

**2025 Seminar on Safety Governance
of Agricultural-Livestock and Fishery Products for Asian Countries**

2025년 한-아세안 위생협력 ODA 세미나



|FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF Tajikistan

Sukhrob Nurov | Committee for Food Security under the Government of the
Republic of Tajikistan under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan



Ministry of Food and
Drug Safety

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01 Overview of the Situation



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I OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION

01

The principle of ensuring food safety in the Republic of Tajikistan is based on national mechanisms for food security. It establishes scientifically grounded veterinary and sanitary standards for food production as mandatory and obliges the executive authorities to ensure adequate nutrition for vulnerable population groups in accordance with these standards.

The competent authorities in the field of food safety include:

- The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population,
- The Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan,
- The Agency for Standardization, Certification, Metrology and Trade Supervision under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

As well as other institutions whose powers and responsibilities are defined in the **Law of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 890 of August 2, 2012**, which guarantees access to scientifically based nutrition for the population. This law was the first to introduce the concepts of "**food security**" and "**food independence**" of the Republic of Tajikistan, which imply the protection of domestic producers of food raw materials and products, as well as ensuring compliance of food quality with national legislation and required production levels.

However, the country still faces challenges in achieving food self-sufficiency: the **annual production** of essential food items such as **grain, rice, vegetable oil, flour, and sugar** covers **less than 50%** of national demand, while **meat, milk, and dairy products** meet **less than 80%** of the population's needs.

Efficiency and Resilience of Food Systems

The efficiency and resilience of food systems play a critical role in improving population welfare and achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** — a fact made particularly evident during the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Recognizing the close link between the development of food systems and population wellbeing worldwide, the **UN Secretary-General** convened the **UN Food Systems Summit** to raise global awareness and generate international commitments capable of transforming food systems — to combat hunger, reduce nutrition-related diseases, and improve global health.

Effective transformation requires the active engagement of both **public and private sectors**, as well as **international organizations**. In Tajikistan, this includes the **Coordinating Council** and the **Commission on Food Security**, established under the Government to ensure resource mobilization, an integrated approach, and coordinated action.

The improvement of food systems is seen as a **key guarantee of national food security** and is pursued at **all levels of government** in Tajikistan.

National level

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is committed to eliminating all forms of malnutrition and strengthening the **agro-industrial complex**, which is a driver of economic growth, employment, and sustainable development.

National efforts in agricultural development are yielding positive results: import substitution is becoming a reality, and new agricultural enterprises, both large and small-scale, are being developed across the country.

International Level

Unfortunately, Tajikistan is **not yet a food exporter** to global markets and remains **dependent on external imports**.

Nevertheless, the country takes an **active role in international cooperation** through its participation in specialized UN bodies dealing with food safety, nutrition, and standard-setting. These include:

- . The **FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission**,
- . The **World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)**,
- . The **International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**.

Key Objectives for Developing Effective and Resilient Food Systems in Tajikistan:

- 1. Harmonize policy, legislation, and regulations**, including food quality and safety standards, with the needs of modern food systems;
- 2. Strengthen infrastructure, governance, institutional, and organizational capacity** within food systems;
- 3. Address key challenges** in food safety and public nutrition;
- 4. Eliminate gender and social inequality** and expand the role of women in society and decision-making processes;
- 5. Enhance information and education programs** to support evidence-based decisions and promote sustainable consumption;
- 6. Ensure the use of environmentally safe production methods** that minimize negative impacts on biodiversity.

Government Commitment and Food Systems Dialogues

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has demonstrated strong **political will and commitment** to achieving the SDGs and actively supports the **UN Secretary-General's initiative** to transform global food systems — as a means to combat hunger, food- and water-related diseases, and to improve global health outcomes.

In this context, the country has conducted **technical, subnational (regional), and national dialogues on food systems**, during which stakeholders unanimously endorsed the Summit's goals and followed its **seven core principles** in shaping the **National Food Systems Development Program**.

Outcomes and Remaining Challenges

Dialogue results clearly showed that, although the Government of Tajikistan has taken steps to reform and restructure agriculture, land tenure, food safety systems, the legal framework, and other political and institutional aspects — with visible progress in the evolution of agriculture and food systems to meet rising consumer demand — there are still a number of **complex challenges** that hinder the full transformation of food systems.

These challenges include barriers to building **effective and resilient systems** capable of:

- . managing food security risks and threats,
- . and ensuring **health and wellbeing** for the population.

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02 About the Committee



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About Committee

02

The **Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan** was established by **Government Resolution No. 595 dated December 29, 2017**, and functions as a **central executive body** responsible for implementing unified state policy in four key sectors of agricultural production:

- **Veterinary services**
- **Phytosanitary and plant quarantine**
- **Animal breeding**
- **Seed production**

Mandate and Core Functions

The Committee carries out its functions at the intersection of **public health, animal health, and food safety**, contributing to the protection of both human and animal populations through a wide range of regulatory and operational activities. Its responsibilities include:

- Ensuring **veterinary and anti-epizootic measures**, including diagnosis, prevention, treatment, recovery, containment, and eradication of animal diseases;
- Maintaining a stable **epizootic situation** within the country;
- **Procuring and distributing veterinary medicines** to cities and districts across the republic;
- Supervising **adaptation works** at facilities under food safety control;
- Monitoring the **quality and safety of food products** across all stages of the supply chain:
 - Cultivation
 - Production

- Processing
- Storage
- Transportation
- Market entry
- Sale

- Issuing **permits, certificates, and compliance documentation** in the areas of veterinary and phytosanitary control;
- Controlling **seasonal livestock movements** to and from pastures;
- Regulating the **import, export, and transit** of goods subject to veterinary and phytosanitary control;
- Conducting **inspections of business entities** under veterinary supervision;
- **Collecting, analyzing, and preparing reports** in the fields of veterinary medicine, animal breeding, phytosanitary practices, and seed production;
- **Submitting official reports and correspondence** to the **World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)** on the national epizootic situation;
- Registering **infectious animal diseases** and implementing relevant response measures;
- Developing **standards, technical regulations, guidelines, and recommendations** in the areas of:
 - Veterinary medicine
 - Breeding and selection
 - Plant protection and phytosanitary safety
 - Seed identification and quality assurance for agricultural crops
- Designing and implementing **comprehensive national programs** and specialized scientific initiatives aimed at preventing and eliminating sources of particularly dangerous animal diseases;
- Supervising **phytosanitary monitoring and prevention measures** at phytosanitary facilities;

- Conducting **veterinary accreditation of foreign enterprises** that export goods subject to veterinary control to Tajikistan;
- Establishing partnerships**, sharing information, and cooperating with **international organizations** in all relevant fields.

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03 Updates and Revisions to the
National Food Safety Regulatory System



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To regulate food safety issues, the Republic of Tajikistan has adopted and implemented a comprehensive set of laws and government resolutions, including but not limited to:

- **Law No. 674 (December 29, 2010)** – *On Veterinary Services*
- **Law No. 1567 (February 1, 2019)** – *On Plant Quarantine and Protection*
- **Law No. 1513 (February 21, 2018)** – *On Breeding and Pedigree Work*
- **Law No. 355 (May 1, 2008)** – *On Seed Production*
- **Law No. 751 (August 2, 2011)** – *On the Permit System*
- **Law No. 890 (August 1, 2012)** – *On Food Safety*
- **Law No. 72 (December 9, 2004)** – *On Consumer Protection*
- **Law No. 48 (December 8, 2003)** – *On Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety of the Population*
- **Law No. 37 (May 17, 2004)** – *On Licensing Certain Types of Activities*

Additional key legislation and government decrees include:

- **Health Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, No. 1413 (May 30, 2017)**
- **Government Decree No. 595 (December 29, 2017)** – *On the Establishment of the Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan*



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- **Government Decree No. 487 (October 4, 2011)** – *On the Fund for Anti-Epizootic Measures*
- **Government Decree No. 97 (February 27, 2010)** – *On the Branding of Livestock in the Republic of Tajikistan*
- **Government Decree No. 156 (April 3, 2012)** – *On the Procedure for Compensating Individuals and Legal Entities for the Confiscation and Destruction of Animals and Animal Products That Pose a Risk to Human or Animal Health*
- **Government Decree No. 172 (April 3, 2007)** – *On Approving the Regulation on the Licensing of Certain Activities*
- **Government Decree No. 310 (August 1, 2015)** – *On the List of Materials Requiring Certificates of Conformity*
- **Government Decree No. 1506 (February 16, 2018)** – *On Wheat and Wheat Products*
- **Government Decree No. 450 (October 4, 2013)** – *On the Rules and Criteria for Plant Quarantine*
- **Government Decree No. 224 (April 29, 2024)** – *On the Food Safety Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2024–2028*
- **Government Decree No. 410 (July 24, 2020)** – *On the Implementation of a "Single Window" System for Import, Export, and Transit Operations*



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1. Inspection of domestic food (the last three years)

	Category	Inspection sample cases by Government	(The total number of non-compliant food(adulterated) samples under inspection)
2024	TOTAL	1116792	237122.9
	Agricultural products	7549651	176201.5
	Livestock products	3501 07	60080.5
	Fisheries products	7034	840.9
2023	TOTAL	1174795	289579.9
	Agricultural products	8193 98	226421.4
	Livestock products	348548	62329.5
	Fisheries products	6849	829
2022	TOTAL	1,095,424	259005

According to the **Law of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 1958 dated March 15, 2023, “On the Inspection of Business Entities”**, the **Food Security Committee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan** is the competent authority responsible for conducting **annual inspections** of economic operators.

Local veterinary inspectors carry out systematic monitoring of production processes, including:

- animal feeding,
- care and housing conditions,
- anti-epizootic measures,
- and veterinary-sanitary procedures.

Based on established **risk and threat assessment criteria**, **livestock facilities must undergo at least one scheduled inspection per year**. In the event of identified veterinary or sanitary violations, inspectors are authorized to conduct **unscheduled inspections** of production sites.

Regardless of whether an enterprise exports products or not, **veterinary and sanitary supervision is mandatory and continuous**.

Violations of veterinary and sanitary regulations at **meat-processing enterprises** are subject to **administrative penalties, suspension of operations**, and in some cases, **criminal liability**, in accordance with the **Code of Administrative Offenses** and the **Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan**.

2. Policy and Legislation on Food safety(the last three years)

	Updated legal document	Improved policies and systems
2024	-----	-----
2023	-----	-----
2022	-----	-----

3. Examples of Korea's food safety management system

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Examples of the introduction or planned implementation of Korea's food safety management system

Daesang Life Science in Cheonan and CJ CheilJedang in Jincheon have upgraded their facilities to “smart factories,” where most processes—from ingredient handling and sterilization to packaging—are automated with real-time monitoring. The system will shut down automatically upon detection of contamination. mfds.go.kr+[6foodnavigator-asia.com](https://foodnavigator-asia.com)+[6smartcity.go.kr](https://smartcity.go.kr)+[6program.koreatimes.co.kr](https://program.koreatimes.co.kr). As of mid-2022, 123–124 facilities, including major players like Dongwon F&B, have obtained Smart HACCP certification, which integrates IoT sensors to monitor critical control points (CCPs) in real time and prevent data tampering

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03 Future plans



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FUTURE PLANS

To address existing gaps and future challenges in building effective and resilient food systems in the country, it is essential to ensure that all strategic directions — as developed, adopted, and reflected in the **National Program for the Development of Effective and Resilient Food Systems (NPERFS)** — comprehensively cover **all components of the food system**. These include: production, harvesting, storage, processing, transportation, safety, distribution, consumption, and nutrition, as all these elements are interdependent and require an integrated, holistic approach.

Each strategic intervention should be **regularly revised** based on the evolving situation and be **supported by a concrete set of actions** outlined in an implementation plan. This plan should specify:

- the timeframe for action (short-, medium-, and long-term),
- a monitoring and evaluation strategy,
- measurable indicators,
- designated responsible parties,
- and identified sources of funding.

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THANK YOU.

CONTACT

Tel. +992 886 60 22 00
Add. Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Mail. snr.tnu@gmail.com
Web. <https://www.cfs.tj>



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