Development Forum Tajikistan

"Taxation, improvement of the financial sector, and private sector development"

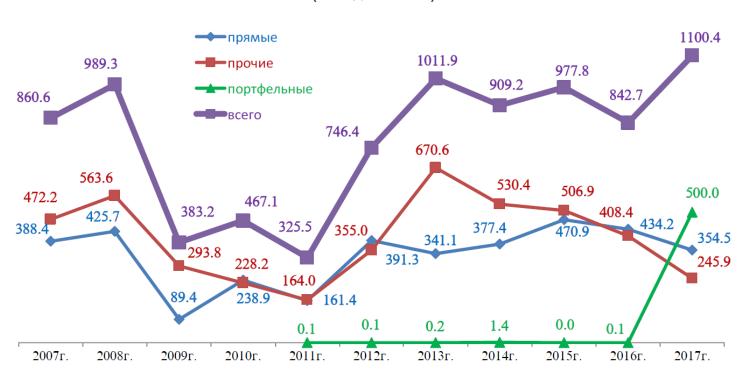
DCC Economic and Private Sector Initiative Lead

Ms. Kristin Laabs

Dushanbe, July 3

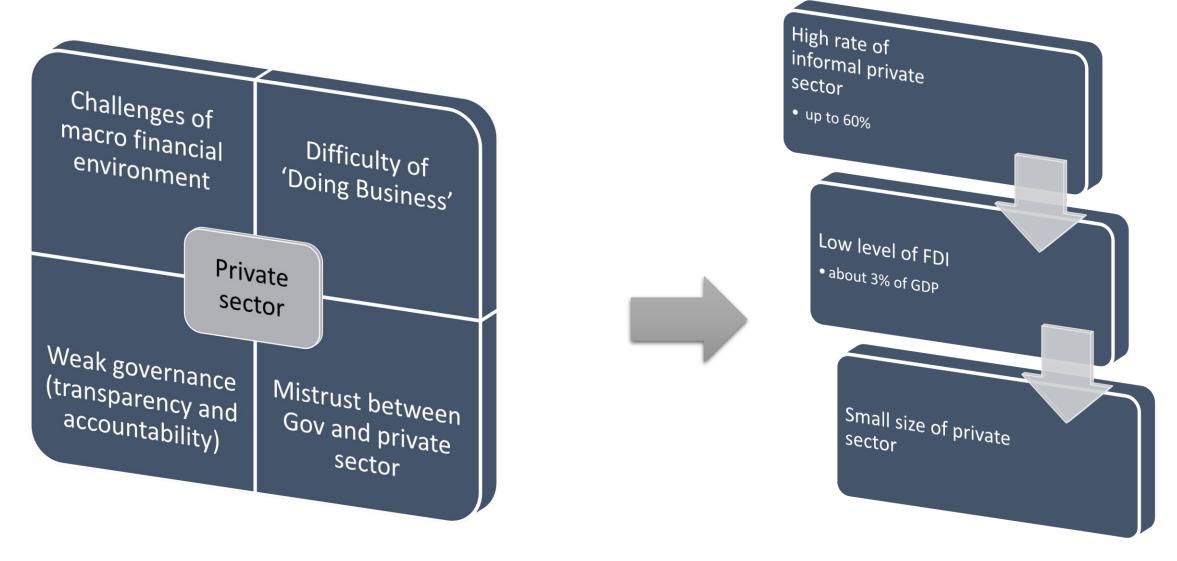
FDI's flow to Tajikistan (2007-2017)



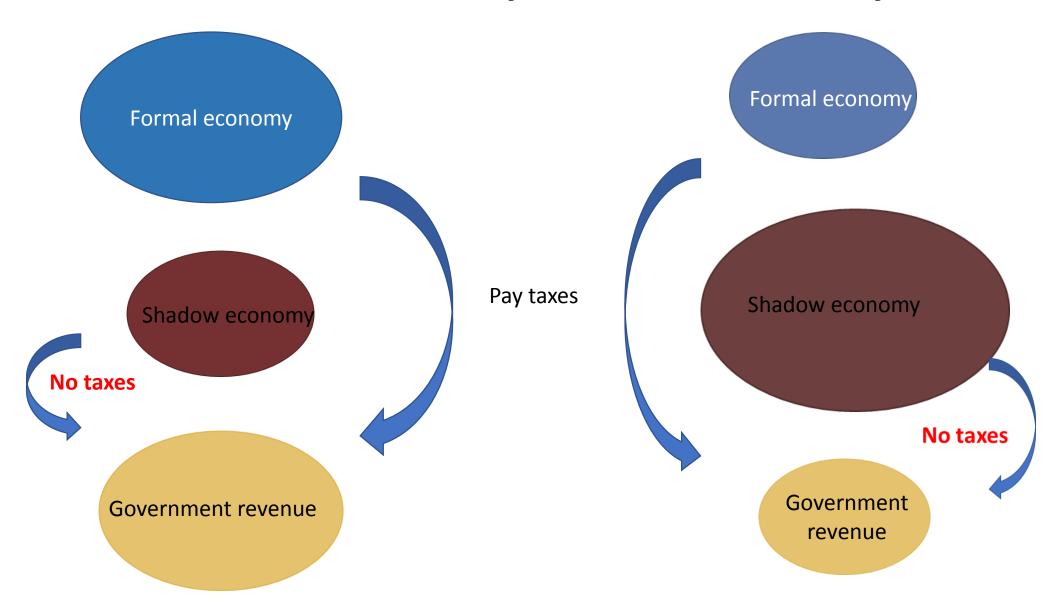


- For the last 10 years the volume of foreign investments is almost on the same level (**US\$990 mln-1100 mln**)
- Since 2015 there is a reduction of total investments volume (exl Eurobonds): by 14% in 2016, by 39% in 2017
- FDI(exl Eurobonds) : US\$ 471mln in 2015
 vs US\$ 355 mln in 2017
- Other (under sovereign guarantee): US\$
 507mln in 2015 vs US\$ 246 mln in 2017

Private sector's challenges



Formal economy vs shadow economy



Potential solutions

NBT, MoF, MoETD

Rightsizing fiscal and monetary policies

Financial sector reform

ongoing support from IMF, WB, ADB, EBRD, IFC, SECO

Issues to resolve: Financial Sector

Resilience: low level of capitalization, luck of resolution mechanisms, relatively high NPL, weak CG, large banks healthy practice, equal treatment of market players

Public sector reform

ongoing support of DFID, WB, ADB, USAID, UNDP. EFSD

<u>Issues to resolve:</u>

- 1. Strengthening public financial management
- 2. Improvement of public sector system
- 3. Fiscal risks/Fiscal transparency
- 4. Low capacity to delivery services

SCI, CCII, MoF Tax committee MoJ, SCI,
Parliament, media
outlets, CSOs

PPP Council, SCI, MoETD

Creating business friendly environment

Tax reform

Ongoing support from WB, EU

Issues to resolve:

- 1. Tax administration issues (simplification of rules and regulations)
- 2. Tax targets
- 3.Tax incentives optimization
- 4. PPD on tax issues on technical level and capacity building of the MoF on tax policies

Leveraging technologies (e-government)

Issues to resolve:

1. Telecom sector challenges

Strengthen enforceability

Strengthening rule of law (economic courts etc)

Ongoing support from DFID

Main principles:

- 1. Enforcement of the rules without exemptions.
- 2. Simplification of rules and regulations.
- 3. Right incentives for government employees,

Reduction of state footprint

Privatizing SOEs
PPPs (in energy,
healthcare,
education,
transport)

Financial sector

Reforms 2015-2016 Focused to Tackle to Roots of Financial Crisis

Unhealthy lending practices & Inadequate risk management

Unequal treatment of market players by regulator

Distorted resource mobilization & allocations, exacerbated by poor corporate governance, reporting & provisioning practices

Low levels of capitalization, particularly within systemic banks



STABILITY & INTEGRITY



High NPLs

minimum

threshold

erode capital

to below the

Financial Stability and Integrity



Banking regulation, supervision, and crisis management



Macro-financial monitoring



ACCESS & INCLUSION



SME access to finance

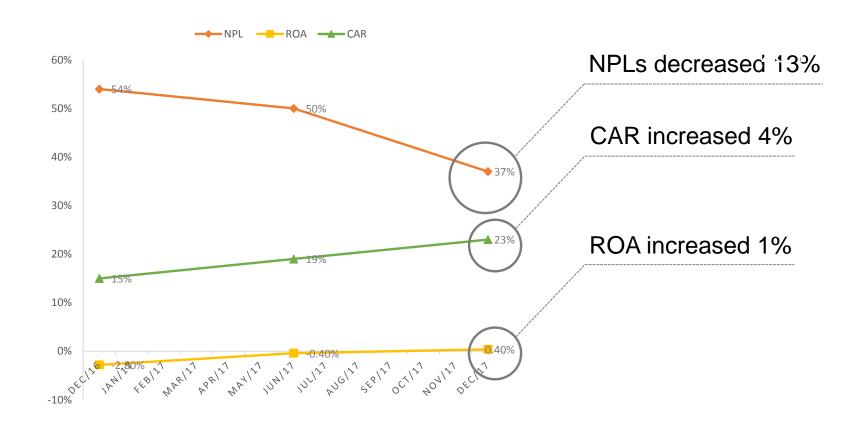


Payment & Credit infrastructure



Responsible financial access

Active Reforms in Financial Sector Brought Tangible Early Results Within 36 Month



Potential solutions – Public Private Partnerships- gamechanger for infra and social service delivery

Challenges

- No long-term vision on PPP;
- Weak institutional capacity to generate development-relevant and fiscallyresponsible PPPs;

• Solutions:

- Establishment of Project Development Facility (Pre/Feasibility studies and transaction advisory services)
- Strengthening capacity of PPP Center and line ministries, and awareness campaign;
- Build on success stories
- Prioritization of PPP projects

Thank you!