

УДК 621.326

П. Лашкаров

Технологический университет Таджикистана, Таджикистан

ПРОСУВАННЯ ПРИКОРДОННОЇ ТОРГІВЛІ В РЕСПУБЛІЦІ ТАДЖИКИСТАН

P. Lashkarov

PROMOTION OF CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Border trade, in general, refers to the flow of goods and services across the international borders between jurisdictions. In this sense, it is a part of normal legal trade that flows through standard export/import frameworks of nations.

Establishment of cross-border trade points in border regions of the Republic of Tajikistan is aimed for extension of trade and economic relations based on mutual profit, development and strengthen future trade and economic relations of Tajikistan with border countries.

Cross border trade is one of the important elements in market of border territories, however at present the level of its development in Tajikistan is not enough due to the absence of working conditions, consistently implemented cross-border policy, and inconsistency in the views of regional government on development priorities. In certain areas, which are characterized with the deficit of job places and low wages, the cross-border trade if conditions simplified, can create source of profit for all households and it is more beneficial than other types of economic activities.

In Republic of Tajikistan there are 14 points of cross-border trade created, of which only 5 is functioning at the present. These are Ishkashim, Darvoz, Khorogh, Kanibadam and Isfara. In working days these cross-border points are visited by over than 2,500 people, and total trade revenue of these points is about 300,000 somoni per day (in summer). Under the Resolution of the government of the Republic of Tajikistan #397 from October 2, 2002 "On measures for improving organization of the cross-border trade in Republic of Tajikistan" was developed and approved provision of "Procedures of establishing cross-border trade", that includes all the ways of work regulations of cross-border trade points. Such projects like "Organization of cross-border trade points of "Kumsangir", "Khumrogi", "Langar", "Gundjiboy" and "Kulma-Karasu" are developed and submitted.

The Coordinating authority in organization and function of the cross-border trade points is the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan.

It should be noted that with competent management and proper development of cross-border trade between Tajikistan and its neighbors, have the potential to resolve the most pressing regional issues related to food security and economic development, at the same time improving relationship between the people of the border areas, but the negative position of neighboring sides prevents the achievement of the goals. Yet J. Fourier in his theory of border regions noted "third model of nonintegrated region, saying that if the relationship between the two countries is limited (or even hostile) the border will be closed for exchanges which leads to peripheral status, economic backwardness and demographic challenges".

One of the refraining factors of price could be mutually beneficial cross-border trade among Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. However the politic situation of both countries affected instability in points of cross-border trade. From Uzbekistan traditional folk handicrafts were brought till 90's. In

the beginning of new century, borders started to squeeze people's business in a vise. Approximately from 2008 trade between Tursunzade with border regions of Uzbekistan was dispersed. It is important to note that similar attitude of Uzbekistan was observed with other border countries such as Kyrgyzstan. When in 2011 the tough regime in border was over a year, in big market Karasuu cross-border trade was decreased for 70%. Huge demand of Fergana

valley of 10.3 million people from Uzbekistan and 2.8 million from Kyrgyzstan couldn't live without trade. People, knowing the risks of being shot crossed the border illegally. It must be emphasized that from such hostile attitudes suffer people of both countries.

Another problem in the development of cross-border trade is the absence of simplified procedures of entry/exit of foreign citizens to/from the territory of Tajikistan, simplified procedures of border and customs control, and also simplified movement of goods and vehicles for the border people. In regions that are completely lack of roads, communication as in Vakhn, where there is no information about the situation in the country and possibilities for cooperation with the residents of neighboring Tajikistan and participation in cross-border trade. As a result local farmers can not realize existing raw materials such as livestock, wool, and agriculture products wherein people suffer from lack of basic necessities.

At the present only one international organization-GTZ (Organization on Technical Cooperation of Germany) is taking an active role in development of cross-border trade. Thus for future promotion of cross-border trade attraction of international organization is required through holding seminars, workshops, as well as organizing fairs of local products in territories of cross-border trade.

Since 93% of our territory are mountains and for border regions it is difficult to get to markets in condition of road absence, it is required to establish more cross-border trade points including cities like Penjikent, Mastchoh, Nov, Konibodom, Tursunzade, Hamadoni and other border regions. Establishing new points in these regions will improve lives of people. Cross-border points of Tajikistan work only one day a week, so making it into two days would be more competent, as in villages there're large families and necessity in basic products could be occurred. Also require the joint-stock banks and other banks to open exchange offices for foreign exchange control in border markets. As in far regions population lives mostly in poverty it is beneficial to free all the entrepreneurs from all kinds of taxes, in order to simplify their living. Above all it would be expedient to set up a coordination center for development of cross-border trade with participation of relevant government institutions and international organizations. In all the border areas open business support centers that will help all the entrepreneurs, traders and other border agencies in improving their business.

Concluding all the mentioned above words, it is needed to say that acceleration of the development of cross-border trade in such areas like Shuroobod and other regions would also relieve tension on areas with neighboring regions of bordering countries and create favorable conditions for friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.