



TRADE PROMOTION PROGRAMME IN TAJIKISTAN

REPORT ON ASSESSMENT OF THE FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM OF TAJIKISTAN

September 2011

	MOH	MOA	Tojikstandard (TSD)	OTHER	COMMENTS
Primary production					
Setting official requirements (e.g. agricultural chemical residue limits)	According to Law No 49 "On sanitary and epidemiological safety of population" setting official requirements on pesticide residues in food is under responsibility of MoH and MoA. There is an Institute of Preventive Medicine within MoH which is responsible for development and application of MRLs for food.	There is a State department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection (SDCAPP) in MoA which is responsible for setting up official requirements on pesticide usage in agriculture. SVIS is responsible for development and setting MRLs in food of animal origin.	No specific activity.	According to Law "On production and safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals" as of 22 April 2003 №1 and Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan "On establishment of the State Commission on Chemical Safety" № 92 as of 03.12.2003 the State Commission on Chemical Safety (SCCS) has mandate to coordinate activities of the relevant ministries and agencies in the pesticide management including setting official requirements.	There is complementary activities among ministries.
Codes of practice	SSESS and Institute of Preventive Medicine are involved in development and implementation official requirements toward safe practice in agriculture mainly in pesticide usage. The code of practice should be developed in collaboration with MoA. For instance requirement toward application of the Personal Protective Equipment, regular medical clearances for staff.	State department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection of MoA is responsible for setting up requirements on code of practice toward pesticide and other agrochemicals usage in agriculture (e.g. norms of pesticide for plant treatment or per 1m2 or per hectare). Also the department should participate in development of the requirements toward safe practice.	No specific activity.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No duplication among ministries and agencies but the involved ministries have no well developed legal base (guidelines, i.e so called sub law documents) for implementation of the required activities (e.g. the new law "On plant protection" has been recently circulated amongst ministries for deliberation) .

					There is also huge demand for capacity development of the ministries (qualified staff technical capacity).
Control of agricultural inputs - fertilizer/feed/seeds	No specific activity	State department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection is responsible for control of agricultural inputs i.e fertilizers in plants (e.g norms of fertilizers per 1hectare for cotton plant or for vegetables etc). The control of feed compounds, hormones and other feed additives in animal feed is under responsibility of SVIS.	No specific activity.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies. According to the list of the goods subject of mandatory certification, TSD should certify Oil seeds, miscellaneous grains/ seeds including wheat; straw and fodder	No duplication among ministries and agencies but the control system represented by MoA services has not capacity to fulfill their responsibilities.
Agricultural chemical controls (registration, quality monitoring, import checks), etc.	SSESS has mandate and has to register imported chemicals regardless of the field of usage, conduct monitoring of usage and in case of needs should conduct quality control through testing (in case of request)	Agricultural chemical control is mainly under responsibility of State department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection. The list of chemicals allowed for usage in Tajikistan has to be developed in MoA. The list apart of the name has to include main chemical characteristics. The licensing and monitoring of usage should carry out according to the list (e.g if certain pesticide which is not included in the list is submitted to the Commission on chemical safety for giving permission on import could not grant this	No specific activity.	State Commission on Chemical Safety coordinates ministries activities on chemical control. Licensing of businesses on import of the agrochemicals is canceled since 2006.	The agrochemicals management system is not well developed and complicated due to poor ministries capacity and no well developed legal base i.e. sub law documents (guidelines).

		permission until including to the list)			
On-farm control, including sampling and testing	SSESS has mandate to conduct on farm control with sampling and testing mainly during harvest. For instance testing on pesticide residues or nitrates or inspection of dairy farms.	The State department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection of MoA is responsible for on farm plant control (agrochemical fertilizers usage) and should take samples, for instance soil, plant fruits, vegetables etc for testing on agrichemical residues. SVIS is responsible for similar activity amongst animals. For instance registration of the new born, control of dairy farms and sampling and testing milk (on brucellosis), residues of veterinary drugs etc.	No specific activity.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies.	There is possible duplication is in the legal documents (sub law documents) between SVIS and SSESS in dairy farm control. But in practice due to poor capacity (on farm inspection required taking trip to distance places and field laboratory equipment or transportation equipment) duplication is not in place.

<p>Zoonosis/disease and pest surveillance</p>	<p>There is department of the very dangerous diseases within SSESS which is responsible for surveillance of zoonosis amongst humans and coordinate its activities with SVIS of MoA. The surveillance covers infectious diseases such as brucellosis, anthrax, Crime - Congo hemorrhagic fever etc.</p>	<p>Surveillance over zoonoses amongst animals is under mandate of SVIS. While legislation on veterinary is comprehensive and clear (the Law on veterinary has been updated recently) mainly passive epidemiological surveillance is in place due to multilateral challenges (lack of funds, capacity of laboratories, staff competency etc). Active surveillance covers mainly some zoonosis like brucellosis, FMD, AI and Tuberculosis which is supported by international organization's programmes. Also passive and active epidemiological surveillance are limited by inadequate IT and communication system, poor network with similar services of the neighboring countries, insufficient human and material resources, lack of compensation for farmers, poor control of animal movements, traceability system etc. Pest surveillance is under SSPPQI mandate and surveillance goes according to international requirements set by ICPP.</p>	<p>No specific activity.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies.</p>	<p>No duplication between ministries but there is coordination of activities toward zoonosis. Bit due to poor capacity of the relevant ministries (MoH and MoA) the system needs for improvement.</p>
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<p>Traceback, emergency response</p>	<p>It is under SSESS mandate and it does in practice in case of emergency. There is no well developed scheme or way to oversee supply chain within SSESS. The reasons are lack of competent staff and in general poor capacity. In case of emergency there is specific staff in the Food Hygiene department of SSESS responsible for response to the certain emergency. But there is no proper system capable trace forward or back on regular base, identify supply chain and risk. In case of emergency there is an experience recall National (regional, district) Anti Epidemic Commission that include representatives of relevant state bodies' and experts and usually chaired by Government officials (vise prime minister at national level).</p>	<p>While there are procedures in place to identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes in accordance to certain international standards, but the services of MoA don't have capability to identify all animals or animal products and trace their history in practice. There are response procedures in case of food borne outbreaks in SVIS. But due to poor capacities and lack of adequate financing (SVIS has limited access to extraordinary funds in case of emergency and no comprehensive compensation mechanism and lack of sufficient funds) the response is rather limited.</p>	<p>No specific activity.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies.</p>	<p>No duplication between ministries but there is coordination of activities toward zoonosis. . The capacity of the relevant ministries (MoH and MoA) is poor and needs for improvement</p>
<p>Control of genetically modified organisms</p>	<p>Institute of preventive medicine and SSESS of MoH is responsible for control of GMO but due to poor capacity (laboratory, qualified staff and lack of regular sampling and testing) there is no well developed system capable to provide control over GMO. Identification of GMO goes only through documents. There are also no any guidelines and other papers on GMO management in SSESS and the Institute of preventive medicine.</p>	<p>The same as in SSESS the SVIS is responsible for GMO control but due to same issues there is no well developed control system. Identification of GMO goes only through documents. There are also no any guidelines and other regulations on GMO management in SVIS.</p>	<p>No specific activity</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies.</p>	<p>No duplication between ministries. The capacity of the relevant ministries (MoH and MoA) in identification and control of GMO is poor and needs for improvement</p>

<p>Introduction of the international standards and regulations</p>	<p>There is rather huge need for development and harmonization of the international standards (Codex Alimentarius), guidelines etc in SSESS. Also there is no risk based approach in control of food production so far.</p>	<p>Application of international standards and regulations is not adequate yet but it is under process i.e. on going (OIE, IPPC and Codex Alimentarius)</p>	<p>TSD according to intergovernmental (interstate) agreement of 11 pre Soviet countries TSD uses Soviet standards and Russian ones Each standard should be up dated every 5 years and according to TSD representatives 41% of the existed interstate standards were harmonized with international ones.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies.</p>	<p>No duplication. Implementation of the international standards is not adequate yet.</p>
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Food import

<p>Setting official requirements (national food standards)</p>	<p>MoH. According to the law No 49 "On sanitary and epidemiological safety of population" and Government Resolution №139 of 31.03.2004 the MoH (SSESS and other institutions) in collaboration with other ministries and agencies participate in development of standards, regulations on imported and exported food and develop/adapt sanitary and epidemiological norms and rules on food safety for imported food inclusive. According to mentioned above law all imported and exported food are subject of sanitary and epidemiological confirmation on safety (compliance on chemical and bacteriological safety). For instance setting up MRLs for pesticides or implementation of requirements toward dietary food</p>	<p>MoA (State Veterinary Inspection Service (SVIS) and State Service on Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine Inspection (SSPQI) have authority to participate in preparation and setting up the official requirements and regulations. There is also resolution of SVIS of CIS countries on transportation and import of the products that sets official requirements toward certification of imported products of animal and plant origin</p>	<p>According to Law of the Republic of Tajikistan «On standardization» TSD has mandate to develop, approve, review and include changes in the state standards developed by technical committees (is not established yet) and other regulatory documents which applicable for imported food as well. Most of used standards are Russian and/or were developed in Soviet Union time and that are subject of review each 5 years.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>No duplication in setting official requirements. The official requirements are similar for imported and domestic food. Every state body has right and mandate to participate in setting official requirement if there is relevant competency or activity within its regulation. TSD do not develop standards now and there is no well developed institution to do so in the country (but according to TSD representative, TSD approves standards and controls their implementation).</p>
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<p>Pre-border inspection</p>	<p>No specific activity</p>	<p>This activity is mainly under SVIS and SSPPQI mandate (no such activity in TSD and SSESS or any private organization).</p>	<p>No specific activity</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>The inspection at the places where certain food were originated or produced is not in place yet. The process usually includes verification of the information through internet or other sources on safety of the area where the certain food is originated from and will be imported. The owner should take permission from SVIS or SSPPQI to import certain amount of food (depending on sort of food) in advance and then at the borders the MoA services takes samples and tests food where give permission on import (certify) in case of compliance to the veterinary and phytosanitary requirement and then cargo could be transported to the destination.</p>
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At border inspection (document checks, food inspection and testing)

According to the Law № 49 “On sanitary and epidemiological safety of population” and Government resolution № 139 as of 31.03.2004 SSESS has mandate to control imported goods (food inclusive) and issue certificate of compliance to sanitary and hygiene norms on chemical and epidemiological safety. The process includes visual inspection, check of documents, sampling and testing.

Similar to the SSESS, SVIS carry out controls imported foods through certification of imported food of animal origin on compliance to the veterinary norms and standards. SSPPQI also controls imported foods through certification of imported food of plant origin on compliance to the phytosanitary norms and standards.

According to mandate stated in the Government Resolution No 486 as of 01 October 2008 “Order of the goods subject of the mandatory certification”, TSD checks documents, takes samples and tests imported food on compliance to existed standards (currently all standards are included in the temporary technical regulations/regalements) i.e. certifies imported food. Taking samples usually takes place in the border terminals (where TSD has its representatives) according to received information on the coming goods

No specific activity in other ministries and agencies

Overlapping is essential amongst TSD, SSESS and SVIS in taking samples and doing tests. Most of the tests are similar. All three bodies carry out identification of documents/check, take samples and send to the laboratory for testing on compliance to standards. The certification takes two days for perishable foods and no more 7 days for the other sort of foods. The government is going to implement «one window» approach for certification of imported and exported food products. All bodies need for capacity development. TSD and SVIS have more developed sites in the borders (terminals) rather than SSESS. According to business owners the TSD is involved not only in control of imported

					<p>food but also in all types of activities in the food safety framework.</p>
<p>Post-border registration of importers, traceability</p>	<p>All procedures on registration of imported food should take place within certification process at the terminals (the cargo should store at the terminals where all procedures should take place). Registration of the imported food differs from the first time registration and based on simple registration according to documents and issued certificates. The certificate should be issued at the SSESS or its centers if cargo enters country through distant terminals. Due to poor capacity of the service, the mentioned scheme is not followed well. The traceability within country includes check of documents and certificates issued by the exported country. Due to absence of the well established recording and registration system there</p>	<p>SVIS like SSESS should register (it differs from first time registration and includes simple registration of the food imported through issued certificates and documents) food of animal origin that allowed for import to Tajikistan. The procedure usually takes place in the terminals no post border registration. The certificates usually issued at the offices and at the terminals. The traceability is similar to SSESS</p>	<p>The registration usually goes through issued certificates. No traceability in place</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>There is no post border registration in Tajikistan and all process on registration of imported food goes through common procedure during certification at the borders. Traceability process includes only document checks and certificate of origin.</p>

	are no other activities in place and therefore further distribution of the imported food in most of cases is unclear.				
Post-border certification	No specific activity	No specific activity	No specific activity	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No certification imported food after crossing borders (after at border checks). After certification consignments are usually transported to warehouses and then to market or directly to market.
Disposition of non-compliant consignments	Similar to SVIS activity	According to the Law of Tajikistan on "Food quality and safety", the non-compliant consignments should be re exported by the owner within 10 days and in case of non response within 10 days the competent bodies SVIC has authority to apply for court (in case of disputes) or create commission (with involvement of relevant bodies and exporter) and through court or commission resolution within their competency and using laws of RT : "On Veterinary", "On Plant Quarantine" etc take following measures: 1 Destroy , 2 Reprocessing 3. Return (re export), 4 Quarantine 5.Issue penalties for non-compliance, 6. Fumigation. Decision on application of	Similar to SVIS activity and uses Procedures on examination, destructions or further processing of food production, goods and items not suitable for use 17/04/2006 #56 f/a .	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No overlapping of activities amongst bodies. Trade. According to the Law of Tajikistan on "Food quality and safety", the non-compliant consignments should be re exported by the owner within 10 days and in case of non response within 10 days the competent bodies (SSESS, SVIC, SSPPQI and TSD) has a right to apply for court (in case of disputes) or create commission (with involvement of relevant bodies and exporter) and

		appropriate measure should be taken through mandatory involvement of the Chamber of the Trade and Commerce of Tajikistan			through court or commission resolution within their competency and using laws of RT : “On Providing Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of Population”, “On Consumer Protection”, “On Standardization”, “On Veterinary”, “On Plant Quarantine” etc take following measures: 1 Destroy , 2 Reprocessing 3. Return (re export), 4 Quarantine 5.Issue penalties for non-compliance, 6. Fumigation. Decision on application of appropriate measure should be taken through mandatory involvement of the Chamber of the Trade and Commerce of Tajikistan
Emergency response	The SSESS according to law No 49 «On sanitary and epidemiological safety of population» must respond to emergency situation (food born diseases or outbreaks) and has mandate to take	SVIS also has the same mandate as SSESS in case if the source of emergency is food of animal origin and conduct activities in case of emergency, basing on “law on veterinary” and OIE	TSD has the same mandate toward implementation measures described in the disposition of non compliance consignments which could be taken in case of emergency regardless the sort of food	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	There is no duplication of activities amongst bodies. All bodies has mandate to respond to emergency. There

	<p>certain measures toward imported food suspected as the source of threat for population health. Also SSESS should carry out preventive measures amongst population to stop further transmission of diseases basing on International Health Regulation..</p>	<p>regulations. The same in SSPPQI in case of emergency caused by pests or quarantine plants but this service apart of the Law on plant quarantine bases on IPPC regulations as well.</p>	<p>products. For instance recall of expired or non compliance consignments from market</p>		<p>is no difference between measures that could be taken by state bodies against imported food. The measures in the border level have to be taken in presence of the Chamber of Commerce and Trade representative.</p>
<p>Registration of food/first time clearance</p>	<p>According to law «On food quality and safety» the first time imported food is subject of official registration in the MoH. The procedure includes registration through documents, sampling and testing on conformity to existed standards and sanitary norms.</p>	<p>SVIS has to officially register first time imported food of animal origin through documents, sampling and testing. Registration of other food of animal origin usually goes through issued certificates.</p>	<p>According to TSD officials there is no official registration of the first time imported food in TSD. TSD conducts only common registration of the imported food through issued certificates.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>The new food product (first time imported) is subject of mandatory registration in SSESS and SVIS. Re registration of imported food is not in place and prohibited by Law “On Food Quality and Safety”.</p>
<p>Introduction of international standards and regulations</p>				<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>Very poor for all bodies. For instance TSD has just started the development of the temporary technical regulations. Codex Alimentarius standards are not adopted so fart. TSD uses mainly Soviet standards and Russian one. Some intergovernmental standards were</p>

					<p>adapted through agreement of 11 post Soviet countries. The same in SSESS they use Soviet or Russian guidelines and sanitary norms and rules. The SVIS is included OIE guidelines and regulations while it is still weak. SSPPQI has included IPPC regulations.</p>
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Primary processing

<p>Setting official requirements</p>	<p>SSESS has mandate to develop and implement official requirements in primary processing which includes for instance food hygiene practice using sanitary and hygiene norms and rules.</p>	<p>SVIS has also mandate to develop and implement official requirements in primary processing of food of animal origin using sanitary and veterinary norms and rules.</p>	<p>TSD has mandate to participate in development of official standards (requirements) toward primary processing and has authority to approve ones. According to TSD representatives such standards have not been developed so far while some standards presents some requirements toward primary processing and most of enterprisers activity include both primary and secondary processing in Tajikistan</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>All bodies (TSD, SSESS, SVIS) have mandate to set requirements on primary processing.</p>
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<p>Codes of practice</p>	<p>The laws No 49 "On sanitary and epidemiological safety of population», "On food quality and safety" delegates main responsibilities on food safety to MoH (SSESS) including primary processing. Most of them include hygienic requirements on code of practice and prevention of food contamination. These requirements are included in the sanitary and epidemiological norms and rules, standards and technical conditions and cover as well as secondary processing as the food production at the most enterprises include both primary and secondary processing. For instance salt production includes keeping the salty water in the basins, natural evaporation, iodination and packing within an enterprise.</p>	<p>Similar to the SSESS the SVIS according to Law No 624 "On veterinary" and State resolution No 182 as of 03.04.2007 as of 29.12.2010 has mandate to set requirements on code of practice for all food processing stages of food (row food) animal origin.</p>	<p>TSD has mandate to participate in development of official standards (requirements) toward primary processing and has authority to approve ones. According to TSD representatives such standards have not been developed so far while some standards presents requirements toward primary processing and most of enterprisers activity include both primary and secondary processing in Tajikistan</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>All bodies (TSD, SSESS, SVIS) have mandate to set requirements on code of practice. Most of requirements are in the standards, sanitary or veterinary norms and cover both primary and secondary processing, as the most of enterprisers activity on food production include both primary and secondary processing. There is also lack of sub law papers i.e. guidelines on control or inspection processes toward which the control or inspection should go. The bodies ask for following sanitary and hygienic rules while inspect food processing using specifically Russian scientific or technical literature (sometimes no officially approved guidelines). Also there are no exact notes in law on</p>
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					<p>“Food safety and Quality”, or in other laws about TSD mandate in the food safety. There are several common articles mentioning responsibilities of Government bodies in food safety provision. No exact delegation of authorities had created ground for uncertainty of the mandates. Therefore each body was free to get their own responsibility (as much as they were able) while developed their regulations. There should be mentioned about advocacy skills and might be influence.</p>
<p>Approval of premises</p>	<p>SSESS has mandate to approve the conformity of the premises to the food processing while commissioning (before operation) and during its operation when conduct inspection. SSESS uses the Soviet time or adapted Russian sanitary norms and rules while inspection or assessment.</p>	<p>The legislation gives mandate to SVIS to assess against veterinary norms and approve premises where animal food is processed.</p>	<p>TSD also does assessment of the premises where primary and secondary processing take place, during commissioning or inspection using Soviet time or adapted Russian standards and issues certificate of conformity (so called testimony) of readiness of the enterprise for the production of specific products</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>MoH, MoA services and TSD representatives assess the premises while commissioning (before operation) or inspect the enterprises during activity. Overleaping is between TSD and SSESS as both</p>

					bodies inspects against similar requirements (premises compliance to the processing, number of premises needed for certain food processing, level of humidity in premises etc) as these requirement are stated in the used guidelines, sanitary norms and rules and standards.
Inspection of premises/export inspection	SSESS have mandate to inspect (and do in practice) premises where the primary production takes place and also have mandate to inspect exported food on compliance to the sanitary norms and regulations using the same sources as mentioned above.	SVIS also inspects premises where processing of the food of animal origin takes place (SSPPQI inspects the premises and exported food of plant origin toward phytosanitary safety). Inspection of exported food of animal and plant origin toward veterinary and phytosanitary norms is also under their mandate. They use partially Soviet time and OIE and IPPC standards and regulations. Also have a look at border control column in the Import section.	TSD has mandate to inspect premises where primary processing takes place using above mentioned sources. Exported food is subject of mandatory certification in TSD	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	Overlapping is in placing similar requirements during inspection as mentioned above.
Sampling and testing	SSESS has mandate (and do in practice) to take samples and test imported food. For instance on pesticide MRLs or nitrates. This activity is more developed in the central/national level (for instance in Dushanbe) but is poor in the regional levels.	Similar to SSESS, SVIS has the same mandate toward food of animal origin and live animals. For instance pre slaughtering examination of animals, taking meat, meat product, milk and dairy product samples and testing on infection with helminthes	TSD has mandate to take samples during primary processing and carry out similar to SVIS and SSESS tests. For instance testing milk on microbiological contamination in the food enterprisers.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	The reason of taking samples and testing is compliance to standards, sanitary, veterinary and phytosanitary norms. But in practice the quality

		eggs or zoonoses in the enterprises producing meat or dairy products or in private farms. This activity is rather poor in distant areas.			tests is under question. Some of tests (bacteriological) overlap in the services.
Licensing of businesses	SSESS certifies (carry out so called sanitary and epidemiological expertise) business that includes sanitary and hygiene requirements on food processing. The procedure includes inspection and assessment of the food processing and application of the sanitary and hygiene norms and rules.	The same as SSESS but toward enterprises which produce food of animal origin	TSD in practice carries out assessment of enterprises and approves (issues so called testimony) of readiness of enterprises for the production of specific products where enterprises business/activity is subject of assessment as well.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	There is no overlapping in the bodies' activities while some duplication is in placing similar requirements during assessment.
Auditing of quality systems	There is no independent inspection (alternative to official inspection of food and food establishments) in practice in the MoH services (in the SSESS)	The same as in MoH	The same as in MoH	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	There is no yet independent inspection (alternative to official inspection of foods and food establishments) in practice in TSD, MoH and MoA services. Only few enterprises have introduced ISO 22000 recently and the quality systems of two private enterprises which are exporting food (juice and beverages) were assessed by the international experts. Couple TSD laboratories have been recently

					<p>granted international accreditation through ITC support. The state bodies are not yet ready to accept independent auditing of quality system as alternative to official one due to no Legislative base.</p>
Traceability	<p>There is a food hygiene department within SSESS which carries out activity on traceability within the country. The same department is in regional and district levels/centers. The traceability system usually based on identification and checking documents. However due to inadequate registration system and poor capacity of the regional and district centers trace back and forward activity is challenging</p>	<p>Traceability procedure is well developed in the SVIS regulation but the service is not capable to fulfill this activity in practice. The traceability mainly includes only document checks where product's origin identifies. No well established record keeping in food establishments (for instance abattoirs) that pose serious problem in identification of animals and eventually in emergency response.</p>	<p>TSD also has its offices in the regional level but not in district one. Similar to other state bodies there is no well established traceability system in regional and district levels and the activity includes identification and checking documents. No well established registration system and therefore surveillance over supply chain is challenging.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>In general there are currently no traceability system «from farm to table" in place in MoH, MoA and TSD. While the traceability is developed in the regulation of the MoA services but due to poor capacity and lack of finance the fulfillment of activities (registration, recording, surveillance over supply chain) are not adequate.</p>
Secondary processing					

<p>Setting official requirements</p>	<p>SSESS has mandate to develop and implement official requirements in primary processing which includes for instance food hygiene practice which formulated in sanitary and hygiene norms and rules.</p>	<p>SVIS has also mandate to develop and implement official requirements in primary processing food of animal origin that is formulated in sanitary and veterinary norms and rules.</p>	<p>TSD has mandate to participate in development of official standards (requirements) toward secondary processing and has authority to approve and control their implementation. Most of standards presents requirements toward primary and secondary processing and most of enterprisers activity in Tajikistan include both primary and secondary processing</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>All bodies (TSD, SSESS, SVIS) have mandate to set requirements on secondary processing.</p>
<p>Codes of practice</p>	<p>The same as in the primary processing</p>	<p>Similar to the SSESS the SVIS according to Law No 624 "On veterinary" and State resolution No 182 as of 03.04.2007 as of 29.12.2010 has mandate to set requirements on code of practice for all food processing stages of food (row food) animal origin.</p>	<p>TSD has mandate to participate in development of official standards (requirements) toward secondary processing and has authority to approve and control their implementation. Most of standards presents some requirements toward primary and secondary processing and most of enterprisers activity in Tajikistan include both primary and secondary processing</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>Most of requirements that are in the standards or sanitary or veterinary norms cover both primary and secondary processing and also most enterprisers activity in Tajikistan include both primary and secondary processing</p>
<p>Approval of premises</p>	<p>The same as in primary processing and usually carries out with assessment of primary processing</p>	<p>The legislation gives mandate to SVIS to assess against veterinary norms and approve premises where animal food is processed (the secondary processing inclusive)</p>	<p>TSD does assessment of the premises where primary and secondary processing takes place during inspection or assessment of enterprises readiness for production of the specific products (basing on Soviet time or adapted Russian standards)</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>MoH, MoA services and TSD representatives assess the premises while commissioning (before operation) or inspect the enterprises during activity. Overlapping is between TSD and SSESS as both bodies inspects</p>

					against similar requirements (premises compliance to the processing, number of premises needed for certain food processing, level of humidity in premises etc) as these requirement are stated in the used guidelines, sanitary norms and rules and standards.
Inspection of premises	The same as in the primary processing	SVIS also inspects premises where processing of the food of animal origin takes places (SSPPQI inspects the premises and exported food of plant origin toward phytosanitary safety). Inspection of exported food of animal and plant origin toward veterinary and phytosanitary norms is also under their mandate. They use partially Soviet time and OIE and IPPC standards and regulations. Also have a look at border control column in the Import section.	TSD has mandate to inspect premises where primary processing takes place using above mentioned sources. Exported food is subject of certification in TSD.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	Overlapping is in inspection against similar requirements as mentioned in the above column.
Sampling/testing of ingredients and/or products	SSESS has mandate (and do in practice) to take samples and test imported food. For instance on pesticide MRLs or nitrates. This activity mainly is more developed in the central/national level (for instance in Dushanbe) but is poor in the regional and district levels.	Similar to SSESS, SVIS has the same mandate toward food of animal origin and live animals. For instance pre slaughtering examination, taking meat, meat product, milk and dairy product samples and testing on infection with helminthes eggs or zoonoses in the	TSD also has mandate to take samples during secondary processing and carry out similar to SVIS and SSESS tests. For instance testing milk on microbiological contamination.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	The reason for taking samples and testing is compliance to standards, sanitary, veterinary and phytosanitary norms. But in practice the quality tests is under

		enterprises producing meat or dairy products or in private farms. This activity is rather poor in distant areas.			question. Some of tests (bacteriological) overlap in the services.
Licensing of businesses	SSESS certifies (carry out so called sanitary and epidemiological expertise) business that includes sanitary and hygiene requirements on food processing. The procedure includes inspection and assessment of the food processing and application of the sanitary and hygiene norms and rules.	The same as SSESS but toward enterprises which produce food of animal origin	TSD does not certify business in the primary production but in practice inspects the business/activity. Also TSD issues certificate of conformity (so called testimony) on readiness of the enterprise for the production of specific products where assesses business/activity as well.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	There is no overlapping in the bodies' activities while some duplication is in placing similar requirements during assessment.
Auditing of quality systems	The same as in the primary processing, there is no independent inspection (alternative to official inspection of food and food establishments) in practice in the MoH services (in the SSESS)	The same as in MoH	The same as in MoH	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	There is no yet independent inspection (alternative to official inspection of foods and food establishments) in practice in TSD, MoH and MoA services. Only few enterprises have introduced ISO 22000 recently and the quality systems of two private enterprises which are exporting food (juice and beverages) were assessed by the international experts. Couple TSD laboratories have been recently

					<p>granted international accreditation through ITC support. The state bodies are not yet ready to accept independent auditing of quality system as alternative to official one due to no Legislative base.</p>
Traceability	The same as in the primary processing	Traceability procedure is well developed in the SVIS regulation but the service is not capable to fulfill this activity in practice. The traceability mainly includes only document checks where product's origin identifies. No well established record keeping in food establishments (for instance abattoirs) that pose serious problem in identification of animals and eventually in emergency response.	The same as in the primary processing	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	In general there are currently no traceability system «from farm to table" in place in MoH, MoA and TSD. While the traceability is developed in the regulation of the MoA services but due to poor capacity and lack of finance the fulfillment of activities (registration, recording, surveillance over supply chain) are not adequate.

Transport, storage and distribution

<p>Setting official requirements</p>	<p>This activity is mainly under MoH (SSESS) mandate. The SSESS is responsible to set up official requirements on food transportation, storage and distribution</p>	<p>SVIC and SSPPQI have mandate and do in practice to set up and implement official requirements toward food of animal and plant origin transportation and storage. For instance requirements toward containers and storage and transportation of meat and meat products (temperature, humidity etc).</p>	<p>TSD has mandate to develop approve standards that have requirements toward storage and transportation condition.(most of standards are Soviet time or/and adapted Russian ones)</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>No duplication was found among state bodies. There is more complementary activities rather then overlapping.</p>
<p>Codes of practice</p>	<p>The SSESS has mandate to set up requirements toward code of practice. For instance mandatory annual medical clearance for staff engaged in food transportation, certification (so called passportization/ issue passport) of the transport (vehicles) engaged in transportation.</p>	<p>The same as SSESS but toward products of animal origin</p>	<p>The same as above</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>There are complementary activities rather then overleaping. Most of requirements are based on the Soviet time or Russian standards, sanitary and veterinary norms and rules.</p>
<p>Approval of premisies</p>	<p>During inspection or commissioning of the food enterprisers SSES checks also requirements toward premises and gives general approval (so called sanitary and epidemiological conclusion). The source of requirements are the same as mentioned above</p>	<p>The same as in SSESS but toward food of animal origin</p>	<p>TSD also gives conclusion on conformity of premises toward existed requirements in the standards.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>Licensing is not in practice but there is practice to approve practice/services where the bodies along wih other activities and establishments assess premises as well which will be considered in general assesment and finally for approval. It seems there is duplication between TSD and SSESS as the requirements are similar and have</p>

					the same sources as mentioned above
Inspection of premises	SSESS has mandate and do in practice assessment of the premises during inspection. The requirements are based on the same sources (Soveat time and Russian norms, standards, and rules)	The same as in SSESS but toward food of animal origin	The same as mentioned in SSESS and SVIS and requirements have the same source as mentioned above	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	The inspection of the premises goes according to rules based on the same sources as mentioned above. Some duplication exist between SSESS and TSD toward requirements set during inspection
Licensing and/or inspection of food transport vehicles	There is no licensing of the transport in practice in Tajikistan. SSESS has mandate and do in practice regular inspection of the vehicles engaged in food transportation. The procedure includes regular (annual) medical clearance for drivers and inspection and certification (giving sanitary and epidemiological conclusion/permission) on conformity of the vehicle to sanitary norms and rules. The requirements are based on the same sources as mentioned in the above sections.	No specific activity	No specific activity	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No licensing of vehicles in practice. Also no duplication was found amongst ministries and TSD. It only under SSESS mandate to give permission (certificate) on compliance of the vehicles dealing with food transportation to the sanitary norms and rules.
Licensing of businesses	SSESS has mandate and has to approve (issue conclusion/permission) food transportation and storage businesses. The procedure includes assessment of	The same as SSESS for enterprises engaged in production of food of animal origin	The same as SSESS and the requirements are based on above mentioned sources.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	Licensing is not in practice but there is a practice to (give permission) certify business where the MoA,

	capability of business owners to follow sanitary and hygiene norms and rules during business administration. The requirements are based on the same sources as mentioned above.				MoH and TSD sets requirements regarding code of practice, staff etc. Again the requirements have the same sources as mentioned above. There is duplication in examination of the requirements among state bodies.
Traceability	The traceability is based on checking documents and registration which goes through the registered/issued certificates (conclusions) and through registration that existed in the enterprises (if the record keeping is in place) where food stored or transported.	The same as SSESS for alive animals and food of animal origin	The same as in SSESS	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No traceability except of document checks. As has been mentioned in other sections traceability is poor mainly due to absence of the mandatory requirements on record keeping toward transported or distributed food.
Marketing					
Setting official requirements	SSESS has mandate to set up and implement official requirements toward wholesome and retail food trade. The requirements are based on Soviet time and adopted Russian sanitary and hygiene norms and rules. For instance establishing "sanitary day" in markets "Bazars" where market should be closed for general/spring cleaning.	SVIS develops and sets up official requirements in the large markets «Bazars», as the provision of the food safety there is under their mandate and moreover the SVIS keeps veterinary laboratories there.	As has been mentioned TSD is government body which develops, approves and controls standards implementation in Tajikistan and there is certain requirements toward food sale in markets.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No duplication found amongst state bodies in setting up the official requirements. There is complementary activity rather than overlapping.

<p>Codes of practice</p>	<p>As mentioned above SSESS sets up official requirements toward markets that also cover code of practice. For instance code of individual hygiene, regular medical clearance for staff,.</p>	<p>SVIS develops and sets up official requirements in the large markets «Bazars» that covers also code of practice. The requirements are similar to SSESS</p>	<p>The approved and controlled by TSD standards covers code of practice in markets as well. For instance the standard (GOST)1066-2005, ST RT 1037-2001 sets requirements on retails in the large and small markets.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>There is no duplication in setting up requirements toward code of practice but there is some similarity in requirements. For instance hygienic practices.</p>
<p>Licensing of establishments</p>	<p>There is no licensing of establishments in practice. The SSESS has mandate to approve (give conclusion /permission) establishments on compliance to the sanitary and hygienic requirements. There is no separate approval procedure for premises etc and the assessment usually takes place during commissioning of market where the SSESS authorities assess market generally (number premises needed for activity, code of practice, storage condition etc)</p>	<p>It is mandatory for owners to approve establishments while commence operation in big markets SVIS or SSPQI depending on their type of establishment and designation (for example sailing or storage of the food animal or plant origin)</p>	<p>According to Government Resolution of RT № 486 of 01 10 2008 The list/types of business and services are subject to certification makes subjects to get certificate for their services and during this procedure premises and establishments are subject of assessment on compliance to the standards and sanitary norms and rules as well.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>There are two kind of the state sanitary surveillance over food establishments in SSESS (for instance markets). The first is regular surveillance which runs according to plan and includes regular inspections of food establishments. Second is preventive sanitary surveillance that includes examination of the architectural papers and assessment of the allocated land for construction. In case of reconstruction the assessment in most of cases covers reexamination of the architectural papers and adaptation of the</p>

				<p>construction to the requirements posed by food production technology/processes. Then the construction activities are subject of inspection twice in a year to monitor and assess construction to the planned ones (architectural drawings). After completion of construction the local government should establish commission comprising relevant bodies like state, local governance, architecture department, fire inspection, SSESS etc. The establishment could start its operation when commission approve that the establishment meets all requirements (when all representatives sign the commission document). SSESS according to its mandate is</p>
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				<p>involved in all types of commissioning of establishments, markets inclusive. SVIS involves in the commissioning when there is construction of bazars or smaller markets that belongs to the large market. TSD usually do not participate in the commissioning but taking its permission for owners is mandatory as well have a look at the licensing business section (according to Government resolution № 486 as of 01 10 2008 the market service is subject of certification) therefore there appears overlapping in placing requirements between TSD and SSESS and SVIS (regarding markets)</p>
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<p>Licensing of businesses (small, large)</p>	<p>It is mandatory for owners to certify their business at SSESS in advance to commencement of activities. Permission usually issues for a year.</p>	<p>It is mandatory for owners to certify their business in advance to commence activities at SVIS if the activity covers production of food of animal origin. For instance meat, milk and their products at large and mall markets i.e. bazars.</p>	<p>According to the Government resolution № 486 as of 01.10.2008 the Oder/range of works and services subject of certification oblige owners to certify their business/services at TSD. There is also regular inspection 2 times per year but according to business owners the frequency is more in practice</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>In general it is mandatory for owners to certify their business in advance to commence activities at SSESS, TSD (SVIS in case of large or small markets i.e. Bazars) and recertify regularly (annually).</p>
<p>Inspection of markets (formal, informal), shops, etc.</p>	<p>SSESS has mandate and inspects large and small markets in practice. Inspection covers all food establishments (shops, retailers, canteens etc) within markets. Also the SSESS has mandate to assess SVIS activity in the markets. Usually inspections are regular and based on annual plans, but also according to needs that occurs for example in case of consumers complain or food born diseases or outbreaks (emergency)</p>	<p>It is under SVIS mandate to provide food safety in the large and small markets «Bazars». The small markets are usually the branch of the large ones and the SVIS staff and laboratories of the large ones are responsible for implementation of food safety activities there. The SVIS staffs at the markets are responsible for laboratory control and safety of food animal and plant origin. For instance testing meat, milk and dairy products on brucellosis, testing meat on helminthes eggs, testing vegetables on nitrates and pesticide residues</p>	<p>According to the Government resolution № 486 as of 01.10.2008 and law «On consumer's right protection» TSD inspects large and small markets on regular base. The procedure include on examination of the expire dates, storage and sale condition and presence of certificates etc. TSD uses Soviet time or adapted Russian regulations, standards and sanitary norms and rules.</p>	<p>There is a corporation "Khurocvori" of the MoEI which shared responsibility in inspection and certification enterprises, shops and markets dealing with production and wholesale and retail of alcohol drinks/beverages. According to business owners the corporation representatives in some cases inspects shops and markets while checks presence of the certificates.</p>	<p>Duplication is essential between SSESS and TSD and among all bodies (TSD, SSESS and SVIS) in the large markets. Overlapping is in inspection toward sanitary norms and rules, standards as most of requirements are similar</p>
<p>Sampling/testing of foods</p>	<p>SSESS should take samples and test food in markets on regular base but due to lack of capacity of the centers this activity is rather poor in district level. The sampling in the large markets usually takes place while SSESS conducts quality control of the SVIS laboratories or in case</p>	<p>SVIS through its laboratories takes samples and tests food in regular base in large and small markets. Some of samples are sent to central laboratories for testing (if it requires advanced tests). For example samples of milk and milk products on brucellosis. Due to lack of centers</p>	<p>TSD does not take samples on regular base. But during inspection of markets takes samples and tests suspected food. Also TSD carries out such activity in case of consumers complaint.</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>Duplication is in testing as most of tests are based on outdated methods and approaches and are similar. For instance tests on microbiological contamination.</p>

	of emergency or consumers complaint.	capacity this activity is rather poor in district level			
Food export					
Official requirements imposed by exporting country	No specific activity	No specific activity	No specific activity	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	Such activity was not found
Competent Authority export certification	<p>There is a department on certification and accreditation in SSESS which engaged with sanitary and epidemiological assessment and certification (giving sanitary and epidemiological conclusion) of imported and exported food. The experience where Inspection could be done by: private contractor, officials sent from the importing country or by the designated competent authorities of the exporting country, is not exist in SSESS.</p>	<p>Competent Authority export certification experience is mainly in SVIC, SSPPQI. For instance for exporting dry fruits to Russia the exporter should apply to SSPPQI in Russia for getting permission for import of certain dry fruits. After getting permission issued by Russian authorized body exporter should apply to SSPPQI in Tajikistan to get certificate for export. On this base the SSPPQI certifies dry fruit in Tajikistan (in this case exporting country). The same procedures is for live animals in SVIS</p>	<p>TSD has also department on certification which deals with certification of imported and exported food products. The experience where Inspection could be done by: private contractor, officials sent from the importing country or by the designated competent authorities of the exporting country, is not exist in practice at TSD.</p>	<p>It is mandatory to take certificate of origin form National Commerce and Trade Chamber which is only authorized body for that in Tajikistan Two private enterprisers have introduced ISO 22000 via international certification body DNV Norway and ITC support.</p>	<p>There is no any private agency or organization rendering inspection or certification service. All certification procedures are carried out by designated official (government) competent authorities like SVIS, SSPPQI, TSD and SSESS. There was no any inspection done by officials sent from the importing country or private body so far. It seems that the reason lies in the lack of export volume (that mainly include dry</p>

					fruits, hazelnuts (pistachios, almonds) juices, fruits and vegetables) to a few countries that in most of cases are Afghanistan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russia. Have a look at the Auditing of quality systems I the primary and secondary processing sections.
Inspection and/or sampling/testing	There is a department on certification and accreditation in SSESS which engaged with sanitary and epidemiological assessment and certification (giving sanitary and epidemiological conclusion) of imported and exported food. The procedure includes sampling and testing and inspection of food to be exported. Whole process is carried out by SSESS within the country. There is no other way of inspection in SSESS (there was no any request made by imported countries so far).	As it is mentioned above and the process includes inspection, sampling and testing as well	As it is mentioned above. All exported food are subject of certification in TSD and process is carried out by TSD within the country. There is no other way of inspection in TSD.		Have a look at above section, the same activities regarding inspection where sampling and testing is mandatory as well.
Licensing/certification of premises	No specific activity on certification or licensing of premises. SSESS certifies (issue sanitary and epidemiological conclusion) the enterprises premises where food processing takes place while commissioning	Such experience is in SVIC and SPPQI activities. Have a look at the Competent Authority export certification section.	No specific activities.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	The same as in Competent Authority export certification section. But there is no licensing of premises in practice.

	<p>and regularly once in a year (have a look at similar activity in other sections) including premises where exported food is processed. The experience where Inspection could be done by: private contractor, officials sent from the importing country or by the designated competent authorities of the exporting country, was not in SSESS so far (there was no any request made by imported countries so far)..</p>				<p>Certification of premises goes only through official (government) bodies. And the procedure takes place in case of request from importing country. For instance in case of wool SVIS should certify the wool which was taken from animals in the free of zoonoses area and processed in the good condition/premises . There was no certification done by private contractor, officials sent from the importing country or by the designated competent authorities of the exporting country in practice so far.</p>
Traceability	<p>Traceability is based on registration of the exported food during certification (sanitary and epidemiological assessment and issuing certificate of conformity). How exporters register the exported food is unclear as no clear answer has been taken. This means that there is no official registration requirements/obligations on</p>	<p>Traceability is clearly developed in the regulations but is mainly based on registration of the certificates. No proper record keeping in enterprises dealing with food of animal origin. Due to undeveloped registration system the traceability of live animals and food of animal origin is inadequate. Have a look at the same activity in</p>	<p>The same is in MoH</p>	<p>No specific activity in other ministries and agencies</p>	<p>Trace beck system is mainly based on registration of the documents during certification and inspection. (for instance giving certificate of origin by Chamber of Trade and Commerce). The traceability is</p>

	record keeping at the enterprisers in practice there fore traceability is challenging	other section as well.			clearly stated in the SVIS regulation but implementation is poor due to lack of capacity. Have a look at traceability in other sections.
Consumer sector					
Setting labelling Rules	No specific activities. Have a look at other sections as well.	SVIS sets requirements toward labeling in the markets - Bazars. For instance labeling meat (placing marks/stamps on meat in the markets) Have a look at marketing sections as well.	This is TSD responsibility to set official labeling rules according to Standards (GOSTs). The TSD representatives mentioned also the technical regalements which is not yet in place, but should be developed and implemented (to substitute standards) according to the law "On technical Regulation" and "On Standardization" standards are not yet mandatory but STD included all standards in so called temporary technical regulations that gives standards mandatory nature. And it will be replaced by technical regulations within 7 years.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	This is TSD responsibilities to set official labeling rules according to Standards (GOSTs). MoH and MoA should participate in setting requirements if the label comprises information about food safety as well. Ether was no duplication of activities amongst bodies, but according to TSD plan the process of transformation of temporary to permanent technical regulations will take 7 years which could be an obstacle for WTO accession.
Codes of practice	SSESS has mandate to set up official requirements called sanitary norms and rules in catering and trade.	SVIC has mandate to set up official requirements called sanitary and veterinary norms and rules for establishments dealing with animal food (abattoirs and shops where	TSD has mandate to develop, participate in development and approve standards and technical regulations that set official requirements in the catering	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies.	SVIS, SSESS and TSD have mandate to set up official requirements toward code of

		meat and raw food of animal origin are sold), large and small markets.	trade. Moreover catering service is subject of certification in TSD		practice in the consumer sector. Bodies are used Soviet time, Russian and interstate sanitary norms and rules and standards in setting requirements toward code of practice.
Setting official requirements	SSESS sets up official requirements on catering and trade service which include code of practice and requirements toward premises and food preparation technology. For instance requirements on personal hygiene, washing utensils and equipment, size of premises etc.	The same as SSESS in the large and small markets and shops where meat and raw food of animal origin are sold.	TSD is basing on law «On consumer right protection» (while there is no exact delegation of the TSD responsibilities) and Government resolution No 209 as of 06.06.2005 sets official requirements in catering and trade service i.e shops, restores, canteens etc (regardless of size). Moreover the catering and food trade service .are subject of certification in TSD.	MoEI has authority to set up official requirements in production of alcohol drinks	There is no exact duplication while there is some similarity in requirements. The SVIS requirements cover mainly large and small markets (as these markets are branch of large ones) and shops where food of animal origin is sold but SSESS and TSD requirements cover all consumer sector (catering trade and service, shops etc) institution.
Tourist food/restaurants control	SSESS according to Law No 49 "On sanitary and epidemiological safety of population" has mandate to control catering trade establishments and this is one of the main activity of the service but there are few guidelines that set official requirements in the food safety field and therefore	SVIS has mandate and controls catering trade at the large and small markets and in the small shops selling food of animal origin.	TSD is fully involved in this activity while again there is no clear delegation of the responsibilities in the laws «On consumer right protection» and "Food quality and safety" that TSD bases during inspection of catering trade establishments.	MoEI has mandate to control alcohol drinks production	Duplication exists between TSD and SSESS in inspection of the catering trade against the similar requirements (food preparation, code of practice, transportation, storage,

	SSESS uses Soviet time and Russian regulations (guidelines, standards) to accomplish its responsibilities.				distribution, hygiene rules etc).
Control of street food vendors/vending	SSESS has mandate to control vending and could apply to police in specific cases	The same as in the SSESS but toward vending food of animal origin.	TSD according to mentioned laws («On consumer right protection» . and "Food quality and safety") has mandate to control street vending but there is no guidelines on carrying out inspection and TSD applies on Russian scientific literature.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	According to the mentioned above Laws SSESS, TSD and SVIS are totally involved in this activity, but there is no clear delegation of duties/responsibilities in mentioned laws. There are no official regulations or guidelines (sub laws) on inspection of the street vending in all bodies and they use Russian scientific and specific literature. Both SSESS and TSD use the sanitary norms and rules which obviously overlaps their activity.
Inspection	SSESS has mandate to control all catering trade activities and do it in practice.	The same as in the SSESS but where raw food of animal origin is sold (meat, milk etc)	The TSD Trade Inspection department carries out regular inspection of the catering trade establishments	MoEI inspects trade of the alcohol drinks	SSESS and TSD totally involved in this activity on regular base and use the same sources as mentioned above. The frequency is stated in the

					government resolution on the inspection of business entities. Inspections of institutions of economic subjects. But in fact the inspections' frequency is not followed well (as mentioned representatives of the private sector, about two times per month in average)
Sampling and testing	SSESS has mandate to take and test food product samples that are sold in the catering trade establishments. For instance cake, salads on microbiological contamination.	The same as in the SSESS where raw food of animal origin is sold (meat, milk etc). Also SVIS has veterinary laboratories in the large and small markets which take and test food regardless of origin on regular (daily) base. Have a look at the same column in the Marketing section.	TSD has mandate and takes and tests food on compliance to standards in case of suspicion or consumer complaint.	MoEI takes and tests samples of the alcohol drinks	There is no regular sampling in place within services and TSD (except markets where SVIS do regular tests although the test's quality is rather doubtful) but in case of suspicion sampling and testing is mandatory. Most of tests are similar.
Traceability	SSESS involved in traceability and surveillance of the supply chain of imported and domestic food at the consumer sector in case of emergency (diseases outbreak or food poisonings), but due to undeveloped registration and labeling system particularly domestic food in catering trade the traceability is not adequate (particularly in regional and	Most of foods are sold in consumer sector have import and domestic nature and come from large and small markets where they have to be certified by SVIS laboratories (or by TSD and SVIS as well in case of imported food). Due to undeveloped registration i.e. record keeping system traceability of food (mainly domestic one) is not	The same as in the SSESS	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	Most of food in consumer sector (catering trade) are either imported or local one and are purchased in the large or small markets where they have to be certified by SVIS (and SVIC and TSD if it is imported one). The

	district levels)	adequate and challenging, in some cases impossible.			trace back of the food products and stuffs coming from the markets "Bozors» is rather poor as there are no well developed registration system in place and identify where certain food staff came from and where it was sold is challenging. .
Emergency response	It is mainly MoH mandate and in case of zoonosis MoA usually involves	It is mainly MoH mandate and in case of zoonosis MoA usually involves	No specific activity	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	No duplication of activities. It is mainly MoH mandate and in case of zoonosis MoA usually involves. There is no such activity in TSD.
Education	SSESS has mandate to carry out mandatory trainings on basic sanitary and hygiene rules for staff of catering trade establishment and do it during medical clearance.	SVIS carries out training on basic sanitary and veterinary rules that have to be applied for staff dealing with raw food of animal origin. The trainings include (sanitation, storage and sale, code of practice, hygiene etc).	TSD also carries out trainings for the staff of catering trade establishments (the trainings are semi-mandatory). The trainings include sanitation, storage and sale, code of practice, hygiene etc.	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	Duplication is mainly between TSD and SSESS. The duplication is mainly in subjects of the trainings
Monitoring food-borne disease	It is mainly MoH mandate and in case of zoonoses MoA usually involves	It is mainly MoH mandate and in case of zoonoses MoA usually involves	No specific activity	No specific activity in other ministries and agencies	It is mainly MoH mandate and in case of zoonoses MoA usually involves. No duplication but there is collaboration between MoH and MoA services.

Abbreviations

SVIS	State Veterinary Inspection Service
SSPPQI	State Service on Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine Inspection
SSESS	State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Service
SCCS	State Commission on Chemical Safety
SDCAPP	State department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection
TSD	Tjikstandard (Agency for Standardization, Certification, Metrology and Trade Inspection)
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEI	Ministry of Energy and Industry

Ministry or agency	Name of interviewed representatives	Title
Agency for Standardisation, Certification, Metrology and Trade Inspection	Sultonov I.	Deputy head of department on state surveillance of agriculture and industry
	Sharipov N	Head of Trade Inspection Department
	Mirzoev R Abduvalieva A	Head of Certification Department Head of normative-technical documentation department
Ministry of Health	Shodmonov P. Alamov B.	Head of Sanitary and Hygiene department of SSESS.
		Senior specialist of Food Hygiene department of SSESS
	Sufiev A. Ecubov I	Senior specialist of Sanitary and Hygiene department of SSESS Senior specialist of department on certification

		and accreditation of SSESS
	Talbakov Sh	Head of department on certification and accreditation of SSESS
Ministry of Agriculture	Vazirov Sh	Head of veterinary and sanitary department of SVIC
	Shokhzoda Saidahmad	Head of Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine Department of SSPPQI
	Mukhinjonov A Salimov T	Senior specialist of the state veterinary surveillance department of SVIS Head of the department on bird diseases of SVIS
	Vokhidov A	Deputy head of the state department on usage of chemicals in agriculture and plant protection
Committee on Environment Protection under Government of Tajikistan. Commission on Chemical Safety		Deputy of the head of the Committee on Environment Protection under Government of Tajikistan
	Davlatov Kh	
	Khalimov J	Deputy of the head of department on ecological expertise of the Committee on Environment Protection under Government of Tajikistan
Market Farovon	4 Business owners	
LLC Elita	Narzulloev N	Executive Representative in Dushanbe
LLC Isticbol	Khisomidinoc S	The Head
Library		
Law of RT on Consumer rights protection		

Law of RT on Sanitary and Epidemiological protection	
Law of RT on Food Quality and Safety	
Law of RT on Licensing of Services	
Law of RT on Standardization	
Law on plant quarantine	
Law on Veterinary	
Law on certification of production and services	
Law on production and safe handling of pesticides and agrochemicals	
Resolutions of Government of Tajikistan on National Commission on Chemical Safety	
Resolution of Government of Tajikistan on State Commission on Chemical Safety, SSESS, SVIC, SSPPQI and Agency for Standardization Certification, Metrology and Trade inspection.	