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**THE CONCEPT OF THE AGRARRIAN POLICY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

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1. Introduction

The Agrarian Policy includes activities aimed at providing economic, financial and political framework conditions in the agrarian sector and realized by affecting economic processes taking place in this sector by forms and methods mostly efficient in the sphere of the agrarian economy.

The Agrarian policy provides for increasing effectiveness of the resources using, the rational allocation of farming industry, improved provision of the population by food and provision of the industry by raw materials, stabilization of markets of agricultural production and food, support and protection of commodity producers of the agricultural sector, improvement of living standards of the rural population.

The agrarian legislation and agrarian structure are formed within the frames of the agrarian policy. Under the agrarian legislation those legal norms are understood which along with dominating morals and customs define ongoing processes in agriculture and life of the rural population. The agrarian structure is a correlation of economic, technical and social elements in the agrarian sphere, conditioned by the agrarian legislation, mobility of production factors, specificity of the agricultural production and also by working and living conditions of the population.

Objects of the Agrarian policy include ongoing processes in the agrarian economy.

The purpose of the agrarian policy is provision of the dynamic growth of all spheres of the agrarian-industrial complex (AIC), increasing its effectiveness and competitiveness and provision of the food security on this basis in the system of the national security of the republic.

The major task of the agrarian policy is not simply to describe processes and facts in the agrarian sphere, but to reveal the system of events, processes and laws in this sphere of the human activities. Another essential task of the agrarian policy is to influence on the agrarian legislation.

2. Necessity of adopting the Concept of the agrarian policy of the Republic of Tajikistan

To reach strategic goals, priorities and directions of social-economical and political reforms, stated in programme documents and realized by political administration of the country, the ultimate goal of which is provision of reasonable and worthy living standards for every citizen of the republic, it is required to take concrete measures in every sector of the national economy.

In connection with this, it is necessary to develop a reasonable and really feasible Concept of the agrarian policy (hereinafter referred to as Concept), where could be reflected ways and methods of implementation of basic provisions of essential adopted state programs of the country – the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). At development of the Concept as a basis the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan “About additional measures on reorganization and reforming of agricultural enterprises” from 30 June 2006, # 1775 and also Resolutions adopted in recent years by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and concerning the agrarian sector were taken.

At development of the Concept it was taken into consideration that:

- Agriculture is one of structure-defining branches of the national economy where more than 550 thousand of able-bodied citizens are employed and it produces 20 percents of the gross domestic product of the republic;
- The main feature of the present moment is in that the agrarian reform in the part of distribution of agricultural lands in Tajikistan has been almost completed. As a result, the lands were not abandoned anymore, and market relations have been introduced into agriculture. However, new approaches are required for the further development of the agrarian reform and, accordingly, it is necessary to develop and introduce a new agrarian policy, which could logically, extending the main ideas of the first stage of the agrarian reform, identify priorities and directions for the agro industrial complex of the country, the structural, financial-credit policy as well as the normative-legal provision of the reform for the present period;
- At present the Government has fully liberalized the policy of centralized planning and distribution of material and technical resources and manufactured products. At the same time the Government should have a regulating impact in rendering assistance to economic entities in production and realization of products, in creating preferential terms on taxation issues, crediting and providing consultations and other kinds of supporting services;
- In the course of the agrarian reform instead of former collective farms more than 29 thousand Dehkan farms, cooperatives and associations were established. They were given 80% of all lands for life tenure. At the same time the absolute number of established farms are limited in their size and as an economic structure they are ineffective;
- Economy of the country as a whole, including agriculture, is experiencing a difficult transition phase in its development and at present the Government is not able to subsidize fully the agriculture. Because of limited financial and material resources it is impossible to develop all branches of agro industrial complex simultaneously. The selective project approach is needed with consideration of existing and projected state programs.

Objectives of the Concept development are the following:

- Ensuring food security of the country;
- Concrete definition of the state's role in realization of the agrarian policy in conditions of market transformations of the economy and democratization of the management;
- Definition of priority directions in development of the agro industrial complex (AIC) of the country;
- Definition of correlation of state bodies in providing the stable functioning of branches of the agriculture, of the water economy and processing industry in the further progress of the reform;
- Definition of the interaction mechanism of the State with other entities – participants of the AIC development in realization of the agrarian policy – the private sector, international and home investors and donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) etc.

This Concept identifies its objective as achievement of the abovementioned goals and first of all extends its accent to regulation of the market in AIC, where an agriculturist is a free commodity producer, and the state provides and guarantees appropriate conditions for him. The essential agricultural commodity producer is a Dehkan (a farmer) or associations established under his true voluntary participation, and the state comes out as a guarantor in providing freedom to the Dehkan in realization of his rights and interests. Today the state can not use only administrative measures for supporting agricultural producers, but it passes to using certain measures of influencing on the markets for realization of products manufactured by them.

The Concept of the agrarian policy will serve as:

- A tool for the state bodies for decision making policy;
- The information for donor organizations and investors for supporting their priorities in the agrarian sector of the economy;
- Orientation for the private sector in forecasting of the business environment, in selection of production activities;
- Information for the population and community about the role of the state in realization of the agrarian policy.

3. The current situation in the agrarian-food sector

3.1. The state policy in the sphere of regulation of the agrarian economy

Significant changes have taken place in approaches to issues of state regulation of the agrarian sector on the republican and regional levels. The state bodies transfer from direct interference into production processes and management of economic activities of commodity producers to methods of the economic regulation. The reserve of such measures of the agrarian policy is improving more and more and is enriched due to the development of market relations. The structural changes have taken place in the agricultural bodies of the republic and in the Ministry of agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan the organizational structure of management and functional responsibilities of departments and offices have been reviewed.

Rural commodity producers are also supported indirectly by exemption from many types of taxes, except for the land-tax. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other donor organizations provide reasonable financial- credit assistance to the agrarian sector of the economy.

Whenever possible, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is supporting farmers with seeds, material and technical resources, commodity credits and grants. Every year the state budget considers funding for repairs and rehabilitation of waterworks facilities, plant protection and quarantine, improvement of epizootic situation.

The essential task of the state still remains inspection and expertise of sub-quarantine cargoes coming from abroad, and also observation of international quarantine rules at taking cargoes out of the republic. In this direction with the purpose to strengthen international relations the Agreement “About cooperation in the sphere of plants’ quarantine” was signed with republics of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Notwithstanding of the lack of financing for anti-epizootic arrangements, the specialists of the veterinary branch have taken the necessary volumes of preventive measures, that allowed to reduce during the last years spreading of some dangerous acute diseases among animals.

The State also supports arrangements aimed at rehabilitation of waterworks facilities and development of auxiliary services for the agriculture through allocation of funds in the line of projects being implemented with funding of such international organizations as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and others.

3.2. Reforming of land relations and of the water-economic complex

In the last years in the republic the considerable progress was achieved in implementation of the land reform, the annual growth of gross agricultural product was reached in average on the level of 5-7%. In 2007 more than 86 percent of agricultural production was produced mainly in the private sector, at that the share of Dehkan farms made up more than 26 percents. More than 26,5 thousand of Dehkan farms, about 2600 various unions and associations were established. As a result, it became possible to achieve self-provision on some kinds of food products, that allowed to solve some objectives of the country's food security on the level of the minimal norm of the population demand.

The main producers of the marketable agricultural production are small Dehkan farms and personal homestead lands of the population. The agribusiness management is being improved, and the financial responsibility for its results has increased.

The market mechanisms of the land using are developing. In the constitutional order the perpetual, right for a fixed term and lifelong right for the land tenure.

The new Land Code of the republic promotes disputes resolution on land issues in the legal order and provides establishment of the arbitration mechanism as an alternative method with the purpose to settle land conflicts.

However, during the years of the republic's independence the agriculture has gone through a very complicated process of a transition period in the search of new forms of management and ownership. The reform was realized with lack of the experience, lack of the legislative base and normative materials in the full volume, especially on the initial stage of its implementation. Therefore at reforming former kolkhozes and sovkhoses sometimes hasty decisions were made, that caused discontent of rural residents at receiving the land share or property pay.

At implementation of the land reform due attention was not paid to reforming of the water economic complex. In the zone of irrigated farming where more than 90% of the sector's gross production is produced, new owners were given only lands, and the whole water economy complex of irrigated and water economy systems remained abandoned. Around 40% of irrigated lands are located in the zone of the water-engine irrigation and they need on-going servicing. Significant corrections should be done in the paid water use system. The state has adopted the Concept on the rational use and protection of water resources and also the Resolution on improvement of reclamation conditions of lands for 2005-2009; but they are not aimed at cardinal solution of problems regarding irrigation systems in the whole.

3.3. Food Security

Tajikistan belongs to the zone of catastrophic provision with self produced food products (less than 2000 kilocalories/day per person). In 2007 the average daily calorie content of the dietary intake made up 2057 kilocalories/day per person, while the norm recommended by the WHO is 2100 kilocalories/day.

Insufficient production of food products in the republic has a significant influence on consumption of some kinds of food products by the population.

In 2007 production of meat and meat products has reduced. In ratio with recommend norms for one person meat and meat products were produced 7,7 times less than required (8,2 kg while the

norm is 60 kg), milk and dairy products accordingly – 3.1 times (80.9 kg, though the norm is 250 kg), eggs accordingly - 11 times (15,4 eggs while the norm is 165 eggs).

Consumption of basic kinds of food products by the population of the country is mainly satisfied on the account of import with the tendency for growing. In 2007 the import of food products was \$195.3 million, while the export of food products accordingly made up \$37.2 million. The share of food products import in the total volume of import surpassed the share of export of food products in the total volume of export by more than 6 times. The import of food products in 2007 increased compared to 2006 by 58,82%, including import of finished food products – by 40,9%, of fats and oils of animal's and plant's origin – by 49,2%

The economic accessibility of food products to the population, not supported by necessary level of incomes, is unequal in the context of social groups and territories. In accordance with the survey, the poverty level of the population of Tajikistan made up 53 percent.

Liberalization of both external and internal trade in conditions of ineffective market mechanism, caused the growth of trade extra charge. As a result the final price for food products is growing much more rapidly than the level of consumers' incomes. The inflation rate in the consumer sector in 2007 has increased considerably and reached the level of 14% compared to 12.5% in 2006. In 2007 the growth of prices for food products surpassed the change of prices for non-food products.

The cost of food products kit, making up a consumption basket, by the actual consumption in prices as of beginning of 2007 per family member made up 63.55 somoni with the rational nutrition norm of 132.72 somoni.

In Tajikistan in accordance with the data of the State Statistics Committee a low rate of consumption of certain types of food products in comparison with the recommended norms of consumption is observed.

In the whole the republic does not provide itself with almost all necessary kinds of required food products. The production of wheat is also not competitive as the quality does not meet the standards, that causes importing of the flour or hard wheat sorts from Kazakhstan.

The food security as a prevailing problem of the state can be provided only through the sufficient production. But even at sufficient production of food products the problem of malnutrition of the part of the population can not be solved if not to reduce the poverty level and increase the purchasing capacity of the majority of the population.

4. Basic problems of the current status of the agrarian economy

4.1. Population life standards

The available data show that since 1999 the poverty level has reduced from 83% to 57%. Poverty reduction was mainly caused by the economic growth, as a result of macroeconomic, social and political stability in the country. However, despite of these achievements, Tajikistan still remains the poorest country in the region as due to per capita GDP level. Despite of the notable

increasing of poverty reduction rates in rural areas compared to the urban areas, the poverty continues to be mainly of a rural nature. There are many problems leading to the rural poverty.

The most acute problem is the severe financial situation of a rural commodity producer that is characterized by the following:

- Small cash incomes from the sales of products due to low prices and sales limitations;
- Lack of own circulating assets for seasonal funding of production and inadequacy of a bank credit;
- High credit debts, mainly under privileged state credits, payments to the budget at all levels.

Problems of rural areas development today are not only economic problems, but they also have a negative impact on the social development of the rural area. The complexity of the problem is also in that in rural areas there are practically no other income generating sources, except for the agricultural activities. It does not allow economic entities to render a targeted support to the rural infrastructure, to assist them in solving the problem of their accommodation.

At present, the basic part of the population, especially rural population, practically does not have enough income to buy and consume food products for provision of the necessary energy requirement.

The poverty reduction in Tajikistan to a considerable extent is reached in result of macroeconomic and political stability, considerable labor migrants' remittances, initial reforms and efforts for the economy liberalization. To provide in future the sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction the targeted structural and sector reforms are required.

4.2. Natural resources and their efficient use

Bio-climatic and water resources

Four morphological types of the relief or vertical belts (zones) are distinguished in the republic. Each zone with its inherent complex of natural conditions (soil, climate and others), has a potential for effective production provided a certain amount of cultures and kinds of animals, for which the zone conditions are most comfortable.

Sub-mountain-valley areas located at the height of 1200 meters above the sea level occupy around 9% of the whole territory of the republic and the main part of irrigated lands – around 90%. These areas are populated the most densely and their territories are mainly used for cotton growing. However, local conditions are also favorable for growing vegetables, melons and gourds, especially for early vegetables and potatoes. Field forage production and cattle breeding is also developed, including industrial complexes.

Low mountain areas (on the heights of 1200-1800 meters) occupy about 10% of the territory of the republic. These areas morphologically are hilly foothills areas (adys), they are mainly used as pastures and for dry land cultivation. In animal husbandry the most developed are cattle breeding and sheep breeding.

In the perspective such lands will be partially irrigated and then used for cultivated crops. Development of gardening and wine growing is also envisaged.

Mid mountain areas are located at the heights of 1500 up to 3000 meters, and they make up approximately 21% of the territory. They include basins of mid stream and upstream of rivers Vakhsh, Kofarnihon, Iakhsu, Kizilsu-Zeravshan, northern slope of Turkistan mountain ridge, its foothills and Kuramin mountain ridge. The best irrigated lands are used here for tilled crops. Gardening and wine-growing are developed. The most part of the territory is used for pastures. Natural-climatic conditions are favorable for development of potato-growing as well as for certain kinds of vegetables (carrots, cabbage, etc.). Cattle and small cattle are also raised.

High mountain territories occupy 60% of the territory of the republic. They are located higher than 3000 meters over the sea level. They include the entire Pamir, mountain ranges Darvazskiy, Akademii nauk, Petr Velikiy, Zaalayskiy, Karateginskiy, Hissarskiy, Zeravshanskiy, Kuraminskiy. High mountain areas are mainly a pasture zone. Moreover, there are areas with rain-fed crop growing agriculture and gardening.

High harvests of vegetables and potatoes are received in this zone. From amongst the cattle breeding branches the cattle breeding for meat and also sheep breeding and yaks breeding are effective.

The general climatic feature of the Republic is high summer temperatures and dry climate. The average temperature of the coldest month in the north of the Republic is minus, about -4-2,5 degrees by Celsius in valley areas and within -5-9 degrees in mountainous areas; in the south it is mainly about 3-5°C. The winter as a rule is a vegetative season. The characteristic feature of the cold period is large daily temperature fluctuations: during the day the temperature may rise up to 20-25° above zero. However, in some periods because of the invasion of cold air masses the temperature may fall down to 24-30 degrees of frost. In summer period the temperature level is very high; the average temperature of the warmest month of the year in valley agricultural areas is about 25-32° above zero, in mountain areas – 18-20 degrees, and at the heights up to 4000 meters above the sea level –3-4 degrees by Celsius. In mountainous areas the summer is cool and relatively short. There is little precipitation during summer months, that against the background of high temperatures, leads to drying of the soil already during the first summer months.

The annual volume of precipitation in areas of irrigated agriculture varies from 120 mm in the north up to 600 mm in the Hissar valley.

The water resources of Tajikistan include surface water flow, waters of lakes and water reservoirs, underground waters, and also waters concentrated in glaciers.

The total stock of water resources of Tajikistan is estimated as 603,9 cubic meters, that places the republic on the second place after the Russian Federation. But in contrast to Russia the surface flow of the river network, like in other Central Asia Republics, does not have the way out to the World Ocean, to the transcontinental water system.

By the total sum of water resources the most distinguished are Kurgan-Tyube and Sogd zones, then Kulyab, GBAO, Hissar and Garm zones. But by concentration of water resources, the situation is different. The Kurgan-Tyube zone retains its leading position, the Sogd province goes to the third place, GBAO – to the last place.

The volume of water resources of the republic satisfies demands of the national economy both at present level and so in the perspective. But because of maldistribution of water by the territory of the Republic and so by time, in some areas of the republic a water deficit is observed. During summer period, in time of maximal requirement for irrigation water at 90% provision of the water runoff along the basin of Amu-Daria river, the water deficit makes up 465,5 million cubic

meters, for Sir-Daria basin – 94 million cubic meters. As a whole, the water deficit in the republic makes up 560 million cubic meters. In such situation water resources are used irrationally.

In this respect, the most important is the problem of optimal use of water resources.

The agriculture is characterized by the largest volume of water using. It uses for its needs – 93,1% of water, industry – 2,7%, communal services – 2,4%, the rest part - 1,8% is used for water supply for rural settlements, watering of pastures and for other purposes.

Land resources and their use

In the total volume of land reserves of the Republic of Tajikistan the area of lands of agricultural enterprises for 2008 made up 7174794 hectares including 1180406 that are in long-term use, 95869 hectares of these lands are located outside of the Republic of Tajikistan.. From the total area of lands in the Republic of Tajikistan the agricultural lands make up 49,7 percent and 742051 hectares are irrigated lands.

The process of using land resources in the republic is accompanied by transformation. In result of this transformation on the one hand, new lands are being developed for irrigated arable farming on account of the State land reserve and reduction of inefficient agricultural lands (pastures, rain-fed tillage, fallow lands), and on the other hand, some part of lands are withdrawn for enlargement of cities, villages, construction of industrial facilities, for internal economic needs of agricultural enterprises, and also for other purposes. As a result the structure of agricultural lands is changing.

The share of irrigated lands within the land-reclamation fund of the Republic as of the 1 January 2008 makes up 45.2%. It varies from 29.7% in Kulyab zone up to 76.8% in GBAO.

Such lands are largely concentrated in Soughd oblast (262.1 thousand ha) and in Kurgan-Tyube oblast (241,4 thousand ha), which have accordingly 17,7 and 3,3% of perennial plants.

The share of intensively used lands in the republic in total makes up 14.1%, that is almost two times lower than the Central Asian level. Their share is the highest in Soughd (21.0%) and Kurgan-Tyube (9.0%) oblasts.

On all lands among agricultural lands the largest area is occupied by natural forage lands -78%, arable lands make up 19.3%, perennial plants - only 2.2%.

Irrigated lands are mainly used for the intensive agriculture (arable lands and perennial plants). The share of lands for forage cultivation on irrigated lands makes up only 0.8%.

However, during the previous years the rates of new lands development in the republic compared to 1991 have reduced by several times – from 12 to 0.9 thousand hectares per year, while the number of population keeps on growing. As a result, the provision of population with agricultural products, especially with stock-raising production became worse. In order to produce meat, milk, eggs in the volume of at least minimal part of per capita norm, it is necessary to have 0.22 ha of irrigated tillage per capita, i.e. 2, 5 times more than its actual availability.

Therefore, the rates of developing new lands should be renewed and the annual inclusion of lands into irrigated agriculture in the amount of 10-12 thousand ha should not decrease.

At the same time, every year in the republic from 4 to 8 thousand hectares of irrigated lands by different reasons are not used for agricultural production.

The largest areas of unused irrigated agricultural lands are in Kurgan-Tyube and Sughd Regions, where every year 4-6 thousand and more hectares of irrigated lands, and still more - up to 3,4 thousand of hectares of agricultural lands are not used in manufacturing products.

In total in 2007 from available 718,9 thousands of irrigated agricultural lands 7,2 thousand hectares were not used.

The most actual is the problem of the land degradation. At present about 80 thousand hectares were withdrawn from agricultural overturn. Washing off nutrients from the soil exceeds their introduction with fertilizers by 5 times. Land reclamation systems are falling into decay, the areas of acidulated lands increase. Also one of strong factors of degradation of arable lands is choking up of soil with seeds of undesirable plants and by infestants of cultivar plants' diseases.

From the point of view of economy, rehabilitation of such lands is more profitable than development of new ones. Thus, in accordance with the enlarged normative (in comparable prices of 1983) the shared capital investments for development of new lands make up 25.8 thousand somoni per 1 ha, whereas for the land reclamation improvement only 8.2 thousand somoni/ha is required, for rearrangement and reconstruction of the irrigation network – 9.2 thousand somoni/ha, for major washing – 1.1 thousand somoni/ha and for increasing of the water supply – 2.1 thousand somoni/ha is needed. Moreover, considering the fact that in the first years new lands, as a rule, have low productivity, then the economic expediency of restoration and return of vacant lands into agricultural turnover in conditions of shortage of arable lands becomes obvious.

Labor resources and their use

The total population of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 1 January 2007 makes up 7181 thousand people, 26.5% of them are living in urban area and 73.5% - in the rural area. The average rates of the population growth are the highest in Central Asia region. Since 1991 the rural population has been growing at a higher speed. If for the last ten years the average annual growth of rural population was 2.8%, then the quantity of the urban population decreased for this period by 1.7%.

The total volume of the population increase takes place exclusively due to the natural increase that is connected with the high birth rate.

At present, in agricultural enterprises of the republic one third of rural labor resources are employed.

The main consumers of labor resources are agricultural enterprises with various forms of economic activities.

In other sectors of material manufacture in rural areas a bit more than 10% of able-bodied people are employed, including in industry – 1.8%, in transportation and communication – 3.2%, in construction – 5.2%.

The dynamics of the average annual number of agricultural workers reflects the processes of its development, in particular, increasing of the private sector's role, where concentration of labor resources increased from 3.2% in 1991 up to 43.6% in 2006.

4.3. Manufacture and marketing of products

Because of the low profitability of manufacture in agriculture the production-technical capacity reduced. The lack of required monetary inflows led to a multiple reduction of procurement of new equipment and machinery as well as to physical depreciation of the most part of basic means of agricultural enterprises. Therefore even with the extension of demand for domestic food products, the increase of its production will be constrained by resource limitations.

A large number of existing small farms, reduction of the level of management qualification in villages, domination of primitive ways and methods of administration in many respects promoted reduction of the quality of manufactured products.

The interagency disparity of prices and profits still remains unsettled problem. In conditions of economy liberalization the agriculture turned out to be least protected before the monopolized resource suppliers. A price press on behalf of the mass of mediators and subpurchasers caused the multiple reduction of the share of agricultural commodity producers in the retail price of the final product.

Settlement of the problem of marketing and export is also delayed because of the high cost of internal and international transit, road fees and cases of extortion as inside the country and so abroad.

Old administrative-distribution bodies were abolished, but new mechanisms meeting the modern conditions of economics functioning have not been established yet. This hampers formation of a single market environment of the country, causes substantial losses for agriculture and population.

Problems connected with financial provision of agriculture, low access of the rural population to credits hamper and impede development of this branch.

5. Main directions for achievement of Concept goals

5.1. Development of the land reform

Despite the fact that the main issue of the land reform - giving of the land for the life tenure - has been settled, the land reform still remains a priority task for the nearest future.

It is necessary to continue the work on formation of the land market and its efficient functioning, that stipulates for the further deepening of the land and agrarian reform, connected with introduction and development of private market and rent relations, mortgage lending, crediting, where the land should be the main mortgage property.

Moreover, it is necessary to realize works on defining the further policy regarding owners of land shares, optimization of their sizes and raising effectiveness of their administration. With the purpose to get the adequate information in future it is necessary to introduce the primary control and analysis of implemented land and agrarian reform at the level of economic entities.

Farmers and Dehkans should be given a free access to required information through establishment of consulting and information services and opening of Centers of agricultural development everywhere.

For implementation of the abovementioned task, it is necessary to establish a Republican Center for land and agrarian reform with its regional divisions under the Ministry of Agriculture. The main objective of this Center will be conducting monitoring of the course of land and agrarian reform, privatization of agricultural enterprises, undertaking measures for resolution of conflict situations, connected with its property assets.

Considering the fact that about 80% of conflict situations happen because of the lack of legal knowledge among Dehkans, it is important to provide them the access to legal assistance. In this regard with the purpose to protect interests of Dehkans the work will be continued on conducting the objective and independent consultation on legal issues to ensure the fair and exact application of the Land code and the agricultural legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

For intensification of the land reform providing for guaranteed, clearly formulated, promptly provided rights for individual use and transfer of the land it is necessary to define in the legislation:

- Clear rights for the land use;
- Specific conditions of withdrawal of land use rights by administrative and judiciary bodies;
- Inadmissibility of administration in allocation and cultivation of agricultural crops;
- Accessible and simple procedures for land transfer and for the state registration.

The mechanism for realization of these measures will be:

- Making amendments in the Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Making amendments in the Law «About Dehkan Farms»;
- Making amendments in the Law «About the land assessment»;
- Making amendments in the Land Code.

In the whole improvement of the land reform will allow increasing the farmers' access to the land and strengthen motivations for increasing production volumes and inflow of investments at respective increase of farmers' incomes. The modified land use system will give farmers the access to land resources and freedom for the land use.

5.2. Improvement of forms of management

On the second stage of the agrarian-land reform first of all structural transformations of farms will be done.

The majority of newly established small Dehkan farms have considerable difficulties in conducting agro business on their own. In solution of this problem a substantial role should be given to establishment of various forms of cooperatives and other types of associations.

The practice showed that small Dehkan farms can not use high technology of production as sizes of the farm, the income received and lack of high-quality agricultural machinery do not allow to do it. Therefore introduction of cooperative forms of farming is dictated by the present time. At that joining into cooperatives should be exclusively on the voluntary basis. Being a member of

the cooperative, Dehkan should remain the proprietor of his land and other means of production. In general such associations should cover sphere of auxiliary services, processing and marketing of manufactured products. Such joint work can also be done in production of seeds, pedigree materials, certain kinds of high-income agricultural crops and animals. Joining into cooperatives, first of all, should be based on the principle of community of interests.

The role of the Government in this direction is in ensuring the legislative base, developing the information and explanatory systems and guaranteeing of compliance with rights and legal interests of Dehkans. At the same time other forms of farming have the right for existence and for receiving support from the side of the State and investors.

Structural transformations should also concern the processing sector through modernization of enterprises, creation of vertically integrated structures combining interests of producers of agricultural raw materials and their processors. At that the state should become the intermediary in providing of pursued economic policy in development of a legislative basis, attraction of direct foreign and domestic investments, providing consultation and information services.

5.3. Sectoral development

Plant growing

Production of various kinds of agricultural crops is the prerogative in the choice of the private sector taking into consideration profitability of commodity producers. At the same time the State presents its strategic vision in this sector, based on the food security program, natural-climatic conditions of the country, and comparative advantages of cultivating this or that culture.

Taking into consideration the oversaturatedness of arable lands with crops, Dehkan farms will be recommended to reduce considerably in the nearest future areas under grain-crops and will be suggested to apply a high technology of grain production, that allows to increase gradually its crop capacity at the initial stage up to 30 and in perspective up to 40 centners per hectare. Such policy should result in that by 2015 areas under grain-crops will occupy not more than 300.0 thousand hectares, and the gross production of grain will increase and reach 1.2 million tons.

This prognosis is also feasible under the condition of undertaking a complex of measures for intensification of grain production, especially in issues of seed-growing and provision with qualitative seed material, organic-chemical stimulators for the growth of agricultural crops etc.

With the growth of a live-stock the need will increase in production of corn for grain, that is a valuable food and forage culture and an essential raw material for the processing industry. In perspective the state will be supporting any initiative on increasing its crops and increasing its crop capacity. The state will also support production of seeds of corn hybrids of high productivity and with high potential capacity.

Cotton is the main export oriented product, and raising effectiveness of the cotton-growing affects not only the state of economy of the branch, but of the country as a whole. Unresolved problems of a cotton sector hamper the growth of the sector and require reforming. The reform of the cotton sector should be aimed on resolution of the debt crisis, providing of an access to credits and other financial resources and to competitive production. Improvement of agro-technology for the cotton cultivation, modern technologies, using of improved sorts of seeds, strengthening of the material-technical basis, mechanization of field works, reliable functioning of irrigation and land reclamation systems will allow to increase by 2015 the cotton harvest

capacity up to 30 centners/hectare and receive 750 thousand tons of raw cotton without increasing areas under crops.

With the purpose to provide population of the capital of the republic, industrial cities and areas with food products and, first of all, with stock-raising products (milk, meat, eggs), it is necessary to transform a considerable part of cotton growing farms in suburban areas into vegetable-dairy (milk) complexes and farms associations for cattle fattening etc. In this connection crops under cotton and production of raw cotton in this zone will sharply reduce in the nearest future.

For implementation of decrees of the Government of the Republic and instructions of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan stated in his message to Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan and settlement issues of self provision by food products, a part of the former cotton growing farms in Sughd, Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube zones should also transfer to production of food products.

The progress in the branch structure of agriculture introduces serious corrections into the nature of the cotton growing development that nowadays is the main specialized branch of agriculture of the republic. This branch should gradually transfer (pass) to production of fine-fiber cotton based on the following considerations:

- i. The necessity to redistribute land resources, when sectors of food complex will be partially developing on the worse lands of the current allocation of the average-fiber cotton, will inevitably shift the cotton-growing towards cultivation of fine-fiber cotton. Naturally, preservation of the achieved level of cotton production and further development of the branch are linked to extension of reserves of irrigated lands of this zone.
- ii. Strengthening of the focus of assumed changes on qualitative rather than on quantitative dimensions of cotton growing complies with national economic interests determined by extremely inadequate share of fine-fiber sorts of cotton in the present regional structure of its production and increasing demand of textile industry in it. This causes the necessity to increase sowing of cotton of the first and second fiber types, thus providing production of fabrics with higher consumption properties.
- iii. Despite the fact that at replacement of production of average-fiber cotton by fine-fiber cotton, some decrease of the harvest capacity occurs and, accordingly, in gross amounts of raw cotton too. The national economy only benefits from such replacement, at that not only in connection with sharp improvement of the quality, but also in the volume of fabrics produced.¹ In accordance with technical norms 1 kilo of type I and II cotton fiber is required for production of 15,6 m of cambric and 16.3 m of voile while only about 9 m of calico can be produced from the same amount of type of V fiber cotton that is by 1,7-1,8 times less. Even considering the lower biological harvest capacity of the fine-fiber cotton (approximately by 20% compared to average-fiber cotton), then counting per one unit of cotton crops area, it is possible to produce from the received fiber of higher quality by 40% more fabric than it can be produced from type V fiber.
- iv. Transferring of the entire cotton-growing to fine-fiber sorts will allow to increase the gross product of the branch by approximately 1,5 times at the same volumes. It will result in the appropriate growth of national income, generated in the agriculture.
- v. The expected crop decrease upon replacement of the average-fiber cotton by fine-fiber cotton on the entire area of its cultivation shall be surpassed by increasing the profitability of the cotton hectare and substantially strengthen the economy of farms.

¹ From the cotton with fiber of type I and II the parachute fabric, cambric, stockinet, percale, velvet etc. is produced, and from the cotton with fiber of type V – muslin, chintz, reps, gauze, coarse etc is produced

Expediency of suggested structural changes in agriculture of the republic for the national economy is dictated by regional considerations on providing higher rates of hectare profitability in comparison with rates of the population growth. Even without consideration of the obvious fact that speeding-up of economic development of each separate zone already has a positive impact on relevant indicators of the entire republic, the redistribution of capital costs in favor of fine-fiber cotton growing provides better conditions for sharp increase of savings inside the sectors, allowing to undertake a breakthrough both in the development of a food complex and also in fine-fiber cotton production.

Many years of practice and opportunities of the sales market demonstrate that cotton crops should be stabilized at the current level. Increasing of the gross production should take place exclusively due to harvest capacity increase through introduction of progressive cultivation technologies, organization of effective and especially primary seed-farming, improvement of selection works with new domestic cotton sorts. Because of insufficient amount of mineral fertilizers and pesticides and their high cost, now farmers have to start growing organic cotton that will allow them to get access to a new for them market and increase their profitability.

Resolution the problem of cotton debts is urgent as cotton debts problem hampers development of private Dehkan farms and have practically paralyzed the sector development. In the republic the strategy was elaborated for resolution of debts of cotton-growing farms.

The following work should be done in the medium term period:

- Liquidation of local monopoly power of cotton investors;
- Introduction of arbitration processes for resolution of debts in pilot farms and, if needed, of bankruptcy of «hopeless» farms;
- Realization of measures on full resolution of all debts of the cotton sector;
- Improvement of the administrative-legal basis for reimbursement of debts outstanding;
- Legal training of farmers regarding issues of reimbursement of cotton debts;
- Provide crediting for cotton farms from available and alternative sources.

To get higher incomes from tobacco leaf production, the agricultural bodies will undertake measures for attracting investments for construction of cigarette factories, so that to export not tobacco raw materials but its production in finished articles. On the other hand, organizational measures will also be undertaken for establishment of industrial consortiums with participation of cigarette factories from CIS states and raw tobacco producers of the Republic of Tajikistan. In general issues of tobacco production and processing should be a prerogative of Dehkans themselves, and participation of the state in this case is in providing consulting services and rendering assistance in preparing business plans, marketing of manufactured products, provision of new production technologies and seeds.

To maximally meet the need of population in sugar and decrease the import dependency it will be necessary in the coming period to expand areas under sugar beet. The task is to extend its production in the perspective. The state has to provide for construction of beet-sugar factories in the regions of sugar beet cultivation by attracting investments.

Taking into consideration the necessity to cultivate seeds of sugar-beet, it is possible that commercial realization of this product to foreign countries will provide the opportunity for entry of currencies into the republic, from which economic entities will get sufficient incomes.

The sharp increase of potato and vegetable cultures production and related with it problem of marketing and processing of the manufactured products, does not presume increasing of their

crops in future. The priority will be given to increasing the crop capacity, cultivation of early sorts of potatoes and vegetables, expansion of their assortment on the account of importing of high productivity seeds from other countries. The state should assist in creation of associations of potato and vegetable growers in the republic, who on private basis will implement works on organization of new and strengthening of existing seed farms, increasing of raw material processing with production of final products and provision of marketing for its export.

Horticulture and viticulture should take a worthy place in the plant growing branch, taking into consideration their comparative advantages and export oriented nature. In composition of the planned fruit-viticulture complex the main difficulties are posed by horticulture which has three main directions in the republic: sub tropic, drupaceous and seed.

Their future development presumes the full transfer of the branch to the industrial technology in conditions of development of slope lands, that requires complex organizational and technical decisions, first of all, introduction of new ways of irrigation (synchronous-impulse, drip, subsoil etc.) with a special requirement for training technically competent personnel. At the same time problems of technical policy are closely linked to the selection of the most effective directions of economic development of the branch, the determining factor of which is allocation of its sub-branches in accordance with requirements to natural-economic conditions of production functioning. In the light of the above mentioned requirements evaluation of land resources and conditions of every sub sector of horticulture becomes important.

Sub-tropical horticulture at present is now only on the initial stage of its development. It is represented by several hundreds of hectares of small contour plantings with scanty harvests. The first specialized farms of this direction appeared only in 1984. At the same time the subtropic horticulture has the richest land resources in the republic that makes it possible to create here one of the largest regional bases for production of pomegranate, persimmon, fig, unabi, almond, pecan and other nut and fruit sorts as well as citric plants, mainly lemons. The total resources of such lands equal to more than 100 thousand ha, a part of which can be used for crop cultivation without covering technology. Frost resistant forms of persimmon and pomegranate, raised by selectionists of the republic, allow considerable extension of aerial of not covered culture and introduction of industrial technologies in covered horticulture. Expansion of the scaled development program of subtropic fruit growing, taking into consideration development of up to half of land resources of the branch in remote perspective guarantees receiving of at least 450-500 thousand tons of subtropic fruits for export. Availability of tens of thousands hectares of pistachio forests in the south of Tajikistan in mid mountains of a subtropic zone make it expedient the transfer to garden cultivation of this delicious fruit along with introduction of pistachio forms of high productivity.

The drupaceous horticulture was formed in the north of Tajikistan even before the revolution period as a large region unique by its natural and climatic conditions for cultivating the best sorts of apricots with high saccharine for production of unique dried fruits – dried apricots, kaisa, kuraga etc. and having now not only regional but also the world importance. However, already before the civil war there was a tendency for wrapping up this traditional product because of the unthoughtful allocation of the fruits tinning industry in the mentioned zone. This industry not having its own raw materials base, intentionally created economic stimulus for the mass withdrawal of fresh fruits for processing them into compotes, jams and juices. Undermining of the interest in production of dried fruits in chase for “the gross income” from fresh fruits led to the loss of the best sorts of apricots cultivated by the method of selection in public gardens and created favorable conditions for their production in the individual sector through inflating market prices for apricots, kaisa, kuraga etc. The same reason became a constraining factor for enlargement of new plantings, and as a result the main areas of drupaceous gardens in areas of

their traditional location (Khodjent, Kanibadam and Isfara) are represented by old ineffective and unsystematic plantings that need to be reconstructed radically. It is important to take this measure because there are significant opportunities for enlargement of drupaceous gardening on the account of “rough skeleton” lands of Sughd province being of little use for cotton growing, adyrs (hills) in the Vakhsh valley in the south of the Republic, and also of valley trains in the Western Pamir, that all together make up more than 30 thousand ha. Together with existing 20 thousand ha of plantings to be reconstructed, the area for drupaceous cultures can reach up to 50 thousand ha. At full fructification, this area will produce up to 400 thousand tons of apricots, and processing of three thirds of this amount will give up to 85 thousand tons of dried fruits.

The further dimensioned development of drupaceous gardening in Sughd province is hampered by full exhaustion of water resources of Amu-Daria River in the upcoming decade. Solution of this problem would make it possible to add to available land resources of drupaceous gardening not less than 50 thousand ha of lands of Asht and Samgaro-Mirzaarabat massifs, that allows to bring the production of apricots up to 1 million tons in the future perspective.

Seed horticulture is represented in the Republic by largest in the entire Central Asian region land resources of foothill-mountainous zones. This area in total makes up not less than 50 thousand ha of irrigation provided and the most accessible lands with slopes up to 0,2 (11), including in Hissar valley – 20 thousand ha, in Gharm zone – 15 thousand hectares, in Kulyab –6 thousand hectares and in Zeravshan valley of Sughd oblast – 9 thousand hectares. Implementation of the project on throwing over of a part of Zeravshan river flow to Shakhristan foot-mountain zone in Sughd oblast will add 30 thousand ha more to the above mentioned lands. Cultivation of intensive palm-spur gardening on these lands, with minimal harvest capacity 250c/ha can give up to 2 million tons of fruits. The great national economy significance for implementation of such dimensioned development program for seed horticulture in Tajikistan follows from the fact that in other areas of Central Asia such large zones, not competing with cotton growing are not available. In this connection Tajikistan could become the main supplier of apples and pears of high quality to Central Asian Republics. And unique qualitative characteristics of fruits that are cultivated in conditions of a mountainous climate, provide a great demand for them outside the Central Asia Region too. Their high transportability and keeping capacity ensure reliable partnership with the most remote consumers, for example, Siberia and Russian Far East.

The most important argument in favor of commodity production of seed fruits in the republic is the fact that this highly profitable sector, without affecting other directions in horticulture, in particular subtropical horticulture, is of a tremendous importance in development of the economy in mountainous areas, natural resources of which do not create any other opportunities for lifting their socio-economic development up to the level of valley zones. Among horticulture sub sectors drupaceous cultures are on the leading place, as at the full use of land resources, they can provide the volume of realized production equal to sub-tropical and drupaceous cultures taken together.

Given the full scale of horticulture development, the viticulture has even broader opportunities. Its potential land resources in Tajikistan are estimated as 250 thousand ha on boghara (rain fed lands) and 50 thousand ha on irrigated lands, which equals to receiving of up to 3 million tons of berries. Based on economic preconditions and national economy needs, it will be more reasonable and rational to orient Tajik viticulture mainly to table sorts and kishmish (seedless grapes) direction, and vinery – to production of champagne and vintage dry chateau wines. It is possible to cultivate vineyards in the nearest twenty years on the area up to 50,000 hectares, including on boghara (rain fed lands) – up to 40,000 ha, taking into consideration that 900,000 tons of grapes should be harvested by 2030.

Increasing rates of grapevine laying already in the coming five years as well as determination of their rational allocation based on specialization directions is becoming of a crucial importance for implementation of such a long-term program. Irrigated viticulture has good development perspectives both in the south and north of Tajikistan with allocation of table and kishmish sorts of grapevine on such lands, where at present wine-technical kinds and sort-mixture prevail. In sub mountain area of Kulyab zone where are concentrated main areas occupied for boghara viticulture, its primary direction in the republic should be wine-making with production of champagne and dry wines of the best quality.

Some regulation of market prices at present creates good incentives for production of table and especially kishmish sorts of grapes that predetermines the economic expediency of a sharp shift to the kishmish viticulture in the irrigated zone and boghara lands of Hissar valley through bringing its share up to 45-50% in the general production. Taking into consideration the correlation of different current directions in the viticulture and its useful allocation depending of regions of the republic it is possible to produce up to 900 thousand tons of grapes by 2030. From this amount 300 thousand tons shall be used for the sale of wine-vodka articles, 250 thousand tons for kishmish processing and 350 thousand tons for wine production. Taking into account the full coverage of in-republican demands, in the remote perspective the volume of grapes export will reach not less than 700 thousand tons (8 times more in comparison with the present level), including fresh grapes – 250 thousand tons and kishmish - 50 thousand tons. The appropriate development of product preservation will allow increasing the volume of grapes laying for preservation up to 70 thousand tons. Along with supply of fresh grapes to the population in winter period, it forecasts large economic profits for producers.

With the purposes to increase profitability of economic entities and increase the products outcome from the area unit, in future the preference will be given to cultivation of legumes types of agricultural crops, such as haricot and soy-beans. The basic work in this direction will be aimed at dissemination of the gained experience in private sector. With this purpose on the initial stage the government should pay special attention to promotion of sales and export.

In development of agricultural crops seed-growing the issues of production activities and marketing will be gradually transferred to the private sector. In this connection it is planned in perspective to preserve the share of state-owned seed farms at the level of only 10-20%, mainly for organization of the primary selection-seed work, production of seeds in nurseries, replication of elite and super elite seeds, in all the rest giving preference to private seed-growing farms. It is needed to provide the proper marketing of cultivated seeds of agricultural crops and concretely assign seed-growing farms to Dehkan farms.

At the same time the government should improve the certification system and increase responsibility of laboratories for determination of the seeds quality. Technical support will also be provided to the private sector on renewal of cultivation of permanent grasses seeds.

Works in seed-farming development are supposed to be speeded up by using experience and recommendations of such donor organizations as WB, TESIS, SIDA, realizing projects on seed growing development.

Animal husbandry

The system of the branch management that was formed in the past and which was locking all technological processes on production of meat and milk within the frames of certain cotton-growing farms was the basic restrictive reason for extremely low rates of specialization

deepening and increasing of the concentration level, transferring of the dairy cattle breeding to the industrial technology.

Attempts to speed up these processes on the basis of cooperation between farms did not give the expected results in the republic as at organization of mezhkhozes (joint entity) on cattle fattening realized within the tight frames of the administrative district, issues of provision forage by their own were not cardinally solved and its 'giving' form did not prove to be correct. Therefore such kinds of enterprises did not play a significant role in the total production of beef making only the eighth part with the low efficiency of fattening.

At the same time in other countries the fattening efficiency of cattle on large complexes with application of the newest industrial technology was fully proved in practice. Originating of such forms of the production organization on the south of Tajikistan is fully confirming the correctness of such direction of concentration of the cattle fattening in our republic too. The complex "Tojikiston" functioning in the Hissar valley since 1976 with the capacity of 4 thousand tons of beef production per year, has reached high technical-economical showings of fattening. These showings surpassed results of kolkhoz-sovkhozes forms 2-3 times (consumption of the forage for 1 kg of weight gain – 7,5 forage unit, the average daily weight gain -750 grams, profitability – 33%).

This all is witnessing about the complete expediency, and in the issue of reaching the food security, also about objective necessity to choose the suggested model for formation of the rational structure of the republican cattle breeding, where is duly tracked the process of intensive transformation of the republican cattle breeding into the highly developed branch of the agro-industrial complex. This AIC branch has large growth reserves due to the scaled transfer of its all industrial-technological structures to the industrial basis. Their core is the dairy cattle breeding that are organically matching with leading agricultural branches of cotton-growing, vegetables-growing and other farms in the valley zones on the basis of crop-rotation forage wedge and also of a certain part of farms in sub-mountain and mountain areas specializing in milk production.

Consideration of the suggested system of extension of specialization in the dairy cattle breeding even in general is witnessing about a huge impact of new industrial-technological formations on extension of manufacturing cattle-breeding production connected with a significant reduction of specific forage expenditure.

It has become apparent that in conditions of specialized fattening of cattle the expenditure of forage per center of weight gain made up 11 c.k.u. (centner. kilogramm. unit) while on farms of other agricultural enterprises it was more than 18,1 c.k.u. or by 1,6 times more.

From the above mentioned we can make a conclusion that the current inertia system of dairy cattle breeding management, oriented mainly to capacities of cattle breeding farms and locking on them all the organization and technology of the meat and milk production, is condemning this leading sub-industry of cattle breeding for the long standstill. The analysis of current tendencies of such development is a convincing evidence of it. The way out of this situation is seen only in a resolute transfer to a private organization of production proved to be correct throughout the world. We are planning to establish from anew the network of heifer enterprises mainly on the basis of large cotton growing farms with a high level of pedigree and zoo-technical work. Establishment of 11 of such heifer enterprises will be able to provide farms with high-productive heifers in zones of servicing 2-3 administrative districts on the level of 20% of cows culling. Establishment of the network of non-government inter-district fattening complexes with the capacity of not less than 4 thousand tons of yearly production of beef in each, selection and organization of large heifer farms in cotton-growing farms that have better conditions for the

effective concentration of production and high level of zoo-technical and veterinary work will be able to provide both transferring of the most part of fattening and nurturing of young animals to the industrial basis and also to do a qualitative jump in extension of specialization of milk production and strengthening of intensive and extensive factors of its growth.

The elaborated parameters of dairy cattle breeding for the middle-term and remote perspective have quite a real resource basis. Calculation of a fodder potential at adopted the most moderate productivity of lands (up to 11,3 tons of c.k.u. from the valley irrigated hectare, 4,7 tons from the mountain irrigated lands and 1,7 tons from 1 hectare of boghara lands) fully covers requirements of cattle-breeding in own fodders at considerably higher specific expenditures for 1 centner of production in comparison with zootechnical norms (for milk-1,8 c.k.u. at the norm 1,2 centner and for the weight gain – 12 c.k.u. at the norm 8 centners).

The productivity level of forage lands and forage expenditures adopted in developments proceeded from really formed terms of management and suggested the known form of precaution connected with the possible rise of difficulties in the process of organizational reconstruction of the cattle breeding. Therefore in normal conditions of production, more effective use of natural preconditions and advanced technology it is possible to account for higher rates of the branch development.

The natural resource preconditions putting the dairy direction of the cattle breeding in the forefront of the republican cattle breeding, together with this determines the significant role of its meat sub-industry in increasing the meat production.

Though the mostly specific district for the meat cattle breeding allocation has been restricted by the sub-mountain zone of the Kulyab area, together with other relatively small natural habitats of breeding of meat breeds of cattle, it can provide up to a quarter of the entire beef production.

At present this sub-industry is only on the initial stage of its scaled development that should result in formation of such large specialized zones of meat cattle breeding where it will be a leading branch and also in its formation as a conjugate branch in farms with different specialization. In high-mountain districts it is supposed to have centers of meat breeding in Gharm zone, Zerafshan valley and on Pamirs.

Availability of more than 100 thousand hectares of boghara lands in Kuyab foothills, suitable for perennial plantings makes it necessary to combine meat cattle breeding with viticulture and on irrigated lands together with the seed horticulture. Moreover natural habitats for meat cattle breeding have exclusively favorable conditions for Lucerne seed-growing and for bee-keeping. And large territories of forestry are good for laying nuciferous and sub-tropic cultures, for the scaled stocking up of medicinal herbs and other products of wild growing flora.

Therefore the effective territorial organization of zones of meat cattle breeding should be based on the complex use of all land resources that requires improvement of the management forms excluding the possibility of opposing branch interests.

Sheep breeding

The outrun character of the branch with inherent to it traditional fodder provision based on the whole-year pasture maintenance of sheep till now has not undergone any principal changes and remains the dominant form of sheep breeding in the majority of farms.

Such extensive system puts the sheep breeding into a full dependence on weather conditions and in years when there is no fodders results in huge losses of sheep population and a large amount of meat production.

To a certain extent it was a result of that in the past an overwhelming part of sheep breeding was assigned to cotton-growing and other farms, the land resources and specialization of which was not connected with it.

The system of distribution of pastures territorially isolated from farms was also subject to such poorly justified character of the branch development. Nobody was responsible for the rational use of pastures and nobody was interested in their improvement. In these conditions pastures were viewed only as a natural fodder resource used by the sheep breeding and cattle breeding without making any expenditure for its restoration.

In addition to the intensive exploitation of pastures rapidly increasing herds of individual farmers also began to pasture there. This situation caused the uncontrolled system of cattle grazing, the extreme oversaturation of pastures with animals and as a result it brought to the progressive development of erosion processes, breach of the economic balance in renewal of the vegetation and degradation of pastures. For the last two decades the productivity of winter pastures has reduced by one third.

In this connection the pressing and cardinal measure for overcoming of the formed stagnancy in the republican sheep-breeding and creation of pre-conditions for speeding-up rates of its development is all-round strengthening of the sector's forage basis through transferring of a part of irrigated and boghara arable lands for organization of the intensive field forage production and providing of the guaranteed reserves of forage in the places of sheep wintering.

Improved distribution of fodder resources in the animal husbandry can bring a big economical effect. If withdrawal of 10 thousand hectares of irrigated and 55 thousand hectares of boghara tillage decreases its fodder resources approximately by 220 thousand tons of k.u. that equals to deficiency of 16-18 tons of beef, then passing of these lands to the sheep-breeding will increase these resources two times and provide the possibility to get additionally about 35 thousand tons of sheep meat, up to 2 thousand tons of wool and about 50 thousand of karakul skins.

The essential meaning here is in that the significant strengthening of the basis of the winter forage provision, passing to confinement maintenance of sheep and early lambing, sharp increase of the female sheep population will create pre-conditions for a significant increasing the coefficient of using of the fodder potential of summer pastures allowing to get additionally more than 200 thousand tons of cheap pasture forage.

With the increase of the sheep population and improvement of their breed this branch should gradually become dominating in the activities of sheep breeders in Tajikistan. With the commercial approach, taking into consideration the real market conditions it is possible to continue developing wool direction in sheep breeding. Existing farms on breeding Hissar and Tajik breeds in perspective will be transformed into pedigree plants that eliminates the necessity of expensive import of pedigree cattle and will enable interested sheep breeders to work in the direction of business development in wool production both for export and internal consumption.

At present in parallel with sheep breeding the goat breeding is also developing with the support of donor organizations. Goat breeding should be further developed in certain districts of Soghd and Khatlon oblasts.

Horse-breeding in the republic is a traditional branch of the cattle breeding. In future along with the productive horse-breeding, pedigree horse breeding, sport and consumable horse-breeding will be broadly developed. For these purposes it is planned to attract investors for establishment of joint ventures for breeding of pure-blooded, stud mares and horses with the further supplying them to international markets.

Yak breeding will play a significant role in increasing of meat production and using of high-mountains pastures. The program on development of this branch of cattle breeding will consider the increasing demand for the ecologically clean products. The government should render all-round assistance to private Dehkan farms in yak-breeding and recognize the priority of this direction of cattle breeding.

Due to the proper privatization policy in future the poultry will be significantly developed. It is supposed to set it on the industrial basis. With this purpose the technical equipment and modernization of existing poultry factories will be continued through attraction of investors and creation of joint ventures for production of poultry eggs and meat that will allow to reduce the export dependency on these products.

Fishery and bee-farming will be adequately developed. The further strengthening of these sectors will take place on the account of improvement of structural divisions on the private basis, created associations, development of their normative and legal basis and also on the account of financial inflows.

For improvement of the work with pedigree animals it is planned to transform state breeding plants into private breeding farms and state breeding enterprises will be transformed into private companies for artificial insemination of animals and stations on breeding works. Along with this it is necessary to set on going the stock-taking of agricultural livestock of pedigree value, irrespective of forms of ownership and to develop selection, pedigree breeding works on the private basis, through associations and cooperatives of private cattle-breeders and farmers.

In the nearest future practical measures are needed for development of programs on creation of meat and milk breeds of cattle that will result in substantial improvement of pedigree and productive qualities of cattle.

Processing industry

Processing industry is a strategically important branch of the economy of Tajikistan, which has to play a critical role in development of the entire economy of the country. By 2015 this branch should become a development catalyst for the entire agrarian sector of the economy. Because of the weakness of this branch, at present only 10 percent of agricultural production manufactured in the country are processed.

In the nearest future it is necessary to create proper conditions for processing enterprises on ensuring the access to credits at acceptable interest rates for investing into technical re-equipment of enterprises and their reorientation for production of competitive production not only on the home market, but also abroad. In future credits will be given, first of all, to small and medium private or cooperative enterprises processing products either for export or for import replacement purposes. It is supposed that investments will be directed in strict compliance with business-plans.

For organization of a profitable business in this branch and a competent management, it is also necessary to organize the adequate training of production managers.

Based on the economic analysis of this sector, a profitable niche in the export market are enterprises for processing of cotton, potato, tomatoes, fruits, oil cultures, meat and haricot, as their production has comparative advantages and it is competitive on the markets of CIS countries.

It is also needed to improve the research practice about markets, commodity assortment and prices, with the purpose to provide information for processing enterprises and rural commodity producers.

The most part of the processed products will be exported to CIS state-members. With this purpose agricultural bodies will need to undertake measures on elimination of obstacles and barriers for promotion of commodities as inside the country and so abroad.

Forming of agrarian markets

To form the regional agrarian market it is necessary to pay attention to the following directions:

- Creation of a market infrastructure, corresponding to specific conditions and peculiarities of the region;
- Improvement of economic market mechanism taking into consideration the specific conditions of the region, including strengthening the state's regulating role in its formation and functioning;
- Increasing the role of rural commodity producers of all forms of ownership and farming on the market;
- Development of a marketing system - the most important regulator of product manufacture and marketing.

For the market development it is necessary to establish the information provision system. The exchange of information among market participants is complicated in the period of transformation processes because of that enterprises prefer to keep the most part of data about production and economic activities as a commercial secret that makes a considerable amount of information inaccessible for monitoring activities from outside of the enterprise.

In such situation establishment of information channels is needed that would allow various economic entities to exchange information without infringing the rights of enterprises for keeping a commercial secret.

The food products market takes a central place in the agrarian market. The multi-branch nature, a large variety of traditional kinds of commodity agricultural products, and AIC on the whole also determine relevant structure of agro-food market.

The agrarian market has three sectors: market of agricultural products, market of agricultural raw materials and food products market.

Each of these markets has a definite composition of contracting parties, its specifics, technology, scheme of commodity movement and infrastructure. They are interconnected with each other. Especially closely interests of participants of agricultural raw materials market and food products market are bound.

Regional peculiarities of market economic relations development define specific features for formation of agrarian markets. First of all, these peculiarities are concluded in the specifics of regional nature of production, realization and consumption of agricultural products.

The main functions of the regional agrarian market are the following:

- Provision of qualitative food products to the population of the region;
- Supply of agricultural raw materials to processing industrial enterprises;
- Provision of means of production, labor and financial resources, various services to agrarian enterprises;
- Stimulating of the effective reproduction process through redistribution of basic production resources for the best commodity producers;
- Provision of social protection of the rural population;
- Increasing of volumes of regional production of agricultural products and raw materials, provision of regional food security, etc.

At present the regional agrarian markets are underdeveloped. They have just started to be formed. The lack of the legislative provision, low mobility of the rural population because of low incomes impede the development of the mentioned elements of the regional agrarian market.

Conceptual provisions for formation and development of the agrarian market are the following:

- a) Common market mechanisms are specifically manifested in the sphere of food products markets. Many kinds of food products are characterized by low-flexible demand, supply in the market of agrarian sector output is also low-flexible, the production of many kinds of food products has a long cycle and significantly depends on the market conditions. The pricing in this sphere of material production is substantially affected by the monopoly of processors and disparity of prices. The entrepreneurship activities of personnel of food products complex is low so far. The abovementioned causes the inadequate level of application of many effective market mechanisms on the food products market (shares, bonds, mortgages and other securities; hypothec, advanced agreements, leasing of machines and equipment as well other schemes of solving the issues of crediting, etc.);
- b) Conceptual provisions for the development of raw materials base of a food market of the republic is based on the revision of existing relations among AIC partners, on creation of a powerful infrastructure of food markets, providing for the effective resolution of issues: financing and crediting; supplies of machinery and resources to rural areas; promotion of the product from the field to the shop, etc.
- c) The basis for food markets infrastructure of the republic should be the idea of creating a powerful wholesale food market (WFM). Along with this it is suggested to establish the wholesale food market as a large regional industrial and financial group (IFG of WFM). The core of IFG of WFM comprises industrial, transportation, servicing, and trade enterprises of the republic and also large financial institutions (banks, investment companies and funds). IFG WFM as a structure is designed, first of all, for the sale and purchase of agricultural products and food products in certain locations under fixed rules, and also for maximally possible provision of production and promotion of food commodities from the place of their production to the location of their consumption. Creation of IFG of WFM in the republic will make it possible not only to create conditions for rationalization of relations between producers and consumers of food, but also lay sound foundations for advanced production and trade technologies.
- d) To form the wholesale food markets in AIC our republic needs to improve modern organizational and economic mechanism which is highly self-regulated on the basis of market principles and low level of state impact.

- e) The complexity of forming food markets in Tajikistan is in the obviously inadequate level of social, economic, demographic, organizational, technological development of the republic and its regions and especially of rural areas (mountainous and valley territories). It is in interests of the republic and its regions to create a new competitive, multifunctional, multi-structured, agrarian economy of the market type.
- f) Solution of issues of forming food markets in the republic and development of rural economy is determined by demographic conditions and, first of all, by reduction of the number of economically active population. Lately there is observed the process of «aging» of villages, i.e., migration process has intensified, especially at the age of up to 20-35 years. Moreover, reorientation of values among villagers takes place and, first of all, among young people, who do not consider introduction of PPF (private privatized farm) and other forms of rural business as a required «attribute» of rural life.
- g) In Tajikistan the legislative base for establishment and functioning of food markets is at the stage of development. It is characterized by the lack of general strategy of formation, isolated and sporadically adopted normative and legal acts among separate ministries.

In order to realize a complex approach to shaping of food markets of the country it is necessary to deviate from the policy of fragmented statement of legislation on this issue, to form and adopt a package of interconnected normative and legal acts of different legal force, designed for temporary horizons of forecasting and state regulation of food products complex of the country.

5.4. Ensuring of resources and productions security

Plant and soil protection

A sound strategy for rehabilitation and maintenance of fertility of soil, in particular, proper application of chemical and organic fertilizers should be developed in order to prevent deterioration of the soil fertility. Along with this it should be considered that bringing of fertilizers, their production and marketing should be under the private sector's competence. Keeping in mind large harm caused by chemicals to a person's health and environment, their production, import and marketing should be strictly regulated. By the same reason it is necessary to pay attention to complex measures for fighting pests of agricultural plants and weeds, that should become a part of plant protection strategy, while conducting experimental testing in farms, demonstration of technologies and training of farmers.

Considering the importance of live-stock-raising for the agrarian sector of economy, system of management of pasture resources should be rationalized. Improvement and use of pasture lands will be implemented through gradual transition of cattle breeding in dehkan farms and private sector to new technologies of cattle-breeding. With this purpose the government should start a project funding of construction of several model cultural pastures in 2 or 3 provinces, so that by 2015 such pastures could function in every area.

Protection of water resources

Sustainable development of agricultural production to a considerable degree will be determined by the appropriate level of water economy development.. To this end, a complex of the following measures needs to be implemented for reforming and development of water relations.

- a) Create conditions stimulating development of the legal and normative base of the branch. For this purpose it is necessary to adopt the Water Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan «On order, conditions of fixing and collection of fees

for the use of water facilities and water resources», «On fixing tariffs for the services of irrigation water provision», for their implementation – corresponding by-laws and other normative acts.

- b) The institutional reform of water relations should envisage decentralization of management with the transfer of economic functions to the basin, territorial, municipal levels and private sector, deregulation of the economy based on the principle «market - as much as it possible, state - as much as it is necessary».

For realization of this thesis it is necessary to introduce the corporative management of water systems, based on association of independent entities of water using. The majority of main funds of water economy infrastructure (except facilities of strategic importance) should be transferred through privatization into the ownership of water users' management of the non-governmental sector. The Government will encourage shaping of a developed structure of users' associations, both on local and regional and republican levels.

- a) The priority measures will be rehabilitation of irrigation systems, renewal of industrial funds of water economy, which should be implemented through the World Bank projects and credits. It will make it possible to provide water for irrigation in a guaranteed way for all irrigated lands and will increase water provision for still more lands.
- b) The economic mechanism of water relations should be reformed towards development of the principle of paid water use based on flexible regulation of tariffs. Stage by stage the sector of public budget subsidizing (except for strategic installations) should be decreased along with increase of the sector of non-state funding for the use and maintenance of irrigation and land reclamation systems.
- c) Within the framework of rational use and protection of water resources, the main strategic natural resource of the country and Central Asia in the 21st century and later on, it is necessary to introduce water saving principles, locked round cycles of water use with cleaning of sewage and collector and drainage waters. In the same line - rehabilitation of pit tails, land fills, exclusion of contamination of water with the waste from live-stock-raising and processing enterprises, settlements.
- d) In its external water policy the country has to bring the mechanism of interstate distribution into compliance with market realities based on quoting of water use, introduce the principle of compensation of costs and damages caused to Tajikistan due to rendering water economy services in favor of bordering states.

Protection of animals

It is necessary to intensify prevention measures on protection of livestock and poultry from such diseases as tuberculosis, brucellosis, anthrax and other virus diseases. In this respect much attention will be given to coordination of the work of ministries and agencies, in particular of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health of the Republic, for prevention of diseases transmitted to human beings. With this purpose it is expedient to develop the programs for eradication of epizootic diseases among agricultural livestock. Though veterinary services should be provided by private veterinary clinics, there is a need in the state interference in taking control over the spread of basic diseases, veterinary diagnostics, inspection of product quality, regulating activities of private veterinary clinics, conducting research, educating and training of the staff. Veterinaries should receive access to credits and international donor programs, for procurement of required equipment and conducting relevant trainings which will promote sustainable application of gained knowledge, skills and habits.

Control over the production quality. The system of providing the product quality should consist of two blocks: the block for ensuring the quality of agricultural product on the stage of its production and the block of the state control over the food products safety on the market.

Approach for identification, assessment and management of food security can be taken as a basis for the first block. This approach is based on seven principles: doing analysis of the danger; identification of critical management points; establishment of critical limitations, monitoring procedures, correction impacts, impact procedures, registration and documenting.

The essence of this approach is that not the product itself, but the documentation will be inspected.

In order to increase the effectiveness of control functions of these bodies it is necessary to:

- Create a single system of a state quality control as well as safety of food raw materials and food products, establish a norm, containing a list of justifications for decision making on control arrangements as well as on rights, obligations and responsibility of the state control;
- To provide for the legal order for imposing fines for violations identified by control bodies together with increasing the size of fines;
- To resolve legally the issue of a mechanism of withdrawal of the production that does not meet mandatory requirements from the circulation.

5.5. Internal sale and export of agricultural products

Issues of provision of urban population with food products as well as sales and realization of products of home commodity producers in new conditions will be addressed mainly by wholesale food products markets.

With this purpose it is necessary to develop the draft of the law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On wholesale markets”. The state program on development of wholesale markets infrastructure will be realized jointly with private structures.

Existing spontaneous wholesale markets do not provide for due movement of goods from producers to consumers and processors. Optimization of their activities will ensure regulation of rules for the trade in food products, including licensing of wholesale trade on basic kinds of products, declaration of prices for food products, introduction of a progressive taxation scale for trading enterprises (organizations) depending on the value of trade adding.

This will allow reducing the pressure of a shade turnover of food products, that makes goods producers to sell their products for the prices that do not cover production costs. At the same time the law should promote development of cooperation system in the sphere of marketing of agricultural products.

Arrangement of the export of agricultural products is closely connected with the availability of an accessible information system with regard to basic kinds of manufactured products, prognosis on changes of supply and demand for them in the internal market. A large role in organization of sales belongs to stimulation on the voluntary basis for creation of vertically integrated agrarian companies based on technological chain “production of raw materials – processing - sale”. This will provide for concerted policy in the sphere of production, pricing and investments,

establishment of cooperative links and favorable conditions for formation of equal economic relations between rural goods producers and processing.

In perspective the focus will be done on the increase of export of agricultural products. Here it is necessary to use in full advantages of the international labor division, favorable conditions of food products market for comprehensive strengthening of the food security of the republic.

Improvement of the system of procurements and processing of agricultural products will enable processing enterprises to work in full capacity. At that the export of cotton fiber, fermented tobacco, vegetable and preservation products, wool (washed), fruits will significantly increase due to measures undertaken for increasing their comparative advantages.

In order to strengthen export opportunities it is planned to establish in future a network of special laboratories for certification of agricultural products and its processing products as well as determination of their compliance with international quality standards, that will attract a broad circle of customers and will allow to fix higher prices for exported products. Modernization of enterprises of processing industry and training of goods producers and managers will become additional factors for increasing the quality of exported agricultural products.

Republic of Tajikistan as a country with unique natural and climatic conditions will take numerous orders for cultivation on its territory of inoculums of many agricultural selection cultures for CIS countries and for foreign countries.

With the purpose to promote the intensive export it is necessary to concentrate the work on advertising and promotion of domestic agricultural products among potential foreign customers and to establish a Council for the export support.

Development and strengthening of trade in agricultural products will be promoted to a substantial degree by establishment of a common agrarian market of states-CIS members. Common agrarian market will stimulate production and increase the quality of products, create conditions for free movement through Common wealth countries and for fair competition on the market.

The Russian Federation will remain to be the main partner for realization of Tajik agricultural products and direct trade relations will be developed with its regions.

It is necessary to strengthen trade and economic relations with Central Asia countries, where the capacity of agricultural trade has not been used in full. Only through resolution of the main constraining factor which is a very high transportation tariff while crossing the borders of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, it can be possible to obtain a positive result in import-export relations with CIS countries.

Another important direction for the development of external economic relations are the far abroad countries.

5.6. Improvement of the state management of agriculture

Transformations in the management system for AIC are defined by priority tasks of development of agro industrial production for the perspective, tendencies related to the development of market relations, processes of integration and cooperation.

With the purposes to create conditions for conducting a single agrarian and food policy it is necessary to distinct clearly responsibilities of regional and central bodies for AIC management as well as their close interaction in resolution of set tasks.

Functions of the state management and control should be provided through regular functioning by the entire vertical line of management of veterinary, melioration, quarantine and chemical services and inspections and their territorial authorities.

In the sphere of State property management it is necessary to do a thorough inventory in AIC of enterprises and continue their privatization with the purpose to increase the efficiency of the agrarian sector. On the strategically significant markets it is necessary to establish vertically integrated structures that will become the basis for conducting the state food policy.

For implementation of this task the following will be required:

- Reorganization of functional responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with market relations;
- To bring the vertical structure of the system of agricultural bodies of the republic into compliance with new conditions.

The state ensures provision of the following services:

- Development of the common agrarian and branch policy, regional strategy of AIC development, relevant laws, decrees of the President the Republic of Tajikistan and other normative and legal acts, regulating relations in the branch;
- Submission of mid-term and long-tem prognosis, market information, statistic data, archive materials, publications in mass media information and web-sites of the ministry;
- Establishment of machine-technological stations, associations of techniques users, establishment of regional leasing companies with a preferential share of the State in them, mastering of production and servicing of simple (not complicated) tools and agricultural machines;
- Transparency of a financial infrastructure;
- Development of non-traditional sources of the energy supply;
- Provision of a veterinary control, protection and certification of plants;
- Provision of services by ancillary services, scientific and research institutes;
- Attraction of direct foreign and domestic investments.

5.7. Normative and legal provisions for the sector

Pursuing a state policy in the sphere of AIC development requires additional elaboration and adoption of normative and legal acts that will allow forming the integral system of agrarian legislation and eliminating gaps and discrepancies with existing ones.

As a basic legislative act for AIC development, identifying the main directions of the state agrarian policy, forms and methods of the state support and regulation of AIC and other conditions, providing for increasing efficiency of agrarian and industrial production it is necessary to adopt the law «On agriculture development».

Issues in the sphere of financing and crediting system and state support of agriculture also require legislative resolution. First of all, it concerns issues of banking provision for AIC,

restructuring of debts of agricultural enterprises into the budget, measures for their reforming and financial recovery – the Laws of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Financial Recovery of Agricultural Enterprises", "On Agricultural Bank» as well as the Law «On Bankruptcy”.

It is important to adopt as soon as possible legislative acts, defining specificities of establishment and functioning of rural credit and insurance organizations based on cooperative principles – Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On credit cooperation”.

In order to legally ensure development of a market infrastructure and regulation of a food products market, it is expedient to have the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On procurements and supplies of agricultural products, raw materials and food products for public needs”, to draft a law on self regulating organizations in the agrarian sector (branch unions and associations of agricultural commodity producers). Issues of development of social infrastructure of the villages and rural areas also need to be addressed through legislation.

The main task in the sphere of insurance is formation and development of the effective system of insurance in agriculture, which requires elaboration and adopting of the Law "On insurance in agriculture”, which will provide more attractive conditions for domestic and foreign insurance companies and allow to create necessary conditions for investments into the agrarian sector.

Financial provisions

For the purpose of financial recovery of agricultural commodity producers it is necessary to do a complex restructuring of their credit debts on tax payments into the budget at all levels providing at that for their responsibility for raising the production efficiency.

In coming years it will be necessary to change directions of the State support of agriculture and render it to enterprises and farms, which are able to ensure maximum return of invested funds. The state financial support should be built by the principle of defined priorities and project principles.

One of the main directions of credit policy will be attraction of private investments into AIC. Overcoming of the deficit of investment resources for AIC development it is required to mobilize all possible sources, both internal and external. Their comparison shows that for the active use of internal sources the time will be needed that is required for rehabilitation of a financial-credit system. Therefore in the nearest future attraction of foreign credits and investments becomes especially of current importance. Attraction of direct foreign investments into agro industrial complex is not only one of the most important but also one of complicated tasks of the government. It is possible to solve this task in the nearest and mid-term perspective under the following conditions:

- Availability of a package of investment projects;
- Consent of Tajik and foreign partners for establishment of joint ventures (or enterprises with 100% of foreign capital) in all sectors of agro industrial complex, first of all, in the sphere of manufacturing of means of production;
- Favorable investment climate, first of all, the appropriate legislative basis for attraction and effective use of foreign investments;
- State support in accordance with programmes approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Development strategy in this direction is in the rational sound combination of direct investments and credits. Direct investments must provide resolution of strategic tasks of AIC development.

They are realized through capital investments into reconstruction and modernization of functioning industrial productions as well as of new enterprises, and also through solution of issues of the sale and export of manufactured products. Credits are needed for renewal of revolving funds required for commissioning of industrial capacities and organization of the production process on the new technological basis. One of the directions for the use of credit resources will be leasing of agricultural machines, technological equipment, and thoroughbred cattle.

5.8. Educational policy and scientific-information maintenance

Despite of general high level of literacy of the population of Tajikistan, rural entrepreneurs lack knowledge in specific issues of agribusiness organization and development, especially in the sphere of technology of the agricultural production.

It is necessary to organize Rural consulting services (RCS) and together with its structures it shall provide the full support to rural entrepreneurs, in conditions of market relations, for solving all issues regarding development of small and medium rural businesses, dissemination of knowledge among heads of economic entities in the sphere of marketing, management, technical and financial analysis of their activities. In perspective the RCS should become a financially independent organization.

The main link in training and retraining of farmers are rural vocational schools. Here it is necessary to bring all curricula maximally close to real needs and demands of Dehkan farms. For this purpose the pilot project on training of farmers needs to be introduced into practice throughout the republic.

The fundamental and certain priority exploratory researches should remain the object of the state funding. The main task in this direction is transferring to the competition based distribution of resources for implementation of mentioned scientific researches. Important trend in the development of agrarian sciences of the republic will be its integration into the world scientific process. The competition will stimulate development of the agribusiness, support applied researches, and the possible outlined growth in the agrarian-food sector will increase financial capabilities of scientific and research institutions.

The system of education that has formed in agriculture requires some corrections in view of a new structure of production in this sector, changing of demand for specialists. Temporary enterprises need not only specialists-technologists, but also managers, marketologists, financial managers, specialists-consultants.

6. The Role of the International Organizations and the Civil Society in the achievement of the Concept Goals

The role of international donors is to provide financial resources in priority spheres providing for the growth of agriculture, poverty reduction among rural population and improved management of natural resources. Also donors should continue activities for providing independent expert opinion that can help to avoid mistakes at elaboration or implementation of the agrarian development strategy.

The priority direction in donors` activities should remain strengthening of human resources in the agrarian sector through provision of technical assistance, financial means and training.

Investment decisions should be made based on the general country strategy (NDS, PRS) as well as priorities in the agrarian policy. For improvement of the investment climate the following is required:

- justified projects, developed with participation of all concerned parties;
- the legal base attractive for investors, ensured guarantee regarding security of their deposits, preferential terms for taxation and services, standard methods, like marketing for the country, etc.;
- the effective system of monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes of investment projects implementation, comprehensively trained staff for working in these projects and in doing monitoring.

The government should support NGOs and other civil society organizations and cooperate with them on partnership basis in implementation of the agrarian policy. The role of NGOs is seen in taking control over the realization process of the agreed strategy for the rural development and agriculture on the local level, fair distribution of benefits and expenses, sustainable use and management of natural resources. The responsibility for implementation of certain pilot projects should also be delegated to NGOs.

The main role in implementation of the strategy for development of the agrarian sector of economy is assigned to the private sector. The private sector in conditions of market relations development will perform the following basic functions: establishment and provision of a raw materials base, production, processing and sales of products, provision of marketing and other auxiliary services.

At that the role of the government in the private sector development will be creation of favorable conditions that implies:

- Supporting of domestic commodity producers, first of all, in sectors of priority;
- Creation of conditions for attraction of investments;
- Stabilization of the economic situation;
- Advisory and educational services.

The role of the private sector in implementation of the agrarian policy should be exposed through various models of interaction with other key stakeholders in targeted programs for agrarian development, the State and other donor organizations. The functional role of the private sector and various entities represented in it shall be defined through finding optimal spheres for mutual cooperation.

7. Conclusion

The elaborated Concept of the agrarian policy has been fully harmonized with the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy of the country and is focused on implementation of tasks set by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in his message to the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan. Implementation of general provisions of the Concept promotes formation of a single State policy in the agrarian sphere of economy and accomplishment of the General Strategy of the country - provision of food security to the country.

At the same time this Concept is not a dogmatic document. It can be improved, modified, supplemented with new points and provisions in the course of its implementation.

The main goal of the Concept is to achieve the food security of the country by 2015 on the basic food products, increasing of incomes of rural commodity producers based on the qualitative improvement of their activities.