

# ITC by Country Report

Tajikistan  
05/12/2014



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# 1. Country / Territory Brief



Tajikistan is a landlocked, Central Asian country that shares borders with Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. Tajik exports are comprised mainly of aluminum, agricultural goods, and light industry. The most important market for Tajik products is Turkey, but exports are also destined for a variety of Asian, European, and CIS markets. The low level of product diversification and reliance upon natural resources makes the Tajik economy especially susceptible to volatile commodity prices. The imports of energy resources and advanced manufacturing products, which arrive largely from China, Russia, and Kazakhstan, have resulted in a significant trade deficit. Nevertheless, Tajikistan has taken steps to increase its global and regional integration through WTO accession in 2013 and by participating in the CIS free trade agreement. In order to enhance trade competitiveness, Tajikistan must address its low productivity, limited financial access, cumbersome regulatory and business environment, weak physical infrastructure, and underdeveloped quality management infrastructure.

# 2. People and Economy

## 2.1 People

<b>Total population (growth rates per annum)</b>	7,275,252 in 2012 with growth rates of 2.4% p.a during 2008-2012
<b>Population density (people per sq. km of land area)</b>	52 in 2012
<b>Female population</b>	49.7% in 2012
<b>Population below 15 years of age</b>	35.8% in 2008 ; 36.5% in 2012
<b>Urban population</b>	26.5% in 2012
<b>Population living below \$1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)</b>	N.A
<b>Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	125 out of 186 in 2012
<b>Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	<p>Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators          Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (<a href="http://hdr.undp.org">http://hdr.undp.org</a>) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition</p>
<b>Health</b>	Life expectancy at birth (years) (67); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (58.3) in 2012
<b>Education</b>	Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) ( 56 out of 191) in 2012
<b>Income level</b>	N.A
<b>Inequality</b>	Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (81 out of 191)in 2012
<b>Poverty</b>	Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank)( 52 out of 191) in 2012
<b>Gender</b>	Gender inequality index (rank) (91 out of 191) in 2012
<b>Sustainability</b>	N.A

## 2.2 Economy

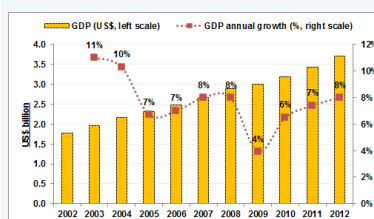
### Added value per sector (current US\$ and % of GDP)

Sector added value	2004		2008		2012	
	US \$	%GDP	US \$	%GDP	US \$	%GDP
Agriculture	399	21.6	1,025	22.7	0	0
Industry	654	35.4	1,278	28.3	0	0
Manufacturing	449	24.3	650	14.4	0	0
Services	794	43	2,207	48.9	0	0

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value in US\$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US\$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

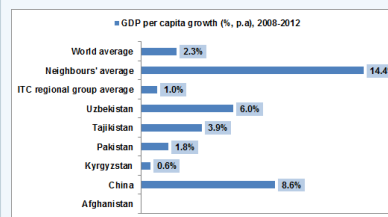
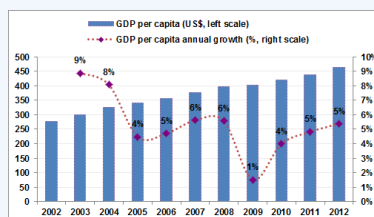
### Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US\$)



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

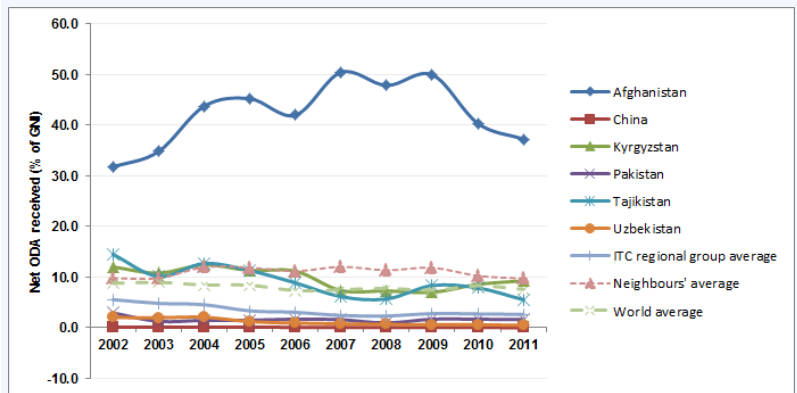
### Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US\$)



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

**Aid Dependency  
(Official Development Assistance/Gross  
National Income)**



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

**Remittances as a Share of GDP  
Remittances as a Share of GDP**

	2004	2008	2012
Remittance (\$ millions)	252	2,544	N.A
Remittance (% GDP)	1213.8	4929	N.A

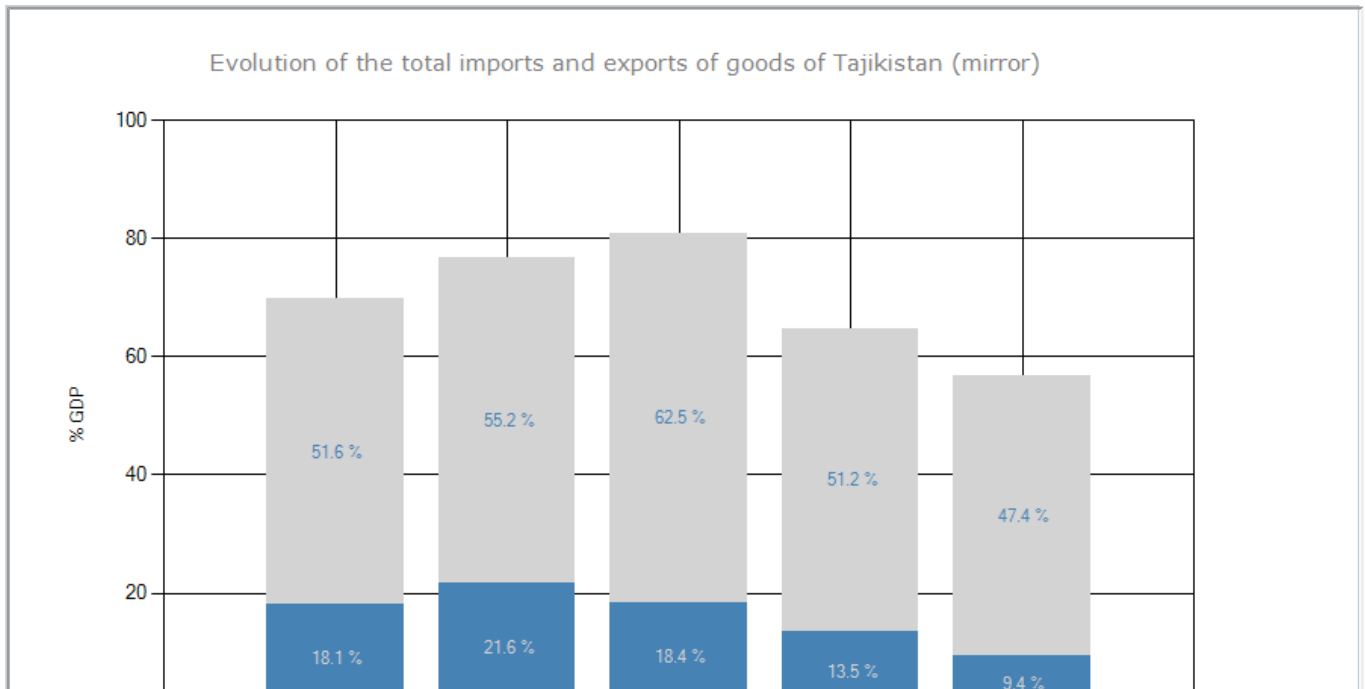
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

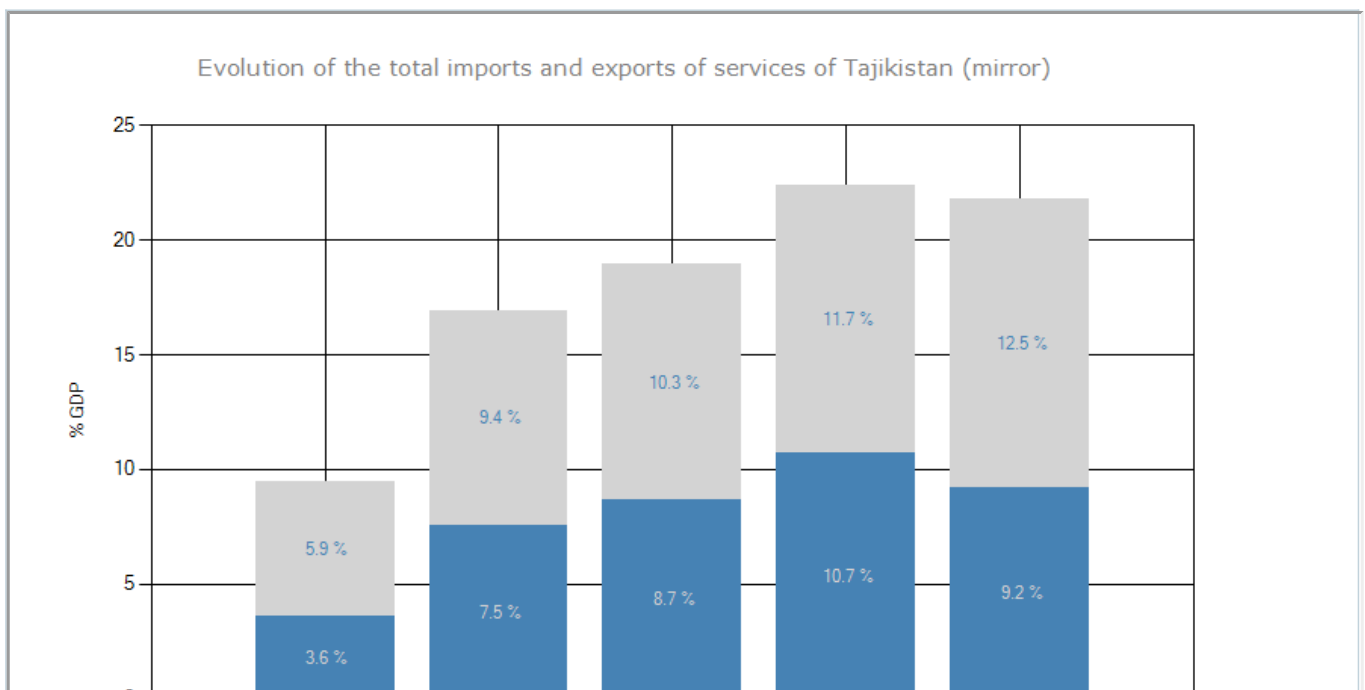
# 3. Trade Performance

## 3.1 General Trade Performance

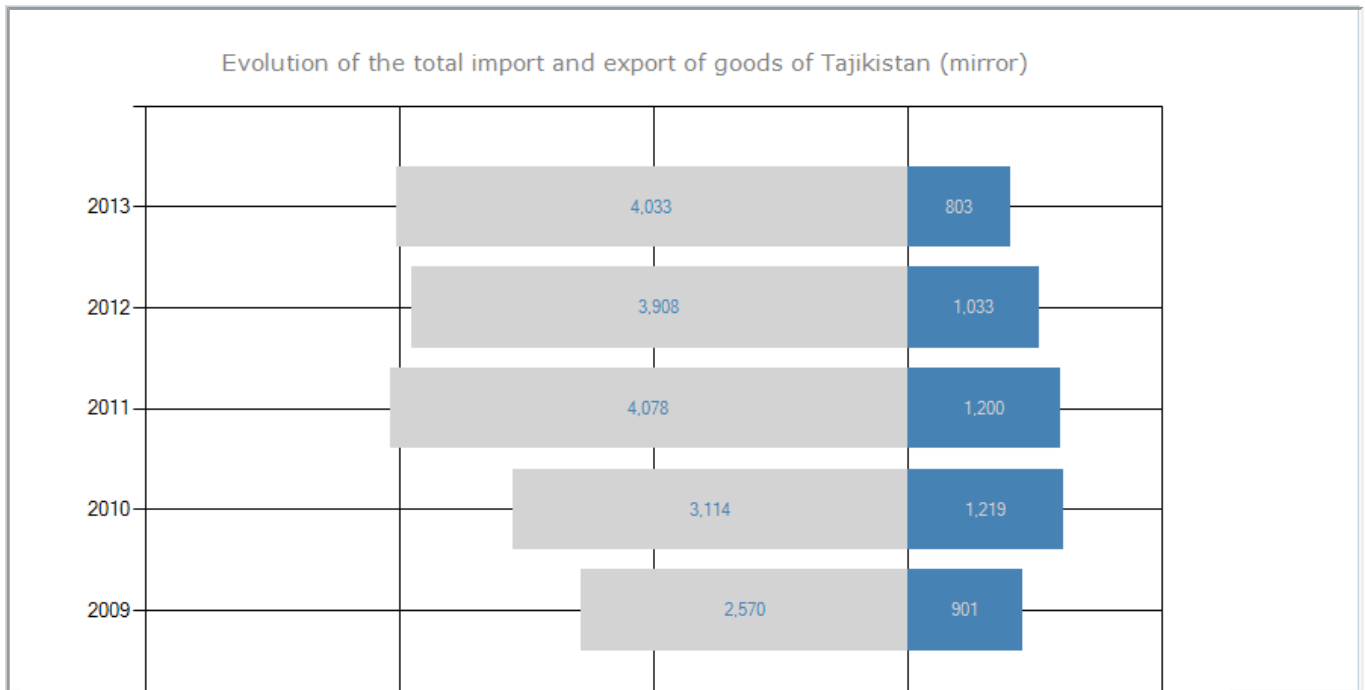
### 3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods



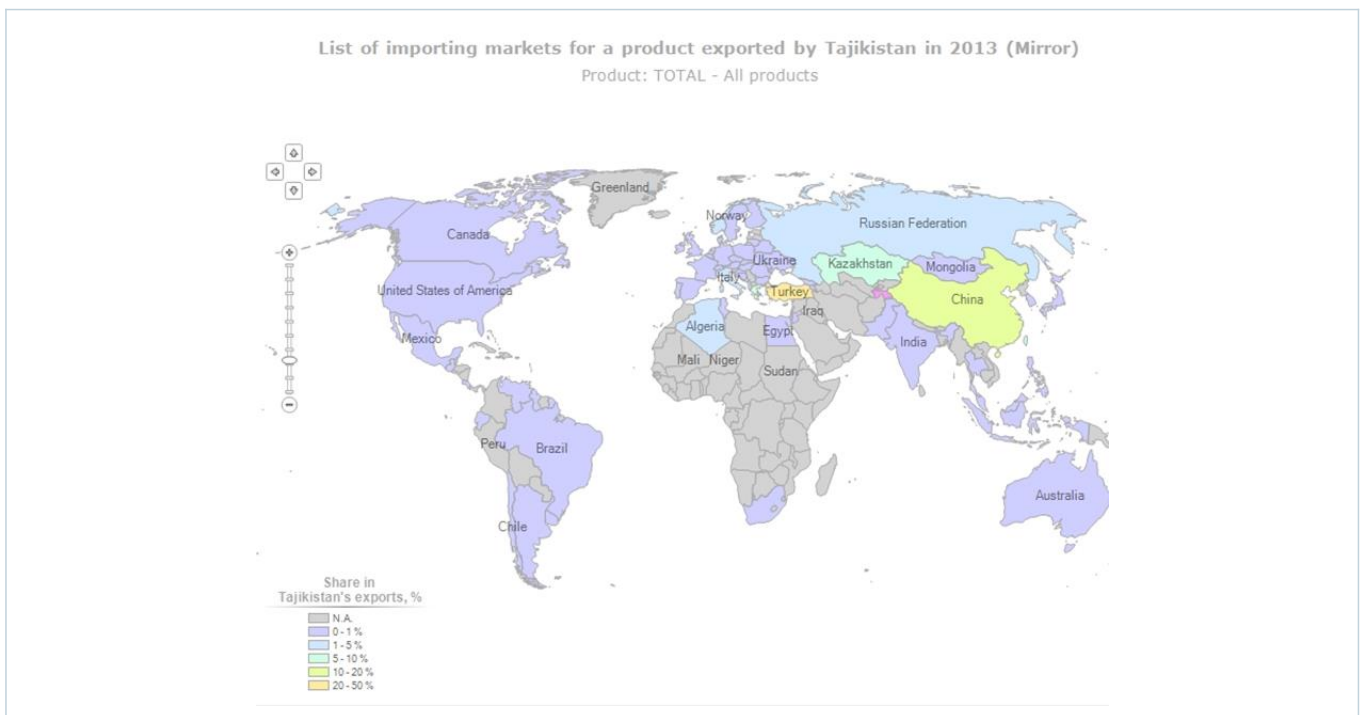
### 3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services



### 3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

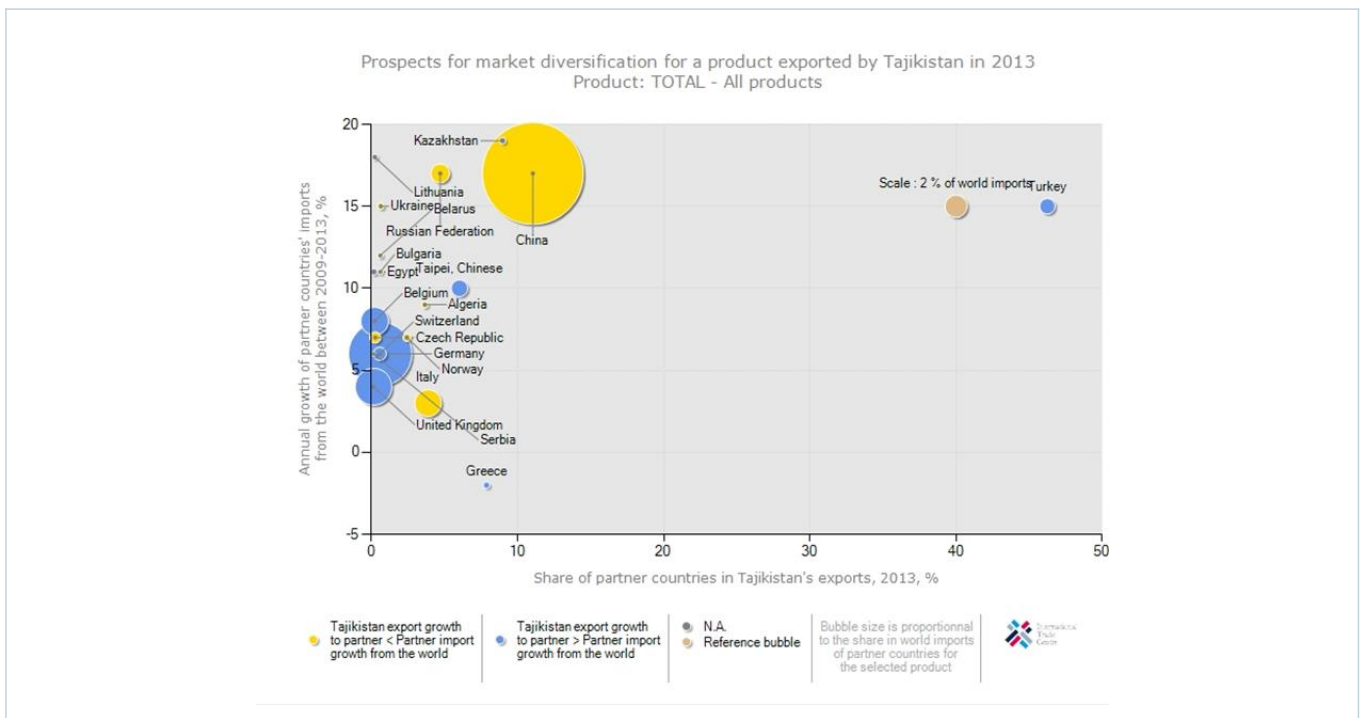


### 3.1.4 Trade Map

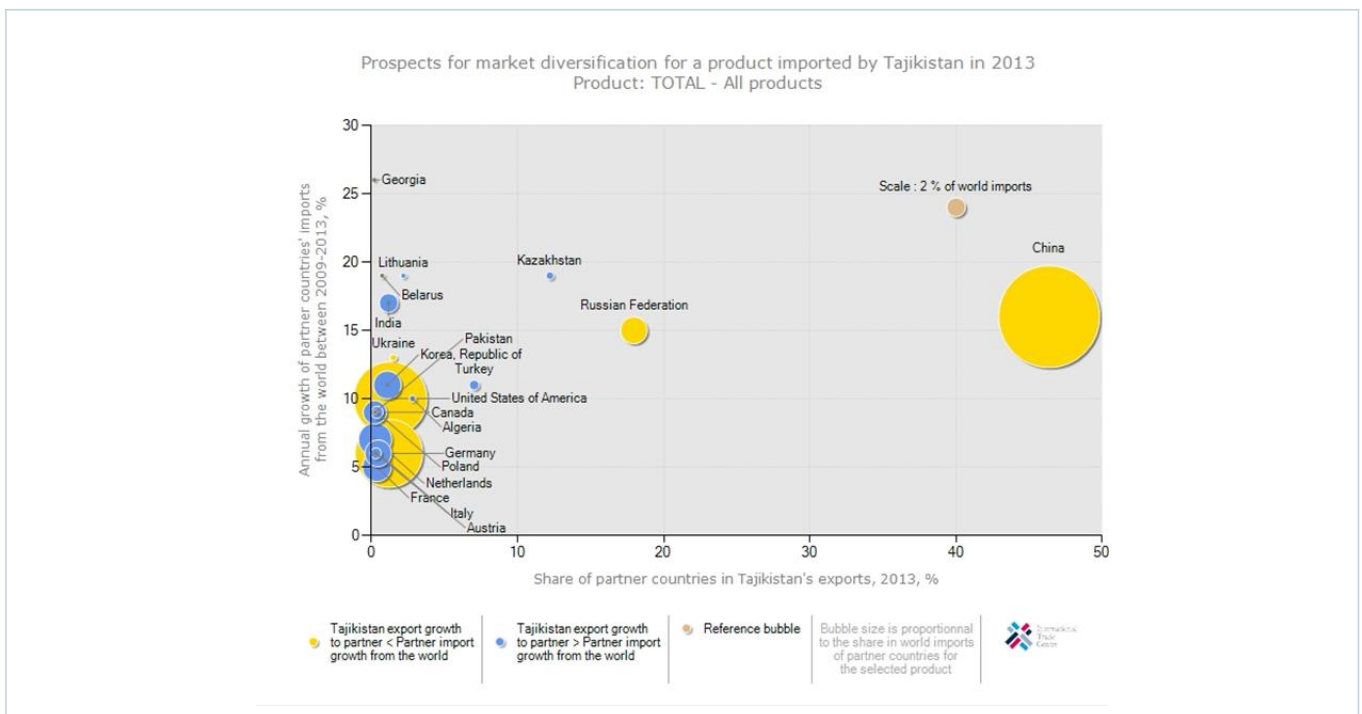




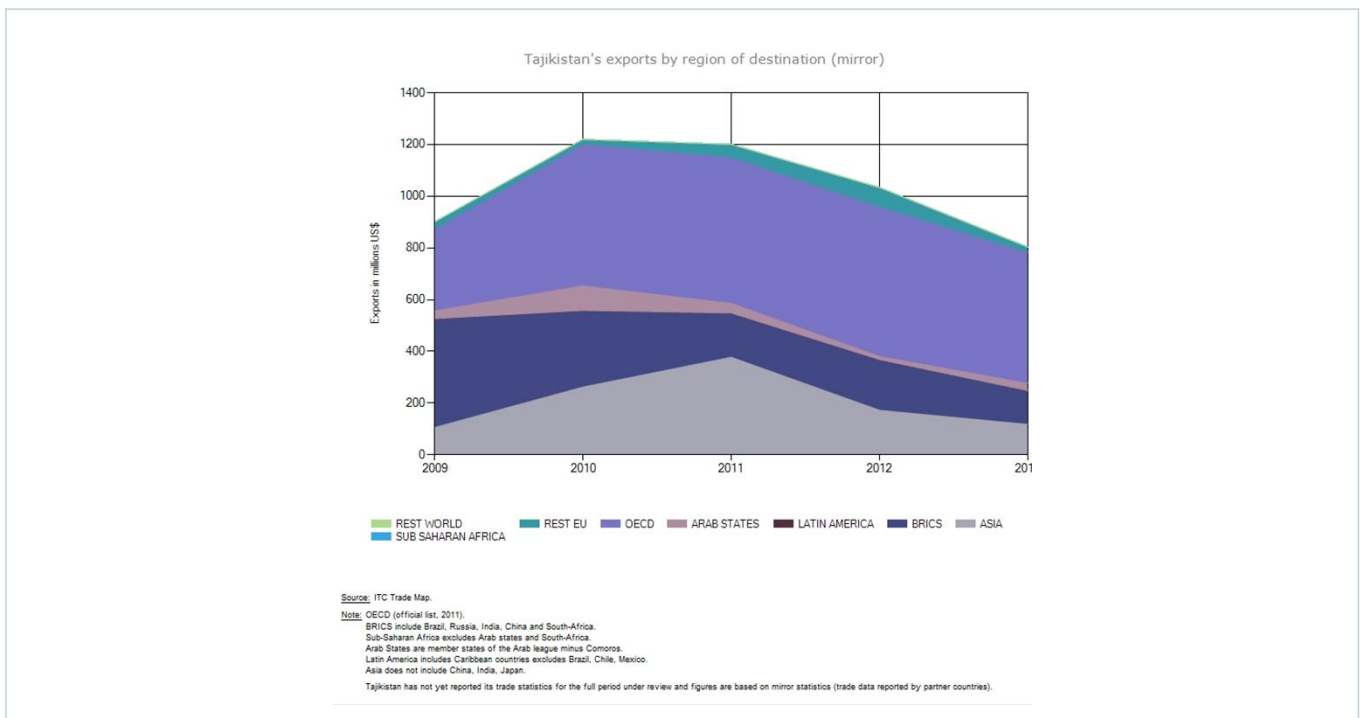
### 3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export



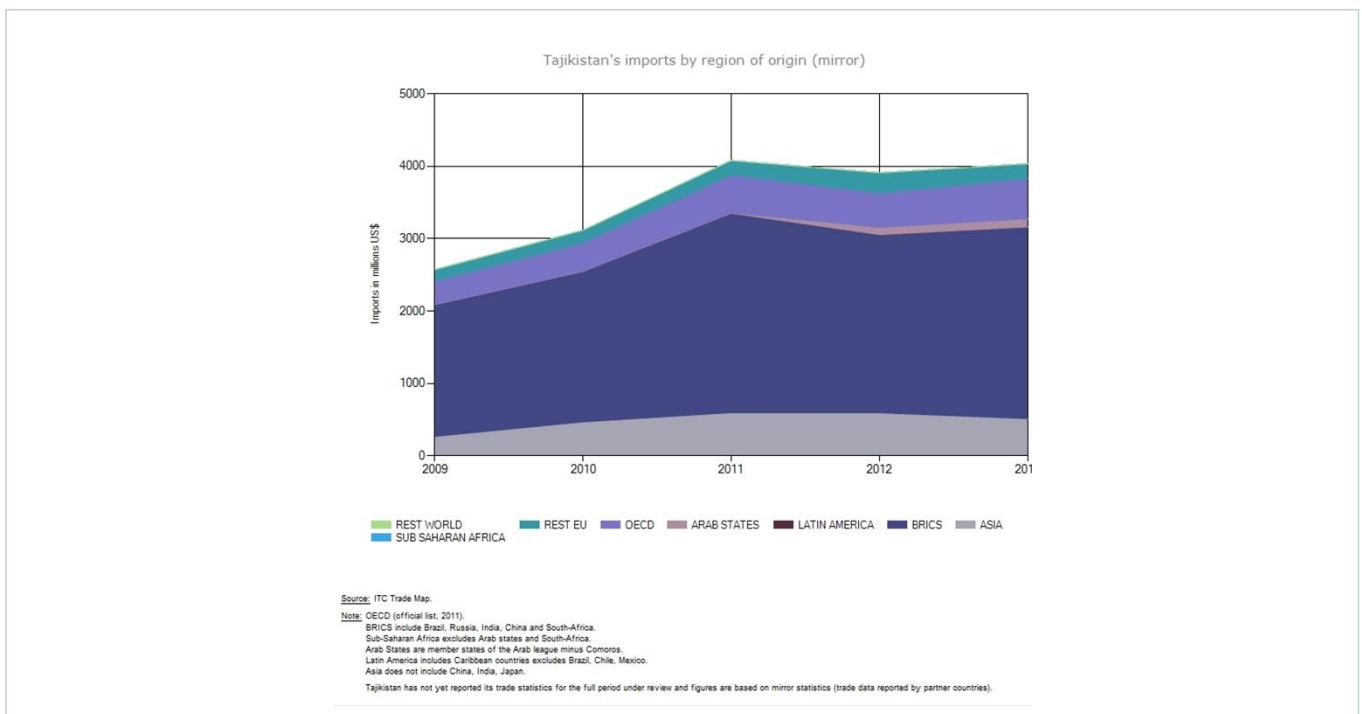
### 3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import



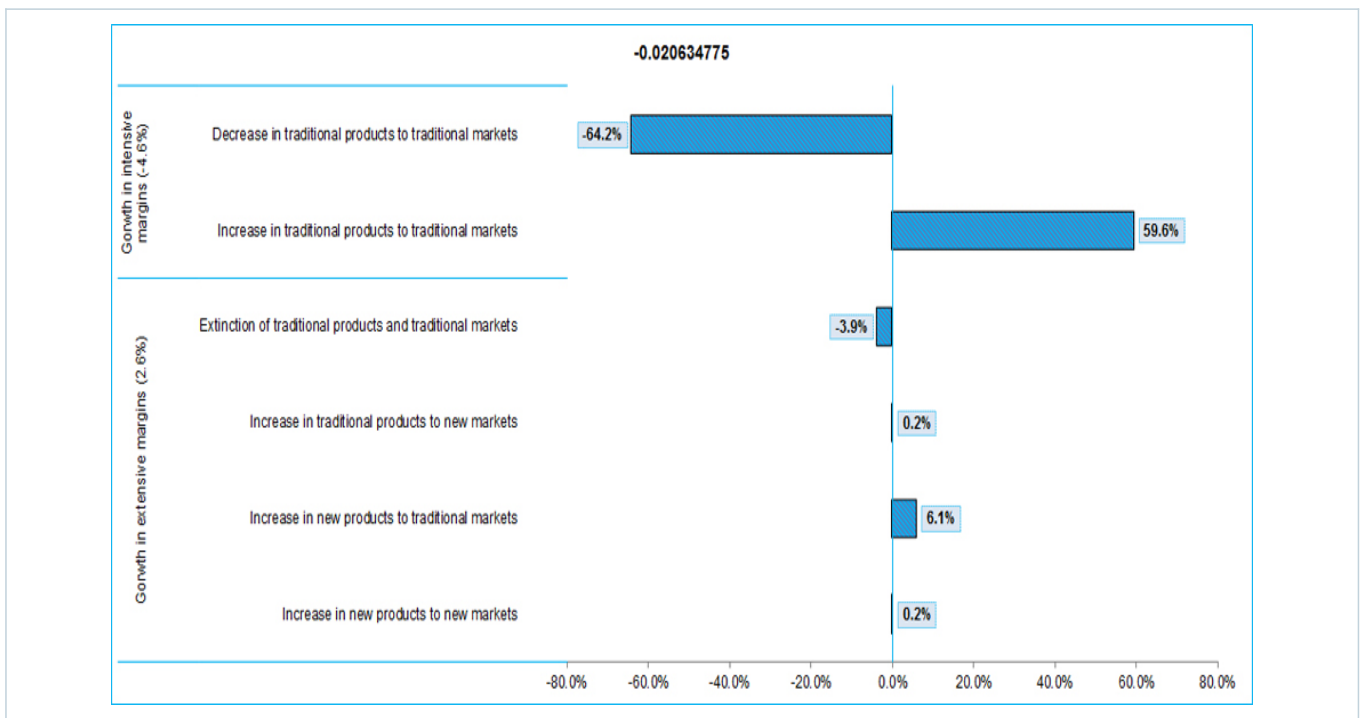
### 3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export



### 3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import



### 3.1.9 Total Export Growth



Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

### 3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

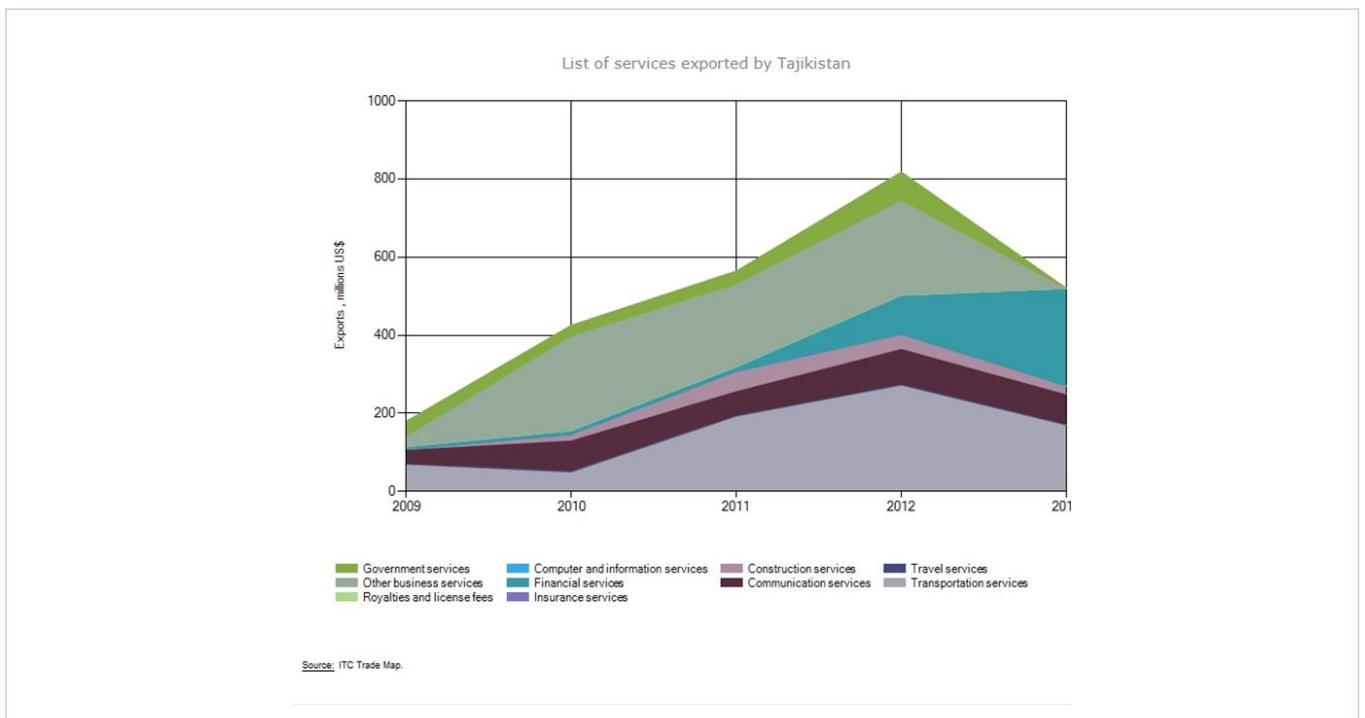
**From 2009 to 2013, the country's total export in value decreased by -2.1%**

Marginal Growth Due to	US\$ change	% change
Growth due to world trade's growth	400,046.0	48.8
Growth due to product specialisation	-1,566.6	-0.2
Growth due to geographic specialisation	-57,458.5	-7.0
Growth due to competitiveness	-357,940.9	-43.7
<b>Sum of the marginal growths</b>	<b>-16,920.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

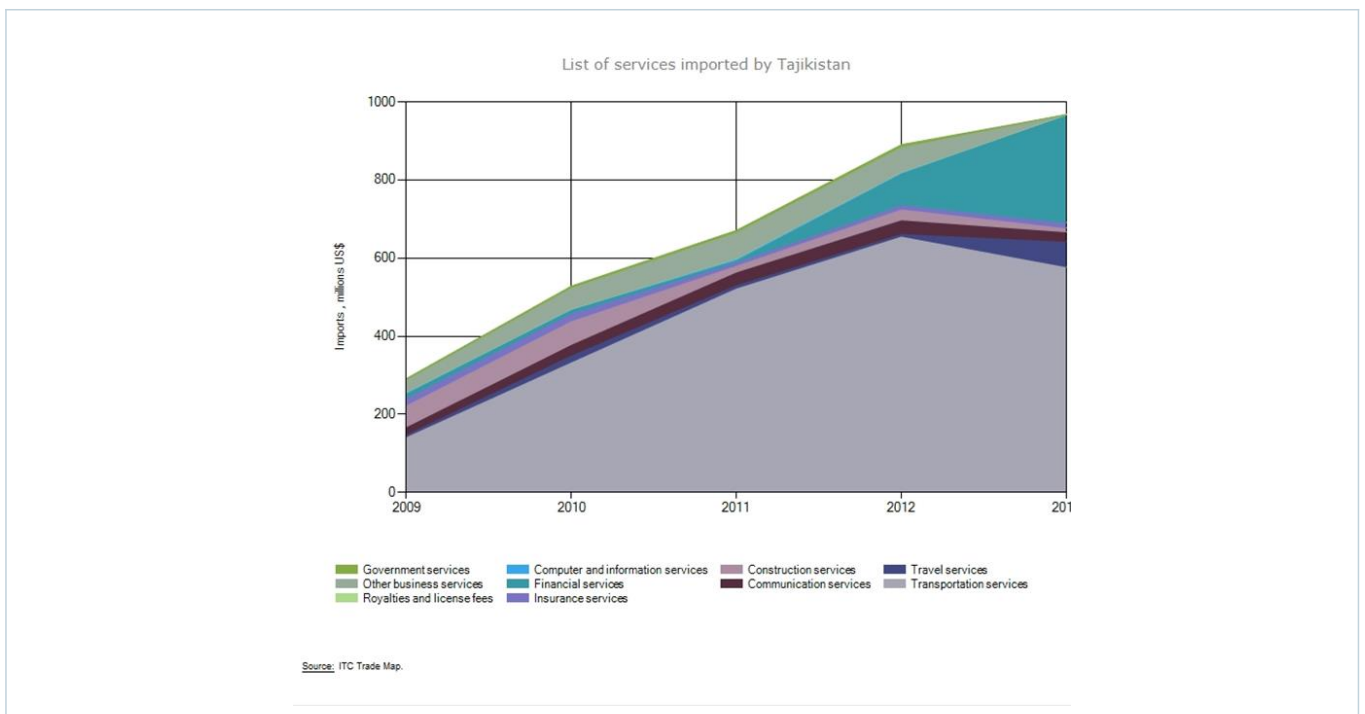
Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US\$ thousands.

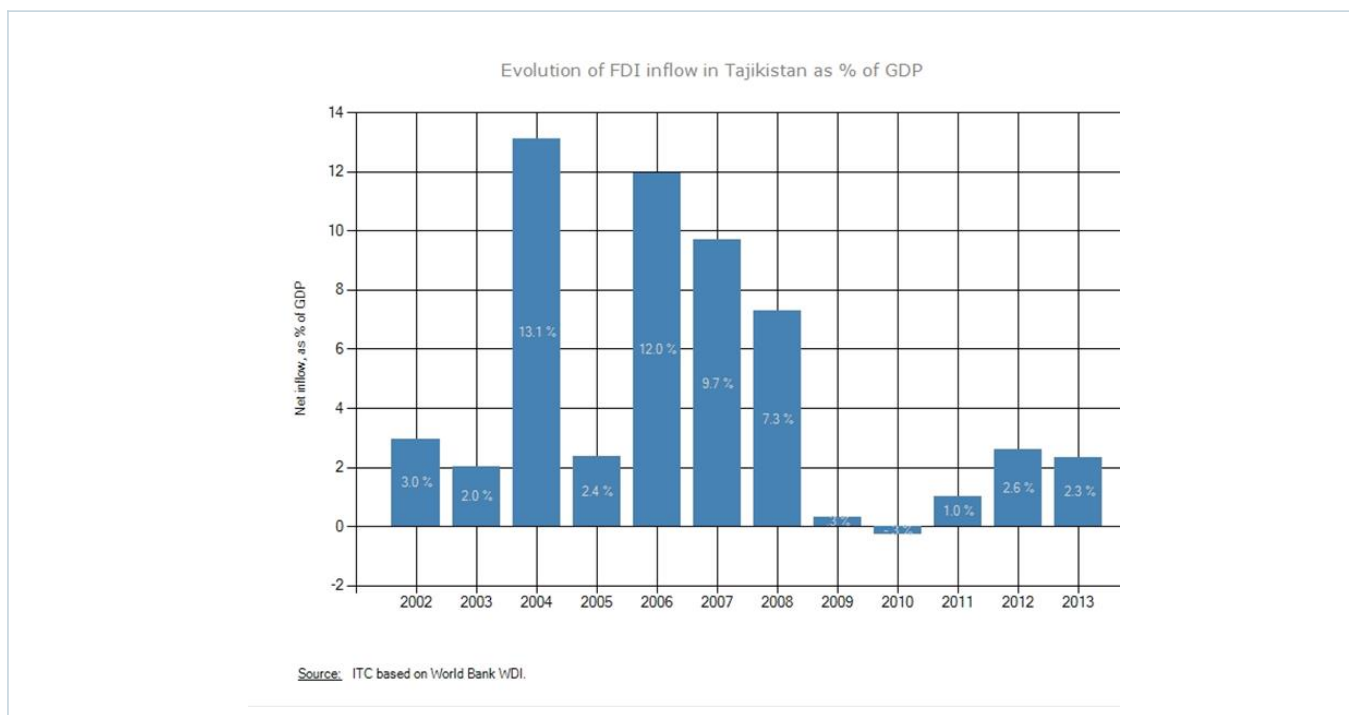
### 3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export



### 3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import



### 3.1.13 Evolution of FDI



## 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

Sectoral diversification in products for Tajikistan's exports (mirror)

Sector	Average share of sector in country's exports 2009-2013	Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's exports		Sector's leading exported product HS6
		2009	2013	
Basic manufactures	55.9 %	99.0 %	99.4 %	<a href="#">760110</a> Aluminium unwrought, not alloyed
Fresh food	22.6 %	61.7 %	73.4 %	<a href="#">520100</a> Cotton, not carded or combed
Minerals	8.9 %	97.8 %	87.9 %	<a href="#">260700</a> Lead ores and concentrates
Unclassified products	4.7 %	100.0 %	99.7 %	<a href="#">999999</a> Commodities not elsewhere specified
Clothing	1.9 %	92.1 %	90.8 %	<a href="#">620342</a> Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted
Textiles	1.4 %	79.2 %	66.3 %	<a href="#">520512</a> Cotton yarn, >=85% single, uncombed, 714.29 >tex>/=232.56, not put up
Processed food	1.2 %	65.1 %	67.8 %	<a href="#">200820</a> Pineapples nes, o/w prep or presvd, sugared, sweetened, spirited or not
Chemicals	0.9 %	62.3 %	51.7 %	<a href="#">390120</a> Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more
Leather products	0.6 %	92.8 %	92.6 %	<a href="#">410411</a> Full grains, unsplit and grain splits, in the wet state "incl blu
Non-electronic machinery	0.4 %	34.2 %	64.9 %	<a href="#">843143</a> Parts of boring or sinking machinery, whether or not self propelled
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.3 %	71.2 %	48.5 %	<a href="#">490700</a> Unused postage, revenue stamps, cheque forms, banknotes, bond certifi, etc
Transport equipment	0.2 %	77.5 %	48.8 %	<a href="#">870322</a> Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displacg > 100 to 1500 cc
IT & consumable electronics	0.2 %	59.5 %	69.3 %	<a href="#">847170</a> Computer data storage units
Electronic components	0.1 %	68.0 %	44.9 %	<a href="#">854231</a> Electronic integrated circuits as processors and controllers whether
Wood products	0.0 %	92.5 %	100.0 %	<a href="#">480256</a> Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing printing or

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nes in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

Tajikistan has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

Sectoral diversification in products for Tajikistan's imports (mirror)

Sector	Average share of sector in country's imports 2009-2013	Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's imports		Sector's leading imported product HS6
		2009	2013	
Clothing	13.1 %	33.8 %	29.9 %	<a href="#">610423</a> Womens/girls ensembles, of synthetic fibres, knitted
Minerals	12.2 %	87.5 %	82.6 %	<a href="#">271019</a> Other petroleum oils and preparations
Basic manufactures	11.9 %	22.1 %	25.4 %	<a href="#">701349</a> Glassware for table or kitchen purposes (excl. glass having linear c
Processed food	9.2 %	62.3 %	41.1 %	<a href="#">110100</a> Wheat or meslin flour
Textiles	9.1 %	36.2 %	34.6 %	<a href="#">630260</a> Toilet&kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fab, of cotton
Chemicals	6.5 %	32.5 %	25.4 %	<a href="#">300490</a> Medicaments nes, in dosage
Leather products	5.9 %	94.8 %	71.2 %	<a href="#">640510</a> Footwear with uppers of leather or composition leather, r
Transport equipment	5.5 %	59.7 %	49.5 %	<a href="#">870323</a> Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displacg > 150 to 3000 cc
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.2 %	26.0 %	24.0 %	<a href="#">711319</a> Articles of jewelry&pt therof of/o prec met w/in platd/clad prec met
Non-electronic machinery	5.1 %	12.6 %	14.9 %	<a href="#">842952</a> Shovels and excavators with a 360 revolving superstruct
Fresh food	5.0 %	76.7 %	80.5 %	<a href="#">100190</a> Wheat nes and meslin
Wood products	4.4 %	72.6 %	65.5 %	<a href="#">440710</a> Lumber, coniferous (softwood) 6 mm and thicker
Electronic components	2.8 %	24.2 %	23.8 %	<a href="#">853720</a> Boards, panels, includg numerical control panels, for a volt 1,000 V
Unclassified products	2.0 %	99.8 %	100.0 %	<a href="#">999999</a> Commodities not elsewhere specified
IT & consumable electronics	1.4 %	57.8 %	37.7 %	<a href="#">851762</a> Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission regeneratio

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nes in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

Tajikistan has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

Sectoral diversification in destination for Tajikistan's exports (mirror)

Sector	Sector's export growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013	Share of top 3 importing countries in sector's exports		List of the top 3 importing countries	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
Leather products	130.7 %	92.8 %	98.0 %	China ; India ; Turkey	China ; Turkey ; Algeria
Minerals	64.6 %	98.9 %	92.4 %	Kazakhstan ; China ; India	China ; Kazakhstan ; Russian Federation
IT & consumable electronics	62.6 %	78.6 %	98.7 %	Algeria ; Russian Federation ; Latvia	Algeria ; China ; United Kingdom
Non-electronic machinery	40.8 %	73.9 %	93.7 %	Algeria ; Russian Federation ; Kazakhstan	Algeria ; Russian Federation ; Kazakhstan
Unclassified products	21.9 %	77.4 %	91.1 %	Serbia ; Hungary ; Pakistan	Turkey ; United Kingdom ; United States of America
Textiles	17.4 %	94.0 %	72.2 %	Poland ; Russian Federation ; Algeria	Turkey ; Russian Federation ; China
Wood products	8.9 %	99.3 %	97.3 %	Netherlands ; Russian Federation ; Algeria	Algeria ; Italy ; Turkey
Electronic components	8.4 %	78.3 %	81.0 %	Algeria ; China ; Germany	Algeria ; China ; Russian Federation
Clothing	3.9 %	96.4 %	97.5 %	Italy ; Russian Federation ; Poland	Italy ; Russian Federation ; Algeria
Basic manufactures	-2.2 %	66.3 %	90.1 %	China ; Turkey ; Norway	Turkey ; Greece ; Taiwan Province of China
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-7.6 %	84.9 %	67.5 %	Russian Federation ; Poland ; Algeria	Russian Federation ; Algeria ; Kazakhstan
Fresh food	-8.9 %	88.9 %	77.5 %	Russian Federation ; Algeria ; Turkey	Turkey ; Kazakhstan ; Russian Federation
Transport equipment	-18.8 %	94.9 %	94.2 %	Algeria ; Russian Federation ; Kazakhstan	Algeria ; Russian Federation ; Germany
Chemicals	-20.3 %	96.2 %	94.3 %	Algeria ; Australia ; Brazil	Algeria ; China ; Egypt
Processed food	-23.6 %	95.2 %	96.2 %	Kazakhstan ; Russian Federation ; Algeria	Algeria ; Kazakhstan ; Russian Federation

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

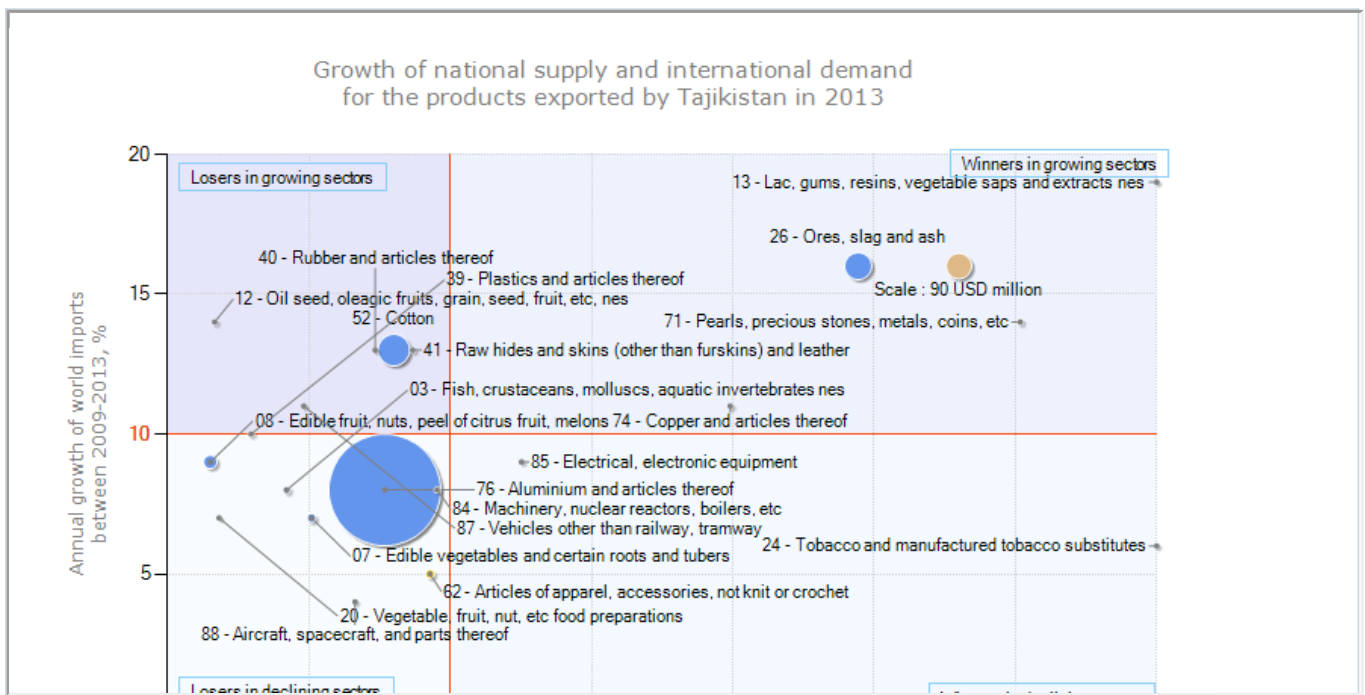
Note: Tajikistan has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on interim statistics (until data reported by member countries).

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

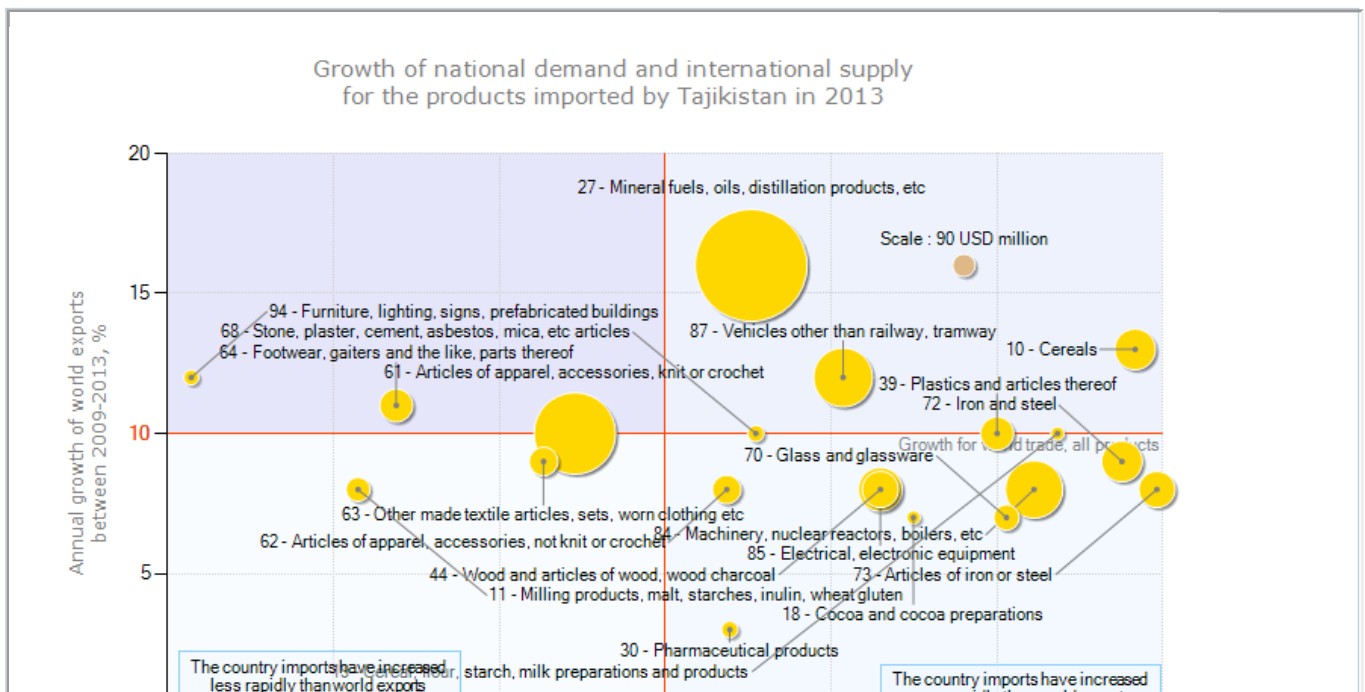
Sectoral diversification in origin for Tajikistan's imports (mirror)

Sector	Sector's import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013	Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports		List of the top 3 supplying countries	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
Fresh food	22.1 %	75.6 %	80.6 %	Kazakhstan ; Brazil ; Russian Federation	Kazakhstan ; India ; Turkey
Electronic components	20.6 %	66.5 %	72.3 %	China ; Russian Federation ; Ukraine	China ; Russian Federation ; Turkey
Transport equipment	15.6 %	77.1 %	80.9 %	China ; Russian Federation ; Lithuania	China ; Lithuania ; Republic of Korea
Non-electronic machinery	15.3 %	65.4 %	80.6 %	China ; Russian Federation ; Germany	China ; Turkey ; Russian Federation
Wood products	14.9 %	90.3 %	89.6 %	Russian Federation ; China ; Turkey	Russian Federation ; China ; Turkey
Basic manufactures	14.2 %	93.3 %	93.0 %	China ; Russian Federation ; Kazakhstan	China ; Russian Federation ; Turkey
Chemicals	13.5 %	63.2 %	61.9 %	Russian Federation ; China ; Turkey	China ; Russian Federation ; Turkey
Minerals	13.3 %	99.2 %	98.1 %	Russian Federation ; Kazakhstan ; Ukraine	Russian Federation ; Kazakhstan ; Algeria

### 3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

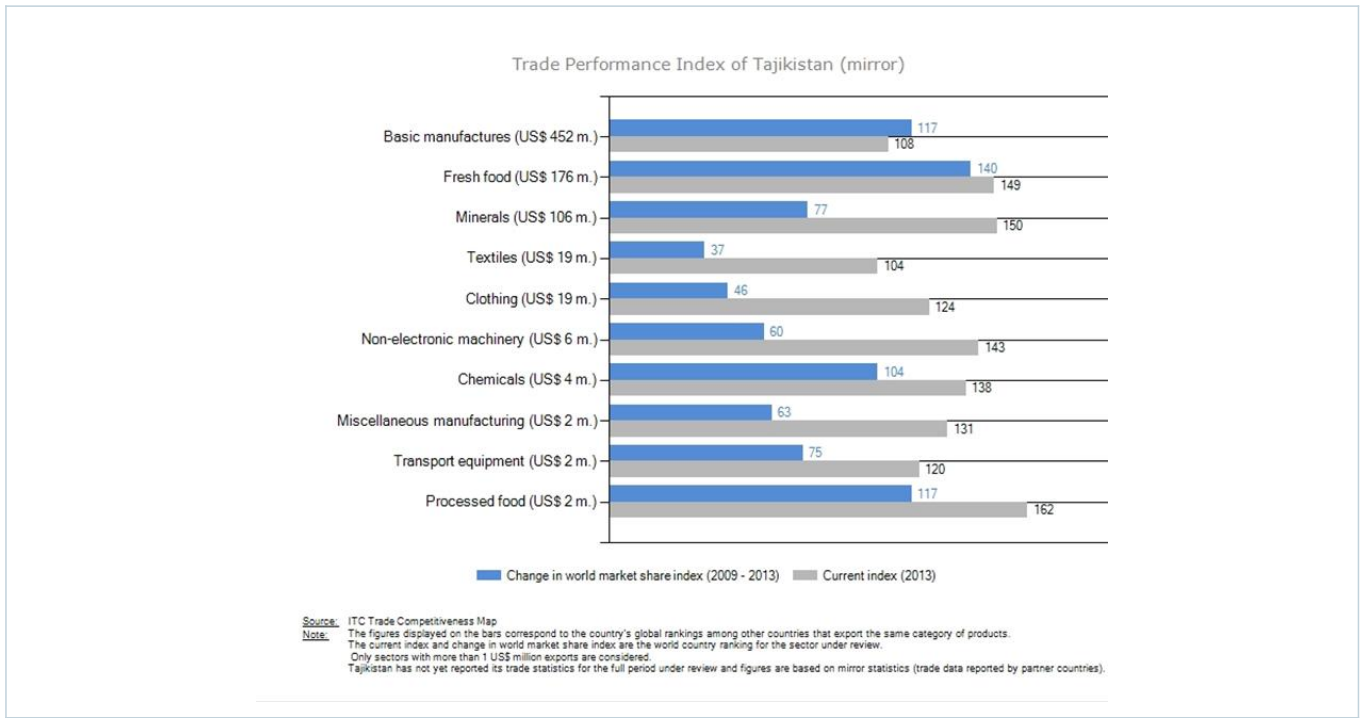


### 3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import





### 3.2.7 Trade Performance Index



# 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

## 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

Year	Strategy name	Sector
2010	<a href="#">Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - 2010-2012</a> The document provides an overview of the results achieved through the 2007-2009...	
2009	<a href="#">UNDAF Tajikistan 2010-2015</a> The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is aligned with the Millennium...	
2007	<a href="#">National Development Strategy</a> The National Development Strategy (NDS) is aligned with other national development policies,...	
2006	<a href="#">National Sericulture Development Plan</a> The plan has been developed by the Black, Caspian Seas and Central...	Silk
2005	<a href="#">Trade Diagnostic Study - Tajikistan</a> The Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) provides an overview of the current...	Electricity, Aluminium, Cotton, Textile Industry

## 4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

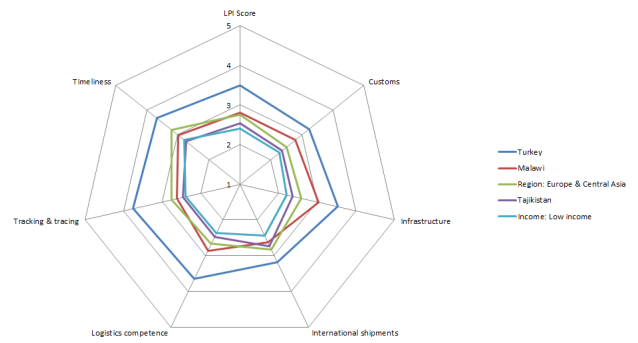
### Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

INDICATOR, UNITS	RANK/132	SCORE
Domestic Market Access <i>The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country's tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</i>	100	3.7214880755
Foreign Market Access <i>The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country's exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</i>	62	4.9752783356
Tariff rate (%) <i>This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</i>	n/a	n/a
Complexity of tariffs , index 1-7 (best) <i>This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</i>	59	6.1399304192
Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) <i>This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country's tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</i>	39	7.2941055929
Tariffs peaks (%) <i>This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</i>	35	0.70782187976
Specific tariffs (%) <i>This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</i>	80	1.8905116029
Number of distinct tariffs <i>This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</i>	78	218
Share of duty-free imports (%) <i>Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</i>	110	19.914788031
Tariffs faced (%) <i>This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</i>	110	5.838827532
Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) <i>This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.</i>	69	22.160219703

Source : [World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report 2014](#)

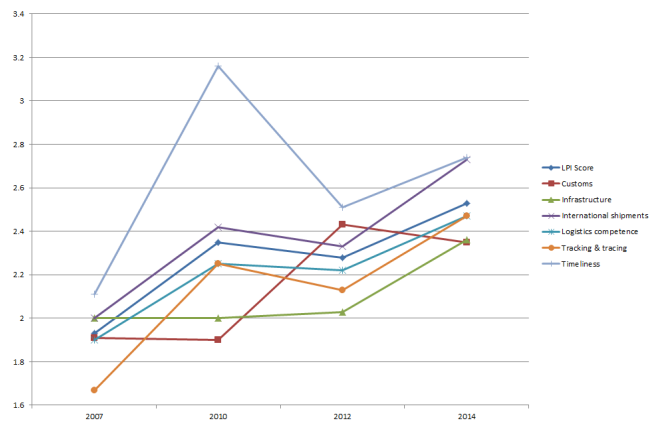
# 4.3 Trade Facilitation

## Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison



Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

## Logistics Performance Index – Evolution



Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

## 4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

### Multilateral Trade Instruments

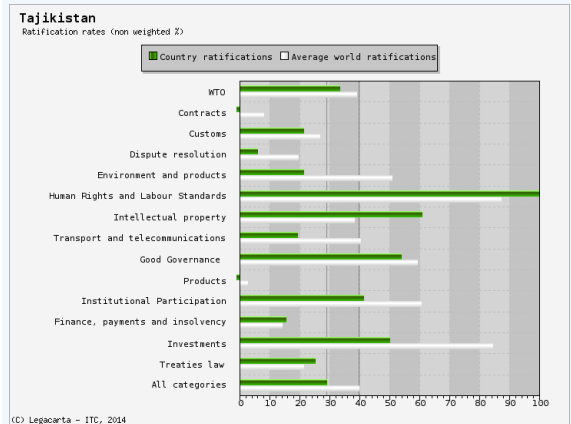
#### Abstract

The *Trade Treaties Map* tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade

Instrument ratified :	77 / 266 instruments		
Ratification rate :	29%		
Weighted score :	37.4/100		
		Ratification Rate Rank	Weighted Score Rank
In World :		143 / 193	147 / 193
In Region :	<b>Central Asia</b>	5/ 6	5/ 6
In Development level :	<b>Transition economy</b>	27/ 28	27/ 28

#### Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country's ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.



#### Instruments ratified

[Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments](#)

# 4.5 Infrastructure

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# 5. ITC and the Country/Territory

## 5.1 ITC Projects

### 5.1.1 Current projects

Tajikistan: Strengthening export competitiveness of SMEs in the textile and clothing sector and enhancing trade support institutional capacities

Implementation of WTO provisions and business awareness of WTO Accession: Component Two

### 5.1.2 Recent projects

Trade Promotion in Tajikistan

## 5.2 Events

### 5.2.1 Upcoming events

No data

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### 5.2.2 Recent events

Roundtable - Inclusive tourism and destination management in Tajikistan 19/05/2014-Dushanbe



## 5.3 ITC Contacts

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# 6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

## 6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

### 6.1.1 ITC publications

[How to Approach Banks : A Guide for Tajikistan Entrepreneurs](#)



Guide aimed at Tajik entrepreneurs explaining ways and means of obtaining trade credit from banks - addresses assessment of financial needs, payment methods and related credit facilities for trade transactions;...

[Read more](#)

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[Economic Cooperation Organization: Expanding Intra- Regional Trade - Contributing to Improve Healthcare Access in the ECO Region](#)



[Read more](#)

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## Identifying Export Potential Among Selected Central Asian CIS Member Countries



[Read more](#)

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## Tajikistan: Supply and Demand Survey on Food and Beverages (Ref. BSM Food and Beverages, Kazakhstan 2003)



[Read more](#)

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## State of e-Business and Potential for Development in Tajikistan



Report assessing the e-preparedness of Tajikistan from the perspective of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) - reviews the e-business environment in the country and looks at the institutional and physical...

[Read more](#)

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## Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Agricultural Products, Construction Materials and Equipment



[Read more](#)

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## Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food and Beverages



[Read more](#)

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## Central Asia at the Crossroads of Foreign Trade: Opportunities and Challenges



Working document for the Technical Round Table Meeting, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1-2 July 2003, addressing key issues in foreign trade development in Central Asia - reviews economic situation of Central Asian...

[Read more](#)

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**Export Quality Management : An Answer Book for Small and Medium-sized Exporters. - [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]**



Questions and answers on all aspects of quality control and management directed to exporters in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan - covers technical regulations and standards, product certification, testing, metrology,...

[Read more](#)

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**Intra-Regional Trade Opportunities in Pharmaceutical Products**



[Read more](#)

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**Tajikistan: Demand Survey on Pharmaceutical Products**



Demand survey on pharmaceutical products in Tajikistan - examines the domestic pharmaceutical market, imports, legislative framework, regulations on medical products and goods registration; annexes include company profiles.

[Read more](#)

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## Identifying Intra-Regional Export Potential in Agro-Products and Processed Foods



[Read more](#)

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## Tajikistan: Supply Survey on Food, Agricultural Products, Construction Materials and Equipment



Survey on the supply of food, agricultural products, construction materials and equipment in Tajikistan - reviews the significance of these three product sectors to the economy of the country; examines...

[Read more](#)

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## Promotion and Development of Export-Oriented Joint Ventures Between Developing Countries and the Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States



Compilation of papers presented at workshop organized by ITC in collaboration with Academy of Foreign Trade, in Moscow, 7-11 October 1991 - gives overview on joint ventures activities and their...

[Read more](#)

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Study focusing on the export potential of digital industries, including films, animations, pictures, photos, and particularly online music, in developing countries - addresses issues faced by the industry's stakeholders related...

[Read more](#)

### Tajikistan : Trade-Related Technical Assistance : What Works and What Doesn't?



Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum : 'Business for Development : Implications for Export Strategy-Makers' , Cancún, Mexico, 6-9 September, 2003 - gives an overview of technical assistance programmes provided...

[Read more](#)

## 6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2005 Europe and CIS's Telecommunication/ICT Markets and Trends
- 2007 Trade Facilitation in Selected Landlocked Countries in Asia
- 2000 Electronic Commerce for Transition Economies in the Digital Age: Forum Proceedings
- 2005 Central Asia Human Development Report : Bringing Down Barriers : Regional Cooperation for Human Development and Human Security
- 2010 Improving Border Management to Facilitate Trade in SPECA : Challenges and Prospects
- 2003 Trade Finance for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in CIS Countries
- 2011 Situation mondiale de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture
- 2012 Transition Report
- 2003 Tacis Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2004-2006
- 2003 Towards a Knowledge-Based Economy: Tajikistan
- 2005 Cashmere Marketing : A New Income Source for Central Asian Livestock Farmers
- 2006 - Welter F ... [et al.] Enterprising Women in Transition Economies
- 2006 Central Asian Republics: Gender Assessment Synthesis Report - Mainstreaming Gender in Poverty Reduction Strategies in Four Central Asian Republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, The Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan)
- 2007 - Sergi B S; , eds. Industries and Markets in Central and Eastern Europe
- 2000 Best Practice in Business Incubation
- 2010 - Kaminski B, Mitra S Skeins of Silk : Borderless Bazaars and Border Trade in Central Asia
- 2007 Republic of Tajikistan Private Sector Development Strategy
- 1998 Trade and Investment Complementarities among the South-Western Member Countries of ESCAP

- 2011 Competitiveness and Private Sector Development : Central Asia 2011: Competitiveness Outlook
- 1994 Sources of European Economic and Business Information. - 6th ed
- 2002 International Practice in Technology Foresight
- 2003 Women's Entrepreneurship in Eastern Europe and CIS Countries
- 2009 Investment Guide to the Silk Road
- 2004 Access to Financing and ICT for Women Entrepreneurs in the UNECE Region
- 2009 Trader's Manual for Landlocked Countries : Tajikistan
- 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
- 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
- 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
- 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
- 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
- 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
- 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development : Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
- 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
- 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
- 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
- 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
- 2012 Cotton Contamination Surveys, 2001 - 2003 - 2005 - 2007 - 2009 - 2011
- 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments : De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
- 2006 Trading up : Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
- 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
- 2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
- 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
- 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
- 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade; Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
- 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO : Developing Countries in the Doha Round
- 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchmarking : Good Examples as a Lever for Development
- 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform : A View from the Asia-Pacific
- 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
- 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather

### 6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- Gender Virtual Library
- Interfax
- Central and Eastern Europe Business Directory (CEEED)
- Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States
- Exhibitions of Russia
- SME Trade Center
- Black, Caspian Seas and Central Asia Silk Association
- Eurasianet
- Russian Union of Exhibitions and Fairs (RUEF)
- Georgian National Investment Agency



- Times of Central Asia
- Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

## 6.2 Trade Contacts

Official Name	Address	City	Phone Number	Fax Number	Email	Website
Bactria Cultural Centre	Mirzo Rizo 22	Dushanbe	992 3722 7 02 57		bactria@acted.org	<a href="http://www.bactria.net/">http://www.bactria.net/</a>
Agricultural Cooperative Development International in Tajikistan	166 K Khujandi Street	Khujand Sughd Oblast	992 342 24 3240	992 342 24 3240	office@mdtm.khj.tajik.net	<a href="http://www.acdivoca.org">www.acdivoca.org</a>
Swiss Cooperation Office Tajikistan	3, Tolstoy Street	Dushanbe	+992 37 224 73 16	+992 44 600 54 55	nicolas.guigas@ssdc.net	<a href="http://www.swisscoop.tj">www.swisscoop.tj</a>
Tajikvneshtorg Tajik Foreign Trade Association	Prospekt Lenina 41	Dushambe	3772 23 2903	3772 22 8120	Resrep@akdntjk.automail.com	<a href="http://www.akdn.org/">www.akdn.org/</a>
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan	21, Valamat-Zade Street	Dushanbe	992 372 215284 / 21 1480	+992 372 212757	chamber@tpp.tj	<a href="http://www.tpp.tj">www.tpp.tj</a>