

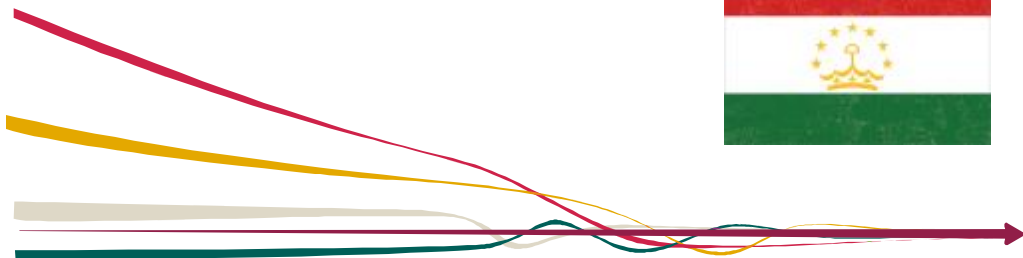


Grant Thornton

An instinct for growth™

Doing business in Tajikistan 2015

Commercial guide for investors



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With the aim of developing the Tajikistan economy through attracting investments in Tajikistan, we have developed this Guide, covering information about the country, its economic state of affairs and other important aspects that might be of interest to foreign investors, and are delighted to present it to you.

Gurgen Hakobyan
Managing partner
Grant Thornton Tajikistan

Foreword

Grant Thornton Tajikistan is the leading audit and advisory services firm in the market, sharing the Grant Thornton philosophy worldwide.

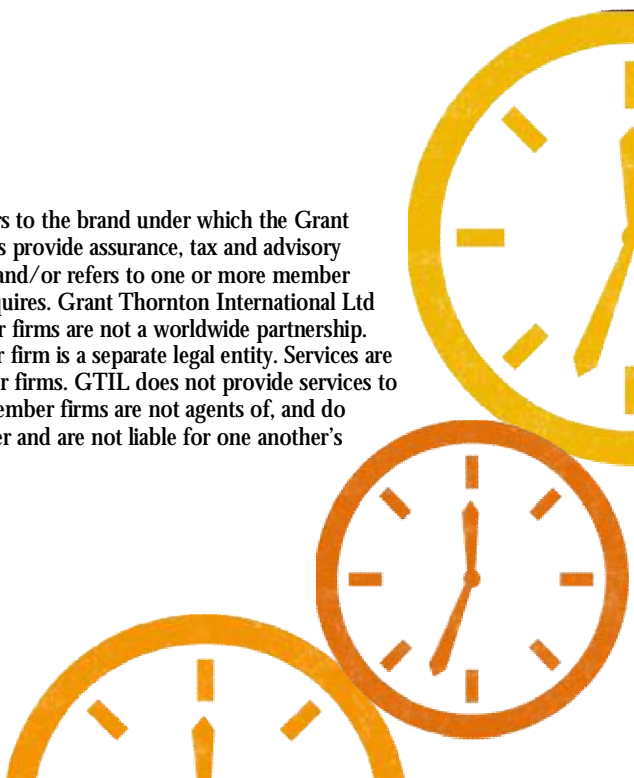
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This guide has been prepared for the assistance of those interested in doing business in Tajikistan. It does not cover the subject exhaustively but is intended to answer some of the important, broad questions that may arise. Upon occurrence of a specific issue, it will often be necessary to refer to the laws and regulations of Tajikistan and to obtain appropriate accounting and legal advice. This guide contains only brief notes and includes legislation in force as of June 01, 2015.

The Guide also contains information related to regulations on investments and legally allowed forms of entrepreneurship, corporate, tax and customs legislation, labor code, peculiarities of conducting business in Tajikistan. In the meantime, we would also like to draw attention to the fact that the information provided in this Guide might be subject to alteration due to legislative improvements. However we strived to make it as informative as possible and surely we hold ourselves in readiness to provide any further support and guidance to those interested.

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Country profile

Geographical data

Tajikistan, officially the Republic of Tajikistan, is a mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia which has an area of 142,000 square kilometers, of which 400 square kilometers is water. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and China to the east. The country is largely (93%) mountainous, with around half its territory lying above 3,000 meters. The highest peak in the former Soviet Union, Peak Somoni (formerly Peak Communism – 7,500 meters) is found in the Tajik Pamir Mountains. The climate is extreme continental with hot dry summers in the plains, where temperatures can exceed 40 degrees Celsius, while winter temperatures on the Pamir plateau can drop to –40 C. Tajikistan has an abundant supply of fresh water with main rivers being the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya (also known as the Pyanj). There are about 947 rivers longer than 10 kilometers with a total length of more than 28500 kilometers. The rivers account for 60% of all hydro-resources of central Asia.

The Capital is Dushanbe, located in the west of the country. This is the economic, legal and transportation center of the country, in addition to being by far the largest city. Most of Tajikistan's industrial base is also concentrated around Dushanbe. Time Zone: Tajikistan's time zone is five hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+5).

Demographic data

According to the official data the population of Tajikistan is about 8.0 million. More than 79 % of the population is Tajik, 15% Uzbek, 1% Russian, 1% Kyrgyz, and 2.6% other.

Most Tajiks belong to the Islamic faith. One important aspect of religion in the country is that most people in Gorno-Badakhshan are Shi'a, comprising 15% of all Muslims; the other 85% are Sunni. There are also small communities of Orthodox Christian and Jewish believers.

Political system

Tajikistan is a Presidential Republic, in which the President is both the head of State and the head of the Government. Since 1994, Emomali Rakhmon has held this office. Cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president, approved by the Supreme Assembly. Elections: president elected by popular vote for a 7-year term; election last held November 6, 2013. *Legislative*-bicameral Supreme Assembly or Majlisi Oli consists of the Assembly of Representatives or Majlisi Namoyandagon (lower chamber; 63 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve 5-year terms) and the National Assembly or Majlisi Milli (upper chamber; 34 seats; members are indirectly elected by popular vote to serve 5-year terms, 25 selected by local deputies, 8 appointed by the president, plus former presidents of Tajikistan - currently there is one; all serve 5-year terms). Elections: last held February 28, 2010, for the Assembly of Representatives.

Tajikistan's foreign policy, to a significant extent, is determined by its geographical position and some other factors. Tajikistan's present foreign policy is based on the foundation of developing mutually beneficial and equal rights relationship rights with all

states, as well as contributing to the strengthening of peace and international security. Tajikistan is an active member of interstate formations, such as CIS, CAEC, ECO and OIC.

The Constitution of Tajikistan adopted on 6 November 1994 and amended by referendum on 26 September 1999 and 22 June 2003 is the supreme law of the Republic of Tajikistan (Article 10). Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1999 established a new bicameral parliament (Article 48) and extended the President's term of office from five to seven years (Article 65). The Constitution declares ideological and political pluralism, ensuring human rights and social-legal guarantees.

Basic data	
Capital	Dushanbe
Area	142 thousand sq km
Population	8.3 mln
Official Languages	Tajik, Russian (the language of inter-ethnic communication)
Government	Unitary semi-presidential republic
Currency	TJS (TJS)
Time zone	TJT (UTC+5)
Participation in organizations of regional integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) • Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) • Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) • Shanghai Cooperation

	Organization (SCO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO)
GDP (2014)	9,2 billion USD
Per capita GDP (2014)	1 110.1 USD
GDP growth key sectors (2013)	Retail trade, Agriculture, Industry, Services, Construction
Major industries	Nonferrous metallurgy, mining, hydro-power, textiles, cotton
External turnover (2014)	5 5284, 7 million USD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export • Import 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 163,4 million USD • 4 121,3 million USD
Main trading partners	Exporting countries: Turkey, China, Russia, Afghanistan, Switzerland, Kazakhstan, Iran Importing countries: Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Iran, USA, Turkmenistan
Inflation (2014)	7.4%
Average nominal monthly wage	1025TJS
Unemployment level (2013)	54,6 thousand (2,5% from the economically active population)
Life expectancy	70-75 years
Average exchange rate in 2013	USD = 6.26; 1 EUR = 6,99 TJS

Economic situation

The nominal GDP in 2013 made almost 9 billion. Foreign revenue mostly dependent upon exports of cotton and aluminium and on remittances from Tajik migrant workers abroad, mainly in Russia. The economy is highly vulnerable to external shocks.

Some 2013 figures	
GDP real growth	6,7%
Per capita GDP growth	Up to 10,2% as compared to 2012
Average salary growth	By almost 19,2%

Cotton is the most important crop, and its production is closely monitored, and in many cases controlled, by the government. Mineral resources include silver, gold, precious stones, uranium, and tungsten. The civil war (1992-97) severely damaged the already weak economic infrastructure and caused a sharp decline in industrial and agricultural production. At this time government give the primary importance to national priorities by strengthening governance, economic diversification, improving the investment climate, development of the private sector and human capacity.

Tajikistan has huge renewable hydropower and clean water resources. Construction of the hydropower stations is considered the key in solving the social and economic problems and increase the export capacity of the country.

For the last seven years for the development of energy industry were spent more than 12 billion TJS. At this time in energy sector

continues the realization of 10 investment projects for the sum 6 billion TJS. In recent years, based on the strategic plans and activities on involving internal and external investments are implemented energy projects , such as HPS Sangtuda -1 , ETL "North-South" and "Lolazor - Khatlon" transmission line between Tajikistan and Afghanistan , reconstruction work on HPS "Rogun", repair and reconstruction of the existing power station like Nurek, Kayrakkum, Sarband, Pamir and Varzob At the same time, together with development partners , including the World Bank, continuing research work on Rogun HPS and preparation on ETL "CASA- 1000".

Today, the country develops the construction and creation. At present time 60 public investment projects for the sum of 10 billion TJS are implemented in the country. As of 2013, foreign investment for economic development of the country has made US \$105,4 million .

Development of tourism is another sector for attract investments to the country. Because Tajikistan has huge opportunities, which include various historical and cultural memorials, rare and favorable health centers, mountain climbing areas and other forms of wealth.

In December 2012, Tajikistan has officially been admitted to the membership of the World Trade Organization at the session of the WTO General Council held in Geneva of Swiss Confederation.

Legal regulation of foreign investments

The Constitution of Republic of Tajikistan establishes that foreign citizens enjoy equal rights and freedoms and bear responsibility equal to those of citizens of Republic of Tajikistan, unless otherwise provided by the Constitution of Republic of Tajikistan, Law of RT “On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens” and other legislative acts of Republic of Tajikistan (Article 3 of the Law of RT “On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens”).

Law of Republic of Tajikistan “On Investments”

Investment activity of foreign nationals in Tajikistan is regulated by the Law of Republic of Tajikistan “On Investments” adopted on May 12, 2007. The objectives of the Law are to attract and efficiently use material and financial resources, contemporary machinery and technology, management experience in the economy of Republic of Tajikistan, as well as to ensure favorable investment environment.

The State guarantees equal rights for foreign and domestic investors preventing discrimination of investors against citizenship, nationality, language, sex, race, confession, place of economic activity and investor or investments’ country of origin (Article 4 of the Law).

The Law guarantees full and absolute protection of investor’s rights and legal interests. In case of amendments to the investment

legislation of Republic of Tajikistan investors may, at their discretion, choose most favorable conditions during five years from the date of official publication of such amendments.

The Law guarantees investors' right to use at their discretion income and right to compensation in case of nationalization or seizure, etc.

The Law does also provide for "investment benefits" such as tax exemptions, duty reliefs and state grants. Tax exemptions are provided to investors in the order established by the Tax Code of Republic of Tajikistan and Customs Code of Republic of Tajikistan; the order of issuing state grants is established by the Government of Republic of Tajikistan.

Investment disputes between investment activity actors are subject to settlement pursuant to provisions envisaged by agreements between parties. In case investment disputes cannot be settled in accordance with agreements signed, they shall be settled in courts of Republic of Tajikistan, Internal Arbitration Court, Arbitration Tribunal as agreed by parties according to legislative acts of Republic of Tajikistan and international legal acts.

Ownership right

The ownership right is established and regulated by the Constitution, Civil Code and other regulatory and legal acts of Republic of Tajikistan.

In accordance with Article 12 of the Constitution of Republic of Tajikistan, various forms of ownership form the basis of Tajik economy. The State guarantees freedom of economic and

entrepreneurial activity, equality and equal protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.

In accordance with Article 236 of the Civil Code of Republic of Tajikistan, ownership in Republic of Tajikistan is represented by private and public (state) ownerships. There also exists property of foreign states, international organizations, foreign natural persons and legal entities in Republic of Tajikistan, unless otherwise provided by the law.

Foreign citizens may own property subject to limitations established by the law.

Article 13 of the Constitution of Republic of Tajikistan establishes, that “land and its subsoil, water, airspace, fauna and flora and other natural resources are exclusive state property and the state guarantees their efficient use on behalf of the population.”

In this connection, the land in Republic of Tajikistan is an exclusive property of the state and may neither be owned by citizens of Republic of Tajikistan, nor by foreign citizens.

According to the Land Code of Republic of Tajikistan, natural persons and legal entities may be land users and have right to unlimited, limited or life-long hereditary land use (primary land users) or to use land on the basis of provisions of a rental agreement (secondary land users).

Land plots are given to legal entities and natural persons on the basis of regulations of relevant executive authorities of Republic of Tajikistan. Land use rights are registered by the state land



management agency of Republic of Tajikistan. The land use right is certified by a Land Use Certificate, Land Share Certificate or Rental Agreement. Land plots are provided to natural persons and legal entities of Republic of Tajikistan for unlimited and limited use.

Natural persons and legal entities may receive land plots for limited use, and according to Article 25 of the Land Code, the term may be established up to 50 years.

On August 1, 2012 agricultural land and protected areas of land to foreign citizens and foreign legal entities are not available.

Foreign citizens do not have right to take possession of residential buildings and houses and other buildings included in the housing stock (with the exception of inheriting according to the law), unless otherwise provided by laws and international legal acts recognized by Tajikistan (Article 11 of the Law of RT “On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens”).

Free trading zones of Republic of Tajikistan

The legislation of Republic of Tajikistan envisages the establishment of foreign investments-oriented free trading zones.

The Law of Republic of Tajikistan “On Free Trading Zones in Republic of Tajikistan” adopted on March 25, 2011 establishes organizational, legal and economic bases for the establishment, functioning and liquidation of free trading zones on the territory of Republic of Tajikistan, as well as regulates financial issues and entrepreneurial activity in free trading zones.

For a free trading zone, the Law establishes special customs, monetary, financial and tax regimes, simplified entry, stay and exit procedures for residents and non-residents identified by the Regulations on Free Trading Zones. Other regimes are also envisaged, aimed at attracting investment, stimulating entrepreneurship and socio-economic development of a free trading zone.

According to Article 19 of the Law; importing in a free trading zone of foreign and domestic goods are implemented without levy and taxes, and without imposing a ban and any restrictions of economical nature, according established regulatory and legal rules of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Exporting of goods outside of free trading zone of Tajikistan is also implemented without levy and taxes, and without imposing a ban and any restrictions of economical nature, besides taxes for custom clearance.

In accordance with the tax legislation of Republic of Tajikistan, legal entities and natural persons registered in the order established on the territory of a free trading zone are fully or partially exempted from taxes for the period of their activity in a free trading zone.

Free trading zones are established and liquidated by a decision of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan.

Relations connected with the establishment of free trading zones are, inter alia, regulated by the Regulations on Free Trading Zones in Republic of Tajikistan as of December 5, 2005.

There are 4 free trading zones established in Republic of Tajikistan:

- “Panj” Free Trading Zone (Decree of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan No 227 as of May 2, 2008);
- “Sughd” Free Trading Zone (Decree of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan No 227 as of May 2, 2008);
- “Danghara” Free Trading Zone (Decree of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan No 74 as of February 2, 2009);
- “Ishkoshim” Free Trading Zone (Decree of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan No 74 as of February 2, 2009).



Different investment forms

Relationships concerning the establishment and functioning of legal entities are regulated by the Civil Code of RT, Law of RT “On Joint Stock Companies”, Law of RT “On Limited Liability Companies”, Law of RT “On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs”, etc.

Foreign citizens may carry out entrepreneurial activities on the territory of Republic of Tajikistan as legal entities or as individual entrepreneurs. For some activities envisaged by the Law of RT “On Licensing of Certain Types of Activity” a license may be required. Updated information on the legal issues and process required to obtain permits can be found at the webpage of the State Committee on Investment and Property Management of Tajikistan, Single State Electronic Registry for Business Licenses and Permits (www.ijozat.tj/index.php?lang=en).

The law covers the following types of permits:

- Evaluation activities
- Employment services of Tajik citizens outside of Tajikistan and foreign citizens in Tajikistan
- Audit services
- Legal services
- Expert and environmental services

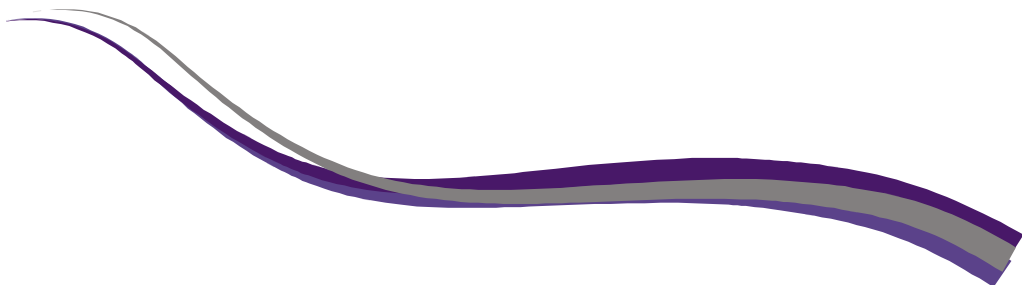
- Patent agent services
- Advertisement services
- Private insurance services
- Professional stock exchange brokers
- Distribution of printed/published products
- Architectural/city planning
- Use of natural resources
- Energy services (installation, commissioning of energy communications, operation of energy facilities)
- Activity radioactive waste
- Transportation services.

Different forms of legal entities, branches and representation offices

Foreign citizens may invest in following forms:

- Establishment of a legal entity on the territory of Republic of Tajikistan with 100% of foreign capital, or acquisition of an existing legal entity;
- Establishment of joint ventures or acquisition of a part of shares (share in the charter capital) of an existing legal entity;
- Obtaining permission and signing a concession agreement, allowing the use of natural resources of Tajikistan;
- Other partnership forms not prohibited by current legislation of Republic of Tajikistan.

According to the current legislation of Republic of Tajikistan, foreign citizens may establish (or acquire) various forms of legal entities, their representation offices and branches, including:



Joint stock companies

A Joint Stock Company (JSC) is a commercial organization whose charter capital is divided into a certain number of shares; their participants (shareholders) are not liable for the obligations of a joint stock company and shall bear responsibility for the risks of losses within the value of their shares. A JSC may be of either open type or closed type, which is stated in its Charter and company name. Shareholders of an open JSC may alienate their shares without consent of other shareholders of the company.

The number of shareholders of an open joint stock company is unlimited. Shares of a closed JSC are distributed solely among its founders or other pre-determined persons. A closed JSC may not offer public subscription for shares issued by the company or otherwise offer them to be acquired by unlimited set of people. The number of shareholders of a closed JSC may not exceed 50.

Limited liability companies

A Limited Liability Company (LLC) is an economic entity founded by one or more participants with charter capital divided into shares set forth by charter documents. Participants (founders) of a company are not liable for the company's obligations and shall bear responsibility for the risks of losses connected with company's activity within the value of their shares. The number of participants may not exceed 30.

Supplementary liability companies

A Supplementary Liability Company (SLC) is a company founded by one or more participants with charter capital divided into shares set forth by charter documents. Participants of such a company are held vicariously liable for the company's obligations with their property within the same (for all participants) fold value of their

contributions set forth by charter documents. In case of insolvency (bankruptcy) of one of the participants his/her liability for the company's obligations is distributed among other participants proportionally to their contributions, unless otherwise provided by company's charter documents.

Representation offices and branches

A representation office is a special subdivision of a legal entity located beyond its place and ensuring protection and representation of legal entity's interests, making transactions and other actions on its behalf.

A branch is a special subdivision of a legal entity located beyond its place and fully or partially performing its functions, including those of representation.

Representation offices and branches are not legal entities. The latter are provided with property by a founder legal entity and operate on the basis of approved Charters. Heads of representation offices and branches are appointed by a legal entity and act on the basis of Power of Attorney.

Registration

Relationships connected with state registration of the establishment, reorganization and liquidation of a legal entity, state registration of natural persons as individual entrepreneurs, cessation of their activities, state registration of the establishment and activity cessation of foreign legal entities' branches and representation offices, maintenance of the Single State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs and amendments thereto are regulated by the new law, "State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs," signed on May 19, 2009

#508, which establishes a relatively simplified state registration process.

Official registration of a legal entity is organized through the Tax Committee at the Government of Tajikistan. The Department of "State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs" is responsible for Single Window state registration. More information can be found on the website of the Tax Committee of the Government of Tajikistan at www.andoz.tj.

For state registration an applicant must submit documents envisaged by the Law to an appropriate territorial subdivision carrying out state registration functions (tax authority). An authority performing state registration functions enters information on a legal entity, individual entrepreneur, branch or representation office of a foreign.

Legal entity into the Single State Register and issues documents confirming state registration. State registration in the Single State Register envisages simultaneous registration in a state registration authority, state statistics and state social insurance authorities. When registering in the Single State Register, actors are given a Single Identification Number unique for each registered person.

State registration of a legal entity is carried out within five business days from the moment of submitting all necessary documents.

For state registration of a legal entity the following documents must be submitted to a state registration authority:

- Application for state registration of a legal entity against an approved form;

- Founder's decision on the establishment of a legal entity (Minutes of Founders' Assembly);
- Copy of an identification document of the head of the executive body of the legal entity to be established – if documents are submitted by the head of the executive body of the legal entity to be established, or copy of an identification document and Power of Attorney for an authorized person – if documents for state registration of a legal entity are submitted by a person authorized by Founders;
- Copy of legal entity Founders' (natural person's) identification documents;
- Copy of a document on state registration of a legal entity, or an extract from the register of legal entities of a foreign state (or legally equivalent document confirming legal status of a foreign legal entity) - in case if Founder is represented by a foreign legal entity;
- Opinion Letter from relevant agency in case of a Mass Media entity registration;
- In case of legal entity registering in free economic zone, the information on administration of economic zone;
- Receipt certifying payment of the state fee (currently, the fee is TJS 1000, paid to state budget) + 80 TJS for the extract from the register;
- The copy of document confirming the location (address) of the legal entity

All of the above mentioned documents, i.e. documents listed in paragraphs 2), 3), 4) and 5) to be submitted by foreign legal entities or natural persons must be translated into the state language. The translation shall be notarized.

Copy of a document on state registration of a legal entity or an extract from the register of legal entities of a foreign state submitted for state registration of a legal entity by foreign natural persons or legal entities are subject to the legalization in the established order. Legalization is not required for documents submitted by foreign natural persons or legal entities of countries-members of relevant international agreements and treaties recognized by Republic of Tajikistan. Currently such countries are CIS states.

Tax code

Pursuant to Article 110 of the Tax Code of Republic of Tajikistan, income tax exemption is provided to new enterprises established in the field of manufacturing of goods in a year of state registration and in a year following the year of initial state registration, with their founders contributing the following investment volumes to the charter capital given the minimum capital requirement established by the law for the following period:

Period	Investment volume
2 years	over USD 200,000 up to USD 500,000;
3 years	over USD 500,000 up to USD 2,000,000;
4 years	over USD 2,000,000 up to USD 5,000,000;
5 years	over USD 5,000,000.

Banking system

General provisions

The National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) is the country's Central Bank which determines the monetary policy in the country with the principal objective of maintaining price stability. The bank is in charge of the prudential regulation and supervision of the banking system, including, 16 banks, 1 non-banking credit institution, and 120 micro financing institutions. There was an increase in the number of branches of credit institutions by 55 units totalling 398 units now. The basis of banking legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan is the Law "On the National Bank of Tajikistan" and the Law "On banks and banking activities".

The credit institutions operating in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan by the type of ownership are divided into:

- Banks
 - State banks -1 bank; OJSC banks – 5; CJSC banks –9 units; Foreign banks – 5 units
- Non-banking credit institutions
- JSC -1 unit; LTD companies-1 unit
- Micro financing institutions
 - Micro credit deposit institutions – 39 units
 - Micro-lending institutions -42 units
 - Micro-lending funds: Public – 39 units

Since its creation in 1992, the National Bank of Tajikistan strives to improve the banking sector by exercising a policy of strict

regulation. Since 2000, the financial audits of the banks have been carried out only by independent auditors. Banks are classified according to CAMEL international standards (Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity). The minimum authorized capital for acting banks has been set at the amount TJS 30 million, and for newly founded banks at the amount TJS 50 million. For micro credit deposit institutions the requirement is USD 800,000 and for micro lending institutions – USD 210,000. These measures are called to mitigate the risk of bankruptcy.

In accordance with the adopted Law “on the insurance of deposits of individuals, in 2011 in the event of an insurance event, the Fund shall compensate the depositor up to the amount of insured deposit in a credit institution. The amount of insured deposit shall not exceed 7,000 TJS.

The Government of Tajikistan has adopted a national strategy of poverty reduction which is primarily achieved through the development of the main sectors of the national economy, such as agriculture. For this purpose special attention is devoted to boosting entrepreneurial activity and expanding micro lending in all territories of the republic, especially in the remote mountain areas.

National Bank, commercial banks and non-bank credit organizations undertake measures for involvement of unused banking capitals into the circulation and to increase the volume of loan extension to manufacturing businesses by up to 20%. There are special measures to support small and medium enterprises. Therefore, the National Bank considers establishing bank offices in certain regions or district, with relatively smaller capital assets.

Banking system capacity

During the independent years, the banking system improved significantly. It is a crucial component of national economy and in market economy it is among most responsible for ensuring sustainable development.

Banking system's total assets have increased by 20,2% during 2013. The assets of the system reached 12.7 bln TJS in 2013. A quantum of extended loans and a number of recipients are systematically increasing. In 2014 a volume of credits provided for economic development has made 8.9 billion TJS, around 15% to GDP. It shall be noted that micro credits increased by 34.5, which made 4,7 bln TJS in 2013.

Interest rates remain relatively high, ranging from 24% to 36% annually and conditions for credits provision are not very inspiring. Though the situation has a positive trend, nowadays, however, the majority of large-scale projects are financed by international organizations (IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Saudi Arabia Development Fund, Kuwait Fund for Economic Development for Arabian countries, OPEC Fund, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, USAID, European Commission, Islamic Development Bank) or by foreign governments (China, USA, Japan, Germany, France).

Banking transactions

All banking transactions are available in Tajikistan: opening of a bank account, banking transfers, currency exchange, collection of liquid assets, letters of credit, savings, credit card services, check books, internet banking.

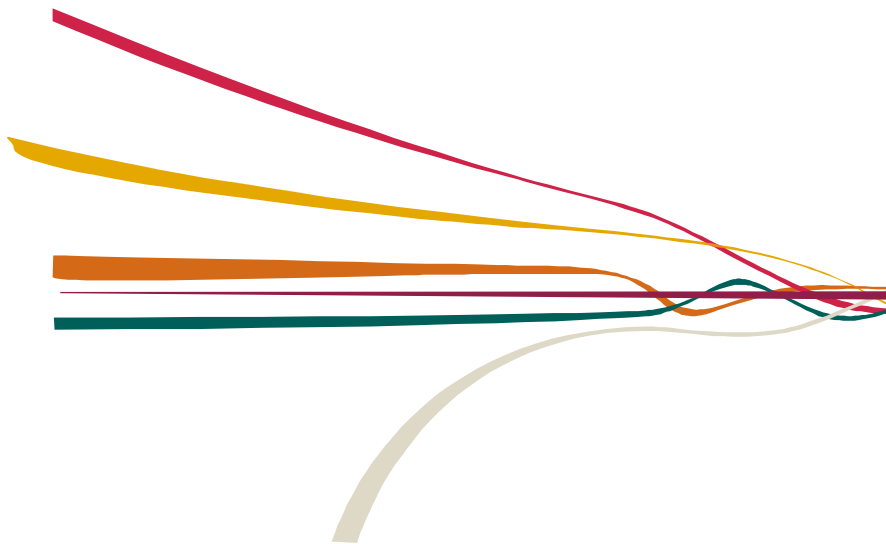


Law "On banks and banking activities"

Law "On the National Bank of Tajikistan"

Operations with credit cards became more frequent. The number of card holders increased by 42.2 % in 2013 and reached to 761, 260 persons. For improving of the payment system NBT realized the project of construction of the Processing Centre of National Payment “Korti milli”. At present 12 credit organizations issue and accept payments by credit cards and are participants of the International payment systems.

The full list of banks, micro finance institutions, as the audit firms operating in the Republic of Tajikistan is available at: www.nbt.tj



Regulation and remuneration of labor

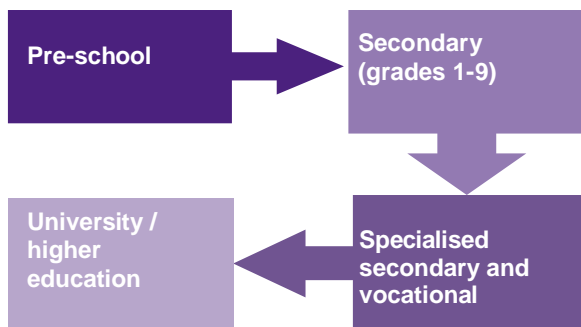
Labor relations in the Republic of Tajikistan are governed by the Labor Code adopted in 1997. This Code aims at adapting labor legislation to the present-day realities.

Labor force of Tajikistan

Qualifications

Tajikistan's main wealth is its young and highly qualified population (60 % of the population ranges between the ages of 17 to 59 years). The legal capacity to work in the Republic of Tajikistan arises at the age of 15 and, in some cases, at the age of 14. The retiring age established by the law is 60 for women and 63 for men.

The educational system in Tajikistan consists of four levels:



Today there are about 36 universities (including the branch of the Moscow State University), enrolling more than 157,800 students.

Personal work-book

All workers are required to have a personal workbook – the main document containing information on working experience. The liability to keep work-books for all employees is vested with the employer. The work book should contain the following data: first and family names, (patronymic if he/she wishes); date of birth, period of work in compliance with the employment contract. This document allows employees to receive their retirement allowances. Periods and jobs, which according to the legislation entitle the employee to privileged pension, are also elaborated.

Remuneration in Tajikistan

Salaries/Wages

According to 2014 year-end data, the average monthly wage in Tajikistan was 1025 TJS. The minimum allowed wage is 200 TJS per month.

Income taxes and compulsory social security payment

Compulsory social security payments in the Republic of Tajikistan are levied at income source. Thus, an employee receives net salary amount. Taxes are calculated as follows:

- social security payment equal to 1% of the calculated monthly salary is withheld;
- social security and personal deductions are considered when calculating the income tax, which is calculated as follows:
 - up to 140,00 TJS - 8 % of taxable income;
 - over 140,0 TJS – 140,00 TJS + 13 % of the amount exceeding 140,00 TJS;

- Also, the employer shall also social security payment – 25% of the salary amount.

Working time

Working hours

In accordance with the Labor Code, regular working hours should constitute 40 hours a week (8 hours a day maximum). Overtime is possible within the limits of 48 hours a week and 12 hours a day.

Night work (between 22:00 and 6:00 in the morning) is forbidden for persons under 18 years of age, and there are certain privileges for pregnant women and employees taking care of children under the age of 3.

Holidays/leaves

There are several types of holidays/leaves. Below are recalled the main ones:

Day	Type of holidays
January 1	New Year
March 8	International Women's Day
March 21 to 25	Navruz Holiday
May 1	International Workers' Day
May 9	Victory Day in the Great Patriotic War
June 27	The Day of National Unity
September 9:	Independence Day of the Republic of Tajikistan
November 6:	Constitution Day
every year in the coincidence day	Ramadan Holiday
every year in the coincidence day	Kurban Bayram Holiday

Paid leaves

The length of the minimum annual paid leaves is 24 days. The annual leave may be provided in parts by the request of the employee. Annual leave for each working year shall be granted in the same working year. The transfer of the annual leave is allowed only through the mediation of or with the consent of the employee. The monetary compensation for unused annual leave shall be paid at a time of terminating the employment contract.

Maternity leave

Usually, maternity leave is 140 days (70 days before and 70 days after child delivery). In case of complications in birth, leave is extended to 156 days (70 days before and 86 days after child delivery) and in case of twins or triplets birth - 180 days (70 days before and 110 days after children delivery). Employees taking care of a child under 3 (father, mother, grandparents or other members of the family) can benefit from a parental child-keeping leave while retaining their positions.

Agreements/contracts

Different types of agreements/contracts

All data to be included in an employment contract is listed in the Labor Code of the Republic of Tajikistan. According to the Labor Code, there are different types of employment contracts. A contract can be concluded for a definite or for unlimited terms. Employment contract with definite terms can be also concluded in the following cases:

- the period to perform the work is set by the contract;
- a seasonal job (cannot exceed 6 months);
- an employee, who is temporarily not available, is replaced by another worker.

Termination of an employment contract

An employment contract is terminated if:

- both parties, upon mutual consent, decided to terminate it;
- it has been expired;
- on the initiative of the employee;
- on the initiative of the employer (for serious misconduct, loss of confidence towards the employee, in case of staff reduction due to economic reasons, etc.)
- for reasons beyond parties' control.

The law envisages provisions to protect pregnant women or employees taking care of children under 3, as well as employees having illnesses/diseases or having been hurt on their workplaces.



Fiscal system

Taxation in Tajikistan is based on the rules and regulations set forth by the Tax Code of Republic of Tajikistan. The new Tax Code of the RT effective from January 1, 2013 summarizes the general tax principles, rights and obligations of taxpayers and tax authorities, a description of taxes payable and other provisions. All changes and additions to the Code, as well as issues relating to the interpretation of its provisions shall have the right to give only the Majlisi Namoyandagon of Tajikistan as an appropriate decision on the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Tax system is structured in the republic in two areas: the nature of taxation - direct and indirect taxes on the distribution of tax revenues between budgets - on the state and local.

The state taxes include:

- Individual income tax;
- Profit tax;
- Value added tax;
- Excise tax;
- Social tax;
- Natural resources taxes;
- Road users' tax
- Lint cotton and primary aluminum sales tax.

The local taxes include:

- Vehicle tax; and
- Property and real estate tax.

The profit tax rate for goods production:

- starting from January 1st, 2013 -15%, but no less than 1% of the gross income;
- starting from January 1st, 2015- 14% , but no less than 1% of the gross income;
- starting from January 1st, 2017-13% , but no less than 1 % of the gross income.
- For other activity categories :
- starting from January 1st, 2013- 25% , but no less than 1 % of the gross income;
- starting from January 1st, 2015 -24%, but no less than 1% of the gross income;
- starting from January 1st, 2017 -23% , but no less than 1% of the gross income.

Until January 1st, 2016 all taxable turnover of public catering manufacturing enterprises, wholesale and retail outlays, procurement and supply-retail companies, construction companies are subject to VAT at the rate of 5 % without the offset of VAT paid, except the taxable import and subsequent delivery of imported goods and taxable export.

Payers of profit tax are obliged to make monthly current payments to the budget not later than the 15th day of the month followed the reporting month.

The amount of each current monthly payment for the 12th month period beginning on each of the 15th April, may not be less than each of the following amounts:

- one-twelfth (one fourth) of the amount of the profit tax for the previous calendar year, increased by coefficient 1.1;
- 1% of the gross income for the reporting month

- Dividends, interests - 12%
- Insurance compensations – 6%

The profit tax is calculated on the basis of the taxable profit, which corresponds to gross income, less the amounts specified by the law (necessary expenses justified by corresponding documents, depreciation allowances, etc.).

For non-residents, the following profit tax rates (taxable at the source) are applied:

- The annual profit tax rate for manufacturing enterprises until 01.01.2015 is 15% and 15% for net profit;
- The annual profit tax rate for the other kinds of enterprises until 01.01.2015 is 25% and 15% for net profit;
- Dividends, interests - 12%;
- Insurance compensations – 6%

Depreciation charges

The calculation of depreciation is calculated based on original value by applying various time-frames established by the law:

- Buildings, air transport, railway transport, marine & river transports – 7%
- technical equipment, tubing, turbine & etc – 8%,
- Any other fixed material – 10%,
- Robotized equipment and assembly lines – 20%,
- Computer equipment – 20%
- Transportation and office furniture – 15%.

Profit tax prepayments made by residents and nonresidents

The profit tax and the authorized deductions are calculated in accordance with the rates established by the tax legislation. A taxpayer must present a detailed annual report of his activities in Tajik language with his declaration. All this should be submitted to the tax authorities no later than April 1 of the current year, and the tax must be paid before April 10 of the same year.

Advance payments shall be made monthly, in the amount of $1/12 * 1.1$ (coefficient) of the actual amount of the profit tax for the previous year.

Income tax (tax levied from physical persons)

In the Republic of Tajikistan both resident and non-resident physical persons are entitled to pay income tax. An individual shall be considered a resident if during any 12-month period starting or ending in a tax year (from January 1 to December 31 inclusive) he/she has been residing in the RT for a total duration of 183 days or more, or whose vital interests are in the RT.

For a resident, the taxable income received within or outside the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan is considered the object of taxation. For a non-resident, the taxable income received from Tajikistan sources is considered the object of taxation.

Income tax rates

Income tax is calculated as follows (by a tax agent):

Monthly Income Tax (in %)	
Does not exceed the amount of personal deduction (40 TJS in 2013)	0%

Up to 40 TJS and below 140 TJS	8% of taxable income
Over 140 TJS	13%
For non-residents receiving income in RT	
For all types of income	25 %

Value added tax (VAT)

The rate of VAT is set at 18% of taxable turnover of goods and services. The invoice amount is deemed as a taxable base, to which the excise duties on the domestic or imported products can be levied. The principle of destination prevails and even in this case all imports coming from abroad are subject to VAT.

The exported goods and services are not subjected to VAT.

Up to 1 January 2016 all taxable turnover of enterprises for production and (or) sales of products of public catering, wholesale and retail trade enterprises, procurement and supply enterprises, construction enterprises, except for the taxable import and the subsequent delivery of the imported goods, as well as taxable export, are subject to value added tax at the rate of 5% (the reduced rate) without offsetting tax paid value added.

Excise tax

The Tax Code has an exhaustive list of excisable goods and services. Excisable goods are:

- all types of spirits, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages;
- processed tobacco, manufactured tobacco substitutes and tobacco products;
- mineral oil, all kinds of crude oil and its distillation, bituminous substances, mineral waxes and liquid gas;
- new or used pneumatic rubber tires, tyre-tread and rubber rim strips;

- cars and other motor vehicles designed for transportation of people; and
- jewellery made of precious metals and gem stones.

Excisable services are:

- cellular phone services of all standards;
- data transmission services, including through the operators' network;
- telemetric services; and
- international call services through the operators' network.

Excise tax shall be paid by individuals, legal persons importing or producing goods subject to excise tax in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Property tax

Property tax is a direct tax on the property and ground areas considered a taxable object and owned by persons by property right being paid to the relevant budgets following the procedure and at a stipulated rate, which does not depend on the outcomes of the taxpayers' economic activity.

The property tax shall be paid by the organizations set up in the Republic of Tajikistan and other countries, international organizations and those created by them outside the Republic of Tajikistan, citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreign citizens as well as those without citizenship who possess property in the Republic of Tajikistan that is considered a taxable object.

Tax on vehicle

Tax for motor vehicles is calculated at the following annual rates:

- Motor cars with up to 10 passenger seats, if tax base is:
 - Motorcycle and scooter – 2,5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Cars – 7.5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Bus (up to 12 places) – 7.5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Bus (13-30 places) – 8,5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Bus (over 30 places) – 9,5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Truck (up to 10 ton) – 11 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Truck (10-20 ton) – 12,5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Truck (20-40 ton) – 13,5 % of the indicator for calculations
 - Truck (over 40 ton) – 14,5 % of the indicator for calculations

Property and real estate taxes

Regarding the Tax Code the following property taxes paid for the use of (over) land and (or) real estate:

- Land tax
- Tax on real estate

Tax shall be paid by landholders to whom this land transferred to lifelong inherited, perpetual, limited use or lease, or the land is actually used by land, except the landholders, who is perform for a simplified tax regime for agricultural producers.

Tax rate from 1 hectare of land by regions and cities (districts) considering the cadastral zones and types of land, every 5 years, establishing by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Calculation of the amount of land tax in the following order according to the size of land allocated to the landholder:

- up to 800 square feet - at the established rates
- more than 800 to 2,000 square feet - the amount of tax calculated from a) of this paragraph, plus an amount calculated at 2 times the tax rate for the area exceeding 800 square meters
- more than 2000 square meters - the amount of tax calculated under sub b) of this section, plus an amount calculated on the basis of five times the tax rate for the area in excess of 2,000 square meters.

Payers of the property are the owners (users) of the property.

The subject of taxation in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan: buildings, houses, rooms, cottages, garages, and other facilities and buildings on the territory of the country, as well as construction in progress from the time of use. It can also include containers, tanks, booths, tents, cars, and other objects that are used for business and placed stationary for at least 3 months in each calendar year at the place of business.

The tax base is the total area of the real estate, including the area of each floor of a multi-storey building.

For the basement and the attic above the average height of 2 meters, as the tax base is taken 50% of the occupied area. The tax base does not include a basement and attic accommodation, not used for the business.

For individuals outbuildings (garages, sheds and other outbuildings) are not used for business, the tax base is assumed to be 50 % of the area occupied by them.

Dimensions (size) of real estate as determined by the tax authority in the presence of the taxpayer outside measured or, failing external measurement on the total usable area of the interior of the property, multiplied by a coefficient of 1.25.

The tax rate on real estate is determined, depending on their area of real estate and the purpose of its use, as a percentage of the figure for the rate of 40 somoni (in 2013) and the control factor in the context of cities and regions.

- For properties used as a residential building (room), up to 90 square meters – 3%;
- For properties used as a residential building (offices), over 90 square meters - 4 %;
- For properties used for trading activities, organizing catering and consumer services, up to 250 square feet - at a rate of 12.75%;
- For properties used for trading activities, organizing catering and consumer services, and more than 250 square meters – 15%;
- For properties used for other purposes, up to 200 square feet - at a rate of 9 %;
- For properties used for purposes other than 200 square feet - at a rate of 12%.

The regional factors vary depending on the city and region from 0.09 to 1.0, which govern the size of payed taxes on real estate.

For real property located in the areas of tourism and recreation, the tax rate is set to 2-fold the rates.

Import system in Tajikistan

Tajikistan's customs policy is entrusted to the State Revenue Committee affiliated to the RT Government. The customs regimes and procedures are defined by the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as with legal acts adopted by the Committee.

Import duties and tariffs

Customs duties

The efforts to reduce existing tariffs for particular goods reduced average customs tariffs in general. Tajikistan simplified its tariff structure by maintaining two tariff approaches: 5 to 15% and additional 18% VAT on any imported goods.

According to the State Revenue Committee, no tariff increase will be exercised and many products are exempted from import duties (for example, equipment (machinery), raw materials, pharmaceutical products, and fertilizers). The complete list of all products subjected 5 to 15% can be found on the web site of the Customs Committee. Exported goods are exempted from customs duties.

The Republic of Tajikistan is a member of the Euro Asian Economic Community (EAEC), consequently, in line with the agreement among members - any goods imported from the member of EAEC relieved from customs duty.

There are special customs duties (excise) for some goods, such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cars etc. In addition to customs duties, VAT (18% only) and customs fees should be paid. The imported goods with a total estimated value of less than 2000 USD are relieved from mandatory provision of customs cargo declaration. Goods imported by individuals and less than 50 kg are also relieved of customs duty.

Trade agreements

In December 2012, Tajikistan has officially been admitted to the membership of the World Trade Organization at the session of the WTO General Council held in Geneva of Swiss Confederation. Tajikistan became the 159 member of WTO.

Customs nomenclature

Conduction of import/export operations requires some knowledge of the customs nomenclature of goods. It is a coding and designation system allowing identification of goods and definition of rates for customs duties and taxes, as well as application of the correct tax regime each product at the time of customs clearance. This system of coding and designation of goods includes six digit nomenclature used in the majority of the CIS countries and WCO Member States.

Customs procedures and systems

Customs clearance points

Customs clearance procedure involves the passage of goods through customs clearance body. The Customs Committee has 5 regional and about 60 other customs points. The importation formalities are carried out by the customs clearance body, where the importing corporation is registered. Customs clearance is not obligatory at the border. At the time of crossing the border, a

transportation document is issued and the merchandise can be cleared inside the country.

Customs regimes

The Customs Code provides for 18 various customs regimes (e.g. temporary importation, importation for free circulation, temporary exportation, etc.). These involve the issuance of a customs declaration upon arrival of the merchandise. The TIR system (Transport International Routier) is effective on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Customs clearance procedures

Customs declaration is issued by a customs broker upon submission of all the required documents by the importer. Customs clearance procedures in Tajikistan tend to improve towards international standards. Application of customs clearance was particularly improved after the reduction of time and automation of certain processes. All customs application forms are available on the website of the Customs Committee. However certain concerns remain, since some imported products are damaged due to the yet somewhat complex operations and lack of transparency thereof.



Certification and intellectual property rights

Certification

Product certification is a conformity assessment according to specified requirements. There are two types of certification in RT - compulsory and voluntary. Compulsory certification is performed in two cases, as is foreseen by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

If the products are not subject to compulsory certification, then voluntary certification can take place by the initiative of a legal entity, or citizens subject to conditions of the contract between the applicant and certification authorities.

Intellectual property

Intellectual Property in the Republic of Tajikistan is deemed to be property and personal non-property rights in respect of the results of intellectual activity, means of individualization of participants in civil law relations and ascertainment of products and services (means of individualization) and other equivalent objects.

Intellectual property rights are regulated by RT Civil Code, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on “Copyright and associated rights” from 1998 and the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on “Certification of Products and Services” from 1996.

All types of intellectual property in Tajikistan are registered by Patent Information Bureau under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the RT.

All other products and services are certified by the Agency of Standardization and Metrology under the Government of the RT.

The agency performs the following functions:

- creates certification systems of homogeneous products and establishes the procedures and administration for carrying out certification in such systems;
- chooses products conformity assessment method, according to regulatory documents requirements;
- assigns central agencies of certification systems;
- accredits certification authorities and testing laboratories (centers), and issues permits for conducting different activities;
- maintains the national register of participants and certification objects;
- prescribes the foreign certifications acknowledgment rules, conformity marks and tests the results;
- establishes accreditation procedure;
- performs state control and supervision and establishes the inspection procedures for the compliance with rules of certification and certified products;
- considers appeals regarding certification, issues certificates and licenses for using the conformity mark.



Cargo transportation

Due to Tajikistan's geographic location, its peculiar mountainous terrain, absence of sea and river routes and underdeveloped network of railways and airways, cargo transportation is of a great importance. Some time ago with the opening of the tunnel "Shahristan" Tajikistan completely freed from internal communication isolation and became a unified whole territory.

To bring the country out of communication deadlock and access to world seaports there were implemented 23 public investment projects totalling about 3.2 billion TJS. As a result, 1650 km of roads were reconstructed and constructed, built and put into operation 109 bridges and 27 km of tunnels. Now in the field of transport are implemented 11 public investment projects for the sum of 5.5 billion TJS.

It is on the process the construction and rehabilitation of the Aini – Pendjikent, Dushanbe – Tursunzoda, Kulob - Kalai Khumb, construction of a modern terminal at Dushanbe International Airport , the railway line of the Dushanbe- Kurgan (section - Vahdat Javan) and Kurgan - Nizhny Panj.

The heads of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, in Ashgabat signed a memorandum on the construction of a railway linking the three countries on 20 March 2013. It is planned that in 2015, construction will begin on the Tajik section of the railway.

Most of the cargo arrives to Tajikistan by railways through Uzbekistan-Kazakhstan-Russia or Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran.

Airline cargo is in the development process, and it occupies a small piece of market due to high costs.

Air transport infrastructure

Civil aviation in Tajikistan consists of five local (non-military) airports. The airports of Dushanbe, Khujand, Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube have a status of international airports. Construction of new international passenger terminal in Dushanbe airport will be finished this year.

Air freight activity in Tajikistan is made by 3 air companies.

Local flights are made from Dushanbe Airport to Khujand, Khorog and Kulyab.

The flight cost varies from \$70 to \$90 depending on the station destination.

The State Unitary Aviation Enterprise "Tajik Air" specializes in air transportation of passengers, baggage and cargo and also in maintenance and overhaul of aviation equipment. The following aircrafts are operated: TU-154M, YAK-40, AN-24, AN-26, AN-28, Boeing 757-200, Boeing 737-200, Boeing 737-300/400/500/700 and also helicopters - MI-8MTV and MI-172, MI -8T

The aircrafts of the SUE "Tajik Air" meet all the ICAO and IATA requirements (ICAO - the International Civil Aviation Organization; IATA - the International Air Transport Association), first of all it is the individual oxygen system, satellite navigation system, traffic collision avoidance system (TCAS), new altimeters system and others. Aircrafts retrofit with the ground

proximity warning system (GPWS) is under the influence of the Euro control requirements.

The SVAE "Tajik Air" operates international flights to Sharjah, Istanbul, Urumqi, Tehran, Delhi as well as to the Russian Federation cities - Moscow, St. Petersburg, Samara, Sochi, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Surgut to the cities of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan - Bishkek, Almaty. Flights to Russian cities also operate from Khujand airport. Currently the SVAE "Tajik Air" intends to expand the geography of flights.

"Somon Air" is the first private air company in Tajikistan, which was created in 2004. The Airplane fleet of "Somon Air" consists of 6 airplanes Boeing 737-800/900. Somon Air is a member of IATA's (The International Air Transportation Association) Billing and Settlement Plan of Germany. In addition, the airline is in process of joining BSP of 13 other countries located in Asia and Europe. BSP - a settlement system designed to simplify the selling, reporting and remitting procedures between Passenger Sales Agents and air-companies globally.

At present, the company operates a total of 19 flights. International: Frankfurt am Main (Germany), Dubai (U.A.E), Istanbul (Turkey), Almaty (Kazakhstan), Urumqi (China); the Russian cities: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnoyarsk, Yekaterinburg, Sochi, Kazan, Irkutsk and other, and local flight to Khujand. Additionally, there are regular flights out of the city of Khujand to Russian cities too. Every year, the company operates flights to Saudi Arabia during the Hajj season for carriage of pilgrims, including charter flights from Khanty-Mansiysk and Nizhnevartovsk.

“East Air” company is registered in Tajikistan and was created in 2007. The air park has Boeing 737-200, 737-300, 737-400 and Arobus 320. “East Air” operates flights from Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube airports (Tajikistan), mainly to such Russian cities, like Moscow, St. Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Kazan and Orenburg. Kulyab-Moscow flight is scheduled every day.

Today there are 20 air companies functioning on the market of air service of Tajikistan, including 13 air companies from 16 cities of Russia, 4 air companies of far-abroad countries, 2 air companies from Kyrgyzstan and one air company from Kazakhstan, who have created a volatile market.

Railroad transport

At present, Tajik railroad consists of three separate lines (stations): central, northern and southern. All these stations are joined through Uzbekistan.

The railway network (without industrial railway lines) is 717,2 km long, out of which 61,5 km are double lined. The thrust capacity on all lines is 23 tons.

Tajik railroad has 33 stations: 10 on central, 10 on northern and 13 on southern directions.

At the moment the total mileage of public highways is 13,975 km.

The mileage of transport system means of communication in Tajikistan makes:

- public highways - 717,2 km;
- industrial railways - 312 km;

- automobile roads of international and republican value - 26366 km;
- international and local airlines - 9480 km;
- 3147 km of automobile roads are classified as international and are of great international importance.



Advertising

General regulation

Advertising in Tajikistan is governed by the Law “On Advertising”, which became effective in 2003. This Law sets up the framework and the principles, under which advertising is allowed in Tajikistan.

There is a special requirement for important advertising announcements to be composed in Tajik (State) language. A text in any foreign language can be added, provided that it appears in smaller letters/fonts. Copyright of all advertisements is protected in the manner established by the legislation.

Restrictions and prohibitions

There are some restrictions regarding advertising placements. For example, advertising of alcohol and tobacco, any kind of pornographic content is forbidden. Advertising of medication is subject to Ministry of Health authorization. Advertising of banks, insurance services and financial establishments is also regulated. Furthermore, there is prohibition on advertising any violation of moral norms, causing damage to the state, slanderous and other advertisements, etc. For further details, please refer to the text of the Law “On Advertising”.

Where to advertise?

The most prevalent media for broadcasting advertisements are TV, radio, printed media and announcements.

More contemporary forms of advertisement are also available: for example, in and on public transportation and billboards. However, the overwhelming majority of advertising is carried out by TV and radio. Advertising on the internet is limited but has some potential for growth as the number of internet users is increasing steadily.

Prices for advertising

The prices below are provided for information only. The price for advertising in printed media varies from 1,20 to 7,00 TJS for cm² depending on the placement page, frequency and popularity of the medium. For advertising through television and radio the price varies according to channel, programs and air time. Prime time advertising on television may cost a maximum of 200 TJS per minute. The price for advertising on radio varies from 1,00 to 2,00 TJS for one word.

Printed media (for cm ²)	1,20 - 7,00 TJS
Television (per minute)	Maximum 200 TJS
Radio (for one word)	1,00 - 2,00 TJS

Useful links

President of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.president.tj
Majlisi oli of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.parlament.tj
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.mfa.tj
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.minfin.tj
Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of RT	www.medt.tj
Ministry of Agriculture of RT	www.vkishovarzi.info
Ministry of Justice of RT	www.minjust.tj
State committee on investments and State property management of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.gki.tj
The National Bank of Tajikistan	www.nbt.tj
Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.health.tj
Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.minenergoprom.tj
Tax Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.andoz.tj
Single State Electronic Registry for	www.ijozat.tj

Business Licenses and Permits	
Agency on Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.meteo.tj
Ministry of Education of the Republic of Tajikistan	www.education.tj
State Statistic Committee	www.stat.tj
Migration services under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of RT	www.migratsiya.tj
Custom service under the Government of the RT	www.customs.tj
Ministry of the transport of RT	www.mintrans.tj
Chamber of commerce and industry of the RT	www.tpp.tj
American Chamber of Commerce in Tajikistan	www.amcham.tj
Association of medium and small businesses in Tajikistan	www.amsb.tj
Media group Asia Plus (newspaper, radio, news, analysis)	www.news.tj
Khovar State Information Agency	www.khovar.tj
Aircompany “Somon air”	www.somonair.com
Aircompany “Tajik air”	www.tajikair.tj
Aircompany “East air”	www.eastair.tj
The Free Economic Zone “Sugd”	www.fezsughd.tj
The Free Economic Zone “Pyandj”	www.fezpanj.tj
Business opportunities in Tajikistan	www.tajinvest.tj

Contact details

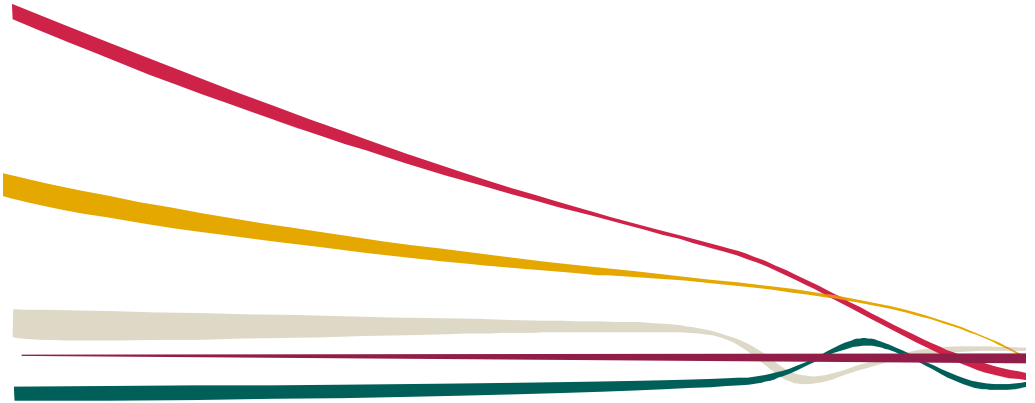
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Gurgen Hakobyan
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