioned activities were prioritized by CCTF members based on three categories, as shown in the figure below

- **Quick wins:** Activities that require low to medium effort and can be realized in the short term. Their impact on Goal Performance Indicators is normally moderate.
- **Leverage:** Activities that require medium to high effort and can be realized in the medium-term. Their impact is considerable.
- **Strategic:** Activities that require greater effort and can be realized in the long term. They will usually have a high impact on Goals

Figure 10: Quick Wins & Medium and Strategic Plans



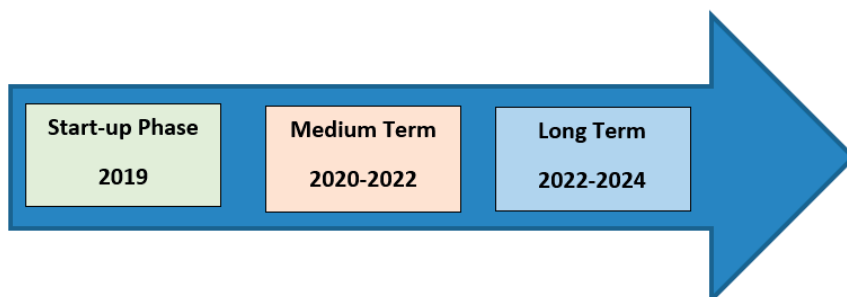
2. Implementation schedule

The Roadmap establishes a framework of activities to be implemented over a five-year period.

Figure 11 shows the timeline of the implementation of the activities.

Figure 11

Action Plan Timelines



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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. Identify resources and find financing for the activities of the Roadmap						
2. Notify the WTO Secretariat on the B and C categories						
3-4. Bring the legislation in line with WTO TFA provisions and the Revised Kyoto Convention						
5. Conduct research on existing regulatory legal bases						
6. Analyse electronic trade in the Republic of Tajikistan						
7-15. Implement Authorized Economic Operator Programme						
16. Reduce the list of documents submitted to customs authorities						
17. Eliminate mandatory submission of documents confirming the credentials of a person submitting a customs declaration						
18-19. Ensure availability of up-to-date information on trade-related regulatory procedures						
20. Implement automated procedures using information technology systems						
21. Ensure electronic submission of application for certificates, licences, authorizations						
22. Introduce measures to separate the physical form from the fiscal release of goods						
23. Provide the infrastructure facilities to the motor vehicle border crossing points						
24. Reduce the time of customs control of transport goods when all the necessary information is presented, and transport goods are not classified as risky						
25. Implement Single Window						
26. Conduct and publish Average Time Release Studies focusing on top 10 exports						
27. Establish an enquiry point for traders at each border agency						
28. Establish SPS laboratories at the BCPs						
29. Evaluate whether the specific SPS requests for 10 key products are being implemented						
30-33. Improve customs duties payment mechanism						
34-37. Implement Risk Management System						
38. Amend regulatory legal acts in the field of auto-transport						
39. Develop a centralized model for transportation of goods to large shipping facilities						
40. Develop and implement information telecommunication and navigation systems and digitalize the transport process						
41. Analysis and optimization of the freight truck market, development of intelligent logistics systems and smart technology for car transport						
42. Introduce electronic system for logistics support for vehicles and cargo						
43. Develop and implement the Programme for development of transport services						

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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
44. Increase duration of transit visas and amend Government Decree of January 25, 2017 №31						
45. Create modern logistics centres in the regions						
46. Development of the draft Resolution by Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Approval Regulations on exporting fresh, dried and processed fruits and vegetables"						
47. Develop and implement activities on multi-format trade, beginning with small and medium trade formats, fairs and market trade						
48. Carry out marketing research on new products and search for new markets for exporting goods						
49. Increase production of top 10 export goods in the Republic of Tajikistan, and develop new products lines for competitive goods in line with the market research						
50. Organize joint ventures to produce competitive goods and to export them to foreign countries						
51. Preliminary preparation of export goods, produced in accordance with the requirements and standards of foreign markets						
52. Introduce international quality standards into the practices of export-oriented enterprises						
53. Conduct analysis on identification and elimination of administrative and trade barriers when exporting goods						
54. Improve the mechanisms for customs tariff regulation on the import of main agricultural (and other) products, in accordance with the WTO membership						
55. Eliminate customs duties on the supply of raw materials for finished goods products						
56. Assist export-oriented enterprises in the development of export strategies, marketing, management and foreign market position						
57. Carry out identification and inventory of stocks and track goods crossing national borders						
58. Assist exporters in the acquisition (or leasing) of modern packaging equipment and technology						
59. Assist business entities in the provision of domestic goods and products in foreign markets						
60. Organize the rational use of vehicles of different carrying capacity for freight traffic						
61. Organize interactions of transport companies in terminals and warehouses for the transport of goods						
62. Submit proposals for the creation of logistics centres, points of loading, and transportation of export goods to places favourable to business entities						
63. Determine the optimal route for the delivery of goods from warehouses and terminals to the final consumer						
64. Increase export potential through export promotion activities						

V GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Trade Facilitation Roadmap will be governed by a three-layer structure. A simplified governance structure is represented in Figure 12, while the composition and the tasks are described in the table below.

Figure 12: Simplified Governance Structure

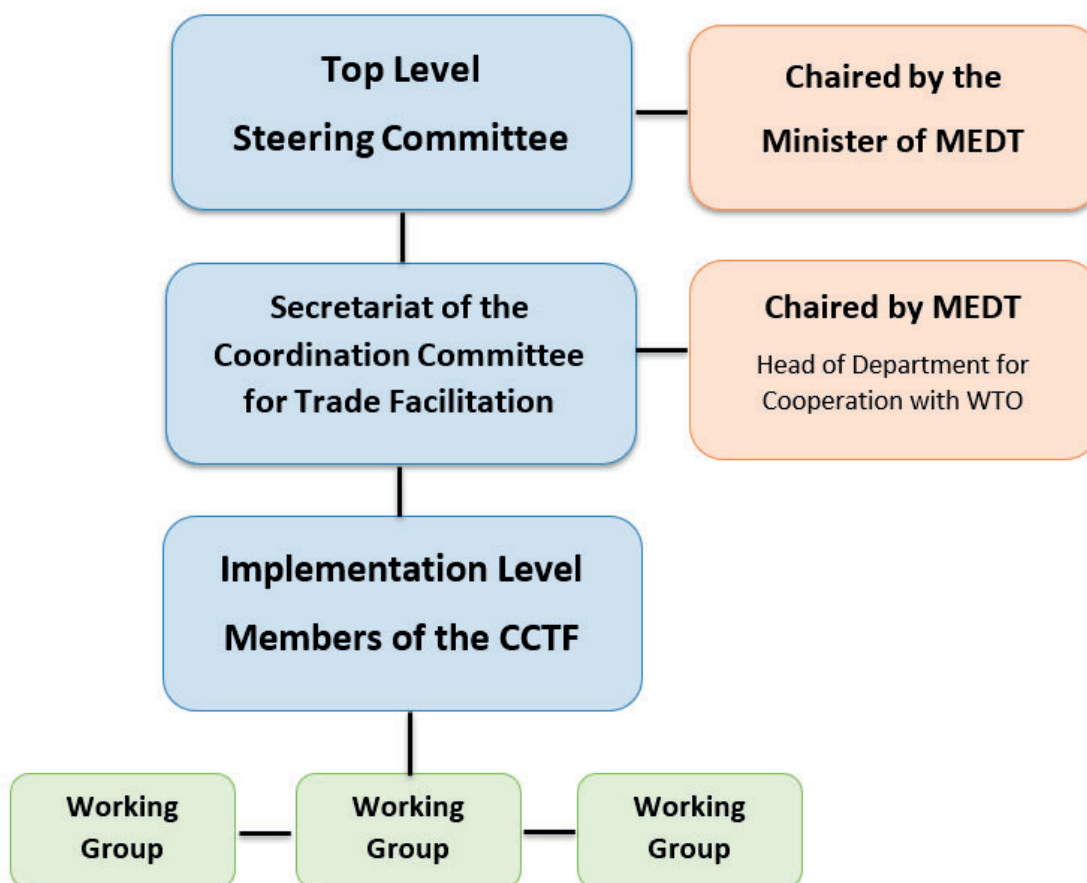


Table 10: Governance structure of the Roadmap

Group	Tasks
Top Level – Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision-making body, manages CCTF activities, submits proposals to the Government of Tajikistan and provides strategic directions for the implementation of the Roadmap - The secretary of the committee sends materials to the members of the committee, monitors the implementation of the decisions taken; develops the agenda of the committee meetings, develops technical tasks for the working groups
Chaired by Minister of MEDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manages the activities of the Committee - Determines the place, date, time of the meeting of the Committee - In agreement with the members of the Committee, determines the agenda for the meetings of the Committee and signs the minutes of the meetings - Convenes meetings of the Committee and chairs them - Submits to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan the prepared proposals of the Committee

Group	Tasks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents the Committee in relations with other bodies and international organizations - Within their powers, and according to the established order, conducts meetings with the official foreign delegations on trade procedures facilitation
High Level – Secretariat	<p>Executive Secretary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepares Committee meetings - Monitors the implementation of the Roadmap and the decisions of the Committee and prepares progress reports - Develops the agenda of the meeting of the Committee in consultation with the Chairman and members of the Committee - Performs other tasks of the Chairman of the Committee related to the achievement of the objectives of the Committee
Chaired by MEDT Head of Department for Cooperation with WTO	<p>Executive Secretary - Head of the Department for Cooperation with the World Trade Organization of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan. Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated 24 December 2016, No. 529</p>
Implementation Level – Members/NTFC	<p>Terms of the Committee members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the planning of the work of the Committee and develop agendas, discussions and submit proposals - Participate in the activities of technical working groups formed by the Committee - Participate in the development and consideration of draft documents submitted to the Committee meeting - Carry out fruitful and joint activities on trade facilitation, in the framework of their official duties, based on the requirements and in the manner established by this Regulation - In accordance with the established procedure, the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan supervises the work carried out in the field of foreign trade procedures
Working Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss, makes decisions, and recommend solutions for TF issues; - Develop draft regulatory documents
Donors’ Coordination Committee	<p>Supports the Working Groups and the Secretariat and strengthens intra-donor dialogue -USAID, GIZ, ITC, KfW, UNDP, DFID, SECO, WBG, EU, JICA, AKDN, ADB, UNECE</p>
Members of the Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Deputy Minister of Transport - Deputy Minister of Justice - Deputy Minister of Finance - Deputy Minister of Industry and New Technologies - Deputy Minister of Agriculture - Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection - Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management - Head of the Centre for Information and Communication Technologies - Deputy Director of the National Centre for Legislation - Head of the Secretariat of the Investment Climate Advisory Council - Deputy Chairman of the Tax Committee - Deputy Chairman of the Food Security Committee - Deputy Chairman of the Tourism Development - First Deputy Head of the State Supervision of Health Care and Social Protection of the Population - Deputy Head of the Communications Service - Deputy Director of the Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection - Deputy Director of the Export Agency - Deputy Head of the Central Directorate of State Secrets - First Deputy Head of the General Directorate - Head of General Staff of the Border Troops of the State Committee for National Security - Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry - Director of the Trade Policy Department and Consumer Market of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

Group	Tasks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of the General Directorate for Supervision of Pharmaceutical Activities of the State Supervision Service for Health and Social Protection of the Population - Head of Foreign Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Head of the Customs Tariff Regulation and Currency Control of the Customs Service - Director of the State Unitary Enterprise "Single Window Centre" of the Customs Service - Deputy Head of the Department of Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine of the Food Safety Committee - Chief Specialist of the Department of Veterinary Supervision of the Food Security Committee - Representatives of the private sector

Source: Comparative Analysis of Decree 529 and ITC report "Establishing the National Trade Facilitation Committee in Tajikistan" ITC 2017, and Government of Tajikistan

VI IMPLEMENTATION RISKS

In the context of drafting a national Trade Facilitation Roadmap, a risk is defined as an uncertain threat that, if it occurs, could have a negative impact on the completion of goals and/or activities.

General risks are either related to the overall implementation of the Roadmap, or common to all goals included in the Roadmap. Specific risks are those risks that are related to each specific activity.

According to members of the CCTF, the main general risks in implementing the Trade Facilitation Roadmap, that should be taken duly into account, include lack of

- Political support and leadership, leading to delayed implementation of the trade facilitation measures included in the Roadmap;
- Specialists for the development of regulatory legal acts referred to in the Roadmap;
- Qualified personnel for the implementation of the reform activities (need to build capacity to train customs and other authorities at the border); and
- Effective dialogue and consultation between the private sector and government departments.

Members of the CCTF also referred to risks related to the correct distribution of customs payments at the border (due to poor staff pay) and a lack of specialized equipment necessary for customs control of imported and exported goods.

Table 11 below is a partial list of specific risks that could hamper achievement of specific activities.

Table 11: Specific Risks

No	Activity	Specific Risks
A01	Identify resources and fundraise for the activities of the Roadmap	Not all the domestic resources are identified, causing delays in implementation
A02	Notify the WTO Secretariat on the B and C categories	Difficulty in categorizing certain provisions Different agencies not agreeing on categorization
A03	Bring the legislation, as well as law enforcement practice in line with WTO TFA provisions.	Delays caused by procedures to approve new laws and regulations
A04	Bring customs legislation in line with the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention).	
A05	Conduct research on existing regulatory legal bases for possible improvements and making relevant changes and additions to the Tax and Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, and other regulations.	Conflict between regulations from different agencies
A06	Analyse electronic trade in the Republic of Tajikistan	Misinformation due to the unavailability of data Lack of collaboration of other agencies
A07	Analyse existing AEO programs of relevant neighbouring and trading countries (e.g. Russian Federation, China, EU and others).	Lack of engagement from the private sector No adequate risk management system is in place Lack of compliance of companies with the Reliable Market Participant programme
A08	Conduct a survey among importers and exporters of the Republic of Tajikistan to obtain the level of interest in the Reliable Market Participant programme	
A09	Based on the outcome of the survey, draft a strategy for the development of the Reliable Market Participant concept, including objectives, goals and KPIs	
A10	Development of the criteria, benefits, application and validation processes, in accordance with the AEO concept of the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards and Art. 7.7 of the TFA on Authorized Operator	
A11	Provide information sessions to customs officials and traders on AEO and Post-clearance audit	
A12	Design and implement a pilot programme	
A13	Monitor and evaluate the pilot programme; conduct a cost-benefit analysis in close cooperation with pilot participants	
A14	Update the Reliable Market Participant programme based on the	

No	Activity	Specific Risks
	findings of the pilot and initiate roll-out of the programme	
A15	Set up a help desk for Reliable Market Participants	
A16	Reduce the list of documents submitted to customs authorities when declaring and releasing goods	Agencies do not comply with the elimination of unnecessary paper documents
A17	Eliminate the mandatory submission of documents confirming the credentials of a person submitting a customs declaration when of submitting a goods declaration in the electronic form (signed with a digital signature) as this information is already available with the authorities	Failure of internet connectivity with SMEs False declaration submissions by importers/exporters
A18	Ensure availability of up-to-date information on trade-related regulatory procedures and their implications on export-import processes by developing an institutional trade portal to facilitate access to information on applicable regulations, procedures and price lists by relevant state agencies. Information should be translated and published in English.	Delay in the publication of relevant information to be used by enquiry point
A19	Use of pre-arrival/pre-departure information for risk management to make timely decisions regarding the release or export of goods.	No adequate risk management system in place Lack of MoU with other countries
A20	Implement automated procedures using information technology systems (without participation of official customs authorities) to make decisions about the release of goods following the submission of customs electronic declarations	Lack of border agencies cooperation No adequate risk management system or lack of stable internet connectivity False declaration submissions by importers/exporters
A21	Ensure electronic submission of application for certificates, licences, authorizations and encourage exporters to use electronic procedure	Lack of proper internet connectivity
A22	Introduce measures to separate the physical form from the fiscal release of goods	No adequate risk management system in place Lack of collaboration of different agencies
A23	Provide the infrastructure facilities for motor vehicle border-crossing points such as inspection installations and other technical means of customs control, which would allow them to carry out a survey of vehicles without unloading goods, such as transponders, dimension and weight measuring devices, and electronic queuing systems with information about the process of passing documents. Provide a enough lanes to avoid queues, and inspection sites involving the participation of representatives of	Lack of funding of the necessary infrastructure Not enough qualified personnel from SPS and epidemiological control

No	Activity	Specific Risks
	the veterinary and phytosanitary services and representatives of the sanitary epidemiological control.	
A24	Reduce the time of customs control of transport goods, given all the necessary information is presented and transport goods are not classified as risky supplies requiring additional documentary inspection and/or screening	Lack of adequate risk management system
A25	Ensure interoperability between Single Window Information System (SWIS) and the Customs Unified Automated Information Systems (UAIS) for interdepartmental electronic exchange of information related to issued permits and customs operations in an electronic format.	Single Window is not linked to UAIS Lack of internet connection Not all border agencies are connected to the Single Window
A26	Conduct and Publish Average Time Release Studies focusing on top 10 exports. Based on the results develop and implement effective measures for consistent improvement in this area.	Doubts on the quality of the findings Lack of will by the agencies to share the results
A27	Establish an enquiry point for traders at each border agency. Officials selected to work at the enquiry point should have comprehensive knowledge of laws and regulations on import and export procedures.	Outdated or inappropriate information is communicated Difficulty in managing large number of inquiries
A28	Conduct analysis on implementation of phytosanitary, veterinary control (supervision) at checkpoints across the state border of the Republic of Tajikistan for agricultural products, raw materials and food (import/export). Identify 3 BCPs with the biggest affluence for which the installation of laboratories will be most efficient. Establish laboratories in the BCPs.	Lack of qualified personnel to carry out the analysis Difficulty finding the funding to establish laboratories
A29	Evaluate whether the specific SPS requests for 10 key products are being implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of SPS requests for 10 key products - Evaluation of whether these SPS requests are being implemented by other agencies, according to international standards - Sending information letters to warn institutions of the impact that the non-application of these measures is having on trade - Follow up to identify any changes by these institutions in these practices. 	Shortage of personnel to carry out the analysis Lack of collaboration of other agencies

No	Activity	Specific Risks
A30	Implementation of general financial guarantee system, use of customs payment system (included in the registers used by customs representatives) Additional security payment of customs duties based on the risk exclusion principle of non-payment of customs duties	Difficulty establishing the secure digital payment system Lack of supporting infrastructure
A31	Introduce electronic payment at the border posts	Lack of supporting infrastructure
A32	Establish payment of customs duties through SWIS	Payment System is not connected to SWIS
A33	As per WTO Customs Valuation Agreement introduce a simplified mechanism for a customs control valuation system for identical goods imported in more than one batch, within one contract	Conflicts of trust between Customs and traders
A34	Refine the parameters for an automated risk module within the Single Window Information System (SWIS) to ensure channelling to the green lane	Difficulty in defining the risk management criteria
A35	Introduce selective customs control with 3 channels (red, orange, green)	
A36	Use of price information based on an economic analysis and an industry approach when setting price lists. Price lists are published online.	Different border agencies do not cooperate to identify the criteria Lack of understanding of risk management by traders
A37	Categorize foreign traders in risk management system, develop their evaluation criteria, including attribution to low risk for law violations, using "electronic dossier" information base	
A38	Amendments to regulatory legal acts in the field of auto-transport according to international standards and requirements.	Delays caused by procedures to approve new laws and regulations Delay between the de jure amended legislation and de facto implementation Conflict between regulations from different Agencies
A39	Development of a centralized model of transportation of goods to large shipping facilities (education terminal logistics centres) in transport hubs, carried out automotive enterprises in transport.	Lack of supporting infrastructure
A40	Development and implementation of information telecommunication and navigation systems and digitalization of transport process, considering the need for forming a single information space based on an improved, integrated system of traffic monitoring.	Lack of supporting infrastructure

No	Activity	Specific Risks
A41	Analysis and optimization of freight truck market, development of intellectual logistics systems and smart technology for car transport.	Lack of supporting infrastructure
A42	Introduce electronic system for logistics support for vehicles and cargo on main international routes and at border-crossing points by organizing their passage through a “green corridor” using a significantly simplified system for all kinds of border controls.	Infrastructure and Software needed for purposes of interconnectivity may not be available
A43	Develop and implement the Programme for development of transport services	Lack of collaboration of different agencies Lack of supporting infrastructure
A44	Increase the duration of transit visas and amend Government Decree of January 25, 2017 №31	Delays caused by procedures to approve new laws and regulations Delay between the de jure amended legislation and de facto implementation
A45	Create modern logistics centres in the regions, including those based on public-private partnerships, where customs banking, logistics, express laboratory phytosanitary, veterinary, sanitary, epidemiological, environmental, certification and other services are provided using the principle of a "one-stop shop".	Lack of supporting infrastructure Lack of collaboration of different agencies
A46	Develop of the draft Resolution by the Government of Republic of Tajikistan “On Approval Regulations on exporting fresh, dried and processed fruits and vegetables”.	Delays caused by procedures to approve new laws and regulations Delay between the de jure amended legislation and de facto implementation
A47	Develop and implement activities on multi-format trade, beginning with small and medium trade formats, fairs and market trade	No or little engagement from the private sector
A48	Carry out marketing research for new products and search for new markets for exporting goods (participation of Tajik companies in international business forums, exhibitions and fairs, business meetings, organization of presentations).	No or little engagement from the private sector
A49	Increase production of top 10 export goods in the Republic of Tajikistan, and develop new products lines for competitive goods in line with the market research	No engagement from the private sector Lack of production capabilities Non-compliance with international standards
A50	Organize joint ventures for the production of competitive goods and their export to foreign countries	No engagement from the private sector Lack of production capabilities Non-compliance with the international standards

No	Activity	Specific Risks
A51	Preliminary preparation of export goods produced in the Republic of Tajikistan (calibration, packaging, labelling, certification, conclusion of an accredited laboratory, application of necessary information) in accordance with the requirements and standards of foreign markets	Lack of knowledge on the international requirements and standards by SMEs No engagement from the private sector Lack of production capabilities
A52	Introduce international quality standards (ISO-9000, ISO-14000, ISO-22000, HACCP) into the practice of export-oriented enterprises	Lack of competence of employees in the specific standards Lack of awareness of the importance of these standards and their impact on trade facilitation
A53	Conduct analysis on identification and elimination of administrative and trade barriers when exporting goods	Not all trade barriers have been identified No agreement between agencies on how to address the barriers identified
A54	Improve the mechanisms of customs tariff regulation on the import of main agricultural (and other) products, in accordance with the WTO membership	Lack of collaboration of different agencies
A55	Eliminate customs duties on the supply of raw materials for finished goods products	Lack of collaboration of different agencies
A56	Assist export-oriented enterprises in the development of export strategies, marketing, management and foreign market position	No engagement from the private sector
A57	Carry out identification and inventory of stocks and track goods crossing national borders	Lack of supporting infrastructure Shortage of personnel
A58	Assist exporters in the acquisition (or leasing) of modern packaging equipment and technology	Lack of supporting infrastructure and funding No engagement from the private sector
A59	Assist business entities in the provision of domestic goods and products in foreign markets related to national brand (packaging, pre-packing, labelling, certification, signing of an accredited laboratory) and facilitating its transportation and sales abroad. Special focus on the top 10 products that have export potential (textile, raw cotton, aluminium, ores, etc)	No engagement from the private sector
A60	Organize rational use of vehicles of different carrying capacity for freight traffic	Lack of supporting infrastructure
A61	Organize interactions of transport companies in terminals and warehouses for the transport of goods	Lack of supporting infrastructure Conflicts between agencies and private sector
A62	Submit proposals for the creation of logistics centres, points of loading and	Lack of supporting infrastructure

No	Activity	Specific Risks
	transportation of export goods in places favourable for business entities	Lack of collaboration of different agencies and private sector
A63	Determine the optimal route choices for the delivery of goods from warehouses and terminals to the final consumer (buyer)	Lack of supporting infrastructure
A64	Increase export potential by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rational use of the potential of the Tajik diasporas abroad to promote the export of domestic products in foreign markets - Strengthen the role of the trade missions of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad to increase the promotion of Tajik goods - Development of infrastructure to support exports, especially in the markets of the CIS countries (the EU, Afghanistan, Iran, China, Turkey, Pakistan, India, etc.) 	No or little increased foreign demand Lack of MoUs with other countries Lack of funding for logistics infrastructure

VII RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Implementing the Trade Facilitation Roadmap and addressing the above-mentioned risks will require

- Capacity to improve agencies' organizational structure;
- Briefing and training of administration and other agencies, and of private sector;
- Active participation and cooperation of the private sector;
- Implementation of all the necessary legislative amendments;
- Mobilization and provision of internal and external human, financial, legal, and material resources.

The Coordination Committee for Trade Facilitation should actively support fundraising activities at the domestic level. If resources are not available, it will need to attract external donors' funding. It is also crucial to stress that Tajikistan should try to finance long-term activities with a regular budget, to ensure the sustainability of the reforms undertaken.

In the Roadmap Activities Plan included in Table 9 above, Activity 1 (identification of resources and finding financing for activities of the Roadmap) has been included and will be overseen during the start-up phase, as the implementation of the Roadmap progresses.

VIII Annexes

Annex 1. Action Plan to implement the WTO TFA measures.

Activities indicated with an asterisk (*) are listed in the Roadmap activities

N	Activities	Time period/ Responsible agency	TFA Provision	Status of Implementation
Article 1: Publication and availability of information				
1. Publication				
1	<p>Prepare and submit draft laws on amendments and addenda to the laws “On the right to access to information” and “On information”. In terms of eliminating duplication, bringing it in line with international standards, taking into account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards, regulations and mechanisms for disseminating information based on performance criteria (completeness, timeliness, authenticity of information, ease of access); - The types of published information and means of publication - The responsibility for not providing (or providing) appropriate information, harmonizing approaches in combination with the specifics of information disseminated and administered, separation of powers of information distributors 	<p>MEDT Ministry of Justice National Legislation Centre 2017-2018r.</p>	1.1	To be implemented
2	<p>Based on Art. 8 (part 1, 2 and 4) of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the Right of Access to Information”, prepare and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan amendments to the current provisions on ministries and agencies, defining the functions related to the provision of information and rights and related to duties and liabilities of Government agencies in performing the task of provision of information. Identify specific officials who are obliged to provide information to those who request it. Develop and introduce rules for fulfilling requests for information. Specify the names and mode of operation of relevant organizations, services, departments or officials with responsibilities for providing access to information. Define the categories of</p>	<p>Ministries and agencies 2017-2018r.</p>		To be implemented

N	Activities	Time period/ Responsible agency	TFA Provision	Status of Implementation
	information provided, types of services related to its provision (including access procedures to automated information systems), and the way services are paid for and other conditions of access.			
3	In accordance with Article 25 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Information" and part 2 of Article 61 of the Law "On Normative Legal Acts", ensure not one-time, but continual and systematic publication of legal information, including the publication of memos, manuals, bulletins, collections.	Ministries and agencies 2017-2018r.		To be implemented
4	Pursuant to Article 38 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Information" and Article 17 of the Law "On the Right of Access to Information", prepare draft laws regarding the introduction of amendments and addenda to the Code on Administrative Offenses and the Criminal Code, including liability for violation of legislation on information and the right of access to information.	MEDT Ministry of Justice National Legislation Centre 2017-2018r.		To be implemented
	2. Information available through the internet			
5	Review and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan amendments and addenda to the procedures for maintaining uniform requirements for the websites and local computer networks of state administration bodies, approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 1, 2011, No. 166. These should introduce new unified standards for the formation of the structure and content of websites (including requirements for completeness, format and relevance of information, synchronization of language versions, mode of operation, etc.), and clarification of the responsibilities of officials in organizing the functioning of sites.	Ministry of Justice MEDT 2017-2018r.	2.1 - 2.3	Government Decree of 10 July 2017 No 344 "On Uniform Rules for official websites of ministries and agencies, local executive bodies of state power and self-settlements and delats on the Internet»
6	Prepare a draft law on introducing amendments and addenda to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Laws and Regulations" for recognizing a specific state Internet portal as a source of official publication of the laws and regulations	Ministry of Justice MEDT National Legislation Centre 2017-2018r.		Government Decree No 98 of 25.02.2017 "On creation and financing of the internet portal of legal information of the Republic of Tajikistan"

N	Activities	Time period/ Responsible agency	TFA Provision	Status of Implementation
7	Create and expand a network of public access centres based on post offices, libraries and other public places corresponding to this purpose with automated workstations or information terminals connected to the Internet.	MEDT Communication service 2017-2018r.		To be implemented
8	Revise the functional and organizational structure of the Customs Service in order to optimize it, eliminate duplication and establish transparent and predictable management procedures that would meet modern requirements for customs control. Revise legislation on access to information, taking into account the existence of separate structural units responsible for (1) providing information on foreign trade policy and customs activities (information department) and (2) the development of information technology rules for customs matters (including the development of official regulations for responsible persons, including those responsible for maintaining the website, and considering the specific features of the work).	Customs MEDT 2017r.		To be implemented
9	Develop and implement internal regulations (Rules) for the publication of supporting information on foreign trade policy and customs activities using web servers.	Customs MEDT 2017		To be implemented
10*	Develop a plan to modify the Customs website by engaging in a preliminary discussion with representatives of the private sector, considering the publication and placement of step-by-step guides on customs clearance and control. * This activity is included in the Roadmap under sub-Goal 2.1, Activity 16	Customs MEDT 2017		To be implemented
3. Enquiry points				
11	Develop and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan a draft Law on Amendments and Addenda to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Foreign Trade Activities, to bring it in line with the provisions of the TFA (issues of guaranteed information support for foreign trade activities).	MEDT Ministry of Justice National Employment Centre 2017-2018	3.1 - 3.4	A project has been developed which is currently under review

N	Activities	Time period/ Responsible agency	TFA Provision	Status of Implementation
12	Develop and introduce local regulations on the publication of supporting information for participants in foreign economic activity related to the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Customs and other regulatory (agencies related to foreign trade).	Ministries and agencies 2017-2018		To be implemented
13	Develop and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan a model for reference centres, taking into account the administrative characteristics of the functions and tasks performed, ensuring that their organizational structure complies with the requirements of TFA, and that logistical and human resources comply with the content and scope of activities.	MEDT 2017-2018		To be implemented
14	Improve the websites of the ministries and departments, considering the posting of information on current standards and procedures relating to the responsibility of the public authority and the current prices for services provided.	Ministries and agencies 2017-2018		To be implemented
15*	Promote the creation of information centres in the main trade support institutions, including the Chamber of Commerce and other business structures, and carry out a regular assessment of the needs of traders. * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 27	MEDT State Property Committee 2017-2018		To be implemented
Article 2: Opportunity to comment, information before entry into force, and consultations				
2.1 Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force				
16	Prepare a draft law on introducing amendments and addenda to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On foreign trade activity" in terms of determining the norm in obliging lawmakers to publish draft normative legal acts and establishing requirements for this procedure.	MEDT Ministry of Justice National Employment Centre Customs 2017-2018.		To be implemented

N	Activities	Time period/ Responsible agency	TFA Provision	Status of Implementation
17	Prepare a draft law on amendments and addenda to Article 24.1 of the Customs Code, taking into account that law-making in customs is not the exclusive prerogative of the Customs Service, therefore, requirements for information on customs regulations should concern all entities that are eligible to pass such laws.	MEDT Ministry of Justice National Employment Centre Customs 2017-2018.		A project has been developed which is currently under review

Article 3. Advance rulings				
18	Prepare a draft law on amendments and addenda to Articles 41-43 of the Customs Code to a) introduce requirements for the obligatory publication of preliminary decisions and, in general, the practice relating to it; b) define clear boundaries for customs authorities in the implementation and enforcement of the provisions in the Customs Code; c) eliminate any ambiguities that may provoke conflicts.	Customs 2017-2018.		A project has been developed which is currently under review
19	Revise the Rules, Forms and the Procedure for "Making a Preliminary Decision", approved by the Customs order of November 5, 2007, No. 213 for compliance with the requirements of the TFA.	Customs 2017		To be implemented
Article 4: Procedures for appeal or review				
Right for appeal or review				
20	Develop and implement instructions (administrative regulations) for regulatory bodies and their officials on appealing decisions, actions (or inactions).	Ministries and agencies 2017-2018.		To be implemented
21	Develop and place in the information resources of Customs and other regulatory bodies, their territorial structure of governance, step-by-step instructions and / or other visual materials for persons appealing the decisions, actions (inactions) of these bodies and their officials.	Ministries and agencies 2017-2018	1.1-1.6	To be implemented
22	Analyse the work of ministries and agencies to determine compliance with traders' "right to appeal" on issues relating to foreign trade activities, considering the specifics of the legal system, organization of activities, the level of legal awareness and other factors. Submit additional proposals for improving work in this direction.	Ministries and agencies 2017-2018		To be implemented

Article 5: Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency			
5.1 Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections			
23	Strengthen the work on the execution of paragraphs in the Economy Adaptation Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan in connection with the WTO membership, approved by the Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan, of October 31, 2014 No 691, considering the requirements arising from the content of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the TFA.	MEDT Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health Agency (Tajik Standard) (Constantly)	To be implemented
24*	Improve the Rules for the Coordination of Bodies Controlling Road Border-Crossing Points using the “one-stop shop” principle, approved by the Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan of 3 July 2014, No. 436. The regulatory legal acts of Customs and other regulatory bodies, which define how to effectively coordinate customs, phytosanitary, veterinary and other types of control over the movement of goods (including food products across border), must be improved. * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 28 and 29	Customs MEDT Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Transport Ministry of Health 2017-2018	To be implemented
5.3 Test Procedures			
25	Prepare a draft Law introducing amendments and addenda to Chapter 51 of the Customs Code to bring it into compliance with paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the TFA in terms of detailing the procedure for conducting examinations, including conducting repeated examinations.	Customs MEDT 2017-2018	3.1-3.3 A project has been developed which is currently under review
Article 6: Disciplines on fees and charges imposed on or in connection with importation and exportation, and penalties			
6.2 Specific Disciplines on fees and charges imposed on or in connection with importation and exportation			
26	Consider and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan the proposals on amendments and addenda to the Government resolution on customs fees to bring them into compliance with the requirements of part 2 of article 348 of the Customs Code and paragraph 2 of article 6 of the TFA. The cost of services provided, including the amount of customs duties, should be determined (and explained) based on officially developed and implemented methods of calculation.	Customs MEDT 2017-2018	To be implemented

Article 7: Release and clearance of goods				
7.2 Electronic payment				
27*	Consider and submit proposals on the possibilities and procedure for the application of specialized methods of payment of duties/taxes using credit and debit cards, considering the improvement of regulatory legal acts in this area* * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 31	MEDT Ministry of Finance Customs National Bank of Tajikistan 2017-2018	7.2	To be implemented
7.3: Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges				
28*	Prepare a draft law on amendments and addenda to the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan in the following parts: - Expanded and more detailed regulation on the grounds for granting deferral payment or payment by instalments of customs duties and taxes, thereby ensuring the introduction of the accessibility principle in Article 379 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan - Determine the procedure and conditions for the application of general security for the payment of customs duties - Revise Article 154 of the Customs Code to determine the conditions for release of goods when a crime is detected, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3.4 of Art. 7 of TFA * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 22	Customs 2017-2018	3.1-3.6	A project has been developed which is currently under review
29	Consider the issues involved in simplifying the procedure for granting deferral and instalment payments to traders, including through the effective use of the mechanism for ensuring such payments. Submit proposals to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to improve the Rules for amending the timeline for payment of customs duties and taxes, approved by the decree of August 1, 2006 No. 360, bringing them into compliance with Part 1 of Article 381 of the Customs Code	Customs 2017-2018		To be implemented
30*	Revise and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan proposals on revising the Rules for the collection, establishment and use of Customs duties, approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of June 30, 2007, No. 352, including rules that are not consistent with the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 7	Customs 2017-2018		To be implemented

	of the TFA on the right for delayed payment or payment by instalments of customs duties. * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 32			
7.4: Risk management				
31*	Develop a risk management strategy and bring the customs system of risk assessment measures in line with the obligations arising from the provisions of the TFA, taking into account amendments and additions to the regulatory legal acts (part 5 of article 429 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan). * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activities 34-37	Customs 2017	4.1	To be implemented
7.6: Establishment and publication of average release times				
32*	Consider and submit proposals for the implementation of indicators measuring the efficiency of customs activities, including criteria for estimating the average time of release of goods and ensuring their publication. *This activity is contained in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 25	Customs 2017	6.1	To be implemented
7.7: Trade facilitation measures for Authorized Operators				
33*	Prepare a draft law introducing amendments and addenda to Article 68 of the Customs Code to introduce the international best practice of using the "Authorized Economic Operator" tool. *This activity is contained in the Roadmap under Goal 1.2, Activities 6-14	Customs MEDT 2017	7.1-7.5	A project has been developed which is currently under review
7.8: Expedited shipments				
34	For ease of use, and to ensure uniformity in the interpretation of the norms of the Customs Code of the RT, develop and implement guidelines on the use of procedures allowing for accelerated release. The guidelines should regulate the content and order of the application of international rules and standards, as well as technological methods and features of the accelerated release of goods and vehicles.	Customs 2017	8.1-8.3	To be implemented

Article 8: Border agency cooperation			
35*	Consider and submit proposals for the implementation of an integrated Risk Management System for collaboration of regulatory bodies at the border. * This activity is included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activities 34-37	MEDT Customs, Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Transport Ministry of Health Ministry of Security 2017-2018	To be implemented
36*	Develop a scheme for the interaction of regulatory bodies at the border, taking into account compliance with the Regulations on cross-border checkpoints, approved by the Government of December 30, 1998, No. 541, taking into account amendments and addenda to the Rules for Coordination of Bodies Controlling Road Access Points through the Customs Border of the Republic of Tajikistan under the “one-stop shop” principle, approved by the Government of July 3, 2014, No. 436. * The activity is contained in the Roadmap under Goal 3, Activity 45	8.1 MEDT Customs Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Transport Ministry of Health Ministry of Security 2017-2018	To be implemented
Article 9: Movement of goods intended for import under customs control			
37	Consider and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan proposals on revising the policy of applying fees for services rendered for foreign trade operations, especially during customs clearance of goods and vehicles, and in accordance with recommendations of paragraph 6.2 of the TFA	MEDT Customs Ministry of Finance 2017-2018	To be implemented
38	Revise the Rules, approved by the Order on Customs of August 10, 2012 No 146-F and introduce a differentiated approach for using customs escort of goods and vehicles, based on risk analysis.	MEDT Customs 2017	To be implemented

Article 10: Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit			
Formalities and documentation requirements			
39*	<p>Develop a list of documents and information necessary for customs clearance of goods, considering the Customs Order of 21.05.2009, No. 85-f (that is no longer valid) and the revision of Part 5 of Art. 131 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>* This activity is contained in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activities 16-17</p>	<p>MEDT Customs 2017-2018</p>	<p>10.1.1</p> <p>Revision of Part 5 of Art. 131 of the Customs Code is currently under review</p>
Article 11: Freedom of transit			
40	<p>Determine the customs authorities of the Republic of Tajikistan as the national transit coordinator and, as necessary, submit relevant decisions.</p>	<p>MEDT Ministry of Transport Customs 2017</p>	<p>11.17</p> <p>of December 25, 2017, №580</p>

Annex 2. Action Plan on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention).

N	Activities	Time period	Standard	Status of Implementation
General Annex				
Improve the work of the Public Advisory Council on Customs Affairs by				
1	<p>a) introducing a mechanism for the participation of Council members in monitoring Customs activities in the field;</p> <p>b) coordinating draft decisions and regulatory legal acts of a general nature with members of the Council (paragraph 14), article 467 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan;</p> <p>c) revising the provisions and regulations of the Public Advisory Council on Customs, approved by the Decree on Customs of May 6, 2008 No. 76.</p>	Constantly	Chapter 1 Standard 1.3	To be implemented
2	Introduce the concept of "customs duty" in Article 10 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan.	2017	Chapter 2 E20/F14	The draft amendments have been developed, currently under review by the Ministries and other government agencies
3	Develop draft procedures for the work of customs authorities in other places of customs clearance, taking into account the needs of transport organizations and participants in foreign economic activity (second sentence of paragraph 2 of part 1 of article 466 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan).	2017	Standard 3.1	To be implemented
4	Make changes to the Customs Order No. 138-f of August 28, 2009, in terms of determining the conditions of supply (according to the rules of Incoterms) and enter them into the UAIS system of the Customs Service.	2017-2018	Standard 3.11	To be implemented
5	Revise the business process for electronic declaration to eliminate of the practice of duplicating data on paper.	2017-2018	Standard 3.18 and 3.21	To be implemented

6	Develop and approve a methodology explaining the provisions of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (clause 3, part 2 art.125) regarding the definition of goods for which frequent instances of violations of customs legislation are recorded, or how prohibitions and restrictions are established in accordance with regulatory legal acts, taking into account the elimination of restrictions on the number of places for goods declaration (which is unreasonable and not stipulated by the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan).	2017	Standard 3.20	To be implemented
7	Revise the list of necessary documents required during the customs clearance of goods and vehicles.	2017	Standard 3.32	The draft amendments have been developed, currently under review by the Ministries and other government agencies
8	Consider making amendments and addenda to the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Tajikistan to exclude the application of sanctions for minor violations of customs rules or procedural requirements (the penalty for any omissions or errors in customs documentation that are easy to correct and clearly not committed to deceive and are not gross negligence). In cases where the customs service considers it necessary to prevent the recurrence of such errors, sanctions may be applied to the extent necessary (but not more) to achieve this goal.	2017-2018	Chapter 3 Standard 3.39	To be implemented
9	Develop draft agreements on the pledge and surety of goods and vehicles between Customs authorities and traders (Art. 386 and 391).	2017	Standard 5.5	Customs order No201-φ of 8 December 2017 on adopted draft agreement forms.
10	Develop a plan of organizational measures to establish the full-fledged functioning of the risk management system and post-clearance control, considering that the development of the necessary legal and methodological framework should correspond to the recommendations of the Kyoto Convention (Chapter 52) (Part 5 of Article 429 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan)	2017	Standard 6.5 6.6	To be implemented
Specific Annexes				
11	Develop a procedure for customs control for the importation of goods and vehicles into the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan outside the working hours of customs authorities (paragraph 2 of part 1) of Article 69 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan.	2017	Chapter 1 Standard 13 Annex A	Customs approved the order of the customs control for the importation of goods and vehicles outside working hours.

12	Consider the introduction of alternative standard forms for declaring goods, provided they ensure the submission of the necessary data relating to goods intended to be released for domestic consumption. Submit proposals taking into account the analysis of the state of customs administration (Part 2 of Article 124 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan).	2017	Annex B Chapter 1 Recommended Practice (RP) 2	To be implemented
13	Develop a procedure for the identification of goods exported with the intention of reimportation.	2017-2018	Standards 3,4,12 Chapt.2 Annex B	To be implemented
14	Develop an authorization procedure for the import and export of goods on the same declaration filed for the first time, if the same product is repeatedly exported with the announcement of the expected reimport.	2017	RP 15 Chapter 2 Annex B	To be implemented
15	Revise the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan of 2 November 2007, No. 544 "Rules for the movement of goods by individuals across the customs border of the Republic of Tajikistan in a preferential and simplified manner" and bring its norms into line with the standards of the Revised Kyoto Convention.	2017	Standard 20 Annex J	The draft amendments have been developed, currently in the consultation phase
16	Develop a list of goods that cannot be stored in customs warehouses (part 2 of article 224 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan) and submit it to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.	2017	Standard 3 Chapter 1 Annex D	The draft Government Decree has been developed, currently in the consultation phase
17	Revise Art. 218 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan to establish the minimum storage threshold for goods in a customs warehouse.	2017	Standard 11 Chapter 1 Annex D	To be implemented
18	Provide in the regulatory legal act the minimum requirements for customs seals and fastenings of customs transit and fixing of the results of inspections in transit documents.	2017	Standard 16 Chapter 1 Annex E	Implemented
19	Take measures to ensure the right of carriers to change the place of delivery of goods in transit to any customs authority, given they have submitted a request.	2017	Standard 19 Chapter 1 Annex E	Implemented

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20	Revise the norms of Part 1 of Article 89 and Part 1 of Article 170 of the Customs Code, regarding the transportation of goods in the customs transit regime in a transport unit simultaneously carrying other goods.	2017	RP 21 Chapter 1 Annex E	Implemented. Customs Order of 23 February 2018 No 39 established the procedure for prior notification of the transshipment, unloading, loading and transit of goods and other cargo operations with goods.
21	Develop a procedure for the prior notification of the transshipment, unloading, loading and transit of goods and other cargo operations with goods (Part 1 of Article 89 and Part 1 of Article 170 of the Customs Code).	2017	RP 3 Chapter 2 Annex E	
22	Consider the revision of Art. 203 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan in terms of issuing a general permit for the processing of goods outside the customs territory.	2017-2018	RP 11 Chapter 1 Annex F	To be implemented
23	Consider finalizing Articles 207-208 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan to avoid contradictory practices in the application of procedures for the completion of the customs procedures for processing outside the customs territory.	2017-2018	RP 18 Chapter 2 Annex F	Implemented. Articles 206,207 and 208 of the Customs code are in line with the requirements of the convention
24	Consider the issue regarding the regulation of the provisions of Part 2 of Art. 195 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan.	2017	Standard 8 Chapter 4 Annex F	To be implemented
25	Revise the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 355 of 5 August 1999 "On Approval of the List of Cases of Full Exemptions for Temporarily Imported (Exported) Goods and Transport Vehicles from Customs Duties, Value Added Tax and Excise Taxes" in accordance with Article 212 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan	2017	Standard 3 Annex G	To be implemented
26	Consider the issue regarding the declaration of goods not regulated by Part 2 of Article 124 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan.	2017-2018	RP 9 Annex G	To be implemented
27*	Carry out (together with commercial banks) an assessment of the banking possibilities for establishing terminals for the payment of customs duties at customs points. * The activity included in the Roadmap under Goal 2.1, Activity 31	2017-2018	RP 15 Chapter 1 Annex J	To be implemented
28	Bring provisions for "Instructions on customs clearance and customs control of goods transported across the customs border of the Republic of Tajikistan by	2017-2018	Standard 36 Chapter 2	To be implemented

	individuals for personal use" in line with Art. 307 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan.		Annex J	
29	Revise part 2 of Art. 316 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan to comply with the Revised Kyoto Convention's standards for customs clearance of international postal items—subject to the revision of the "Customs Clearance Rules and Customs Controls of International Postal Items", approved by Customs Decree of 10 October 2005, No. 338f.	2017-2018	RP 8 Chapter 2 Annex J	Revised by Customs Order No 189 of 22 November 2017
30	Consider the issue of detailed regulation of the provisions of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan regarding commercial vehicles.	2017	RP 12 Chapter 3 Annex J	Implemented
31	Consider the issue regarding the movement of supplies, considering the refinement or revision of Art. 287 of the Customs Code.	2017	RP. 7-9 Chapter 4 Annex J	The draft amendments have been developed, currently under review by the Ministries and other government agencies
General Principles				
32	Determine the range of customs officials authorized to advise stakeholders on issues that are within the competence of customs authorities (second sentence of part 1 of article 24 of the TC of the Republic of Tajikistan)	2017	Standard 1.3 Chapter 1	By Customs Order No 63 of 16 April 2018, the customs officials are designated for authorized consultations
33	Improve staff skills in the use of information technologies and implement the provisions of the Kyoto Convention. Conduct education and training for Customs employees of the of the Republic of Tajikistan.	Constantly	Art. 13	Training and capacity building exercises are conducted by the international donors. Customs staff members are also trained in the Customs Training Institute

Annex 3. Evolution of Top 20 exported products in 2016

HS Code	Description	Millions of US Dollars				Share in total exports			
		1996	2003	2014	2016	1996	2003	2014	2016
760110	Aluminium, not alloyed	21.0	282.7	146.0	202.6	10.5%	50%	19%	25.1%
260700	Lead ores and concentrates.	-	0.2	61.6	101.7	0.0%	0%	8%	12.6%
710812	Non-monetary:-- Other unwrought fo	-	2.4	120.9	74.3	0.0%	0%	16%	9.2%
260800	Zinc ores and concentrates.	-	-	67.7	68.4	0.0%	0%	9%	8.5%
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed.	132.5	143.3	55.1	67.6	66.1%	25%	7%	8.4%
902830	Electricity meters	-	-	-	48.4	0.0%	0%	0%	6.0%
760120	Aluminium alloys	21.0	12.8	92.5	30.5	10.5%	2%	12%	3.8%
261710	Antimony ores and concentrates	-	2.3	33.6	29.6	0.0%	0%	4%	3.7%
260300	Copper ores and concentrates.	-	-	14.0	24.9	0.0%	0%	2%	3.1%
030420	Frozen fillets	-	-	19.1	15.0	0.0%	0%	2%	1.9%
040390	Other	0.8	5.9	12.9	13.5	0.4%	1%	2%	1.7%
610342	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, b	0.2	9.8	16.8	12.4	0.1%	2%	2%	1.5%
070310	Onions and shallots	-	5.9	11.8	10.2	0.0%	1%	2%	1.3%
680100	Setts, curbstones and flagstones, o	-	-	-	9.1	0.0%	0%	0%	1.1%
740400	Copper waste and scrap.	0.3	0.3	-	8.4	0.2%	0%	0%	1.0%
811000	Antimony and articles thereof, incl	-	-	0.9	7.8	0.0%	0%	0%	1.0%
410422	Other bovine leather and equine lea	0.1	-	6.5	7.7	0.0%	0%	1%	1.0%
080910	Apricots	-	5.2	17.7	7.3	0.0%	1%	2%	0.9%
870421	Other, with compression-ignition in	-	0.2	3.9	6.8	0.0%	0%	1%	0.8%

520511	Single yarn, of uncombed fibres:--	5.9	3.5	6.9	5.0	2.9%	1%	1%	0.6%
520531	Multiple (folded) or cabled yarn, o	0.5	7.2	2.1	3.7	0.2%	1%	0%	0.5%
	Rest of products	18.1	85.4	80.2	51.3	9%	15%	10%	6%

Source: Mirror flows using United Nations Comtrade²³

²³ Proxy exports have been determined through what Tajikistan's partners have declared importing, and imports have been determined through what these partners have declared exporting to Tajikistan.

Annex 4. Top 20 European Union imports from Tajikistan

	Millions of Euros				Share of total (%)		
	2003	2013	2017	2003	2013	2017	
811010 UNWROUGHT ANTIMONY; ANTIMONY POWDERS	-	-	15.5	-	-	37.1	
620342 MEN'S OR BOYS' TROUSERS, BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS, BREECHES AND SHORTS,	5.4	11.6	14.0	2.2	14.3	33.5	
760110 ALUMINIUM, NOT ALLOYED, UNWROUGHT	163.8	60.7	5.8	65.9	75.1	13.9	
740400 WASTE AND SCRAP, OF COPPER (EXCL. INGOTS OR OTHER SIMILAR UNWROUGHT	-	1.7	1.6	-	2.1	3.9	
841581 AIR CONDITIONING MACHINES INCORPORATING A REFRIGERATING UNIT AND A ...	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.4	
520100 COTTON, NEITHER CARDED NOR COMBED	67.1	4.6	0.5	27.0	5.7	1.3	
520812 PLAIN WOVEN FABRICS OF COTTON, CONTAINING >= 85% COTTON BY WEIGHT AND WEIGHING > 100 G TO 200 G/M ² , UNBLEACHED	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.3	
121299 FRUIT STONES AND KERNELS AND OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, INCL...	-	0.0	0.5	-	0.1	1.2	
261610 SILVER ORES AND CONCENTRATES	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.1	
520532 MULTIPLE 'FOLDED' OR CABLED COTTON YARN, OF UNCOMBED FIBRES, CONTAINING >= 85% COTTON BY WEIGHT AND WITH A LINEAR DENSITY OF ...	5.7	-	0.5	2.3	-	1.1	
520912 WOVEN FABRICS OF COTTON, CONTAINING >= 85% COTTON BY WEIGHT AND WEIGHING > 200 G/M ² , IN THREE-THREAD OR FOUR-THREAD TWILL, INC...	3.0	-	0.4	1.2	-	0.9	
711292 WASTE AND SCRAP OF PLATINUM, INCL. METAL CLAD WITH PLATINUM, AND OTHER WASTE AND SCRAP CONTAINING PLATINUM OR ...	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.7	
520523 SINGLE COTTON YARN, OF COMBED FIBRES, CONTAINING >= 85% COTTON BY WEIGH	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.6	
620520 MEN'S OR BOYS' SHIRTS OF COTTON (EXCL. KNITTED OR CROCHETED, NIGHTSHIRTS,	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	
710391 RUBIES, SAPPHIRES AND EMERALDS, WORKED, WHETHER OR NOT GRADED, BUT NOT	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	
520512 SINGLE COTTON YARN, OF UNCOMBED FIBRES, CONTAINING >= 85% COTTON B.	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	
081340 DRIED PEACHES, PEARS, PAPAWS "PAPAYAS", TAMARINDS AND OTHER EDIBLE FRUITS	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	
080252 FRESH OR DRIED PISTACHIOS, SHELLED	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	
880330 PARTS OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS, N.E.S. (EXCL. THOSE FOR GLIDERS)	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	
721710 WIRE OF IRON OR NON-ALLOY STEEL, IN COI...	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	
Rest of products	13.5	2.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.9	
Total	262.0	83.4	43.0				

Source: EU Comext²⁴²⁴ Comext is Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on international trade in goods. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Annex 5. Distribution of Top 20 imports by origin in 2016 (In percentages)

	China	Italy	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation	Turkey	Rest of Countries	EU	EAEU
271000 Petroleum oils and oils obtained fr	0.7	-	0.5	95.1	0.9	2.7	1.0	96.8
100190 Other	-	-	100.0	0.0	-	-	-	100.0
640299 Other footwear:-- Other	94.4	-	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
271112 Liquefied:-- Propane	-	-	87.9	12.1	-	-	-	100.0
281820 Aluminium oxide; other than artifice	0.0	-	-	100.0	-	0.0	-	100.0
640510 With uppers of leather or composition	99.5	-	-	-	0.0	0.5	-	-
848180 Other appliances	57.1	13.2	0.2	1.4	2.3	25.8	38.0	1.7
610343 Trousers, bib and brace overalls, b	100.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
170199 Other	-	-	7.9	39.1	-	53.0	-	53.7
610520 Of man-made fibres	99.9	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
300490 Other	4.1	-	0.4	18.2	2.2	75.1	31.7	20.6
721420 Containing indentations, ribs, grooves	2.0	-	59.8	38.1	-	0.2	0.2	97.8
630221 Other bed linen, printed:-- Of cot	99.8	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
940540 Other electric lamps and lighting f	96.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	2.4	0.9	1.4
870880 Suspension shock-absorbers	98.6	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3
110100 Wheat or meslin flour.	-	-	82.3	17.4	0.3	-0.0	-	99.7
440710 Coniferous	-	-	9.0	91.0	-	0.0	-	100.0
620193 Other:-- Of man-made fibres	99.1	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
691110 Tableware and kitchenware	99.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
611030 Of man-made fibres	96.1	-	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rest of products	59.8	1.9	4.9	15.8	6.3	11.3	7.2	22.1

Source: UNECE elaboration based on mirror flows using United Nations Comtrade (United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database)

The National Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Exports Enhancement and Diversification of the Republic of Tajikistan 2019 – 2024

This National Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Exports Enhancement and Diversification provides the framework for a national trade facilitation reform programme over a five-year period (2019-2024) and includes a strategic vision supported by goals and activities, and performance indicators to measure progress against set targets. It is the result of a consultative effort of the National Coordination Committee on Trade Facilitation (CCTF), under the UNECE guidance, and in collaboration with key international partners including the ITC and UNCTAD. This document has been developed in the context of the project on “Removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in the Republic of Tajikistan” at the request of the Government.

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