

Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН

Border Crossing and Customs Procedures

Government Control at the Border

- border control;
- customs control;
- sanitary and epidemiological control;
- veterinary control;
- phyto-sanitary control;
- transport control;
- environmental control;
- other types of control.



Objects moving across national border

Goods:

- Commercial goods (trade);
- Non-Commercial goods (non-trade).

Vehicles:

- Transporting goods;
- Personal road vehicles;
- As goods.

Physical entities (natural persons):

- Individuals;
- Vehicle crews.



Main Functions of the Customs Authorities

- Protect the country's sovereignty and economic security within its competence;
- Ensure compliance with limits and restrictions applying to goods moved across the customs border, established in keeping with laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan and international statutes recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Ensure compliance with the procedure regulating the movement of goods and vehicles across customs border.



The Main Objective of the Customs Authorities

Facilitate trade and economic development of the Republic of Tajikistan by simplifying and harmonizing customs procedures regulating the movement of goods and vehicles across national border



Customs-related Legal and Regulatory Framework

It is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and consists of:

- The Customs Code;
- Effective statutes and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- International statutes and regulations recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan;



The main principles governing the movement of goods and vehicles across customs border

- ✓ All goods and vehicles moving across the customs border of the Republic of Tajikistan are subject to mandatory customs processing and customs control in line with the procedure and conditions stipulated in the Provisions of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan.



The main principles governing the movement of goods and vehicles across customs border

- ✓ All persons enjoy the equal right to the movement of goods and vehicles across customs border in line with the procedure and conditions stipulated in the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, except situations provided for in the aforementioned Code, other statutes of the Republic of Tajikistan and International statutes and regulations recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan.



Customs Procedures

- ✓ Customs operations are equally applied regardless of the country of origin of the goods, the country of origination and destination. These provisions apply to all customs operations performed in relation to goods and vehicles moving across customs border.



Customs Procedures

✓ Average standard time for selective examination of one vehicle is established to be:

- passenger car	10-15 min
- freight vehicle	15-20 min
- freight vehicle carrying goods	20-25 min
- bus	25-30 min
- truck (empty)	10-20 min



Fees charged from foreign vehicles for moving across the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan

✓ а) freight vehicles with carrying capacity:

- - up to 10 tons US\$100
- - 10 to 20 tons US\$150
- - over 20 tons US\$200

✓ б) buses with the number of seats:

- - up to 12 US\$45
- - 13 to 30 US\$70
- - over 30 US\$100

✓ в) passenger cars US\$25

✓ г) motorcycles US\$10



Rates charged for customs processing of goods and vehicles

✓ The rates depend on the customs value of the declared goods:

■ Up to \$5,001	\$10
■ \$5,001 to \$10,001	\$20
■ \$10,001 to \$50,001	\$70
■ \$50,001 to \$100,001	\$150
■ \$100,001 and above	\$450



Fees for customs escort of goods and vehicles

- ✓ Fees for customs escort of goods and vehicles are charged in line with the Resolution 472 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan establishing "Customs Fees Rates for Services Provided by Customs" as of December 2, 2005. The established rate is \$2 per every 10 km.
- ✓ Foreign vehicles carrying goods and using TIR carnets are exempted from paying the escort fees.



International transport operator (hauler) provides the following information to the customs:

1. Vehicle registration number;
2. Name and address of the hauler of goods;
3. Country of origination and country of destination;
4. Name and address of consignor and consignee;
5. About the seller and the receiver of the goods according to commercial documents available to the hauler;
6. Number of cargo units, their labeling and the type of packaging;
7. Names and codes for goods in line with international requirements for description and coding at least at the first four characters level;
8. Goods gross weight (kg) or volume (cubic meters), except oversized cargo;
9. Date and place where the international consignment voucher was issued.



Transport operator provides the above information by submitting the following documents to customs:

- Documents for the vehicle;
- International consignment voucher;
- Available to the hauler commercial documents for goods.



For international air transport, the operator (carrier) provides the following information to the customs:

1. Aircraft "nationality" and registration number;
2. Flight number, routing, place of aircraft departure and arrival;
3. Name of aircraft operator;
4. Number of crew;
5. Number of passengers, their family names and initials, points of landing and disembarking;
6. Types of goods;
7. Waybill number, number of cargo units under each waybill;
8. Points of loading and unloading of goods;
9. Quantity of loaded or unloaded onboard supplies.



Transport operator provides the above information by submitting the following documents to customs:

- Standard carrier's document, as per international civil aviation agreements (General Declaration);
- A document containing information about goods carried onboard (cargo manifest);
- A document containing information about onboard supplies;
- Airway bills;
- A document containing information about passengers and their luggage carried onboard (passenger list)



For international rail transport, the operator provides the following information to the customs:

1. Name and address of consignor;
2. Name and address of consignee;
3. Name of stations of origination and destination;
4. Number of cargo units, their labeling and the type of packaging;
5. Names and codes for goods in line with the Harmonized system of goods description and coding or foreign trade goods nomenclature at least at the first four characters level;
6. Goods gross weight (kg);
7. Identification numbers of containers.



Transport operator provides the above information by submitting the following documents to customs:

- Rail consignment note;
- Available to the operator commercial documents for goods.



The Start of Customs Processing

- Customs processing of goods starts:
 1. for imports, at the moment of submitting to customs authority preliminary customs declaration or other documents provided for in the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (depending on whichever action takes place earlier), and in situations stipulated in the Customs Code – of making a verbal statement or performing other actions indicating the person's intention to make customs processing;
 2. for exports, at the moment of submitting customs declaration, and in situations stipulated in the customs legislation – of making a verbal statement or performing other actions indicating the person's intention to make customs processing.



The Completion of Customs Processing

- Customs processing is completed by performing customs operations required as per present Code for applying customs procedures to goods, for placing goods under customs regime (treatment) or for completing the application of this treatment if it is applicable during specified period of time, as well as for assessing and levying customs fees.
- Customs processing can be completed only after the performance of sanitary-quarantine, quarantine phyto-sanitary, veterinary and other types of government control over the import/export of goods into/from the customs territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- Customs authority shall release goods not later than two working days from the date of accepting customs declaration and the submission of other necessary documents and information, and from the moment the goods were presented to the customs authority.



Priority Customs Processing

- In line with the requirements of Article 67 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, customs processing is performed in a simplified way and prioritized for import and export of goods required for the liquidation of natural disasters and accidents, as well as for perishable goods, live animals, international post/mail and express shipments, messages and other mass media materials intended for high-level authorities, and other similar goods.



Payments required for customs clearance

■ The customs charges are:

- customs duty;
- excise tax;
- value added tax (VAT).



Potential ways to simplify border crossing

- Organize cross-border traffic movement in an optimal way, depending on the goals and objectives of government control;
- Reduce the number of controlling authorities by transferring or reallocating responsibility for selected types of control;
- Inter-agency and intergovernmental agreements on joint control.



Ways to simplify border crossing procedures at the customs level

- Simplify requirements for documentation to be presented at the border;
- Customs services to share information about requirements for foreign economic operators/agents to make sure they are in line with the requirements of other countries;
- Mutually recognized customs and other documentation within Central Asian region;
- Perform joint (international) control following the One Stop Shop/Single Window principle.



The efforts of the Customs Service to streamline the process of crossing the national border are aimed at:

- Studying problems in crossing the national border;
- Automating the customs service and providing it with technical facilities;
- Upgrading BCP infrastructure;
- Sharing information with related controlling authorities and performing joint control operations.



Current Problems

- There is no mechanism that would enable interaction among controlling authorities; departmentalism;
- No crossing points that meet international standards;
- Poor technical facilitation: no examination equipment (for road and rail); no advanced tools for radiation and environmental control.



Thank you !

