

EUROPEAN UNION PROGRAM "CENTRAL ASIA INVEST-II"



GIZ Program

"Support of Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia"



**Report on the results of a joint conference
dedicated to the regional integration
of Central Asia into the global economy**



Report prepared as part of the project "Integrated approach to promoting Central Asian SMEs processing nuts, dried fruit and honey" (CANDY).

2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

Central Asian region, with its population of over 56 million, is currently in transition to become an independent geopolitical agent. Through trial and error it is establishing its internal architecture and seeking its niche in the global economy.

The next ten years will be crucial for the Central Asian countries – either the region will be able to find a common approach to integration into the global economy while maintaining each country's sovereignty, or it will remain a mere supplier of inputs.

Central Asian countries are interested in an efficient development of regional cooperation, and this is due to the fact that their economies are closely linked by virtue of their natural and geographical features. Hence the main strategic and economic goal of Central Asia is to form a single economic space, a joint customs and trading zone and a common economic strategy, which will make the region strong, independent and economically important for the global economy.

However, to develop transit trade, Central Asian nations need a common foreign economic policy, common customs and tax control, common security system, and another important condition for integration is elaboration of a clear strategy for international cooperation of Central Asian countries.

This report is based on the results of a joint conference dedicated to the issues of Central Asia's regional integration into the global economy and is prepared as part of the project "Integrated approach to promoting Central Asian SMEs processing nuts, dried fruit and honey" (CANDY). The project is supported by **EU** and implemented by **Hilfswerk Austria International** in Tajikistan in partnership with the Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia (ASTI), National Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME), TES Center, and Association of Fruit and Vegetable Enterprises of Kyrgyzstan.

2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to comprehensive growth of the processing sector in Central Asia. To achieve this goal, project partners set the specific objectives of improving the product quality and productivity of agricultural and processing subsectors, increasing revenue and sales volumes in the export markets.

Regional integration and solid business environment will help promote growth, thus overcoming poverty. They also help speeding up the growth of agriculture, thus increasing the sector's contribution to GDP growth and stimulating the economy in rural areas. Food processing SMEs need support in order to enjoy the geographic proximity to sources of inputs (while their Kazakh and Russian competitors depend on imports). In

the long run, the growth of food processing industry will also lead to reduction of trade deficit in agricultural produce.

To achieve the above objectives, the project built up the capacity of specialized business provider organizations, so they could improve the quality of their services offered to SMEs and promote regional integration in Central Asia.

Based on the results of two years of operation, project partners conducted a final conference dedicated to the issues of integrating CA into the global economy.

3. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

The conference was held on October 15-16, 2012, at “Bahoriston” resort in Kairakkum (Sughd Region). It was organized by **Hilfswerk Austria International** organization in cooperation with the German Society for International Cooperation – GIZ (program of assistance to regional economic cooperation in Central Asia) and the Administration of Free Economic Zone “**Sughd**”.



The goal of the conference was to discuss issues related to developing the mechanism of Central Asian Economic Cooperation, at the same time paying attention to the issue of harmonizing national legislation with the international norms and rules (see Annex 1. Conference agenda).

The conference was accompanied by an exhibition of food products by local fruit and vegetable producers.

4. CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

The conference was attended by the employees of relevant government agencies, representatives of the private sector, international and local organizations, such as:

- Representatives of Sughd Region Administration;
- Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Representatives of the Customs Committees from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan;
- Representatives of Tajikstandard and Kyrgyzstandard agencies;
- Representatives of EU, Trading Department of Austrian Embassy, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ);
- Representatives of business entities (see Annex 2. Conference participants).

5. PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE

In the beginning of the conference, the participants were welcomed by a representative of the Austrian international non-governmental organization **Hilfswerk Austria International** Mr. Umed Aslanov, Head of the Administration of Free Economic Zone “Sughd” Mr. Anvar Yakubov and Manager of EU Attaché Programs in Tajikistan Mr. Filippov Boris. The speakers emphasized the importance of the conference, wished everyone successful work and expressed their hope that active involvement of various entities’ representatives in the conference would result in the production of specific and actual recommendations on Central Asia’s integration into the global economy.



Head of Administration of the Free Economic Zone “**Sughd**” Mr. Anvar Yakubov mentioned the importance and urgency of the issues raised at the conference. He mentioned that most issues in Central Asia are of regional nature and cannot be solved separately by each respective country – they require joint action by the civil society, local and international organizations, donor programs in all five Central Asian countries, which must start with the establishment of a Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation mechanism. He also said that in parallel, the countries must work on unification of standards, certification, customs procedures, building the capacity of business provider organizations related to providing information on the requirements of external markets pertaining to agribusiness sector, organizing forums to identify gaps and lobby reforms eliminating technical barriers to trade in the entire Central Asian region and promoting harmonization of Central Asian national legislations with the international norms and rules. All these activities, he emphasized, would lead to improving investment climate, increasing export capacity and overall promote integration of Central Asia into the global trade.

Presentations were the next step in the conference’s agenda. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and NASMBT gave detailed presentations shedding light on the

issues faced by the agribusiness sector in Tajikistan and providing recommendations on their elimination.

In particular, the presenters spoke on such issues as passing regulatory acts creating the pre-requisites for formation of the land market by expanding the land usage rights. They also mentioned the Concept of Agricultural Policy #658 of December 31, 2008, which prescribed implementation mechanisms for formation of the land market and ensuring its efficient usage, spoke on the legal issues related to regulating the establishment and activity of dekhkan (farming) households, citing specific examples.



The conference participants were also introduced to information on the development of cooperative movement and some other issues faced by agricultural producers, such as:

- Lack of plant protection chemicals;
- Lack of mineral fertilizers and high-quality seeds, difficulties in obtaining loans;
- Problems in the area of processing agricultural produce, such as constant lack of inputs;
- High purchase prices on inputs and materials;
- Substantial transportation costs for delivering agricultural produce to industrial processing;
- Lack of working capital.

They also suggested recommendations on eliminating the problems identified, in particular recommendation on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On dekhkan (farming) households”, on the development of cooperative movement. Some of these recommendations included:

- Expediting the design and passing of the Law “On cooperatives”;
- Considering introduction of tax preferences for cooperatives, including exemption on internal circulation of goods within the cooperative, and once the Law is passed, planning further activities to explain its norms and ensure their implementation;
- Addressing the issues of lack of plant protection chemicals;
- Improving availability of loans.

Next, the head of Technical Control Department of the Customs Committee of Tajikistan presented a project for implementation of electronic systems in foreign trade and trans-border data exchange between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and a two-step development concept for the customs authorities in Tajikistan:

- The first step (2009-2012) would include further harmonization of national legislation with the universally accepted norms in the area of customs operation, establishing the grounds for building an extensive customs infrastructure and introducing a Common Automatic Information System for the customs agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- The second step, planned for 2012-2014 and subsequent years, stipulates completing the construction and equipping internal and border customs facilities, developing full-fledged infrastructure meeting global standards.

The speaker also mentioned international regulatory documents related to simplifying customs formalities within Central Asian region, the signing of CAREC Treaty and Kyoto Protocol by Tajikistan, modernization of customs facilities and infrastructure development. As part of a project for modernization and improvement of the customs systems approved as part of a Credit Agreement between the Republic of Tajikistan and Asian Development Bank, modern equipment has been purchased and eight customs checkpoints were rehabilitated; further, construction works have been completed at five customs checkpoints. In order to implement the project “Modernization of customs authorities and infrastructure development”, a contract was signed between the Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the scientific production company “R.I.S.K.” in June 2009 for developing and implementing a Common Automatic Information System. A data collection and processing center was established at the central office of the customs service, which was joined into a single network with all regional offices and all 69 customs checkpoints, using the most sophisticated technology. According to the contract, equipment was delivered and installed and Common Automatic Information System was deployed at all 76 sites of the Customs service. In order to improve the knowledge and professionalism of the customs officials for working with information technologies, a number of training events were held. Over 1000 customs officials learned the basics of information technology and working with software during the first round of trainings, and 50 more during the second round of trainings. Also, additional classes were organized for 400 users of the system. The Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan had developed a concept and program for implementation of a “single window” approach for all import-export and transit procedures. For this purpose, a “single window” coordination committee was established, from among representatives of state bodies performing control at the border, and a State Unitary Enterprise “Single Window Center” was established under the Customs Service, in order to implement the “single window” principle in the Common Automatic Information System. The speaker also mentioned the issue of unifying the basic customs documents, saying that starting January 1, 2010, Tajikistan has adopted a new form of customs cargo declaration and transit declaration, which is compliant with the Unified Administrative Document (UAD) of the European Union. This is definitely a step ahead, and the new customs document is used as a single set of Customs Cargo/Transit Declaration forms, as opposed to the separate CCD and Transit declaration forms used before, which greatly streamlines the customs formalities. The Tajik analog of UAD accompanies the goods from the moment of their

entry to the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan to the customs of the destination country, as well as from the moment of the customs issuing permission for export of the goods to their actual departure from the customs territory of Tajikistan.

The next presentation was conducted by the senior inspector for customs process methodology of the state customs service of Kyrgyzstan, Aman Arystanov. He mentioned that currently the customs legislation in all three countries of the Customs Union is based on the Unified Customs Code of the Customs Union. Common Commodity Listing Codes of the Customs Union are used by all members of the Customs Union, and the import of agricultural produce to the Customs Union markets is regulated through a number of non-tariff regulation restrictions and product quality requirements.

Questions were asked about transit shipping of products. Aman Arystanov explained that currently customs registration is performed at any customs checkpoint by the inspectors themselves. This ensures the safety of shipment. At the end of his presentation, the speaker answered questions from the audience.

Presentation on the issues of integrating standards into the global trade was delivered by Ravshan Khakimov, head of the department for state oversight over standards compliance at Sughd Region Center for SMC&TI in Khujand. He also said that Tajikistan has adopted a number of European OPE 16 standards and similar local designs, and has also conducted a number of international seminars attended, among others, by our specialists. However, there is still a need for closer cooperation at regional level in order to implement international and regional standards.

The next speaker to describe the situation in this area in Kyrgyzstan was M.N. Kapparov, deputy director of the Center for Standardization and Metrology under the Ministry of Economic Development of Kyrgyzstan. The speaker mentioned that global trade is the most important driving force of economic prosperity. Having a common standard and common approved tests for each product, process or service is one of the key goals of trade promotion. Standardization, as one of the key factors of modernization, technological, social and economic development of Kyrgyzstan's economy, is intended to:

- Promote development of fair competition, production and sale of innovative and high-technology products;
- Create innovative technology, reduce technical barriers to trade, improve the quality of industrial products and services, as well as product safety level;
- Protect the interests of consumers, environment and save all types of resources.

The speaker also provided an update on the information bank of standards and technical regulations of Kyrgyzstan as of September 1, 2011, key priorities in developing the national standardization system. It was mentioned that as of October 1,

2012 the National standardization body approved Lists of Standards for 13 technical regulations.

The role of business provider organizations in the integration of Central Asia into the global economy and developing the mechanism of Central Asian Economic Cooperation through a partnership between international organizations, donors, civil society and state agencies, were the topics of presentation by Malika Boymuradova, executive director of the public organization “Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia of Tajikistan”. In her speech she mentioned that most issues in Central Asia are of regional nature and cannot be solved separately by each respective country – they require joint action by the civil society representatives in all five Central Asian countries. Central Asian NGO network “CANDY CA”, involving civil society representatives from all five countries, can become the link between government, business and public representatives in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in addressing the region’s issues. Free-will informal association of non-profit, non-governmental organizations is an open, public, non-profit, non-political organization. Since 2012, the Network is supported by Austrian non-governmental international organization **Hilfswerk Austria International** (HWA), with financial support by European Union, as part of the program “Central Asia Invest”. The founders of the Network are: Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia of Tajikistan (ASTI); National Association of Small and Medium Business of Tajikistan (NASMBT); Quality Management Center, Tajikistan (QMC); PO “SAS Consulting”, Tajikistan; Training and Consultancy Center TES-Center, Kyrgyzstan; Association of Fruit and Vegetable Enterprises of Kyrgyzstan (AFVE); Association of Business Women of Uzbekistan “Tadbirkor Ayol” (ABWU); Independent Entrepreneurs’ Association of Kazakhstan (IEA); Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan; Center for Education, Consultancy and Innovations, Kyrgyzstan (CECI); Agro Inform Asia LLC, Kyrgyzstan; Bishkek Business Club, Kyrgyzstan (BBC).



Central-Asia network "CANDY"

It was mentioned that being part of the Network gives its members a number of benefits: attracting additional resources through program and regional activities; rationally using available resources thanks to economies of scale; addressing the organization members' problems more efficiently; obtaining the necessary specialized information; increasing the capacity of the organization and its members. The speaker further introduced the conference participants to the key priorities of the Network's operations, its goals and plans, such as:

- Strengthening regional cooperation;
- Establishing the atmosphere of partnership and confidence in Central Asia;
- Developing and implementing various joint regional projects;
- Building the capacity of Network members;
- Creating a consolidated, representative and influential network to achieve the set mission, and becoming truly a single voice of business in Central Asia.

The conference participants commended the Network as a good example of regional cooperation in Central Asia.

The next speaker was Alenka Orashe, a representative of the Trading Department of Austrian Embassy, who told the participants about the business relations between Austria and Central Asia. She welcomed all participants of the conference and thanked the administration of **FEZ "Sughd"**, **EU Delegation to Tajikistan**, **Hilfswerk Austria International** and **GIZ** for the work completed to implement an extremely important project for the region. The speaker briefly introduced the conference participants to the first steps of cooperation between Austria and CA countries. In particular, she mentioned that in 2007 Austria opened its Embassy in Kazakhstan, which also covers such countries as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Lost opportunities analysis and the sector strategy in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan was the topic of presentation by Head of Administration of Free Economic Zone "Sughd" Mr. Anvar Yakubov and Director of Association of Fruit and Vegetable Enterprises of Kyrgyzstan Ms. Dilyara Alimjanova. They summarized the recommendations on assisting exports of food and agricultural products from Central Asian countries to the European market, using UN ECE standards in technical regulations and their practical application in the Central Asia and CIS countries.

After the presentations, the conference participants split up into groups to proceed with sector discussions.

6. SECTOR DISCUSSIONS

To produce recommendations, the conference participants split up into three sector groups:

- Sector 1 – Possible ways and methods to establish a support mechanism for the regional Central Asian Economic Cooperation
- Sector 2 – Ways to improve coordination and cooperation among various international and regional organizations and donors as part of the Central Asian Economic Cooperation
- Sector 3 – Producing proposals on improving investment climate and conditions for private business with regional links

Sector groups held their discussions and identified a number of issues present in the respective sectors, as well as designing recommendations for eliminating these issues.

Sector 1 – Possible ways and methods to establish a support mechanism for the regional Central Asian Economic Cooperation

Participants of this sector group discussed the possible ways and methods to establish a support mechanism for the regional Central Asian Economic Cooperation, and after having discussions and exchanging their opinions, have identified the following recommendations to achieve the objectives:

- Presence of political will is required in the country;
- Eliminating administrative barriers is a must;
- Regulatory base of member states needs to be improved;
- Investment climate needs to be improved;
- Close cooperation between the state agencies and business community;
- Establishing a common Central Asian Internet portal;
- Separate interfaces for contacting government agencies;
- Free movement of capital;
- Free movement of labor migrants;
- Creating new economic zones for export to third countries.

Sector 2 – Ways to improve coordination and cooperation among various international and regional organizations and donors as part of the Central Asian Economic Cooperation

Participants of this sector group have discussed ways to improve coordination and cooperation among various international and regional organizations and donors as part of the Central Asian Economic Cooperation and identified problems preventing progress in this direction, along with recommendations on addressing the existing challenges.

Issue	Reason	Solutions
Duplication of activities between international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of information; – Lack of coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creating a common information Web site or developing existing

and local civil society organizations	between international organizations and civil society	sites; – Mutual exchange of information; – Strengthening the work of coordination councils
Recommendations made by NGOs are ignored by the state agencies	– Recommendations by NGOs are ignored by the state agencies; – Lack of transparency in the NGO operation	– International organizations could become a platform for dialog between NGOs and state agencies; – NGOs can perform lobbying through a number of activities
Lack of confidence in international organizations	– Project proposals were developed without the involvement of the target group; – Lack of transparency when conducting tenders; – Corruption, “favoritism”	– Give civil society organizations access to monitoring grant programs
Limited funding	– Access to grants is limited in time and size	– International organizations can raise funds from other donor organizations and make their contribution to the state agencies; – Performing ongoing evaluation of needs and demands

Sector 3 – Producing proposals on improving investment climate and conditions for private business with regional links

Participants of this sector group discussed the issue of Producing proposals on improving investment climate and conditions for private business with regional links and came to the following conclusions:

- Regulatory base (synchronization, eliminating gaps in the legislation, creating equal conditions for land usage, streamlining the issuance of permission documents);
- Establishing the infrastructure for production and sales;
- Informing the global community about investment capacity of the region, improving the image of local producers;
- State support and subsidies to the agribusiness sector;
- Advantages – Tajikistan, being predisposed to trading (by virtue of local mentality and traditions) is becoming a country with a more developed infrastructure.

After group discussions, the respective sectors presented their findings concerning the integration of Central Asian countries into regional and global economy. Conference participants widely discussed the issues raised, expressed their opinions and visions and were satisfied with the findings of the sector groups and recommendations produced.

The moderator summarized the results of the conference, while participants from various governmental and non-governmental organizations expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the conference and emphasized their shared belief that conferences of such level are important and are a good platform for cooperation and regional integration.

7. FOOD EXHIBITION

On October 16, 2012, during the second day of the conference at “Bahoriston” resort, companies directly involved in the project implementation process for the last two years, prepared an exhibition of their products. The following products were presented:

- Dried fruit;
- Dried compote mixes;
- Canned products, including compote mixes and preserves;
- Honey;
- Nuts.





8. FINDINGS

Summarizing the findings of the conference, we can say that the real capacity of integration factors in CA is just being developed, and the issues of objective readiness of the countries in the regions to a deep integration of the industry, goods and materials exchange and financial sphere remain without due attention of the respective countries' governments. Due to differences in strategies, modernization models and institutional basis of the economies, the Central Asian countries are still unable to use the regional cooperation capacity for their benefit. CA is still dominated by factors complicating interaction at international level.

Nevertheless, regional integration remains one of the largest priorities in establishing the economic policy of the Central Asian countries, and its progress has been positively evaluated by the conference participants. But to date, this integration is mostly built in the form of bilateral agreements.

Conference participants expressed their hopes that integration processes will be strengthened in the nearest future, both within and among the region's countries, which will ultimately benefit the livelihood of the region's population and sustainable development of the countries.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Conference agenda

15.10.12		
8.30 – 9.00	Registration of the participants	ASTI, HWA
9.00 – 9.10	Opening of the conference. Goals and objectives of the conference	Umed Aslanov
9.10 – 9.30	Welcome speech - Sughd Region Administration - EU	Boris Filippov
9.30 – 10.00	Problems of agribusiness sector in the Republic of Tajikistan and recommendations for their elimination	Tajik Ministry of Agriculture NASMBT
10.00 – 10.30	Implementation of electronic systems in foreign trade and cross-border data exchange between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	Customs Committee of RT and KR
10.30 – 11.00	Break	
11.00 – 12.00	Integration of standards into global trade	Tajikstandard Kyrgyzstandard
12.00 – 12.20	Role of business provider organizations in the integration of Central Asia into global economy Developing the mechanism of Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation through partnership of international organizations, donors, civil society and government agencies	Malika Boymuradova
12.20 – 12.30	Business relations between Austria and Central Asia Austrian Embassy, Trading Department	Alenka Orashe
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
13.30 – 13.20	Analysis of lost opportunities – sector strategy in Tajikistan	Anvar Yakubov
13.20 – 13.40	Analysis of lost opportunities – sector strategy in Kyrgyzstan	Dilyara Alimjanova
13.40 – 14.40	Sector meetings: Sector 1 – Possible ways and methods to establish a support mechanism for the regional Central Asian Economic Cooperation Sector 2 – Ways to improve coordination and cooperation among various international and regional organizations and donors as part of the Central Asian Economic Cooperation Sector 3 – Producing proposals for improving the investment climate and conditions for private business with regional connections	
14.40 – 15.00	Break	
15.00 – 16.00	Presentation of the findings	
16.10.12		
9.00 – 9.30	General discussion	
09.30 – 10.00	Summarizing the results. Closure of the conference	
10.00 – 11.00	Exhibition of food products	
11.00	Departure of the participants	

Annex 2. Conference participants

#	Name	Organization	Position
1	Mirzoanvar Halifaevich Akhmedov	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan	Deputy chairman of the Head Department for Agriculture at Sughd Region Government
2	Nosirjon Samadov	Agency for standardization, metrology, certification and trading inspection under the Government of Tajikistan	Deputy Director
3	N.Z. Ibragimov	Agency for standardization, metrology, certification and trading inspection under the Government of Tajikistan	Chief specialist, Department for State Oversight of the standards requirements of Sughd Region Center for SMC&TI, Khujand
4	S. Sanginov	Agency for standardization, metrology, certification and trading inspection under the Government of Tajikistan	Head of the Department for State Oversight of the standards requirements of Sughd Region Center for SMC&TI, Khujand
5	M.B. Saidova	Agency for standardization, metrology, certification and trading inspection under the Government of Tajikistan	
6	N. Amirshoev	Regional testing Center, Vakhdat	Deputy Director
7	Adiba Ahmadalievna Abduvalieva	Tajikstandard agency	Head of Department for regulatory and technical documentation
8	Anvar Yakubov	Administration of Free Economic Zone "Sughd"	Head of Administration
9	Khurshed Boboev	Customs Committee of Tajikistan	Head of Department
10	H. Rajabov	Customs Committee of Tajikistan	Deputy Head of Legal Department
11	A.B. Eginbaev	Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, Kyrgyzstan	Head of Processing department
12	Muhammed Kaparov	Center for standardization and metrology under the Ministry of Economic Development of Kyrgyzstan	Deputy Director
13	Aman Arystanov	State Customs Service of Kyrgyzstan	Senior inspector, department of customs process methodology
14	Khushnixon Rasulov	GIZ, Tajikistan	Project Manager for Tajikistan
15	Zarina Nigmatova	GIZ, Tajikistan	TBT Coordinator
16	Nozigul Hushvahtova	GIZ, Tajikistan	ABT Coordinator
17	Stefan Fritz	Hilfswerk Austria International, Austria	Deputy Head
18	Stepanek Bernard	Hilfswerk Austria International, Austria	Information Technology Specialist
19	Umed Aslanov	Hilfswerk Austria International, Tajikistan	Head of Tajikistan Office
20	Shuhrat Kadyrov	Hilfswerk Austria International, Tajikistan	Head of Sughd Region Office
21	Malika Boymuradova	Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia of Tajikistan, ASTI	Executive Director
22	Ravshan Hasanov	Association of Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia of Tajikistan, ASTI	Project Coordinator for Sughd Region
23	Matluba Uljabaeva	National Association of Small and Medium Business of Tajikistan	Chairman of the Board
24	Shuhrat Abdullaev	National Association of Small and Medium Business of Tajikistan	Executive Director
25	Aynagul Nasyrova	TES Center, Kyrgyzstan	Chairman of the Board
26	Baktygul Satygulova	TES Center, Kyrgyzstan	Project Coordinator
27	Dilyara Alimjanova	AFVEK	General Director
28	Mahinohon Suleymanova	SAS Consulting	Director
29	Boris Filippov	EU Delegation to RT	Project Manager

Regional Integration of Central Asia into the Global Economy

#	Name	Organization	Position
30	<i>Abdumubin Faiziev</i>	<i>Association of producers and exporters of agricultural produce of Tajikistan</i>	<i>Executive Director</i>
31	<i>F. Abdufatov</i>	<i>Association of producers and exporters of agricultural produce of Tajikistan</i>	<i>Processor, exporter</i>
32	<i>Najmiddin Kabilov</i>	<i>Association of producers and exporters of agricultural produce of Tajikistan</i>	<i>Processor, exporter</i>
33	<i>Abdirashit Holmurzoev</i>	<i>Mol Tushum cooperative, Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>Director</i>
34	<i>Mirzoravshan Kobilov</i>	<i>Quality Management Center</i>	<i>Executive Director</i>
35	<i>Chagylgan Yusupov</i>	<i>Batken Information and Marketing Center</i>	<i>Head of BIMC</i>
36	<i>Ilkhom Nabijonovich Inomov</i>	<i>Local executive authority of Sughd Region</i>	<i>Head of Department for Investment and State Property Management</i>
37	<i>A.A. Karimov</i>	<i>Translator</i>	
38	<i>Alenka Orashe</i>	<i>Austrian Embassy, trading department</i>	<i>Representative of trading department</i>
39	<i>Sh.A. Abdullaev</i>	<i>FEZ "Sughd"</i>	
40	<i>I.O. Saidov</i>	<i>FEZ "Sughd"</i>	<i>Manager for Raising Investment</i>
41	<i>Maksuda Saidova</i>	<i>Helvetas</i>	<i>Association of Fruit and Vegetable Enterprises</i>
42	<i>A. Okilov</i>	<i>Sughd Region Customs Office</i>	
43	<i>K. Rakhimov</i>	<i>Sughd Region Customs Office</i>	
44	<i>M.A. Muminjonov</i>		
45	<i>D. Sanginova</i>	<i>OJSC "Khujand Canning Factory"</i>	
46	<i>H. Djuraev</i>	<i>Mass media</i>	<i>SM-1 TV/Radio station, journalist</i>
47	<i>I. Fozilov</i>	<i>Mass media</i>	<i>SM-1 TV/Radio station, camera man</i>
48	<i>Murotov</i>	<i>AZVS</i>	<i>Director</i>
49	<i>Khakimov</i>	<i>AZVS</i>	<i>Deputy Director</i>