

# **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics for the period up to 2030**

## List of abbreviations

Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan	AS
Asian Development Bank	ADB
Open Joint-Stock Company	OJSC
Gross domestic product	GDP
Gross regional product	GRP
Foreign economic relations	FER
World Health Organization	WHO
The World Bank	WB
Geographic Information System	GIS
Geographic location determination system	GLDS
Main Computing Centre	MCC
State joint-stock holding company	SJSHC
State Unitary Enterprise	SUE
State Register of Enterprises and Organizations	SREO
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
Natural movement of the population	NMP
Registry Office	RO
Costs for individual consumption	CIC
Consumer price index	CPI
Producer Price Index	PPI
Integrated service of the digital network	ISDN
Health Management Information System	HMIS
Education Management Information System	EMIS
Information and Communication Technology	ICT
Information Technology	IT
Data Communication Channels	DCC
National Quarterly Accounts	NQA
The European Union Classifier of Economic Activities	NASE
Classification of individual consumption by purpose	CICP
Corporate Information Computing System	CICS
International Classification of Diseases	ICD
International Monetary Fund	IMF
International Standard for Classification of the Products	ISCP
International Financial Reporting Standard	IFRS
International Standard Classifier for Education	ISCE

Inter-district Enterprise of Technical Inventory	IETI
Ministry of the Interior	MoI
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	MFA
Multi-year unified program of statistics	MUPS
Multi-indicator cluster study	MICS
Research and development	R&D
Research Institute	RI
National Statistical Organization	NSO
National Development Strategy	NDS
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	NSDS
The National Bank of Tajikistan	NBT
Non-observed economy	NOE
Non-governmental organization	NGO
Updating standards and coding	USC
Household budget survey	HBS
Labour Force Survey	LFS
General Classifier of Economic Activities	GCEA
General Information Dissemination Standard (IMF)	GIDS
Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation	OEDC
Division for the Rights of the Child	DRC
Purchasing power parity	PPP
Partnership for statistical development - Paris 21	Paris 21
Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Status of Women and Children	PMESWC
United Nations Development Program	UNDP
International Comparison Programs	ICP
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
Republican Centre for Statistics and Medical Data	RCSMD
System of the National Accounts	SNA
The system of cultural statistics (UNESCO)	SCS
The Special Data Dissemination Standard (IMF)	SDDS
Mass media	MM
Government finance statistics	GFS
The UN statistics division	UNSD
Statistical package for social sciences	SPSS
Statistical potential	SP

Poverty Reduction Strategies	PRS
Technical assistance	TA
Technical assistance for CIS countries	TA CIS
Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity	CNFEA
Office of the State Automobile Inspection	OSAI
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
Sustainable Development Goals	SDG
Digital subscriber line	DSL

# NATIONAL STRATEGY for DEVELOPMENT of STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2030

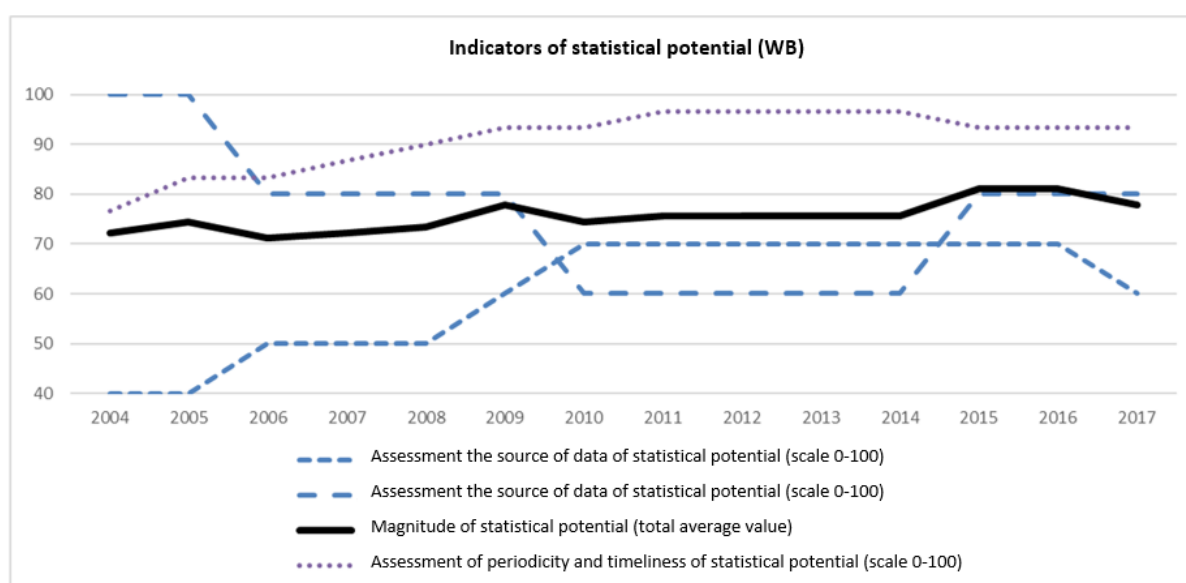
## CHAPTER 1. GENERAL NORMS

1. The activities of the the Agency on Statistics (hereafter – AS) under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan play an important role in taking decisions on socio-economic development, investment climate and timely dissemination of reliable statistics. The quality and timely statistics produced by the AS are used to analyze the socio-economic, demographic-environmental and political-cultural situation of the country, help politicians and economic entities to make informed decisions. Furthermore, foreign investors use the AS data to report on investment decisions while the development partners use data to elaborate development initiatives.
2. Facing new challenges when developing the society and the economy set higher requirements to state statistics, namely composition and quality of official statistical information. To this end it requires an integrated systemic approach that would provide for the improvement of the entire statistical production management system, as well as implementation of activities not covered by previous Development Strategies of Statistics, based on recommendation of the Global Assessment of the NSS RT (hereafter- NSS) and other progressive documents.
3. National Strategy for Development of Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan (hereafter – NSDS) will contribute to achieve the Government’s objectives on transforming the state statistics system into a high-level institution that will support development of evidence-based policy by providing reliable and high-quality data, ensuring easy access to statistics and increasing the use of administrative data resources.
4. NSSD is developed considering the National Strategy for Development (hereafter – NSD) of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period until 2030, the experience gained from the implementation of the previous statistics programs and adaptable to new relations of global society with the problems of applying the Goals of Sustainable Development (hereafter – SDG) until 2030.

## Chapter 2. Assessment of the current Statistical System

### 1. Assessment of the International Organizations and Users

5. The National Statistical System (NSS) of Tajikistan is a centralized information system that has successfully passed the transition to a system that implements all basic international standards and methodology with respect to statistical indicators adapted to the needs of the country's market economy from the point of view of methodology and information coverage. According to the data of the World Bank (WB), the Statistical Capacity Indicator for Tajikistan in 2014, 2015 and 2016 has reached a high level compared to other countries in the region.



It is important to remind that the following assessments of the AS and NSS were held:

- The Global Assessment of the Statistical System of Tajikistan conducted by the group comprising representatives of UNECE(hereinafter UN ECE), Eurostat and EFTA at the request of the AS in July, 2012
- Assessment of statistical practice conducted by consultants from the US Census Bureau using the statistical capacity assessment tool (hereinafter USA) in 2013;
- International Monetary Fund (hereinafter the IMF) investigates the practice of producing and disseminating of basic statistical operations in accordance with its own requirements for the Data Dissemination Standards. Currently, the Republic of Tajikistan is committed to the GDDS / SDDS (General Data Dissemination Standards) and plans to move to the SDDS / SDDS (Special Data Dissemination Standard).

6. One of the methods and tools for assessment of the quality of data is a survey of the user's needs. In November-December 2017, the Agency for Statistics conducted a user survey. The user survey was carried out for statistical target groups of users. On average, users are mostly satisfied with the methodology, timeliness, accuracy, reliability of statistical information. Users mainly receive official statistics from the Agency's official publications, the Agency's Web site (90%), publications/websites of international organizations (21%) and official press releases/the Central Bank website (17%). Official statistics are mainly used for general economic information, as well as for analysing trends to form a long-term strategy and analysis with a view to adopt a short-term solution, as well as to use official statistics for researches. More than 70% of respondents answered that information is easily accessible and 70% are satisfied with the frequency and timeliness of publication of official statistics. In general, the level of statistics was estimated as average and high - about 83%.

## 2. Public/open data

7. The transition to dissemination of open statistics is part of a broader process aimed at making governments as a whole more transparent, efficient and democratic and fostering innovation and growth. The International Charter on Open Access Data (1) defines open data as "... the digital data that is provided with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for its free use, reuse and redistribution by anyone, at anytime and anywhere."

8. Open statistics are put in force through the following principles:

- Open by default;
- Timely and comprehensive;
- Available and usable; and
- Comparable and compatible.
- To improve the citizens' management and participation; and
- For inclusive development and innovation.

9. The statistical agency should be able to create the database management systems and data warehouses that allow to present a set of data on the website together with metadata. This NSDS should support an improvement of the technical base in order to ensure the openness of data and presentation of metadata. The NSDS can also be strengthened by research results that address how open governments in other countries inform their citizens about economic and social development. One

of the studies that address the issue of the openness of National Statistical Systems is called (Registering Open Data hereafter – ROD).

10. The results of the ROD for 2017 for Central Asia and Tajikistan are summarized as follows:

- Based on the overall indicator, Kyrgyzstan has two best results (indicator 48) and Kazakhstan (indicator 53). The two worst results belong to Turkmenistan (indicator 16) and Uzbekistan (indicator 18). (indicator 41) Tajikistan among the five Central Asian countries occupies just an average position;
- Data from the country profile: Tajikistan's indicators are higher than the region's median value for the three main categories of data. Within the country, the highest levels of coverage and openness are achieved for economic statistics, and the lowest one for environmental statistics.

## CHAPTER 3. The Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and administrative sources

### 1. Normative and legal base of official statistics

11. The normative-legal base of the official statistics of Tajikistan is the *Law "On the State Statistics"* of the Republic of Tajikistan, No. 588 (adopted on January 12, 2010). This Law is consistent with relevant international standards, in particular with *the Fundamental Principles of the Official Statistics* and other basic recommendations of international organizations, such as *the Code of Ethical Statistics of the ISI*.

12. The law clearly defines the sphere of competence (rights and duties) in statistical processes of certain categories of stakeholders (respondents, users, the AS and statistical subdivisions of the line ministries). It guarantees the high position of the Statistics Agency as the central executive body that deals with official statistics. Operational provisions are covered by legislation of a lower level (approved by the President, the Government or the Director of the AS).

13. The model of official statistics enshrined in *the Law* can be described as a centrally coordinated system (AS is the central statistical body under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan) with joint (distributive) production of statistical data and dissemination of statistics (data collection is distributed between AS, sectoral ministries and the National Bank of Tajikistan).



## 2. Territorial arrangement of the Agency on Statistics

14. The AS of Tajikistan has a hierarchical organizational infrastructure of statistical offices, which fully complies with the structures of regional local governments. This organizational infrastructure of statistics at the territorial level is adapted to the administrative structure of Tajikistan.

15. Statistical offices in the cities and economic regions may also be involved in the process of collecting intermediate aggregated indicators (regional level) and the transfer of regionally aggregated data to appropriate data centres for processing and compilation of the higher-level aggregates.

16. A very important responsibility of the regional offices (large and small cities), which is not fully implemented, is an analysis of existing needs of the local users, forecasting the potential needs and encouraging potential users to define and clearly express their needs. These users will predict the probable demands.

17. In the modern Information and Communication Technology (hereafter- ICT) environment, it has become possible to optimize the potentials of local and regional statistical offices by reducing data collection and editing costs due to replacement of the paper questionnaires with electronic questionnaires.

18. The main criteria for territorial reorganization of resources are as follows:

- geographical conditions of accessibility to the settlements;
- the burden of the data collection, separately for surveys of enterprises, households and agricultural surveys;
- the number and qualification of personnel in territorial offices;
- availability of the IT infrastructure, which allows you to reallocate some data collection processes, processing and data transfer to *interregional* offices.

19. The functions of the regional statistical offices, which are now not sufficiently developed at the jamoat level, may be extended after optimization of the process of allocating resources to perform the certain tasks.

## 3. Human Resources of the Agency of Statistics

20. Currently, there are 1001 employees in the statistical agencies out of which 499 are civil servants: 78 in the Central Office and 421 in local statistical offices; 116 employees in the Main Computer Centre, 36 maintenance workers, and 234 freelancers from local statistical agencies who work under contract.

21. Census workers were recruited exclusively after an interview and only with a higher education. The number of temporary personnel for the census in the Agency makes up 116 persons.

22. 98.7% of the staff of the Central Office has the higher education, mainly economic which is 73.1 percent, more than 50 percent of the staff are women. The age of the staff under 35 is 45.6 percent.

#### 4. Cooperation of statistical offices with the key respondents

23. Reduction of the burden related to submission of responses is a key issue in modernization of statistics in the medium term. The transition to electronic questionnaires as a part of the process of a full electronic data collection system and the use of administrative documents for statistical purposes opens up an important OPPORTUNITY for official statistics.

24. It should be noted that in the AS, the transition to electronic reporting to reduce the burden on respondents began in the AS from 2015, and currently 13 forms of statistical reporting are submitted through the personal cabinet of the respondent. This work will be continued in the NSDS to completely replace the questionnaires in paper form with their electronic equivalents (electronic questionnaires and structured data collected from primary sources and administrative documents); transition to electronic business books and, ultimately, creation of the POPULATION REGISTER.

#### 5. Data dissemination and publication policy

25. Recently there has been a growing demand amongst all institutional users (governments, enterprises, government organizations) for statistical information, as well as for other types of statistical services, including analytical work carried out by professional statisticians.

26. There are many potential benefits for NACs adopting the formal open data policies and practices, although there are some important issues. The goal is to make all kinds of data produced by the Agency for Statistics (an aggregate indicators and other statistics, microdata about individual objects and geospatial data) more open, still meeting the requirement that data on individuals remain confidential.

27. Advantages for the NSS include the followings:

- Use of new data sources available through other open data initiatives;
- Increased confidence in the official statistics;
- Improvement in the quality of the official statistics;

- Creation of datasets for research, analysis and other social and economic benefits;
- Make data more accessible to users; and
- Increased recognition of the value of official statistics as a public good and as an economic resource.

## 6. The potential in the field of IT

28. The level of ICT in official statistics in Tajikistan is inadequate, and improvements are needed in the following areas:

- The use of tablet devices for data collection, especially the network of questioning individuals, with mobile Internet access and GPS / GOS;
- Using the ICT to integrate the various data sources, as well as metadata; and
- Use of Geographic Information System (hereafter- GIS) technologies for the data dissemination.
- Conducting the certification of IT in AS.

## 7. Electronic government (E-government) in Tajikistan

29. The introduction of modern ICT in the work of governments, development of services provided by the *e-government*, computerization of administrative procedures, introduction of an electronic signature throughout the country, introduction of an electronic document as an official document equivalent to traditional paper documents, creation of technological conditions for ensuring broad Internet access for enterprises and individual persons, creation of the legal and technological conditions for security and confidentiality of information in communication networks - all of these components of the coming electronic age should be accounted for in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, as the basis for comprehensive modernization of all statistical activities and processes.

30. It seems that the *"Single Window" approach* can also be adopted with regard to the statistical processes of the AS and other ministerial and governmental organizations. The one-stop approach was also adopted in statistics at the stage of data collection from enterprises.

31. In addition to this, it can be assumed that, in the long-term perspective, technological conditions for the use of ICT to collect, store and process the data

from the large data files of administrative registers and primary business registers will replace statistical questionnaires filled in by legal entities and registered enterprises.

## 8. Mechanisms for coordination of statistical activities

32. From the operational point of view, the main coordinating tools are multi-year and annual programs. They are introduced into practice by decisions of the Government. Institutions involved in multi-year programs can be considered producers of official statistics.

### 9. Other organizations engaged in production of statistical and administrative data

33. The public authorities can act as data producers, and also monitor and evaluate the policies in relevant areas. The Agency on Statistics has identified the following state bodies as administrative sources, with which it is required to ensure a very close cooperation.

34. National Bank of Tajikistan (hereafter-NBT) in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the National Bank of Tajikistan" is responsible for providing the banking statistics, monetary and credit statistics, the order of payment balance, position of international investments total external debt of the Republic of Tajikistan and analysing the economic condition. Simultaneously, along with accomplishing its obligations the National Bank of Tajikistan in collecting and dissemination of statistical data will cooperate with public authorities. The main tasks are the timely and high-quality compilation of the Balance of Payments of the Republic of Tajikistan. Core values: Availability of reliable and high-quality data to be used in macroeconomic analysis with a view to pursue the prudential strategic policy of the country. In the structure of the office of statistics there is a department for the National Bank of Tajikistan. Separate planning of the budget for the needs of statistics and investment projects on statistics is not available. The priorities of the NBT statistics are timeliness of dissemination and simultaneous access to information for all users. The main tasks are the timely and high-quality compilation of the Balance of Payments of the Republic of Tajikistan. The weak side is the partial automation of data collection. Achievement of recent years is due to transition of the balance of payments statistics from the fifth edition of the "Balance of Payments Manual" to the standards of the sixth edition of the Handbook on the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position. Reclassification of historical data from the BPM methodology of the 5th edition to requirements of the 6th edition of the BPM starting since 2010.

35. The Ministry of Finance bears the primary responsibility for compilation and dissemination of the public finance statistics (hereafter-PFS). The PFS covers the public administration sector. In order to compile and distribute the PFS, the Government Resolution No. 588 (dated December 28, 2006) was issued which contains regulations of the Ministry of Finance. These PFS data are compiled and disseminated within the framework of the general provisions of the Law "On the Public Finance" at the No.723 (dated June 28, 2011) and laws on the state budget. In particular, the legislation requires the Ministry of Finance to compile and disseminate the PFS and enables the Ministry of Finance to collect data from other agencies to compile the PFS. The Main Department of the State Budget within the Ministry of Finance forms statistical data. The Main Department is equipped with all the necessary equipment and there is no separate budget to maintain the statistics and investment projects. The Ministry of Finance provides GFS information to the AS for publication and compilation of the national accounts under the general provisions of the Law on the State Statistics. The Ministry of Finance issues quarterly reports on the budget execution through media to ensure transparency of the budget expenditures. Plans for improvement are as follows: Creation of the unified information system between the Ministry of Finance, the Tax Committee, the Customs Service, the National Bank and the State Savings Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan; and placing all the necessary data on the GFS in the website of the Ministry of Finance. With the purpose of transparency provision and access of the society to budgetary information, information about provision and accomplishment of national budget (except for the information which has state secret and other secrets preserved by law) in the internet website of the Ministry are written. Since 2014 with the purpose of automatizing the process of providing and conducting of state budget in the Ministry of Finance the informational system of planning and conducting of state budget is used. This system allows the process of providing and conducting of the state budget transparent and gathering of budgetary information becomes simple.

36. The customs service produces foreign trade statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan. The sources of data in formation of the customs statistics of foreign trade are information that is available in the cargo customs declarations and other customs documentation. The data is produced on a monthly basis. The Office for Analysis and Customs Statistics and regional departments for analysis and customs statistics are available in the structure of the Customs Service of the Republic of Tajikistan. The annual budget for statistics does not exist. Coordination between the AS and other ministries and departments is carried out in accordance with the

interagency agreement on the exchange of information. The followings are considered to be weaknesses: Advanced information systems are needed to obtain process and provide statistical data for key users. And these are counted as threats: Invalid declaration, accounting and statistical data.

37. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republican Centre for Statistics and Medical Information create the medical statistics (the health indicators of population); branch statistics (indicators of the work of institutions of the Ministry of Health of the RT - network, personnel, beds, etc.). The sources of data are: primary (accounting) documentation of health facilities, reporting documentation of health facilities - operational data on reproductive health, infectious diseases (monthly), quarterly reports on HIV / AIDS, semi-annual reports on certain diseases, annual reports (state and industry reporting, 40 forms).

38. The Ministry of Education and Science collects reports on pre-school institutions and general education institutions, on the Primary Professional Educational Institutions, the report on the secondary vocational educational institutions, the report on the higher professional educational institutions. The following priorities have been identified: timeliness and regularity (reporting data must come with a strictly defined periodicity and with a small time interval between the time of data collection and period of its use). The Information Systems Department is operational within the Ministry of Education and Science; funds are not allocated for statistical purposes. The ME developed software for the automated management system "Education Management Information System", which is used as a database. The Ministry collects statistical data on educational institutions of the country in accordance with this software.

39. The Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment collects and processes data to be presented in 11 forms of the state statistical reporting, including. The Agency for Labour and Employment of the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan keeps records of the vacant jobs (vacancies); it determines proposals for existing vacant jobs and demands for labour, creates the data bank for vacancies in both external and internal labour markets, provides free access to the data bank for vacancies and labour supply for citizens and employers, provides assistance to unemployed in the selection of suitable work and employer in selecting the suitable staff.

40. A review of analysis of the labour market in Tajikistan has shown that there are large shortcomings in the statistics of labour and employment of population. There

are various forms of employment, most of which are not covered by the official statistics. Not all persons involved in job search apply to employment services in the field. The Labour Force Survey of 2016 showed that the number of unemployed people is three times higher than the numbers provided by the Agency for Labour and Employment. Practically not all employers provide data on the exact number of vacancies at enterprises and organizations. However, there are many activities that cannot be covered by statistical data along with phenomena that can be measured with regular statistical reporting. Especially it concerns such forms of labour activity as the self-employment; Informal employment and employment in the informal sector; production of goods and provision of services for own use; unpaid work of trainees and persons undergoing vocational training; labour activity of volunteers. These phenomena also include underemployment in connection with the duration of working time, the professional structure of the entire employed population and its distribution by economic activities and main sectors of the economy, gender inequality, the position of youth in the labour market, underutilization of the workforce and many others. The main recommendation that results from the labour market monitoring needs in Tajikistan is introduction of a sample labour force survey that should be carried out by the state statistics agencies on an ongoing basis (annually or quarterly) and provide the key users of the national and regional levels with reliable information and up-to-date international standards.

41. The fundamental issue of improving statistics for Tajikistan is transition to the standards of the International Labour Organization, in particular, introduction of the international standard classifications (economic activities - NACE, classification of professions - ISCO, educational levels - ISCED).

42. The migration service of the Ministry of Labour, migration and employment of the population keeps statistics on the number and composition of the foreign labour; age and sex composition of foreign citizens working in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, the number of foreign citizens by country of origin, internal voluntary migration, and environmental migration. The source of the data is the Migration Service and the Border Guard Service of the State National Security Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan; as well as the Passport and Registration Department of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Tajikistan. The data is used to track the flows of labour migrants to the countries of employers; creation of an interstate data bank on migrant workers, the citizens of the EEC member states. The main users receive consultations as provided reports in written and electronic form

within the reporting period and this is carried out by explaining in daily reception of citizens.

43. The Migration Service has information management and 7 employees who are engaged with collecting and processing of statistics. Their main tasks are:

- development and implementation of the unified information technology and a single automated system for accounting and processing information that provides monitoring and information transfer to the issues within the competence of the migration service;
- formation and operation of the state information system of migration accounting, as well as the timely introduction of the necessary complete information into it; and
- formation and maintenance of the unified database, ensuring methodological uniformity and coordinated functioning of information systems.

44. It is necessary to develop and improve:

- the legal framework in the established field of activity;
- coordinate activities of the state bodies, international, public and other organizations in the established field of activity;
- interdepartmental coordination and involvement of donors with regard to the formation of a labour market analysis system and forecasting labour migration abroad, and with the aim of facilitating the development of a new job market abroad;
- organization and implementation of the formation of a system for the organized recruitment and dispatch of migrant workers abroad;
- assistance in creating an effective system of social and medical insurance for labour migrants abroad.

45. The Office for the Civil Status provides data on the state registration of births, deaths, conclusion and dissolution of marriages. The data are collected on the basis of medical certificates of birth and records according to the forms of the statistical reporting. The main problem is the lack of completeness and timeliness of registration within the Registry offices of births and deceased, (hereafter- ROBD) especially children of the deceased under the age of five. This situation negatively affects the quality of data on demography. It is necessary to carry out the surveys on infant, child and maternal mortality every five years to clarify the data on registration of births and deaths.



46. Committee for Environmental Protection present reports on the main indicators of emissions into the air, emissions of greenhouse gases, emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere from mobile sources, the number of inspections, the number of environmental violations detected, the number and amount of fines and the amount of damage to nature, etc. There is a monitoring and environmental policy department within the structure of the committee that deals with collection, analysis and publication of the annual report "Environmental Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan". This report contains information on environmental statistics: protection of atmospheric air, water resources, land resources, forestry and specially protected natural areas, ozone-depleting substances, waste and environmental education. Data sources are information provided by the ministries and departments of the country and their local authorities, as well as enterprises, organizations and institutions. There is no department of statistics in the committee, and the budget for statistics is not allocated.

47. The Ministry of Transport receives statistical data on availability and technical condition of the vehicles (state vehicles and individual vehicles) from the SAIS (hereafter-SAIS) of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Tajikistan as of December 31 of each year. The information is presented in the context of the regions of the republic, and by the car brands. The Ministry keeps track of the length of roads, availability of the road infrastructure on an annual basis (2 reporting forms). In addition, the monthly information is collected on the international road transport. There is a subordinate organization in the structure of the Ministry - the State Logistics Institution "Naqliyot (Vehicle, TJK.)", whose authority includes processing of the travel lists of legal entities engaged in provision of the motor transport services. The Ministry does not have a special department for statistics. The main problem is an incomplete coverage of the private sector involved in the commercial transport of goods and passengers (poorly established work with travel sheets, especially in freight transport). It is problematic to divide the volume of traffic at the regional level, taking into account the coverage of private entrepreneurs. Thus, it is necessary to introduce an international harmonized system for recording the work of all types of transports for the reliable and complete information.

48. The State Committee for Land Management and Geodesy collects information on the state of the soil, including the arable land, divided into categories of use and territorial profile. The committee receives this information from the land

committees of cities and districts of the republic. The work is to collect cadastral information on the land resources of the Republic of Tajikistan.

49. Also, when reforming the SUE "Khojagii Manziliyu Kommunalii", the functions for registering real estate were transferred to the subordinate organization of the Committee, the main function of which is to create the databases on immovable property of citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan. This information will serve to make adjustments, as well as to create statistical registers.

50. The other area of interdepartmental cooperation is that the subordinate organizations of the Committee will assist in streamlining and numbering streets and buildings in urban areas and large villages, creating schematic plans, maps of cities and districts for the successful holding of the population and housing census round 2020. It is expected that in the round of population census of 2020, the Geographic Information System will be used for automatic mapping and zoning of enumeration areas, and primary electronic information will be received from the Committee. The main problem for electronic mapping of administrative territories of the country is the shortage of experienced specialists in the field of GIS, and development of the harmonized software.

51. The Tax Committee collects information on execution of the state budget, which is presented by the structural units in the regions.

The committee does not have statistical department, a Tax Accounting Office for taxpayers, taxes and information technologies is available, and its financing is carried out within approved budget estimates of the tax committee. Coordination with the other departments is carried out on the written request, and the joint meetings and seminars are held, if required. Coordination with other departments is carried out by written request, if necessary, joint meetings and seminars are held.

In this connection, a bilateral agreement was signed by and between the Agency and the Committee on the exchange of data. It should be noted that the Committee supported the AS to establish the fundamental basis for transition to the electronic statistical reporting.

52. The State Committee of Investment and management of state estates are engaged in creation of the statistical reports on external and grant assistance from development partners. In addition, the Committee collects information on privatization of the state property and submits it to the Agency on Statistics quarterly and annually for analysis and dissemination. Statistics are used to analyse the flow of investment; identification of attractive economic sectors for investors;

analysis of investment flows by region. The Committee does not have a specific department for statistical work. The main task of the Committee is to provide the timely and complete information that provides a clear picture of the receipt and use of investment and grant assistance. Achievement: The database on investments has been created for 10 years. The information collected by the committee should be the complete and reliable database and meet the users' needs. Activities to achieve the objectives are as follows: to study experience of advanced countries; conduct seminars with international experts; development of software for obtaining information online; and the employee training.

## Chapter 4. Current situation in statistical sectors

### 1. Statistical Register of the Republic of Tajikistan

53. The statistical register is a multipurpose information system in which administrative data on economic entities are linked, reflecting the processes of their creation, reorganization, amendments to constituent documents or liquidation, with economic indicate LFS. Also, the Statistical Register is considered the basis for the collection, development, transfer and evaluation of statistical information on the structure, types of economic activity, competitiveness and performance of economic entities. Various statistical surveys are carried out based on the register, including the economic censuses. In the Republic of Tajikistan, the first economic census of the RT was conducted in 2010. In addition, the statistical register is the main source of information on business demography, since it allows you to track the processes of creation and closure of enterprises, their changes (merger or division of enterprises), as well as structural changes in the economy. The introduced system of state registration on the principle of the Single window in the on-line mode ensures the receipt of up-to-date information on business demographics of economic entities.

54. To update the information in the Statistical Register, the "Register for Updating the Statistical Register" is used annually and an electronic version of the report was developed within the framework of this project. This card contains information on the administrative part, as well as the block of economic indicators.

55. Revision of the General Classifier of Economic Activities is also a tool for updating the Statistical Register. Also, Information from the Statistical Register is also widely in demand in the development of strategic programs prepared by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

56. The statistical register is the main source of information on small and medium-sized businesses. Quarterly information from the SR is used to analyse activities of the small and medium-sized businesses. Also very important is the theme of women's entrepreneurship. Monthly on the Agency's website in the "Gender Statistics" section there is information on women's entrepreneurship.

## 2. System of National Accounts

57. The key indicators for the SNA: the data from an integrated accounts, institutional sectors of the economy, current and capital transfers, gross capital formation, final consumption, savings, changes in inventories, Gross Domestic Product (hereafter- GDP) and Gross National Product (hereafter- GNI ) data; data on fixed assets.

58. The main indicator of the SNA – the Gross domestic product in market prices is calculated by three methods: production method monthly (preliminary), since 2011 the quarterly (preliminary) and annual (final); expenditure method (annual); and the method of income generation (annual).

59. In 2015-2018 provided advisory assistance on improving indicators of national accounts on assessment of the non-observed economy. National accounts used the labour cost method based on Labour Force Survey of 2009 to estimate the non-observed economy (NOE), and the structure of the informal economy was revised based on the new Labour Force Survey of 2016. With the help of an international expert, the second method was considered for estimating NOE: the method of commodity flows by example of some basic commodities.

60. The main problem for continuation of completed work is the lack of human resources. It is necessary to strengthen the practical skills of specialists to build the national accounts, in-depth methodological knowledge and directions for further improvement of work for transition to the SNA of the 2008.

61. It is necessary to improve the quarterly calculations, while organizing collection of the quarterly data in the agency's branch offices; methods for measuring the output of the informal sector and assessing illegal activities; the formation of the "Resources-Usage" table, as well as the formation of the "Cost-Release" table; calculation of the Gross Regional Product at current and comparable prices and the gradual formation of the Gross Regional Product at the oblast level; forms of statistical reporting of sectoral statistics for transition to the 2008 SNA; of the national accounts for the SNA of 2008. In addition, a cost structure survey is required that will provide a database for the "Resources-Usage" table and the "Cost-

Release" tables; compiling a satellite tourism account (the tourism survey is needed - a source of data for the satellite tourism account); Implementation of the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (hereafter-SEEA) in national accounts.

### 3. Finance statistics

62. The information base of the government finance statistics is data provided by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan on a monthly basis - preliminary with an accrual outcome, and final - annual data with a delay of almost 8 months. Classification of the revenue and expenditure part of the state budget corresponds to the international standard of the State Finance Statistics of 2001 (GFS-2001). It should be noted that the classification of the state budget does not comply with the international standard of the System of National Accounts of 2008 (SNA 2008). The SNA of 2008 requires the state budget data for the new international standard of the GFS 2014. After transition of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan to the new international standard, methodological recommendations, training of specialists in training courses and expert assistance are needed for further statistical analysis of public finance statistics. It is necessary to hold seminars jointly with specialists of the National Bank for specialists of local statistical bodies and accountants of enterprises on the quality of data.

63. The finance statistics collects a statistical form of reporting on availability and movement of the fixed assets. The indicators of this report are used in national accounts to calculate the indicator of gross fixed capital formation. To improve accounting, a survey is needed on availability and movement of the fixed assets in the private sector. Moreover, the types of collecting of data on individual business should be improved.

### Price statistics

64. The following types of price indexes are calculated:

- consumer price index (CPI);
- producer price index of industrial products (PPI);
- price indexes for the purchase of building materials by construction organizations;
- price index for producers of agricultural products
- the price index for the freight traffic.

65. Calculation of the CPI is carried out on the basis of methodological regulations for monitoring consumer prices for goods and services and calculating consumer

price Indices developed in accordance with an international methodology of proposals for improvement of the consumer price index based on international standards, and taking into account recommendation of the CIS Statistical Committee. Calculation of the CPI is based on information obtained mainly from two sources: data on price changes calculated on the basis of their registration for consumer goods and services for each reporting period; data on the structure of actual consumer spending of the population for the previous year, which is the main source of information for the formation of weights in the calculation of the CPI. The system of weights is revised annually. The main information base for formation of consumer spending for CPI calculation is data on household consumption expenditures, obtained from the results of a sample survey of the household budgets. The weekly indices are calculated to monitor inflation in the economy parallel to the monthly consumer price index, and it is planned to expand the list of names of goods and other cities and regions of the country. Collection, processing and dissemination of information is established twice a week for the most important types of food products, gasoline and the market rate of the USD. But this information is not used when calculating the monthly CPI. In the price statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan, the CICI classifier (CICI) - the classification of individual consumption by purpose is used which corresponds to the international standards.

66. The methodology of the CPI has been improved, appropriate software has been developed, work has been carried out to use the average geometric prices in calculation of CPI, exchange of experience and visit of an expert were completed under Implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics of Tajikistan Project (2015-2018). Despite this, there are still a number of problems the solution of which will contribute to the further development of calculation of the CPI, including - improving construction of the CPI calculation based on the use of the formula of average geometric prices; updating the equipment (tablet, Smartphone) to further develop the process of automating the calculation of indices and improving the system of collecting primary data for the formation of the CPI, developing a calculation of the CPI at the regional level and expanding the geography of coverage (inclusion of new regions); the introduction of a system for calculating the price index for socially important food products; development of methodology and implementation of the calculation of the basic consumer price index, "core inflation" (BICC) and the development of appropriate software.

67. Formation of the information database for the price statistics in an industry is carried out on the basis of more than 340 statistical units with different

organizational and legal forms of ownership by the main type of activity "industry" based on the state statistical accounting number 1-producer prices "Information on prices of manufacturers of produced goods." One of the most important measures contributing to acceleration of the integration processes is calculation of the PPI according to the OKED-2 classifier; improvement of methodology, development of the product nomenclature, preparation of economic description of the processes of calculating the PPI; to revise the methodology in accordance with the modern requirements for calculation of PPI due to the fact that it is necessary to form a list of products that are currently not available at the national level. At the same time, the formation of a set of representative goods should be based on the product classifier. In addition, it is necessary to solve the problems of forming weights for calculation of PPI based on information received from the reporting organizations.

68. Construction Price Index – the AC carries out monitoring of materials purchased by construction organizations. This monitoring is one of the elements for building the price index in construction. Currently, taking into account the availability of the necessary statistical information, only the price index for construction and installation works for certain types of economic activity (12 types) can be calculated on the basis of the resource-technological models. However, expansion of the form of statistical monitoring of prices for building materials can be carried out only when studying the range of construction materials, both produced at enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan, and purchased by construction organizations of the Republic. Currently, monitoring the equipment imported into the country also appears to be unresolved due to a number of quite objective reasons. For such reasons, the situation on the market of equipment for erecting construction projects can be attributed. It is necessary to conduct an additional study on the possibilities of organizing statistical observations in this area. In addition, it is necessary to conduct a series of special surveys to obtain the necessary information for calculating the building price index as a whole. It is necessary to develop the methodology, calculation and the full implementation of calculation of the price index for SMR (including the elements of the technological structure).

69. Indices of tariffs for the freight transportation by all modes of transport are calculated based on the indices of tariffs for transport of goods by individual modes of transport (road, rail, and air), weighted by the volume of income from the carriage of goods by an appropriate mode of transport for the base period. Tariffs for representative services are registered for each mode of transport. The transportation of one ton of mass cargo by a certain mode of transport to a fixed

distance is accepted for the service-representative. Registration of tariffs is carried out in a selective set of transport organizations. There is a need to develop methodology and software to calculate the index. It is necessary to study the experience of individual countries in the region in this field.

70. The price index of producers of agricultural products is calculated on the basis of registration of prices for the main types of representative goods sold to procuring and processing organizations on the market, through its own trading network, to the population directly from vehicles, at fairs, exchanges, auctions, organizations, commercial structures, etc. Prices of producers of agricultural products are given taking into account the allowances and discounts for the quality of products which are sold excluding the cost of transportation, freight forwarding, loading and unloading of products, as well as without value-added tax. It is necessary to improve an existing methodology, prepare an economic description of the automation of calculation and software development; an introduction of the system of the index of prices for the purchase of production for technical purposes by agricultural enterprises.

71. The price index on the housing market until 2018, some preparatory activities have been taken for introducing a system to calculate the price index on the housing market, and the first steps are taken. Taking into account the fact that calculation of this index for the republic's price statistics system is a new stream, the implementation of this calculation still requires solution of the number of organizational and methodological tasks, primarily the development and improvement of methodology, questionnaire, software, personnel training and conducting a training seminar at the republican level and carrying out experimental calculations.

## 5. Industry statistics

72. The statistics of the industry is based on continuous accounting and it is formed on the basis of the monthly state statistical reporting received from industrial enterprises with a number of more than one person, as well as a quarterly reporting form for small businesses with more than one person. Along with statistical observations on the activities of industrial enterprises, account is also taken of non-industrial economic entities that have on their balance sheet units engaged in the production of industrial products or the provision of industrial services.

73. The industrial activity of individual entrepreneurs is monitored through a survey of the population engaged in industrial production, based on the data of the tax



authorities on the certificates issued to individuals for entrepreneurial activities. Calculations are carried out for production of the number of types of products according to the data obtained from production and sale of agricultural products, in particular, production of flour, bread and bakery products, meat, whole milk products by applying the coefficients of output of industrial products. The statistics on electricity, gas, heat and water supply were added to the industry in connection to transition to the OKED.

74. In 2015-2018, as a result of consultations it was recognized that due to the large number of un-harmonized statistical forms used in the AS for collecting industrial statistics and collecting numerous indicators, more time was allocated for the revision of statistical questionnaires, the analysis of indicators and the development of new statistical forms.

A model for the logical structure of the database for production statistics was developed, which is very important and will be used later to calculate the index of industrial production in the Republic of Tajikistan and for the sample. Recommendations are provided for improving methodology of calculation of the index of industrial output, as well as improving methodology for recalculating the index of industrial production on the basis of new methods and the results of special surveys. Improving the quality of the assessment of the production of the informal sector, especially in the processing industry. It is necessary to strengthen the practical skills of specialists and continue to work in the above directions.

## 6. Construction statistics

75. The statistical data in the construction industry are the followings: indicators of investment activity of the construction complex of the republic, investments in fixed assets from all sources of financing (public funds, population funds, private enterprises, joint ventures, joint-stock companies, limited liability companies, foreign investments, farms).

76. Data sources are ministries and departments, the private enterprises and organizations that have construction sites on the basis of statistical forms of reporting - monthly and annual data with an accrual outcome. For foreign and joint developers - data based on statistical reporting forms - monthly and annual data with an accrual result. Monthly and annual data are collected from all enterprises and organizations regardless of their forms of ownership.

77. The main problems are related to the underreporting of the amount of investment in the private sector, as well as the volume of contract work performed

by the self-employed small businesses, private entrepreneurs. Often, the assessment of renewal of fixed assets is not carried out, that is, the value of fixed assets is not included at the expense of re-equipment and equipment (installation of new equipment, in addition, at the level of rural areas there remains the question of estimating the cost of production of housing and the total area and living space.

## 7. Foreign trade statistics

78. According to the statistics of foreign trade, the main information are data on commodity turnover between the countries and by types of goods, international services, foreign investment, and the movement of foreign currency.

79. The sources of data are the Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, enterprises and organizations engaged in foreign trade, economic entities of all types of economic activities that receive or provide services; joint ventures (JVs), enterprises attracting foreign investments, as well as centres for the implementation of international investment programs operating in the Republic of Tajikistan.

80. It should be noted that customs data (declarations) on foreign economic activity in the context of the regions of the Republic of the Customs Service are not being developed. AS receives data for statistical analysis on the regions of the republic and on the sectoral direction from the report on exports and imports of goods.

81. Development of the Payment Balance of the Republic of Tajikistan is entrusted to the National Bank of Tajikistan and the AS presents data on received data of the investment form and for its compilation.

82. In 2015-2018 the advisory assistance was provided on studying methods of the research and compiling the fuel and energy balance of the republic and for the first time in the last three decades a thorough survey was conducted to obtain information on the availability of fuel and energy resources.

83. It is necessary to improve methodology of the foreign trade statistics in terms of studying methodology of accounting for the volume of shadow and informal activities; conduct the one-time statistical survey at all checkpoints on the border of the Republic of Tajikistan to determine the export / import of goods that are not covered by the customs declaration ("shuttle trade"). According to requirement of the IMF and the National Bank to calculate the Balance of Payments, it is necessary to conduct this survey, that is, for goods that exceed the threshold of the braked declaration.

84. It is necessary to calculate the indices of the average prices and the physical volume of exports and imports to analyse the state of the foreign trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, to analyse the state, dynamics and trends in the development of the foreign trade of the Republic of Tajikistan. It should be noted that the indices of the average prices and physical volume of exports and imports in the country are still not calculated.

#### 8. Internal trade statistics

85. The monthly and annual reports are collected from enterprises, ministries, departments regardless of form of their ownership, engaged in trade networks, public catering, repair and maintenance of cars and hotels. The survey of clothing, mixed and food markets, shops, cafes, restaurants, canteens and pharmacies, markets for the sale of livestock and cars, points for the sale of fuels and lubricants (gas stations) is carried out twice a year and the volumes are recalculated according to the unaccounted circle. The Sample Survey Method is applied for assessment of the work of individual entrepreneurs.

86. It is necessary to conduct a census of trade entities to create the data bank or trade register on the country's trading enterprises and the state register of trade enterprises and consumer services. To develop and implement a methodology for conducting sample surveys on registration of the new types of goods and services through the Internet and conducting surveys. Considering the significant volume of the informal sector in the consumer market, it is necessary to develop and implement a methodology for conducting sample surveys on registration of the new types of goods and services via the Internet, as well as turnover of the informal sector of trade and services.

#### 9. Transport and communication statistics

87. The monthly, quarterly and annual reports are collected from enterprises, ministries, departments regardless of the form of ownership, the main activity of which is road transport, as well as from large motor transport enterprises. The method of sample survey is applied for assessment of the work of individual entrepreneurs.

88. Consultative services are needed to assess performance of the private road hauliers, as well as the use of vehicles for personal use and work of foreign airlines in an internal market of Tajikistan.

89. While providing the communication forms of centralized and in-departmental forms of statistical reporting of the Communications Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan are used for the development of communication statistics.

#### 10. Statistics of services

90. Statistics of the paid services provided to population are characterized by data on paid services to population which have been provided by enterprises, organizations, and private entrepreneurs engaged in the field of provision of services to the public upon its request.

91. Monthly and annual reports are collected from enterprises, ministries, departments regardless of the form of ownership that provide services. The method of selective survey is applied, as well as changes in the reporting forms in the service industry for assessment of performance of individual entrepreneurs.

#### 11. Statistics of tourism

92. Statistics on tourism are: data on the number of foreign tourists, the number of enterprises providing tourism services, types of services provided by tour operator; the number of Tajik citizens travelling outside the Republic of Tajikistan, and financial activities of travel companies.

93. The source of data are tourist companies registered in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, enterprises, ministries, departments regardless of the form of ownership and departmental ownership, licensed to provide tourist services. Data are published in the report "On the development of tourism."

94. The problem in measuring the costs of tourists entering Tajikistan, with a special emphasis on living expenses and expenses outside of the officially registered tourist places and established routes (for example, eco-tourism organized without official intermediary agencies).

95. An advisory assistance was provided in 2015-2018 in preparation for a survey of tourism at the border, in preparation of the survey questionnaire at the border, a methodological manual prepared for the training of interviewers and supervise for survey, as well as recommendations are given on reporting forms.

96. Further, it is necessary to conduct a survey of tourism in order to assess the development of the tourism market in Tajikistan and calculate the estimated income and expenditure of tourists. It also requires advisory services to develop

methodological provisions for the most complete and detailed accounting of tourism indicators, as well as calculation of the satellite accounts for tourism. The most important direction in the field of tourism statistics is the development of appropriate methodological provisions for the most complete and detailed accounting of tourism indicator in accordance with the new World Tourism Organization (hereafter-WTO) methodology and recommendations (IRTS 2008), and the development of satellite tourism accounts in accordance with international standards of the 2008 SNA.

## 12. Statistics of agriculture and forestry, and fishery

97. Statistics of agriculture consists of statistics of crop production, livestock, forestry and fisheries statistics. Currently, 38 statistical forms of reporting collect information from legal entities (public enterprises and collective and individual dehkan farms). Also, selective surveys of households are conducted on sowing areas, harvesting, livestock and livestock production at various intervals.

98. However, the growing demands of users of statistical information on agriculture pose new challenges to the statistical authorities, provided that the country is still in the process of reforming the agricultural system and small farms are being formed on the basis of the large farms and their coverage by statistical accounting become impossible by the available resources and potential.

99. One of the strategic goals of the country's development is to achieve the food security and quality nutrition, and tracking this goal should be reflected in statistical data. In addition, a number of sustainable development goals are related to production of agricultural products.

100. In order to follow the goals, it is needed to:

- harmonization of an international statistical methodology with conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan, in particular the methodology developed within the framework of the Global Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Statistics Program (CIS Statistical Committee);
- development of the system of sectoral analysis of statistical information (for example, drawing up a balance of food products, using data from the household budget survey);
- improvement of calculation of the physical volume index and the producer price index of agricultural products, gross output and intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and cost structure; and

- introduction of international classifiers.

### 13. Environment statistics

101. Data on environmental statistics are: water consumption, wastewater disposal, discharge of contaminated substances into surface water bodies by types of pollution in the context of territories, rivers, industries, accounting for emissions of harmful substances into the air, emissions of harmful substances into the air from mobile sources and accounting for greenhouse gas emissions, and the emissions of ozone-depleting substances.

102. The sources of data are: The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Committee for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, the Committee for Environmental Protection, the Agency of Forestry, other ministries, departments regardless of ownership and enterprises with stationary sources of pollution, water bodies, equipment for collection and transportation of waste.

103. It should be noted that the data on environmental statistics are increasingly in demand, based on the fact that the planet's environmental issues are very relevant: climate change, desertification, salinization and soil degradation, biodiversity conservation and biosafety. The information about the degraded lands, (erosion, salinization, desertification, swamping, and etc.) is determined by the scientific-surveying institutes of agrarian field (land health or agrology).

104. Tajikistan as a full member of the UN has joined various conventions on environmental protection. However, tracking the results and meeting the requirements of the convention, this work remains outside the official statistical records.

105. Proceeding from the above, it is necessary:

- to conduct an inventory of the forest;
- to develop reporting on industrial, medical and toxic wastes, and the waste catalogue;
- to develop and introduce reporting on ozone-depleting substances (in particular HFCs - hydrofluoric carbon);
- to develop reporting on climate change;
- to introduce the SDG indicators on environmental statistics; and
- to conduct the complete inventory of statistical reporting forms;
- to conduct water cadastre development;

- overall usage of natural resources based on its value and developing the SEA in original form.

#### 14. Statistics of demography

106. Demographic statistics provide data on population (by sex, age and region), natural movement (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) and population migration (the number of arrivals and departures due to intra-republican and international migration).

107. The main sources of population data are population censuses that are conducted in the country once in 10 years. In the inter-census period, the population is calculated on the basis of annual data on natural movement and population migration. The population is estimated quarterly at the regional and republican level and annually by sex and one-year ages (by regions).

108. The source of data on the natural movement of the population are the records of registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, obtained from the Ministry of Justice under the jurisdiction of the Civil Registry Office (REGISTRY OFFICE). The records of births, deaths, marriages, divorces are received monthly by the local statistical agencies, and then by the Main Computer Centre. There they are coded, verified, aggregated and transmitted to the AS. In view of incomplete registration of births and deaths, these registry offices are compared with the data of the Centre for Medical Statistics of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population.

109. Statistics of population migration is based on arrival and departure data from the Ministry of the Interior (Passport and OVIR).

110. The pendulum migration (the direction is village to city) is taken into account according to the records of rural jamoats. In addition, the issue of pendulum migration was also included to study the movement of labour for the search for work within the country.

111. The main problem is the lack of completeness and timeliness of registration in the registry offices of births and deceased, (ROBD) especially children of the deceased under the age of five. This situation negatively affects the quality of data on demography. It is necessary to carry out surveys on infant, child and maternal mortality every five years to clarify the data on registration of births and deaths. It is planned that a new program on the natural movement of population (NMP) will be developed.

## 15. Statistics of labour force

112. Data on the hired labour (working for a wage or salary) are developed on the basis of forms of the state statistical reporting (1 monthly, 2 quarterly, and 9 annual). Reporting data allows you to obtain information on the number of hired labour by categories of personnel, the worked hours, administrative leave, labour movement and creation of work places. The primary forms of statistical reporting are presented by enterprises and organizations, regardless of the size of the enterprise and the form of its ownership. Data on the number of registered unemployed come from the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment (employment services).

113. Data on the workforce are formed annually when calculating the balance of labour resources. To estimate the total number of employees, in addition to the wage labour, the data of the sectoral departments are used to carry out calculations for those employed in the informal sector, personal subsidiary and dehkan (farm) economy without the formation of a legal entity and other categories of the self-employed population who carry out their labour activity on the basis of a patent and licenses and issued by the Tax Committee, not included in the current statistical reports.

114. Another source of data on the workforce is the survey of population based on employment issues (labour force survey). The one-time labour force surveys were conducted in 2004, 2009 and 2016.

115. The main issues faced in getting the most complete data on the number of employed, unemployed, workplaces by conducting regular labour force surveys (LFS).

## 16. Statistics of the external labour migration

116. Statistical data on the labour migration are presented by sex, age, education, specialty, and the host countries. Data on the registered external labour migration come from the Migration Service. Since 2005, the forms of statistical reporting on labour migration include an information regarding unregistered labour migrants. Data are developed on migration cards. Also, information comes from the rural Jamoats on the Report on the number of farms and available population of rural settlements as of January 1 about the rural areas.

117. Data on the foreign workers come from the Migration Service in 2 forms. Another source of data on external labour migration is the population survey on



employment issues (labour force survey). In 2004, 2009 and 2016, a one-time labour force survey was conducted, which included questions that allowed assessing external labour migration and the situation of external labour migrants in countries which receive their migrants from Tajikistan.

118. The main problem is the registration of unregistered external labour migrants and obtaining the most complete data on the number of external labour migrants. Improving the quality of statistical information in the development of migration cards by the Migration Service, which is developed manually. Lack of an electronic database on labour migrants, the citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan. Lack of mirror statistics between the Migration Service and the Migration Services of the host countries, especially the Russian Federation. The discrepancy between the data of the Migration Service of RT and the Migration Service of the Russian Federation. Absence of data on labour migrants, the Tajik citizens working in foreign countries.

#### 17. Statistics of wages/salary

119. The data on wages of the hired labour (working for a wage or salary) is developed on the basis of forms of the state statistical reporting (1 monthly, 9 annual). Starting from 2015 the monthly reporting form is submitted in electronic form through the personal cabinet of the respondent. Reporting data allows you to obtain information about the salary fund and the average monthly salary by categories of staff, payroll, working under contracts, debt for payment of wages by type of activity. Primary forms of statistical reporting are presented by enterprises and organizations, regardless of the size of the enterprise and the form of its ownership.

120. The main problem is the lack of methodology for conducting a survey of wages by occupation. To fill out the ILO questionnaires on wages by occupation, a methodology is needed to select and conduct this business survey.

#### 18. Survey of the household budgets and poverty

121. The statistics of the budgets of households (families) is one of the branches of social and economic statistics that studies the standard of living of population and mainly, its material condition. Materials of the survey provide an objective picture of the state and changes in the level and structure of income and expenditure, consumption and accumulation of various groups of population, make it possible to establish differences depending on sex and age composition of the family, employment of population in various fields of activity, and also at enterprises of various forms of ownership. Budgetary surveys contain information on the role of

individual sources in formation of the income, and allow us to study the dynamics of consumer demand.

122. In connection with the reform of the country's economy, its transition to the new market relations, the material living conditions of population change substantially. The multi-structure of the economy influences the nature of employment of the able-bodied population, new sources of income have appeared, the number of unemployed and people without permanent sources of income has increased. New conditions affect the composition of consumer spending, the structure of consumption of food, non-food products and services. The budgetary survey is carried out on a permanent basis, while observing the principle of the voluntary nature of citizens keeping their household budget.

123. Since 2013, based on the household budget survey (hereinafter - HBS), an annual poverty assessment is carried out in the country and submitted to the Government and other departments.

124. The HBS is the official source of indicator of poverty, SDG (hereafter – SDG) and other social issues.

125. In the short and medium term, the AS is tasked to conduct the modular research within the framework of the HBS along with the World Bank, taking into account additional modules for consumer spending, according to the international classifier of COICOP; additional modules on health, education and disability. This approach is aimed at obtaining the disaggregated information on poverty, employment, malnutrition, and health of high degree.

## 19. Health and social protection statistics

126. Statistics on health care are: the incidence of population, the medical network, medical personnel, immunization in general in the country, and also in the context of regions, as well as urban and rural areas. The sources of data are the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, the Republican Centre for Medical Statistics and Information. The Republican Centre presents annual information on the network and activities of medical institutions, including non-governmental medical institutions.

127. The information is presented in paper form, the data on the morbidity of population is presented in the context of the regions of the country. Besides, the information is presented on a monthly basis on the morbidity of population with

infectious and parasitic diseases in the context of the regions of the country. All additional information is provided on request of the AS.

## 20. Social protection statistics (pensions, social assistance)

128. The Agency for Social Insurance and Pensions under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan presents annual and quarterly information on the number of pensioners and amounts of designated monthly pensions.

129. It is required to develop a new mechanism for collecting disaggregated data on disability, disaggregated by sex, age and disability and related issues, and data processing software, the creation of a database at district, city, oblast, urban and rural levels, together with the Social Agency insurance and pensions under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

130. The data on the primary disability of population is submitted by the Ministry once a year. It is necessary to improve the collection mechanism and statistical forms for social payments to the population, sanatorium establishments on boarding homes and other institutions serving the elderly and children with disabilities. It is required to improve the collection mechanism and statistical reporting forms for children who are left without parental care.

## 21. Statistics of education and science

131. The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan collects and processes data on general education institutions, by regions of the republic, urban and rural areas, by contingent of pupils by sex, age by class, repetition by sex, transfer of pupils to the next level of education (by classes), the number of teachers, the material and technical supply of a general educational institution, the availability of teaching aids and textbooks, as well as data on pre-school institutions.

132. The Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population collects data on primary vocational education. At present, it is necessary to improve statistical forms, taking into account the programs for reforming the system of primary vocational education, relevance of indicator and ISCED conformity. Weaknesses: low qualification of human resources, staff turnover, and an insufficient control over the reliability of primary data.

133. It is necessary to review the reporting on science according to international classifications; training is required to study and apply these classifications in the statistics of science and innovations.

134. It is necessary to improve the collection mechanism and develop new statistical forms of reporting on initial vocational education and data processing software (it is necessary to switch to electronic reporting).

## 22. Cultural statistics

135. Statistical reports are received once a year by the Agency on Statistics from the Ministry of Culture (a report on activities of the libraries, clubs, and publications), reports on activities of the museums, theatres, clubs are carried out by the AS and its regional bodies.

136. The assistance of international experts is required in cultural statistics in the development of new forms of reporting and methodology, training in acquaintance with the new CCK (UNESCO), the revision of existing forms of statistical reporting - relevance, indicator, efficiency, development of methodology, based on the national development priorities.

## 23. Crime statistics

137. Starting from November of 2010, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan has been conducting a unified registration of crimes on a single database, including all power structures of the republic, which allowed improving the single accounting mechanism.

138. The statistical reports on judicial statistics are received by the Agency of Statistics from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Tajikistan.

139. It is necessary to develop the mechanism for collection of disaggregated data on crime and juvenile justice in cooperation with relevant bodies to monitor and tracking of implementation of Convention on the Rights of the Child.

## 24. Gender statistics

140. Convention on prevention of all types of discrimination against women, Beijing Platform for Action on SDG is the main catalysts for the collection, analysis and use of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics. Since 2000, in Tajikistan awareness is increasing on necessity of observing the changes in position of women compare to men. Collecting of data which is divided by sex is improved and attention is given to gender problems during collection of social and demographic statistics.

141. In 2016 within the framework of LFS based on 8 goals of SDG the following indexes were achieved: 8.3.1 "Data on unofficial employment in non-agricultural

fields pursuant to sex and age', 8.5.1. "Medium time-based jobs of women and men according to profession and age", 8.5.2. "Unemployment rate based on sex and age'. "Contribution of the youth of 15-24 age who neither work nor study, and also don't learn professional skills", 8.7.1. "Proportion and the number of 5-17 years old children in child labour who are classified based on sex and age", also evaluation of employment of 12-17 years old children based on sex and age was conducted. In cooperation with WB modernization (renovation) of HBS was conducted according to whose preliminary about 40% of the indexes of 12 of SDG will provide multidimensional poverty index. In addition to this, in cooperation with World Health Organization (hereafter – WHO) the work was performed on module research in 2018 on disability issues, disabled people according to indicators developed by the Washington Group on Disability.

142. In 2017 Agency on Statistics became a member of experts inter-departmental group for SDG and also s DHS was conducted which provided about 35 SDG indicators for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, and 17 goals, estimates of key medical and demographic indicators, fertility, the use of contraceptive methods, maternal and child health and nutrition, child mortality, domestic violence against women, parenting, awareness and behavior about HIV, AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, as well as other issues related to smoking and high blood pressure.

143. During formation of gender statistics it is important to determine and collect the information related to existing gender problems which is necessary for statistics considering the problems of progress of gender equality in the country. Such behaviour is intended basically to providing the policies of AS which is dedicated not only to achieving information about gender indicators but also for solution of gender problems. The main attention of NSDS is given to raising the role of gender statistics as an important means of observation and assessment of development in implementation of the policy of gender equality, such as gender strategy, gender programs and gender goals of social – economic development strategies of the Republic of and global initiative s.

144. The followings are the main actions for performing the duties:

- expansion of regulatory-legal background and institutional mechanism of gender statistics development;
- Improving the production of data according to national and global strategy obligations until 2030.

145. In order to improve the regulatory-legal background and institutional mechanisms of gender statistics development, the following actions are needed to be taken:

- Improvement of regulatory legal background for development of gender statistics;
- Providing institutional mechanism of gender structure completion in AS

and inter-departmental cooperation on gender statistics development.

146. Simultaneously, considering the inter-sectional character of gender problems and general relations in development of gender equality in national and global strategies, it is necessary to incorporate gender relations into regulatory documents of obligations of various departments of AS and regional structures.

147. It is necessary to develop the coordinating plan of AS in formation of gender statistics in the level of administrative accounting and improvement of institutional cooperation mechanism with the main partners and producers of information. Considering the implementation of the new gender goals of NSD and SDG almost in all fields and areas, it is necessary to improve and perfect the mechanisms not only with Committee of Women, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan, but also with the Agency of State Service under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Interior Affairs and other producers of information. As an institutional mechanism, it is important to establish inter-departmental gender work group with experts from ministries and department and also regularly holding consultancy meetings about provision and collection of gender indicators.

148. In the background of main goal of gender statistics development, the main problems and new necessary information should be determined. For provision of orders and decisions on implementation of the goals which are related to gender equality development in the country, the following measure are required to be taken:

- Improvement of utilized methodology such as new methods of information collection, re-evaluation of the concepts and progressing gender indicators according to gender factors and various social group;
- Developing the formation of information for gender indicators' assessment of NSD and SDG;
- Improvement of administrative statistics role in gender statistics development.

149. The next population census is going to be held in 2020. Therefore, with the purpose of gender statistics development, it is needed to analyse the concepts and separate theoretical methodologies which are used in production of statistics, considering the gender factors in the background of national and cultural characters.

150. Collection and analysing of information about the incomes and individual savings of men and women and also the families in general, play an important role in gender statistics. During the production, disaggregated information not only based on sex, but also the men and women must disaggregate into social groups. During provision of gender statistics, it is important to take into account the mutual impact of all social groups. Women and men are not of the same groups. There are serious distinctions among the gender groups (among men and women), which are dependent on the type of living area, (city or village), region of dwelling, age, level of literacy, relationship to disability people and other indicators.

151. Availability of data base of the results of poverty surveys or LFS, HBS according to sex of the head of family in general and men and women condition based on location type (City or village), men and women of various locations will assist. Also it will assist to ratifying beneficial decisions considering miscellaneous opportunities and needs of this or that different social groups. During analyzing the achieved information, it is necessary to propose the indexes of all the main modules not only based on sex, but also based on dwelling location: village women and city women etcetera. It should be accomplished after disaggregation of achieved information pursuant to the results of population census.

152. In the background of upcoming problems in the Medium – term Program of Development of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 (hereafter – MPD) special attention must be paid to expansion of gender statistics in regional level.

153. In order to improve and develop the production of information on measurement of gender indicators which are related to monitoring and assessment of implementation of NSD and SDG accomplishment of the following obligations are required to be done:

- In cooperation with related ministries and departments it is necessary to establish the system of gender-sensitive indicators for conducting monitoring and assessment of NSD and SDG;
- Adaptation of global indicators in the national level for measurement of SDG's achievements.

154. In the system of information collection for monitoring and assessment, AS plays the central role which is intended to timely collection and analyzation of information as well as proposal of majority of main information for all of indicators. With the assistance of international organizations for enhancement of statistic authorities' force, including the regions, for receiving real, correct and timely information related to social and economic development of the country, necessary measures should be taken.

155. For the purpose of removing gender inequality in the following fields, gender-sensitive system of indexes for implementation of monitoring and assessment of NSD and SDG based on approved indicators of these strategies and key obligations will be established. These fields are – state service development; improving the environment of work and investment; more deepening the agrarian reforms the purpose of formation and productive growth of lucrative agricultural productions; establishing national evaluation system and prediction of social trends; motivation of creating new job opportunities such expansion of analyzing ability and ability to predict labor market (including regional allocation); improving gender policies and prevention of violation against women; removing gender inequalities in the field of education, health and etcetera.

156. Another basic side of this obligation is concluded in adaptation of global indicators in national level for measurement of SDG's achievements related to gender equality. In order to provide real equal rights for men and women, removing structural gender discrimination reasons and real change in gender relations, the following privileges must be considered in global level: gender equality in resources and opportunities' allocation; freedom from violation against women and girls; gender equality during making decisions in governmental and individual sectors. 232 indicators are proposed for measurement of development related to 17 goals and 169 obligations in global level. Among them 53 gender indicators, such as indicators based on sex, are divided. Therefore, AS in close cooperation with key partners should determine the list of gender indicators for monitoring and assessment of implementation of SDG in national level.

157. In order to resolve gender problems for improvement of the quality of selective survey and collecting new information with consideration about gender factors, in national and global programs new obligations are assigned to AS. The statistics confronts new problems. Considering this, gender statistics users need new statistics.



158. While planning and conducting the surveys it is necessary to pay attention to categorized information which is based on determinants on distinction between men and women in the society. It will help to analyze gender problems. But, this is not enough information for complete analyzation of gender problems. For example, in order to determine whether the members of family or an unknown victim have perpetuated violence, the information is important not only about the victims of familial violence which are divided into sex, but also information is important about the criminal and his/her behavior towards the victim. Gender behavior belongs not only to women but it belongs to men as well, because applying policy impacts on women and men differently. In addition, for understanding the condition of women it is very important to study the condition women.

159. Special and very complicated gender problems is considered to be women's wage-less work for the members of family and mixture of work with familial duties which is counted as gender equality condition in market labor and out of it. In two sectors of labor – sector of caretaking wage-less works and payable labor – still gender inequality is practiced and local values, social customs and historical role of sexes are reflected.

160. In the majority of the countries around the world women work more compare to men. Approximately 52% of global labor force comprised of women and men form only 48% of it. While the women bear more than half of this burden, they have bad condition in both sectors: in paid works and wage-less works. The economic, social and cultural factors as well as familial labor allocation seriously impact on indicators of economic activity and women employment. Out of 59% of paid jobs which are basically accomplished out of house, would belong to men two times more than women, proportionally 38% and 21%. The vice versa condition in wage-less works which are accomplished in the house and encompass a wide range of works related to caretaking, 41% of wage-less works belong to women. Proportionally it would be 31% and 10% out of which women work three times more than men. Concluding this, imbalance in the field of paid works of men are superior and in wage-less works women are superior. This work is not usually considered as a part of labor statistics, because this activity is not incorporated in national accounts' production. Consequently, considerable contribution of women labor would remain invisible and general contribution of women in economy NAS, in majority cases are not completely evaluated.

161. In order to receive complete information about the amounts of goods and services which are produced within the country, availability of complete information

about all types of labor is very important. The main source of information on the level of women and men participation in wage-less works is considered to be time survey. Only by the help of information related to time budget, it is possible to accomplish full and correct evaluation on various activities of men and women. As it is shown in national accounts, such behavior does not require to allocate them into economic and non-economic types. Therefore, in order to completely study these problems, AS plans to conduct survey of time budget usage. In 2018 within 200 families the pilot survey of budget time usage was conducted and for a complete study funding is required.

## 25. Population census

162. The Republic of Tajikistan, like most countries in the world has started the next round of preparations for the national population census of 2020.

163. To test the organizational and methodological provisions of the population census of 2020, the draft program and the technological process for processing its materials, the locations of the Pilot (Trial) Population and Housing Census - Nurek City of Khatlon Region and in 2 micro districts of Dushanbe city, which is planned to be conducted in autumn of 2018. The AC plans to apply the traditional data collection method by means of new technologies for data collection (Internet survey and tablet) and the use of GIS technology in the population census during a pilot population and housing census of the 2018. These new technologies will be used in urban settlements, and the paper questionnaires will be used in the rural settlements.

164. An international consultant on methodology of the population and housing census is required for successful conduct of the census and processing of materials; study of experience of the other countries, holding of seminars, round tables and meetings on the population and housing censuses of 2020; replication and dissemination of the main results of the population and housing census are also needed.

165. In addition, the Address System of Identification of immovable property is one of the information systems for real estate management in settlements, an integral part of the unified real estate information system. The address system includes the followings: addressing objects, registration subjects, registration documents, technology and technical means of identifying the addressing objects. Currently, the use of address in various administrative sources requires compilation of the Unified State Register of addresses. The Unified State Register of addresses is planned to be

used in Population and Housing Census of 2020, the State Register of the Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs, the Register of Enterprises and Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan, in GIS systems and other information resources, which will allow all bodies to use a single address standard.

## Chapter 5. The strategic framework of the national statistical system and the essence of the strategy

### 1. Concepts and the scale of values

166. The overall strategic objective (or concept) of the NSDS is modernization of statistical processes in the field of development and provision of timely and qualitative information for monitoring of the most important governmental programs in the area of achieving goals of sustainable development, (SDG) ensuring effectiveness of statistical production processes, and improving professional level of employees.

167. The overall goal of the strategy is achieved in accordance with the following principles of the main statistics:

- ensure impartial dissemination so that the data would be available;
- ensure the data reliability;
- to ensure the validity of statistical data;
- ensure professionalism and professional independence;
- ensure accountability and transparency of methods;
- to ensure confidentiality of the processing of statistical data; and
- ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of production and use of statistical data.

### 2. Strategic objectives and sub-goals

168. Goal 1 – Increasing the institutional capacity for the effectiveness of the National Statistical System, in particular the Agency for Statistics.

169. This component will consist of streamlining of the organizational structure of the NSS in accordance with modernized ICT systems and corresponding data infrastructure, creation of institutional management systems (including the update of the legal and institutional framework governing stakeholder relations within the NSS), improvement of the training and retraining system, statistical methods

dissemination and training strategy for users, as well as developing relationships with respondents and users data.

170. Goal 2 – Increased volume and scale of the open dissemination of official statistics, improvement in the quality of dissemination of the official statistical information. This objective includes the following sub-objectives:

1). Sub-objective 1 - Improved data structure development. This sub-goal will consist of improvement in the quality and timeliness of results of the following statistical surveys, statistical works and the fields of statistics:

- sample household surveys; integration of the annual enterprise statistics;
- annual reviews of economic activity;
- national accounts;
- price statistics;
- public finance statistics;
- monetary and banking statistics;
- foreign trade statistics;
- statistics of the balance of payments;
- demography; and
- statistics of social marginalization and a number of other.

2). Sub-objective 2 - Strengthening the information base for open dissemination, decision-making and forecasting. This sub-goal will consist of modernization and improvement of the methods of reporting data, dissemination tools and processing systems used for analytical purposes and application of the new short- and medium-term forecasting models and provision of the public data.

171. Goal 3 –Improvement of the statistical production system and the official statistical methodology of their formation, creation and development of new directions of statistics. This goal will be achieved in the following sub-objectives:

- implementation of the SDG measurement;
- use of administrative and large data; and
- Improved methodological approaches to data collection.

172. This component will consist of measures to improve the sample structure for the household surveys, compilation of statistical register of enterprises and individual entrepreneurs, introduction of the unified classification system, nomenclatures, harmonization of registers and corresponding changes in the

legislative base of statistics and relevant ministries, and developing methodology for inclusion of the "large data" into statistical system.

173. Goal 4 –Improving statistical and statistic-related infrastructure, including the development of IT. This component will be aimed at creation of the ICT infrastructure for the state statistics, corresponding to the needs of managing very large administrative documents and operator of large data sources (for example, local self-government bodies, UAGS, MIA). It will also include possibility of financing the improvement of the physical infrastructure of statistical bodies, repairing or purchasing the IT and / or related vehicles needed to perform statistical work in remote and hard-to-reach settlements.

### 3. The main stages of implementing the NSDS

174. The strategy until the period of 2030 will realized with three medium-term periods during which more attention is paid to privileged sides of statistics development.

175. The implementation stage of the strategy encompasses three periods: renewing the processes of statistic development and timely proposal of information and quality information for monitoring of important state programs related to implementation of NSD and SDG; increasing the role of gender statistics in provision of state policies related to removing gender inequalities; provision of effectiveness of statistic production processes. Increasing the professional skill level of employees (2019-2023); the period of implementing reconstructions (2024-2027); the period of raising the effective institutional potential of NSS, including AS (2028-2030).

176. During the implementation stages of the Strategy, the following events will be performed:

- Full transition from paper questionnaires to electronic type equal to them (electronic questionnaires and structural data which are accumulated from primary sources and administrative documents);
- Full transition to electronic books of households and finally providing the background for establishment of population register;
- Changing the paper publications into electronic publications (in electronic carriers, files in internet websites);
- Formation of central mechanism of statistical data for preserving the integrated data and meta-information (considering the classifiers, names,

vocabularies, catalogues, registers and frameworks, structural documents of surveys and information boxes, register of profitable sides and etcetera);

- Proposal of information with aggregate of information as a proposed type of statistical data to the users;
- Provision and incorporation of new classifiers for harmonization with international classifiers;
- Implementing frequent evaluation of information quality using international means and creation of quality management system for primary statistic information and official statistic data;
- Implementation of open data conceptions;
- Provision of accessibility to micro-information for scientific research and analyzation according to requirements of preserving primary statistic data and secret information;
- Expansion of usage of administrative information which are accumulated in state authorities, providing regional statistics development, its revision in connection with its obligations;
- Analysing natural economic accounts, implementing EEAS, transition to NSA 2008;
- Provision of statistic data analyses (usage of the information of HBS and its expansion);
- Improving price statistics and inflation trends;
- Deep study of legal background;
- Formation of interesting selection system, allocation and adapting the board of employees;
- Development of human resources planning and proposal of long-term plans for human resources growth considering the needs of state statistics authorities;
- Usage of new types and methods of management of human resources, implementation of modern human resources technology.

177. For periodical fulfilment of NSDS, the schedule of events will be provided for the years 2019-2023, 2024-2027 and 2028-2030 and will be submitted to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for approval. Such schedule allows incorporating corrections to schedule-based activity and funding but considering the acquiring and changing of priorities.

#### 4. Risk and risk-taking

178. There are some factors that disorganize the sustainability:

- Absence of necessary legal, administrative provision and budgetary parameters
- Absence of opportunity in the current statistic system, for instance, losing professional experts;
- Not paying attention annual planning and its implementation and measures of raising their effectiveness.

179. Danger is more important than financial assistance. If the governmental assistance for conducting necessary three months' survey instead of complete research or collecting of information about population and private sector do not exist, then complicated problems which can disturb progress will not be eliminated.

180. During last years, the governmental funding was comparatively moderate, but it is not sufficient for renovation of depreciated statistic activities. It is important that some development partners can assist for the implementation of NSDS and deliver financial support of statistic development for specific needs. On the contrary, the danger of disorganizing some data threatens which in future cannot be proposed quickly and in detail.

181. The main problems of preventing development in the process of implementation of Strategy achievements are considered the followings: keeping the number of workers and occupation of employees due to leaving of professional experts and low salaries; necessity of funding the technical services, renovation and changing depreciated equipment; necessity of continuing the program of statistical observations for provision of necessary statistical data with the purpose of acquiring main social indexes.

## Chapter 6. Priorities and the activity directions of National Strategy of Statistics Development

### 1. Goal 1 – Increasing the institutional capacity for the effectiveness of the National Statistical System, in particular the Agency on Statistics

182. The main objective is to improve the understanding of the role of official statistics by decision makers in order to be supported by the restructuring of the AS and its work program, thereby allowing the AS to provide sufficient time for staff to develop priority areas. The goal will be achieved through bilateral meetings / agreements and organization of the high-level seminars on the role of statistics in modern society and the need to restructure the AS in order to improve the quality and availability of data.

## 2. Directions of activity

183. Directions of activity in implementation of the goal are concluded in taking measures related to improvement of legislation implementation in the field of statistics and complete provision of secrecy; conducting seminars on legislation of statistics and other regulatory and legal documentations with the participation of regions.

184. The following solution-requiring problems exist for improvement of resource allocations:

- International relations of the country and its membership in international organizations pursued to follow the international standards and recommendations and in the result the methods of statistic production change.
- Limitation of AS resources and simultaneously increase in demand for statistical data require the effectiveness completion of production and dissemination of statistic data.

185. In order to resolve these problems, it is necessary to develop and perfect methodological works as well as the responsibility of analysing and dissemination of internal data and mutual cooperation with profitable sides. Also considering the self-medium-term planning, the ordered and logical structure of all statistic data whose responsibility is assigned to AS, should be provided.

186. Development of human resources and management of board of employment for realizing the goals of NSDS are achieved by the following ways:

- Staff development in statistical offices;
- Training based on the main modern technics and methodologies, especially based on those methodologies which have priorities according to indexes of NSDS (trainings are conducted in the form of seminars in the country and out of it);
- Consultancy and on-the-job training.

187. Seminars and other training courses are organized with the purpose of completion and development of literacy of central department employees and municipal statistic bodies and by attracting them to the importance of statistics and improvement of volume and quality of data.

188. Other important events include improvement of human resources management (human resources potential), equipping the training classrooms,



regular teaching of English and Russian languages, conducting survey on the employees' satisfaction for receiving the opinions and proposals of the AS workers.

189. Purchase of technology or other modern devices are directed for the entrance of Central building with the purpose of registering the entry and exit of every employee, for improvement of observing the order and especially provision of security. Purchase of surveillance cameras and Dictaphones are intended for recording the competitions and attestations with the purpose of developing anti-corruption actions and prevention of administrative rights violations.

3. Goal 2 – Increase in the volume and scale of an open dissemination of official statistics and improvement of the quality of official statistical information to be disseminated

190. A greater emphasis on dissemination of the statistical information is important for demonstrating the value of statistics in society, and at the same time it will contribute to the development of the country's social, economic and political spheres. Training will be organized for users of statistics to improve the image of statistics as well as knowledge of statistical publications. A training will be organized for users of statistics to improve their understanding of statistics and statistical publications.

#### 4. Directions of activity

191. Improved cooperation with the users by taking the following measures:

- Development of inverse relations with the users by conducting the round tables and public conferences;
- Continuously conducting survey of satisfaction of the users.

192. In order to increase the statistical literacy, develop methodological recommendations, such as:

- "Statistical grammar for journalists"; and
- "Statistics for children."

193. Also increase the use of other tools for development of the statistical literacy of users, such as:

- conducting meetings, training seminars with users;
- accommodation of conference materials, presentations on the Agency's website;

- develop the useful information (instructions, videos) for further trainings of different groups of users on how to work with databases; and
- develop tools for application of innovative statistical methods and data integration, integrated information solutions, and implementation of additional features of websites.

194. To ensure data transparency, the following actions should take place:

- Advocacy for data producers and other stakeholders about benefits of the open data. The human factor is a key element, and tools and processes may not succeed without participation and real willingness for actual share of data;
- Strengthening confidentiality by developing approaches to statistical production processes;
- Establishment and strengthening the processes of combating statistical control;
- Creation of the national data archives, including both metadata and data sets from already completed surveys and censuses (13);
- Creation and strengthening of management and dissemination of metadata using international standards (14);
- Improve interaction and communication with users of data, both online and through user advice and forums;
- Improved dissemination of data, especially through statistical websites, for example by verifying the direct download of indicator and data series in machine-readable and non-proprietary formats; and
- Documenting and disseminating information on data policies and practices, providing regular instructions to data users and maintaining application of statistics to inform the users.

195. In order to improve the quality of statistical information and the effectiveness of statistical production processes, it is necessary:

- continue the work on improvement of the quality of statistical production and implementation of the process approach in statistical practice;
- to develop and approve the National model of the processes in production of the official statistical information based on the GSBPM (version 5.0), where the main processes of statistical production are described;
- to conduct the regular assessment of data quality by means of international tools to develop the quality management system for the quality of primary statistics and official statistical information;

196. Also to develop and approve the following documents:

- Indicator of principles of the state statistics;
- Quality policy;
- Privacy Policy for the Primary Statistics;
- Policy of the open dissemination of official statistical information; and
- Policy for revision of the official statistical information.

197. It is necessary to develop a plan for implementation of the quality management system in which the following works are planned to be accomplished:

- coordination of activities to maintain and improve the quality management system;
- monitoring, analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the quality management system processes;
- introduction of the internal audit system;
- the use of risk-based thinking for the planning and implementation of quality management system processes; and
- conducting an analysis of the quality management system by the management of the AS.

198. More complete metadata is needed in order to meet the growing need of users for understanding the statistical calculations. In relation to this:

- It is necessary to ensure dissemination of the most complete information on metadata-the statistical methods and procedures that applied through the website of the Agency on statistics;
- To introduce the concept of open data to increase the number of users, while reducing the cost of provision of the official statistical information on requests; and
- Develop standardization of the processes of collecting, processing, accumulating, storing the administrative data used to calculate statistical indicator.

5. Goal 3 – Improvement of statistical production system and official statistical methodology for their formation, creation and development of the new streams in Statistics

199. Improvement of methodological skills gives main attention to accomplishment of the following works:

- modernization of the national register of enterprises;
- improvement of the system of classification and implementation of international standards;
- use of administrative and large data.

## 6. Directions of activities

200. In the context of development of the ICT, as well as introduction of the new methods for collecting statistical information, it becomes possible to improve the processes of updating the Statistical Register. In this connection, it is necessary:

- to develop and implement a new set of software tools for the formation and maintenance of a statistical register that will facilitate the rapid processing of the full volume of data from the statistical register, as well as to increase the level of automation of analytical and methodological solutions and procedures for updating; and
- Develop and implement geo-information modules in the statistical register.

201. Introduction of classifiers into statistical practice which are harmonized with international analogues ensures the improvement of consistency and comparability of an official statistical information at all levels, both domestically and internationally.

202. The following actions will be carried out within the framework of implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics:

- The system of classification of the goods of retail trade is developed;
- The statistical classifier of the main industrial groups was developed to harmonize with the international classification of the main industrial groups (MIGS) and to ensure the comparability of official statistical information on commodity groups: investment, intermediate, consumer, and the energy;
- approval of statistical classifier the "Household Expenditures" on the basis of Classification of the United Nations Statistical Commission Individual Consumption by Purpose (SC 17.008-2016);
- ensuring harmonization of the new versions of the General Classifier of Economic Activities of the Republic of Tajikistan (OKED 2) with Classification of the Products and Services (SKPU Rev.2);
- Introduction of the Classifier of economic sector in the statistical register;
- Introduction of the Classifier of economic sector in the statistical system, work with sectoral administrations and regional statistical bodies.

203. Expansion of use of administrative data accumulated in the state bodies is one of the most important tasks of statistical bodies. The use of administrative data has several advantages: respondents do not spend a lot of time filling out forms of state statistical reporting, duplication of indicator is eliminated, integration and partnership relations with state bodies and organizations.

#### 7. Directions of activity by statistical areas

##### 204. System of National Accounts:

- strengthening of human resources, skills and knowledge in building the national accounts;
- improvement of quarterly calculations, while organizing the collection of quarterly data in the agency's branch offices;
- improvement of methods for measuring the output of the informal sector and evaluation of illegal activities;
- improving the formation of the "Resources-Usage" table, as well as the formation of the "Cost-Output" table;
- conducting a cost structure survey that provides a database for the "Resources-Usage" table, and the "Costs-Output" tables;
- improvement of calculation of the Gross Regional Product at the current and comparable prices and the phased formation of the Gross Regional Product at the level regions;
- improvement of the form of statistical reporting of sectoral statistics for transition to the 2008 SNA;
- Improving national accounts indicators for the 2008 SNA;
- Compiling a satellite tourism account (a tourism survey is needed - a source of data for the satellite tourism account);
- Introduction of the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting into the National Accounts;
- Calculation of indicator "National wealth" and "Intellectual property".

##### 205. Finance and banking statistics

The following actions are planned to be implemented:

- Improvement of statistical reporting on financial activities of enterprises (organizations);

- Conduction of seminars jointly with specialists of the National Bank for specialists of the local statistical bodies;
- Conducting seminars on the GFS of 2014 (in conjunction with the experts from the Ministry of Finance);
- Preparation of indicator for linking the SNA of 2008 and the GFS of 2014;
- Experience of other countries in linking the 2008 SNA and the GFS 2014;
- Calculations of the balance of cash incomes and expenditures of population according to the new methodology and comparison of indicator with the data of the household budget survey;
- Calculation of the indicator "gross accumulation of the fixed capital" for the SNA of 2008;
- Conducting a survey on the availability and movement of fixed assets in the private sector.
- Improvement of the functioning of banking and statistical accounts for official disseminations and publication adaptable to international requirements.

## 206. Price statistics

- Improving construction of the CPI calculation based on the use of formula of the average geometric prices;
- Updating the set (basket) of the CPI (including integration with the CIS HIPC set) and improving the formation of the weight system;
- Development of the CPI calculation at the regional level and expansion of geographical coverage (inclusion of new regions);
- Development of methodology and preparation of economic description for designing the "Inflation Calculator" Software;
- Development of methodology and implementation of calculation of the basic consumer price index, "core inflation" (BICC) and preparation (purchase) of the relevant software;
- Introduction of the system to calculate the price index for socially important food products (weekly) as an exchange of experience;
- Development of software for calculation of the price indices in the housing market;
- Improvement of methodology, development of product nomenclature, preparation of economic description of the processes of automation of PPI

calculation, Producer price indices of agricultural producers, Indices of tariffs for freight traffic and transition to electronic reporting;

- Development of the calculation methodology and full implementation of the CPM price index calculation (including by the elements of technological structure);
- Implementation of calculation of the price index for imported and exported goods (development of methodology and preparation of software for calculation); and
- Development of an appropriate methodology for price volatility and calculation of this indicator as required by the SDG.

#### 207. Industry statistics

- continued implementation of calculation of the index of industrial production;
- improvement of statistical forms in the industry;
- study of methodology for calculation of the use of industrial production capacity;
- improvement of methodology of accounting for production costs of industrial production and construction;
- development and implementation of statistics on new technologies and innovations; and
- improve the method for calculation for electricity production (electric balance).

#### 208. Construction statistics

- Insufficient coverage of newly-opened construction organizations;
- definition of investments and completed construction;
- collection of more complete data on the cost of building materials and their use to calculate the price index for construction materials;
- Improving the forms of statistical reports on construction;
- Develop the skills to implement the seasonal adjustments; their use to adjust data on prices for building materials;
- Survey to determine the cost of individual houses;
- Conducting the survey on investments in industrial, construction and trade enterprises; and
- Transition to electronic reporting.

#### 209. Statistics of the foreign and domestic trade:

- conducting the one-time statistical survey at all checkpoints on the border of the Republic of Tajikistan to determine the export / import of goods that are not covered by the customs declaration ("shuttle trade");
- to improve methodology of the foreign trade statistics in terms of study the methodology of accounting for the volume of shadow and informal activities;
- improving indices of the average prices and the physical volume of exports and imports; and
- conducting a census of the trade entities.

#### 210. Statistics of transport, services and tourism

- advisory services are needed to assess performance of the private road hauliers, as well as the use of vehicles for personal use and the work of foreign airlines in the domestic market of Tajikistan;
- the most important area in the field of tourism statistics is the development of appropriate methodological provisions for the most complete and detailed accounting of tourism indicator in accordance with the new WTO methodology and recommendations (IRTS 2008), as well as development of the satellite accounts for tourism in accordance with international standards of the SNA of 2008;
- it is necessary to conduct the survey of tourism in order to assess development of the tourism market in Tajikistan and calculate an estimate of the incomes and expenditures of tourists; and
- calculate the energy intensity as the ratio of primary energy consumption to GDP.

#### 211. Statistics of agriculture

- use of administrative data to reduce the burden on respondents, as well as statistical bodies, in particular land use data, as well as data from the tax authorities;
- development of the system of sectoral analysis of statistical information (for example, drawing up a balance of food products, using data from a household budget survey);



- improvement of calculation of the physical volume index and producer price index of agricultural products, gross output and intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and the cost structure;
- introduction of international classifiers, especially transition to the OKED-2;
- capacity building at the national and regional levels; and transition to electronic reporting.

#### 212. Environment statistics

- inventory of forests;
- harmonization of statistical indicator with European standards and measurement of the green economy;
- development of reporting on industrial, medical and toxic wastes, and catalogue of wastes;
- development and implementation of reporting on ozone-depleting substances (in particular HFCs - hydrofluoric carbon);
- development of reporting on the climate change;
- study of the best practices in environmental statistics; and
- implementation of the SDG indicator on environmental statistics.
- reestablishment of water cadastre, provision of water cadastre according to on-land waters.

#### 213. Demographic statistics:

- further interaction with government bodies and international organizations to improve the ways of obtaining administrative data - the transition to an electronic format for obtaining information on population migration (international and internal migration, labour migration) and vital statistics - civil status (births, deaths, marriages and divorce);
- development of the methodology for recalculating indicator of demographic statistics taking into account the results of the population and housing census of the Republic of Tajikistan of 2020 for the inter-censal period;
- transition to electronic economic books for a rural settlement (jamoats of villages) in order to take into account fully information on the population living in rural settlements, as well as their farms, to account for the availability of livestock, household plots, additional personal subsidiary farming and housing stock; taking the necessary measures to create a statistical

information base on the rural population and other statistical indicator for the transition to a full account of the electronic workbook in 2018-2022; and

- together with partners (USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, etc.) conduct the survey on demographic indicator to monitor the situation of women and children, people with disabilities and people with disabilities and other social groups to provide indicator for the SDG and NDS RT.

#### 214. Labour statistics:

- Development of modular research, conducting statistical surveys to obtain indicate LFS of "decent work and productive employment", "green jobs", labour force surveys and labour migration, the situation of working children;
- development of the most complete information on metadata on labour market statistics, training, employment and wages applied in statistical methods and procedures;
- collection and accumulation of official statistical information of foreign countries and preparation of publications on international comparisons;
- development of the regional labour market statistics and wages in order to maximize the coverage of statistical indicator, formed both at the macro level and in the regional context (region, district); and
- The development and modernization of statistical infrastructure will allow to create the business demography statistics based on the data of the statistical register and labour statistics.

#### 215. Statistics of external labour migration

- accounting for unregistered external labour migrants and obtaining the most complete data on the number of external labour migrants;
- improvement of the quality of statistical information in the development of migration cards by the Migration Service, which is developed manually;
- creation of an electronic database on labour migrants, the citizens of Tajikistan;
- the introduction of the mirror statistics between the Migration Service and the Migration Services of the host countries, especially the one in the Russian Federation; and
- collect data on labour migrants, the citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan working in far-abroad countries.

## 216. Statistics of the Household Budget Survey and Poverty

- in the field of development of the income and consumption statistics, the transition to an electronic format for collection of the primary statistics for sample surveys through the use of tablet computers;
- development of the formal statistical methodology for estimation of multidimensional poverty and calculation of multidimensional poverty indices;
- introduction of statistical and mathematical models to assess the poverty level at the level of districts and cities of regional subordination;
- expansion of the system of modular sample surveys of households on various aspects characterizing the level and quality of life of population; and
- conduction of the sample survey of households for an integrated assessment of conditions of persons with disabilities that will allow to study the full participation of disabled people in the economic, social and cultural life of the society (their social integration), as well as discrimination based on disability.

## 217. Health and social protection statistics

- development of the new mechanism of collecting disability data disaggregated by sex, age and disability and related issues, as well as the data processing software, creation of a database at the district, city, region, urban and rural levels, along with the social insurance agency and pensions under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- to monitor and track the implementation of Convention on the Rights of Child, to improve the quality of regular statistical data collection for persons under 18 years old, including children from vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, orphans, children from poor families (data should be disaggregated by sex, age, urban and rural areas, ethnic characteristics, education, etc.);
- to improve the collection mechanism and develop new statistical forms of reporting on social payments and benefits; and
- studying new methods and approaches in calculation of indicator of the survival tables for possibility of their further application at the national level.

#### 218. Education statistics

- to improve the collection mechanism and develop a new statistical forms of reporting on primary vocational education and data processing software (it is necessary to switch to electronic reporting);
- study of experience of other countries in collection and processing of data on the primary vocational education;
- the pilot testing of formation possibility in the Republic of Tajikistan an internationally comparable Education and Training Support Account to detail the costs of vocational training and education, including the definition of mechanisms for financing these expenditures.

#### 219. Cultural statistics

- an advisory assistance on cultural statistics for development of the new forms of reporting and methodology, trainings for familiarization with the new UNESCO System of Culture Statistics;
- transition to the new international classification of cultural statistics, developed by UNESCO is needed;
- trainings are required for specialists who are engaged in filling out reports on cultural activities; and
- to improve the collection mechanism and develop new statistical forms of accounting for sanatorium establishments.

#### 220. Crime statistics

- To develop a mechanism for collecting disaggregated data on crime and juvenile justice in order to monitor and follow-up implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- Disaggregation of the crime data; and
- Study of experience of other countries in collecting and processing data on crime and juvenile justice.

#### 221. Statistics of science

- revision of reporting on science, according to international classifications;
- training on the study and application of these classifications in statistics of the science and innovation;

- to invite international consultant for the training and compilation of a new model of statistical form and the data processing software; and
- to develop a single reporting system for R&D on the timely collection of relevant, complete and qualitative data based on international technology.

## 222. Gender statistics

- To improve the types of statistical accountings and accounts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, responsible authorities of Ministry of Justice, Prosecution, Supreme Court about the registered crimes, the sentenced people based on indexes not only by the people who committed crimes, but also based on the victims of the crimes;
- Determining the mechanisms of forming base of all types of violence based on victims of the crime and registered criminals in the informational base of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the dossiers which are opened by the General Prosecution of the Republic of Tajikistan and the data base of responsible authorities of Ministry of Justice. Proposal of the official statistics indexes from unit information box of crisis centre which works under the social unions and the Committee of Women and families;
- Searching and finding money and conducting surveys on dissemination of violence against women and girls in cooperation with international organizations and social unions;
- Raising the level of awareness on gender indexes for equality of opportunities of men and women and raising capacity of employees which include provision and proposition of gender information;
- It is necessary to hold training seminars including the main ministries and offices on gender relations integration during reporting in order to increase the level of gender skills and gender sensitivity;
- Assessment of the current capacity of the board of employees of AS in central level and its agencies in regional levels should be conducted and improve the quality of regular data collection on gender statistics, create and maintain a disaggregated database on gender statistics.

## 223. Population census

- Development of methodological and instructive documentation for preparation of the population and housing fund census 2018 in accordance with international standards, in particular the 20th MSCT;
- To conduct the mass explanatory works;

- Organization and introduction of the GIS in the population census process;
- Creation or acquisition of data entry software for population and housing fund censuses of 2020;
- Processing of materials of population and housing fund census of 2020;
- Conducting a seminar on dissemination of the summary data;
- Compilation of the Unified State Register of Addresses;
- Provision of the financial assistance for preparation and dissemination of the final data of the population and housing census (collections, monograph, atlas).

#### 8. Goal 4 – Improving statistical and statistical-related infrastructure, including IT development

224. Full modernization of solutions and the ability of IT is the main rule for achieving improved efficiency and quality.

#### 9. Directions of activity

225. For providing the quality of the statistical information presented, as well as to shorten the time for its submission, it is necessary to update the corporate local area network between the statistical departments and the regional statistical offices for fibre-optic cable.

226. Due to the fact that the existing technology is not sufficient for a full transition to electronic reporting, the following steps must be taken:

- Strengthening of server equipment and technical base of AS;
- Purchasing of a new servers and other IT equipment;
- Re-designing the server room which will conform to standards.
- Teaching the related employees for transition of information in the network.

227. Due to transition to electronic accounts 560 sets of modern computers and laptops should be bought.

228. Due to depreciation some part of polygraphing equipment should necessarily be bought.

229. The Agency on Statistics has a training class equipped with the necessary computer equipment, in which employees of the statistical system conduct training for professional development. For the providing the appropriate training conditions

and improve its quality, it is necessary to purchase and equip the regional departments and the Dushanbe city and install video conferencing equipment between them.

230. For provision of the program of electronic accounts, it is necessary to attract an extra specialist from the outside to develop programs.

231. To implement GIS technologies for the 2020 census and other regional statistical areas (collection, automatic zonation of enumeration areas, monitoring and dissemination of data), the following steps are needed:

- Training of personnel,
- Exchange of experience with the advanced, experienced countries.

232. It is necessary to fully implement the electronic household book in the jamoats dehots and urban settlements. To do this, you need to take the following steps:

- Provide laptops for all jamoats dehot;
- Adaptation of the software to new requirements;
- Development of a central repository;
- Training of personnel in jamoats of the dehot;
- Networking providing (VPN) between the AS and jamoats of the dehot.

233. For stable operation of computers and networks of the AS system, it is necessary to purchase modern licensed operating systems and modern licensed anti-virus programs.

234. It is necessary to take some actions on functioning and dissemination of information.

- Acquire the tools (such as PC-AXIS) for tabulating and distributing through printed publications and the website;
- Ensuring and the dissemination of information in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard of International Monetary Fund;
- Integration and harmonization of statistical information resources developed by departmental statistics and the creation of a state integrated statistical resource in the form of a single interdepartmental information and statistical system;
- Formation of standards for the presentation and exchange of statistical data taking into account with the use of the international standard SDMX.

## 10. Mechanisms for coordinating the implementation of the National strategy of Developments of Statistics

235. The NSDS provides strategic goals and a description of the main actions that have been initiated in the last 10 years and require continued unfulfilled tasks and the implementation of new ones. The coordination function is assigned to the AS by this way it must be strengthened in order to take responsibility for the implementation of NSDS-2, and ensuring a well-coordinated and step-by-step implementation. This coordinating role will be supported by the interdepartmental statistical council.

236. The aforementioned strategy is intended to improve the system of collection of information and departmental information which will be coordinated with ministries and field departments such as:

- For raising the accomplishment of the Law «On State Statistics» of the Republic of Tajikistan, holding seminars in municipal level and training the heads of municipal governments;
- For improvement of young employees in the system of statistics permanent courses are intended and the participating teachers in these courses are from the Tajik National University and Institute of specialty improvement of public figures;
- Improvement of SFS depends on successful work coordination of AS with Ministry of Finance. Therefore, unified provision of methodological recommendations of account and analyse of the of main indexes of SFS is intended. With the participation of experts of Ministry of Finance, it is planned to apply GCEA 2, review of types of accounts, training seminars related SNA 2008 and SFS;
- Along with National Bank, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Custom services, Committee of state border protection of National Security Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan – learning the experience of CIS, provision of instructions and methodology and conducting statistical survey in all border passages of the Republic of Tajikistan for determining export and import of goods which do not follow the custom declaration, will be realized;
- Along with the Committee of Tourism Development – provision of methodological norms of full accounting of tourism indexes, also forming touristic satellite accounts;
- Ecological statistics based on proposed information of various authorities who know policies of this field is formed. The Agency for land health and irrigation, Committee of environment protection and its sub-



departments can promote the betterment of water resources statistics, wastes, climate change destructive substances and indexes of “green economy”;

- The problems of formation of labor migration statistics have privileges for the republic. Applying the “mirror statistics” is planned between the Migration Services of the Republic of Tajikistan and services of receiving countries, especially Russian Federation;
- It is possible to improve social statistics (social protection, education and science statistics, culture, health, crime) with assistance of ministries and departments which are engaged in this field. In the Strategy formation of training courses for the employees of ministries and department, especially for monitoring and observation of following the Convention of child rights, provision of reports and filling the tables of UNESCO are intended;
- Also NSDS includes the value of equipment installation in limited network whose purpose is connecting regional departments of related ministries with districts and regions.

## 11. Expected results

### 237. Expected results from the Implementation of the NSDS:

- Improved regulatory and legal framework in the field of state statistics;
- Presentation of a broader and more consistent picture of the country's economic and social situation;
- Improving the basis for analysis to ensure the preparation of comprehensive information on the level and quality of life of the population in accordance with the goals set out pursued development programs;
- Improved database that can be relied upon to make policy decisions;
- The reporting burden on respondents was reduced by introducing an electronic format for presenting state statistical reporting, updating and optimizing state statistical observations;
- Improved user confidence in government statistics;
- The image of the state statistics bodies is strengthened.

## Chapter 7. Monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the National Strategy of Development of Statistics

### 1. Means of management of implementing the National Strategy of Development of Statistics

238. Regular control and evaluation will be an important element in the implementation of NSDS. The results monitoring framework is designed to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of NSDS. It is based on the concept, objectives, sub-objectives, activities and necessary results. The results monitoring scheme establishes a prospective schedule for achieving a vision of modernized and full statistics in Tajikistan which are depicted in the table 1.

Table 1.

Indexes	Objectives
Indexes of statistical potential of WB (2017 = 73)	100
SDDS IMF	Using SDDS as a base for developing the state statistics system
Creation of institutional potential for effectiveness of NSS including AS	Improving relations with politicians; implementing all the observing measures, coordination and formation based on Law; Improving resources allocation; developing human resources and management of human resources in order to promote the implementation of the purposes of NSDS.
Increasing the production capacity and expansion of official statistics, improving the quality of information dissemination of official statistics.	Improving data dissemination and easy access to statistics, information and reports about the quality; providing information and meta-information in a open format
Incorporation of the newest methodological skills in the field of statistics.	Incorporation of EESA in national accounts; Transition to SNA 2008; accounting the "National wealth" and "Intellectual property"; full and detailed accounting of tourism indexes; implementation of international classifiers; evaluation of "green economy" and "green job opportunities" Implementation of statistics system with initiations and new technologies.
Improving the statistical production system and official	Developing methodological skills; Measurements of SDG are actualized; Quality

statistic methodology and new spheres of statistics.	of information is improved; Using large and administrative information; Production of related and reliable statistical data; The quality and usage of gender statistical divided data are developed.
Improving the quality, accessibility and usage of poverty and employment information by perfecting HBS	All the necessary data is entered in HBS
Developing the types of statistical reporting and transition to “electronic reporting” to decrease the burden of reporters.	Full implementation of electronic reporting
Transition to electronic format of household books	Providing the base for population register
Improving the statistics and statistics-related infrastructure, such as provision of IT	Renewed and developed infrastructure of IT; Automated functioning of information and reporting box; Technical services and renewed equipment, changing depreciated equipment.

239. It should be noted that an on-going process of coordination, evaluation and reorientation is necessary to create the best possible conditions to use the internal and external sources. Periodic assessment and regulation of NSDS is needed to ensure better use of possible resources. It is planned to create a working group to monitor the implementation of the NSDS and issue annual reports. Short-term, mid-term and final reviews of the implementation of the NSDS are planned.

## Chapter 8. Funding the National Strategy of Statistics Development

240. The provision of funds for the modernization of the statistical and physical infrastructure of the statistical system constitutes the main precondition, as well as access to technical assistance of highly qualified specialists and relevant staff, guaranteeing the sustainable development of statistics and in particular for the implementation of NSDS.

241. This Strategy will be financed at the expense of budget funds provided for financing targeted programs and annual funding to ministries and departments, local authorities, as well as attracting external investments, grants, humanitarian and donor funds from international organizations.



**The action plan on implementation of the first stage of the “National Strategy for the Development of Statistics of the RoT  
for the period of 2019-2023**

(Facilities in US dollar)

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
<b>1. Political, regulatory and institutional framework</b>					
1. Seminars and other training courses conducted to strengthen and improve the knowledge of sectoral staff of the central apparatus and local stat. Organs, by drawing attention to the role of statistics and improving the quality and volume of data.	Holding seminars with the participation of heads of statistical sectors of the central apparatus and local stat. organs.	2019-2023		10000	1
2. Raising the level of implementation of the law on statistics. Organize seminars on the study of regulatory legal acts, the law on civil servants and administrative violations in the field of statistics.	Conducting internal seminars in local statistical bodies with the participation of young specialists.	2019-2023		8000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
3. Develop a plan to train employees in supporting SDG objectives, especially training of employees with special education and those without higher education. Organize annual seminars on the training of personnel in regional centres.	This plan will be implemented mainly through the provision of advisory services and seminars, within other points (for training in regulatory legal acts of the civil service and increasing the legal literacy of students).	2019-2023	Local consultant	5000	1
<b>TOTAL ON GROUP 1</b>				23000	
<b>2. Resources Allocation</b>					
4. Continue teaching staff English and Russian languages, paying special attention to basic statistical materials (2 groups each).	Initial and advanced (advanced) course. Use of qualified local teachers. Create 2 classrooms for training young employees. Equip them with the necessary office equipment (electronic board, computers, printers, projectors, etc.) and visual aids (tables, posters, diagrams, etc.).	2019-2023		25000	1
5. Creation of the electronic program "Movement of civil servants in statistics" between the central office and local statistical bodies to accelerate work and reduce the data collection program, including reducing the frequency, sample size and issues, in order to avoid unnecessary waste on paper and road and obsolete work.	Procurement of modern and new office equipment (computers, printers, scanners) The consultant could assist in using the experience of other CIS countries in order to achieve the maximum quality of the report.	2019-2023	0,2 months	9000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
6. Study of innovate experiences of European countries' statistical services on human resources management, participation in symposiums, seminars, meetings and conferences held in foreign countries.	Sending HR officers, young employees included in the reserve of senior staff to foreign countries to learn innovated experiences and to exchange work experiences.	2019-2023		20000	1
7. Creating a programming centre and technical equipment with an aim to improve the level and quality of work and statistical reporting.	Combine the programming department, machine data department and IT to create a unified database and improve the control of the reporting.	2019-2023		20000	1
8. Installation of modern technology and equipment at the entrance of the Central Office to control the entry and exit of each employee.	Procurement of modern technology or equipment at the entrance of the Central Office in order to capture the entry and exit of each employee, to improve and control discipline and especially safety.	2019-2023		30000	1
9. Equipment (office equipment) for holding a competition for filling vacancies and attesting civil servants.	Acquisition of the camera and video surveillance, Dictaphones to record the competition and attestations in order to strengthen anti-corruption actions and prevent administrative offenses.	2019-2023		3000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
10. Electronic archiving, especially archival materials (as it is conducted in the CIS countries).	The consultant could assist in using the experience of other CIS countries in order to achieve the maximum quality of the report.	2019-2023	0,5 months	12000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 2</b>			0,7 months	119000	
<b>3. Improving the publication and dissemination of statistical information</b>					
11. Formation of a favourable image of statistics, continuous educational and explanatory work with users, establishing feedback links for the dissemination of the statistical formation.	User training and methodological recommendations are necessary.	2019-2023		15000	1
12. Satisfaction of users' needs for correct interpretation of statistical data.	In order to increase statistical literacy, develop methodological recommendations, such as: "Statistical grammar for journalists"; "Statistics for children."	2019-2020	Local expert	3000	1
13 Raising user awareness.	Development of the "User's Calendar" on the Agency's website, which provides for the date and the exact time of release of official statistical information.	2019-2023	0,5 months	12000	1
14. Increasing the transparency of statistical data.	Implementation of the concept of open data to increase the number of users while reducing the cost of providing official statistical information on requests.	2019-2023	1 month	20000	1



	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
15. Microdata	Providing an access to micro-data for research and analysis in compliance with the requirements for the protection of primary statistics and confidentiality.	2020-2022	0,5 months	18000	1
16. Creation of a proper information base in the framework of monitoring indicators for the achievement of the goals of sustainable development for the period up to 2030.	The direction to the relevant for ensuring the formation of disaggregated statistical results in the framework of monitoring indicators for the achievement of the goals of sustainable development for the period up to 2030.	2019-2023	0,6 months	50000	1
17. Identify user needs and work with stakeholders.	Creating of the feedback channel in the process of information interaction with users; conducting regular user surveys to assess the credibility of official statistical information and satisfaction with official statistical information.	2019-2023		12000	1
18. Maintenance of a database of inquiries of users of official statistical information.	To learn an experience of European countries	2019-2023		32000	2
19. Training trips for learning modern methods for preparing publications.		2019-2023		10000	2

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
20. Integration and harmonization of statistical information resources developed by departmental statistics and the creation of a state integrated statistical resource in the form of a single interdepartmental information and statistical system.	Absent, the training is required together with the agencies that produce statistical data.	2019-2023	0,5 months	15000	1
21. Ensure dissemination of information according to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard.	Distribution of publications is still based on the GDDS, it is necessary to transit to the SDDS with the support and training of the IMF.	2019-2021	0,15	6000	1
22. Formation of standards for the presentation and exchange of statistical data taking into account the use of the international standard SDMX; (Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange).	Training need	2020		6000	1
23. Organization of seminars, round tables, courses with manufacturers and users of statistical data on statistical database, the system of indicators, statistical methodologies (on statistical regions) with the participation of international experts.		2019-2022		16000	2
24. Conducting a survey to study the burden of statistical reporting on economic entities.	Obtaining information on the structure, volume and frequency of information submission to state bodies from business entities.	2019, 2021		5000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 3</b>			3,25 months	220000	

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
<b>4. Functional Group for the Development of Methodology.</b>					
25. In order to simplify the load burden on respondents, full replacement questionnaires in paper form with electronic equivalents (electronic questionnaires and structured data collected from primary sources and administrative documents).	There is experience in implementing 13 forms of electronic reporting.	2019-2022	2,5 months	200000	1
26. Complete transition to electronic household books in jamoats and urban settlements and ultimately the creation of a POPULATION REGISTER.	There is experience in the implementation of electronic household books in two pilot regions.	2019-2022	3 months	550000	1
27. Learning the new methodologies		continuously			
28. Study international experience of using large data for official statistical purposes.	Increasing demand for official statistical information through alternative sources of information. Preparation of proposals on the use of essential information for official statistical purposes.	2020-2022		20000	1
29. Harmonization of the international methodology on SDG indicators in the NSS.	Training in developed countries, cooperation with international organizations.			15000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
30. Creation of a state registers of statistical reporting forms.	Systematization and coordination of reporting forms used for the collection of official and administrative statistical databases, optimization of reporting activities. Reduced statistical burden on respondents.	2019-2020	Local expert	8000	2
31. Formation of an individual list of forms of state statistical observations required for submission to the state statistics bodies.	Systematization and coordination of reporting forms used for the collection of official and administrative statistical databases, optimization of reporting activities. Reduced statistical burden on respondents.	2019-2020	Local expert	4000	2
32. Development of data quality assessment skills and training on qualitative data evaluation.		2019-2022		6000	1
33. AS jointly with related authorities will take measures to decrease repeatable reports of legal entities and physical entities and exchange information among official authorities	Studying the business-processes of official authorities which are related to collection of information, fraction of repeated reports, electronic reports and online information exchange	2019-2022		6000	1
34. Electronic processing of management of statistical business processes on the basis of the general model of the statistical business process (GSBPM).	Fully implement the model GSBPM ver.5 in the central office of the Agency. Prepare and distribute a complete statistical dictionary for all (printed and on the website).	2019-2023		6000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
35. Learning international experience for preparation to introduction the general statistical information model (GSIM).	Increase the knowledge and skills of personnel in the development and implementation of statistical production processes.	2019-2021		12000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY4</b>			6,5 months	839000	
<b>5. System of National Accounts</b>					
36. Development of SNS indicators	Participation in training abroad and on the working place to increase skills in the methodology for calculating SNA indicators required for LRC.	2019-2023		10000	1
37. Improvement of the quality of annual calculations of SNA					
- non-observable economy assessment	Application of the method of commodity flow using data on the main significant goods and services throughout the economy, accounting for illegal production in national accounts.	2019-2023	1 month	20000	1
- preparation of the tables «Costs – output» (interbank balance)	Conduct a survey on the structure of costs (the main source of data for the compilation of tables) and at the same time, other forms of statistical reporting can be reduced.	2019-2023	1 month	145000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
38. Advisory Services			1 months	20000	1
39. Departure of specialists for training	New survey, no experience			5000	1
40. Conducting a survey		2019		120000	1
41. Calculation of indicators "National wealth" and "Intellectual property".	Expert consultation is required	2019-2022	1 month	20000	1
<b>42. Quarterly National Accounts</b>					
43. Formation of quarterly GDP by production and consumption method.	For the quarterly calculation of GDP, it is necessary to move from cumulative reporting of sectoral offices to discrete reporting, it is necessary to prepare average annual prices for all sectors (together with the price department).	2019-2023	1 month	20000	1
<b>44. Transition on SNA-2008</b>					
45. Calculation of national accounts indicators of SNS 2008	Introduction of OKED 2; revision of reporting forms; training workshops for linking the 2008 SNA and the GFS 2014 (with the participation of specialists from the Ministry of Finance); the conclusion of agreements with ministries and departments for access to administrative data; reception of electronic format of administrative information.	2019-2023	1 month	20000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
46. Tourism Satellite Account	Conducting a survey on tourism	2020-2022	1 month	20000	1
47. Implementation of the system of environmental and economic accounting	During the formation a system of environmental and economic accounting, indicators for the LRC will be obtained.	2019-2023	1 month	40000	1
<b>48. Gross Regional Product (GRP)</b>					
49. Improvement of calculation GRP	Formation of GRP at the regional level, holding seminars for specialists from local statistical agencies.		0,5 months	20000	1
<b>SUMMARY OF 5</b>			7,5 months	315000	
<b>FINANCIAL STATISTICS</b>					
50. Improvement of calculations of indicators of monetary incomes and expenses of the population according to the survey of the budget of households.	Consultations of international experts on the spot and participation in trainings on this topic.	2019-2021	1 month	20000	1
51. Improvement of statistical reporting on financial activities of enterprises (organizations).	Conducting seminars in conjunction with specialists of the National Bank, transition to electronic reporting.	2019-2021		12000	1
52. Gradual preparation of indicators for linking the 2008 SNA and the GFS 2014.	Conducting seminars on the GFS - 2014 (jointly with the experts of the Ministry of Finance), the experience of other countries in linking the 2008 SNA and the GFS - 2014.	2019-2022		8000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
53. Calculation of the indicator "gross fixed capital formation" for the 2008 SNA.	Conduct a survey on the availability and movement of fixed assets in the private sector.	2019-2020		45000	1
54. Departure of specialists for the exchange of experience in one of the CIS countries.	Familiarization with existing methods of collection and analysis, as well as with forms of statistical accounting.	2019-2023		7000	2
55. Training of employees of centralized accounting.	It is necessary to train 10 employees of the system under IFRS.	2019-2021		12000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY6</b>				419000	
<b>7. Price Statistics</b>					
<b>56. The Consumer price Index (CPI)</b>					
57. Continuation of the development of the methodology and improvement of the software for calculating the CPI, taking into account its expansion at the regional level.		2019-2021	0,5 months	13000	1
58. Study of advance experiences in calculating CPI (directly in the statistics services of advanced countries).		2019-2022		10000	1
59. Upgrading equipment (tablets, Smartphone's) to further develop the process of automating the calculation of indexes and improving the system of collecting primary data for the formation of CPI.		2019-2022		30000	1



	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
60. Improvement of the CPI calculation based on the use of the formula of average geometric prices.		2019-2022		6000	2
61. Development of methodology and implementation of the calculation of the basic consumer price index, "core inflation" (BICC) and preparation (purchase) of the relevant software.		2020-2022		15000	1
62. Development of software for calculating price indices in the housing market.		2019-2022		25000	1
<b>63. Prices producers index of industrial products (PPI)</b>					
64 Perfection of methodology, development of product nomenclature, preparation of economic description of the processes of automation of PPI calculation.	Development of software for calculating PPI and development of electronic reporting.	2019-2021		20000	1
<b>65. Price index in construction</b>	Development of methodology and calculation and full implementation of the calculation of the price index for SMR (including on the elements of the technological structure).	2019-2022	1 month	20000	1
<b>66. Index prices of producers of agricultural products.</b>	Improvement of the current methodology, preparation of the economic description of the automation of calculation processes and software development.	2019-2022	1 month	20000	

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
67. Introduction of the system of the index of prices for the purchase of production for technical purposes by agricultural enterprises.		2019-2020	1 month	20000	1
<b>68.Indexes of tariffs for freight traffic.</b>	Development of methodology and software for index calculation (exchange of experience).	2019-2020		5000	2
<b>69. Investment of calculation of the price index for imported and exported goods.</b>	Development of methodology and preparation of software for calculation.	2019-2021		15000	1
70. Development of an appropriate methodology for price volatility and the calculation of this indicator, as required by the LRC.	As required by the LRC.	2020-2022	0,7 months	15000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY ON 7</b>			3,2	194000	
<b>8 Business statistics</b>					
<b>A. Implementation of international Classifications</b>					
71. Harmonization of new versions of the General Classifier of Economic Activities (OKED 2) with the Classifier of Products and Services.	Collection, generation and dissemination of statistical data and update the structuring tool to create a database.	2019-2020	Local	3000	1
72. Preparation of the national "Classification of activities for statistics on the use of time" on the basis of the United Nations International Classification of Activities on Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016).	Collect, generate and disseminate statistical data and update the structuring tool to create a database.	2019-2020	Local	3000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
73. Development of the system of classification of retail goods.	Collection, generation and dissemination of statistical data and updating of the structuring tool to create a database of retail goods in the organization and conduct of state statistical observations, the formation of official statistical information on retail statistics.	2019-2020	Local	6000	1
74. Development of a statistical classifier for major industrial groups - for harmonization with the international classification of major industrial groups (MIGS).	Collect, process, disseminate and ensure the comparability of official statistical information on commodity groups: investment, intermediate, consumer, energy.	2019-2020	Local	2800	1
75. Approval of the statistical classifier "Household Expenditures" on the basis of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose by the United Nations Statistical Commission.	Collection, generation and dissemination of statistical data on household expenditures in the organization and conduct of a sample household survey on the standard of living, the formation of official statistical information.	2019-2019	Local	5000	1
76. Introducing of the Classifier of economic sectors in the Statistical Register.		2019-2020	Local	5000	1
77. Introducing of the Classifier of economic sectors in the statistical system, work with sectoral administrations and regional statistical bodies.		2019-2021		15000	2

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
78. To exchange experience and study the metadata system, send specialists to other CIS countries.	It is necessary to increase knowledge.	2019-2021		12000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 8</b>				51800	
<b>9 Business Statistics</b> <b>Business Register</b>					
79. Development of a new complex of software tools for the formation and maintenance of the statistical register.	To facilitate the rapid processing of the full volume of data from the statistical register, and also to increase the level of automation of analytical and methodological decisions and updating procedures.	2019-2019	Local expert. Software development	30000	1
80. Development and implementation of geoinformation modules in the statistical register.	The introduction of geoinformation modules in the statistical register will allow the possibility of geospatial visualization and analysis of data based on the data of the statistical register and having a spatial reference using geographical coordinates.	2019-2020	Local expert. Software development	10000	2
81. Study of international experience in the field of improvement of the statistical register.	Improvement of the Statistical Register. Acquisition and practical application of the Statistical Register to international standards.	2019-2020		10000	2

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
82. Creation and maintenance of business demography statistics.	The comparability of business statistics at the international level will be improved by harmonizing periodicity, the methodology for determining statistical indicators, statistical units and other approaches with international standards and recommendations.	2019-2020	1 month	20000	1
83. Development of a system of indicators for small and medium-sized enterprises and the creation of a database.	Analysis of the situation with small and medium-sized businesses, forecasting, developing plans and programs, expanding the coverage of statistical data. Ensure the availability of reliable and extensive statistics databases on small and medium-sized businesses, a statistical assessment of the state of achieving the goals in the strategic "roadmap" for the production of consumer goods at the level of small and medium-sized businesses.	2019-2020	Local expert	15000	1
84. Development of an integrated information database "Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Tajikistan".	Ensuring the availability of information on business activities in all sectors of the economy, as well as using geoinformation modules.	2019-2020	Local expert	4000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
85. Conducting a selective statistical survey on the study of entrepreneurial activity of business entities.	Analysis of the business environment in all sectors of the country's economy and identifying factors that impede the development of business, factors that affect business development, and the preparation of statistical data for making decisions to improve the business and investment climate.	2019-2020		145000	
86. Advisory Services			1 month	20000	1
87. Departure of specialists for training	The survey is new, no experience.			5000	1
88. Conducting a survey				120000	1
89. Studying international experience in the field of enterprise statistics.	Acquisition and practical application of enterprise statistics to international standards.	2020		6000	2
90. Creation of electronic household databases	Providing scientifically based selection for conducting statistical surveys on households, as well as obtaining actual information on the population, and expanding the coverage of statistical data for conducting statistical studies. Availability of an information base for organization of observations by households.	2020-2022	Local expert. Software development.	15000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
91. The creation of the "Population Register" based on the data of the population and housing census of 2020, the merger of electronic household books.	Creation of a representative database for improving the quality of statistical observations. The availability of an actual database for the organization, and maintenance of statistical observations.	2020-2022	Local expert. Software development.	500000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 9</b>			2 months	755000	
<b>10Business statistics. C. Industry</b>					
92. Study of the experience of different countries on improving industrial statistics (CIS countries and foreign countries), especially on the development and implementation of statistics on new technology and innovation.	It is desirable that in the study trips involved experts in the field of industrial statistics.	2019-2023		10000	2
93. Continuation of the implementation of the calculation of the index of industrial production.	There is experience, it is necessary to improve.	2019-2020		10000	1
94. Recalculation of the index on the basis of new methods and results of special surveys.	There is some experience, it is necessary to improve it.	2019-2023	1 month	20600	1
			2 educational trips	10000	
95. Introduction of the method of seasonal adjustments and cleaning of the database of industrial products.	Training of employees is necessary	2019-202	0,5 month	10300	1
			1 educational trip	5000	
96. Study of the methodology of calculating the use of industrial production capacity.	It is necessary to exchange experience with other countries, consultative services of international experts.	2019-2023	0,5 month	10300	1
			1 educational trip	5000	

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
97. Transition to a full collection of electronic reporting on industry and energy statistics.	It is necessary to switch to automated processing of primary data.	2019-2023		45000	1
98. Studying the experience of different countries in improving the statistics of energy for the right calculation and PPI indicators.	Training of employees is necessary.	2019-2023		10000	2
99. Studying the methodology of accounting for production costs of industrial production and construction.	Training of employees is necessary.	2019-2023		20000	2
100. Together with the Ministry of Energy to improve methods for calculating electricity production (electric balance).	Training of employees is necessary.	2019-2023		6000	2
101. Training of regional staff.	Workers of regional bodies receive skills.	2019-2023		10000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY ON 10</b>				172200	
<b>11. Business Statistics</b> <b>D. Construction</b>					
102. Improve the quality of evaluation of contractors.	Insufficient coverage of newly opened construction organizations.	2019-2020	0,5 months	20000	1
103. Ensuring the completeness of investment in fixed assets.	The lack of a correct definition of investment and completed construction, as well as incomplete information on investments.	2019-2021	0,5 months	20000	2



	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
104. Development of skills to implement seasonal adjustments; their use to correct the data.	Improvement seasonal adjustments and use them to adjust data.	2019-2020	0,5 months	20000	1
105. Study of the experience of different countries on improving construction statistics in the field of selective methodology, collection and evaluation of the non-observed economy by individual developers (CIS countries and foreign countries).	To contribute to the improvement of construction statistics in the field of selective methodology and the collection of statistical data.	2019-2022		10000	2
106. Conducting a survey of investments in industrial, construction and trade enterprises, the volume of works performed by the self-employed small businesses, private entrepreneurs.	To create a table "Resources and costs" (SNA).	2019-2022		80000	1
107. Assessment of renewal of fixed assets.		2019		20000	
<b>GROUP SUMMARY ON 11</b>				170000	
<b>12 Business Statistics. Internal and external trade</b>					
108. Study of the experience of the CIS countries, the development of instructions and methodology and the conduction of a one-time statistical survey at all checkpoints on the border of the Republic of Tajikistan to determine the export / import of goods that are not covered by the customs declaration ("shuttle trade") (together with the National Bank, Ministry of Economy Development and Trade, Customs Service, Border Service of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan).	According to the requirement of the IMF and the National Bank for the calculation of the Balance of Payments, it is necessary to conduct a survey of the shuttle trade, that is, goods that exceed the threshold of customs declaring. For the purposes of analysing the state of foreign trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, analysing the state of dynamics and tendentious in the development of external trade, it is necessary to calculate the indexes of average prices and the volume of exports and imports.	2019-2020	0,5 months	88000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
109. Studying the experience of other countries				8000	
110. Advisory services			0,5 months	20000	
111. Conducting a survey				60000	
112. Conducting a census of trade entities in conjunction with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Tax Committee.	Formation of complete, reliable and actual information on various categories of economic entities that carry out trade activities and carry out the supply of goods, and on the state of trade;	2019-2020		80000	1
113. Advisory services			0,5 months	20000	
114. Census conducting				60000	
115. Develop and implement a methodology for conducting sample surveys for the registration of new types of goods and services through the Internet and conducting surveys (with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Communications Service).	Considering the significant volume of the informal sector in the consumer market, it is necessary to develop and implement a methodology for conducting sample surveys on the registration of new types of goods and services via the Internet, as well as the turnover of the informal sector of trade and services.	2020-2022	0,5 months	20000	2
116. Calculation of energy efficiency indicators and sustainable development goals in the energy field.	Energy intensity, calculated as the ratio of primary energy consumption to GDP.	2019	0,5 months	20000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY ON 12</b>				208000	

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
<b>13. Business Statistics. F. Transport, services and tourism</b>					
117. Survey of private tourism to assess the development of the tourism market in Tajikistan with an emphasis on measuring green tourism.	Never conducted	2019-2020		80000	1
118 Advisory services.			1 month	30000	1
119. Conducting a survey.				50000	1
120. Development of methodological provisions for the most complete and detailed accounting of indicators of sustainable tourism, as well as the development of satellite accounts for tourism (with GU "MCC" Agency, Youth, Sports and Tourism Committee).	Development of appropriate methodological provisions for the most complete and detailed accounting of indicators of sustainable tourism in accordance with the recommendations of the WTO (IRTS 2008), as well as the development of satellite accounts for tourism in accordance with the 2008 SNA.	2020	0,2 months	10000	1
121. Evaluation of the work of private auto carriers, as well as the use of vehicles for personal use and the work of foreign airlines in the domestic market.	Advisory services.	2019-2020		80000	1
<b>122.Statistics of a Housing fund</b>					
123. Comparison of the results with the current statistics and data on the population and housing census according to the statistics of the housing fund.	Consultative services of international experts are needed. The connection and combination of the aggregate data of the universal census on the basis of lower regional codes within each rewritten area, each person in each household and house.	2021	0,2 months	10000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 13</b>				130000	
<b>14. Statistics of Agriculture</b>					
124 Adaptation of methodological provisions at the national level.	Harmonization of the international statistical methodology to the conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan, in particular the methodology developed in the framework of the program "Global Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Statistics".	2019-2023	0,5 months	20000	1
125. Revision of statistical forms of reporting and development of unified reporting forms.	Reduction of the number of statistical reporting forms, development of unified reporting forms and full transition to electronic data collection.	2019-2023		30000	1
126. Development of a system of sectoral analysis of statistical information.	For example, drawing up a balance of food products, using data from the household budget survey.	2019-2023	0,2 months	10000	1
127. Improve the calculation of the index of physical volume and the price index of producers of agricultural products, gross output and intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, cost structure.	Perfection of calculations.	2019-2020	0,5 months	20000	1
128. Study of the experience in the development and implementation of paper and electronic books for individual dehqan farms	Introductory seminar (experience of the Republic of Kazakhstan).	2019-2020		6000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
129. Methodology for calculating agricultural indicators necessary for the LRC, data disaggregation at the national and regional levels.	Training seminars and the experience of other countries.	2019-2022		7000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 14</b>				93000	
<b>15. Environmental Statistics</b>					
130. Harmonization of statistical indicators to European standards and measurement of green economy.	Continuation of work for improving the management of statistics on environmental statistics, development of reporting on the green economy. Consultative services and training are needed, and coordination on data entry at the national level with respect to water continues.	2019-2022	0,5 months	20000	2
131. Improvement of statistical reporting on environmental protection.	Development of reporting on industrial, medical and toxic wastes, waste catalogue.	2019-2023		30000	1
132. Organizing an Inventory on forests.	During the years of independence, the country was not held.	2019-2020		150000	2
133. Development and implementation of reporting on ozone-depleting substances (in particular HFCs - hydrofluoric carbon).	Compliance with the requirements of the ODS Convention.	2019-2011	0,2 months	10000	1
134. Providing the form and order of conducting stocktaking of water-supplying buildings	For observing indicators of LRC it is necessary	2020-2021	0,2	5000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
135. Development and implementation of the new form of official report on "Using the water resources and water wastes to environment"	For assessment of the level of water supply and water quality	20-21-2022	0,2	5000	1
136. Development of reporting on climate change.	Requirements of the Convention.	2019-2022	0,2 months	10000	1
137. Introduction of LRC indicators on environmental statistics.	For ensuring indicators of LRC	2019-2023	0,2 months	10000	1
138. Training seminars and the experience of other countries.	In particular, on the implementation of the LRC indicators.	2019-2021		10000	1
139. Formation of the system of environmental and economic accounting.	Indicators for the LRC will be obtained, interaction with ministries and departments.	2019-2023		25000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 15</b>				270000	
<b>16. Social Statistics, a. Demography</b>					
140. Further interaction with government agencies and international organizations to improve the ways of obtaining administrative data.	Transition to the electronic format of obtaining information on population migration (international and internal migration, labor migration) and vital statistics - civil status (birth rate, mortality, marriages and divorces).	2019-2023		100000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
141. Development of the methodology for recalculating the indicators of demographic statistics taking into account the results of the population and housing census of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2020 for the intercensal period.	Transition to the methodology existing population census considering international recommendations on accounting demographic statistics	2021-2022	0,5 months	20000	1
142. Transition to electronic house holding books for a rural settlement (village communities).	In order to fully take into account information about the population living in rural settlements, taking the necessary measures to create a statistical information base on the rural population and other statistical indicators for the transition to a full account of the electronic economic book in 2018-2022.	2019-2023	0,5 months	20000	1
143. Conducting a survey on demographic indicators to monitor the situation of women and children, disabled people and people with disabilities and other social groups to provide indicators for LRC and NDS RT	Together with the partners (USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO etc.)	2019-2023	0,5 months	50000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY16</b>				190000	
<b>17. Social Statistics. Labour Statistics</b>					
144. Development of modular research.	Conducting statistical surveys to obtain indicators of "decent work and productive employment", a survey of labor force and labor migration, "green jobs", the situation of working children.	2019-2020		65000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
145. Developing the most complete information on metadata.	According to the statistics of the labor market, vocational training, employment and wages, applied in statistical methods and procedures.	2019-2021	0,5 months	20000	2
146. Preparation of publications on international comparisons.	Collection and accumulation of official statistical information of foreign countries.	2019-2021	0,5 months	20000	2
147. Development of regional labour market statistics and wages.	For the purpose of maximum coverage of statistical indicators, formed both at the macro level and in the regional context (region, region).	2019-2022		15000	1
148. Development and modernization of the statistical infrastructure on the basis of data from the statistical register and labor statistics.	Allows you to create business demographics statistics.	2019-2020	0,5 months	20000	2
149. Optimization of the composition of indicators, periodicity, structure and content of reporting forms.	Full transition to electronic collection of reporting forms.	2019-2021		45000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 20-21</b>				185000	
<b>18. Social Statistics, c. Statistics of external labour migration</b>					
150. Improvement of accounting for unregistered external labour migrants.	Obtaining the most complete data on the number of external labour migrants.	2019-2022	0,5 months	20000	2
151. Improving the quality of statistical information in the development of migration cards.	The migration service is developed manually, it is necessary to develop output tables.	2019-2022	0,2 months	10000	1
152. Creation of an electronic database on labor migrants of citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan.		2020-2022		50000	1



	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
153. Implementation of mirror statistics.	Introduction of mirror statistics between the Migration Service of RT and the Migration Services of the host countries, especially the Russian Federation.	2019-2022		25000	2
154. To collect data on labour migrants of Republic of Tajikistan citizens working in far-abroad countries.	Inter-office exchange	2019-2021		15000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 18</b>				120000	
<b>19. Household budgets and poverty survey.</b>					
155. In the field of the development of income and consumption statistics, the transition to an electronic format for the collection of primary statistical data for selective surveys through the use of tablet computers.					
156. develop new software.		2019		20000	1
157. Revision of the questionnaire.		2019	0,5 months	20000	1
158. Developing a formal statistical methodology for estimating multidimensional poverty and carrying out the calculation of multidimensional poverty indices.		2019-2022	0,5 months	20000	1
159. Implementation of statistical-mathematical models for assessing the level of insecurity at the level of districts and cities of regional subordination.	Provision of methodology for usage of assessment of small locals in official statistics.	2019-2021		10000	1
160. Expansion of the system of modular selective surveys of households on various aspects characterizing the level and quality of life of the population.	Training is required to improve methods and ensure quality data.	2019-2022	0,5 months	20000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
161. Conducting a sample survey of households for the purpose of an integrated assessment of the situation of persons with disabilities, which will allow to study the full participation of disabled people in the economic, social and cultural life of the society (their social integration), as well as discrimination based on disability.	This direction is also relevant for ensuring the formation of disaggregated statistical indicators and the availability of a proper information base within the framework of monitoring indicators for the achievement of the goals of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 and the National Development Strategy until 2030.	2020-2022		150000	1
162. Advisory Services		2020-2022	0,2 months	10000	1
163. Conducting a survey	Training employees about recommendations related to collecting emotional information			45000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 19</b>				295000	
<b>20. Social Statistics</b>					
<b>F Health care and Social protection of the population.</b>					
164. Develop a new mechanism for collecting disaggregated disability data divided by sex, age and signs disability and related questions with it, and data processing software, creating a database at the district, city, oblast, urban and rural social insurance and pensions under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan.	At the moment, data on the number of disabled AS receives from the Agency for Social Insurance and Pensions with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (from the number of pensioners).	2019-2020	0,2 months	10000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
165. Improve the quality of regular statistical data collection for persons under the age of 18 years, including children from vulnerable groups, people with disabilities, orphans, children from poor families (data must be disaggregated by sex, age, urban and rural areas, ethnicity, education, etc.).	For the monitoring and tracing of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	2020-2022	0,2 months	10000	1
166. Together with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, improve the collection mechanism and develop new statistical forms of reporting on social payments and benefits.		2020-2022	0,2 months	10000	1
167. The study of new methods and approaches in calculating the indicators of survival tables for the possibility of their further application at the national level.		2020-2022	0,2 months	10000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY20</b>				50000	1
<b>21. Social Statistics. Education</b>					
168. Improve the collection mechanism and develop new statistical forms of reporting on initial professional education and data processing software.	It is necessary to switch to electronic reporting.	2019	0,5 months	20000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
169. Pilot testing of the possibility of forming in the Republic of Tajikistan an internationally comparable Education and Training Support Account to detail the costs of professional training and education, including the definition of financial of these costs mechanisms		2019-2020		15000	1
170. Training course on indicators of education (indicators) LRC.		2020-2022		8000	2
171. Training course on education statistics.	In order to share experience in reporting and filling UNESCO tables.	2021-2022		8000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 21</b>				51000	
<b>22. Social Statistics, k. Statistics of Science</b>					
172. Revision of reporting on science according to international classifications.		2020-2022		20000	1
173. Education	There is a need of a training in order to study and apply these classifications in the statistics of science and innovation.	2019		10000	1
174. Advisory Services	An international consultant is needed to train and compile a new template for statistical forms and software for processing.	2019-2020	0,2 months	5000	1
175. To develop a unified reporting system for R & D on the timely collection of relevant complete and qualitative data based on international technology		2019-2020		5000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
176. Study tour on reporting on science.	In order to share experience in reporting and completing UNESCO tables.	2019		6000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 22</b>				51000	
<b>E6. Social Statistics, i. Statistics of culture</b>					
177. Advisory assistance on cultural statistics in the development of new forms of reporting and methodology, teaching trainings on familiarization with the new System of Culture Statistics (UNESCO).	A transition to a new International Classification on Statistics of Culture, developed by UNESCO, is required.	2019-2021	0,5 months	20000	1
178. There is a need for the training specialists who will fill out reports on cultural activities.	In order to share experience in reporting and filling UNESCO tables.	2021	5 days	6000	2
179. Improvement the collection mechanism and develop new statistical forms of accounting for sanatorium-and-spa institutions.		2020		8000	2
<b>GROUP SUMMARY23</b>				34000	
<b>24. Social Statistics j. Statistics of Crime</b>					
180. Develop a mechanism for collecting disaggregated data on crime and juvenile justice.	To monitoring and tracking of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	2019-2020	0,5 months	20000	1
181. Study of the experience of other countries in the collection and processing of data on crime and juvenile justice.		2020		6000	2

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
182. Analysing primary form of reports on ensuring collecting disaggregated information about the crimes. Disaggregation of crime data.	Based on gender, age ( including children, teenagers, young and old people) regions, cities, villages, disability and other vulnerable groups (orphans, the poor and homeless)	2019-2020		4000	1
<b>GROUP SUMMARY 24</b>				30000	
<b>25. Social Statistics, I. Gender Statistics.</b>					
183. Improvement the quality of regular data collection on gender statistics, the creation and maintenance of a disaggregated database on gender statistics.	Conducting requirements' assessment for informational data for provision of gender equality.	2019-2021	0,5 months	20000	1
184. Improvement of legal background and legal experience for providing gender-sensitive indexes.	Conducting explanation of legal documents for determining the weak sides and formation of gender-sensitive indexes.	2020	0,5	20000	
185. Creation of institutional mechanisms for harmonization and formation of gender statistics	Inter-office working group	2020	0,5	20000	
186. Adaptation and standardization of national gender statistics according to international obligations	Explanation of international obligations on gender statistics for matching the existing statistical data and providing gender-sensitive indexes	2019-2021	0,5	20000	

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
187. Improvement of the form and ways of acquisition, dissemination and usage of gender-sensitive statistical data	For monitoring and applying the Convention of removing women discrimination, NDS 2030 and other national strategies are important.	2020-2021			1
188. Conducting teaching trainings on gender statistics	Providing modules on gender statistics for conducting trainings for those who make the information and users. In educational centre of AS changing it into an institutional module.	2019-2020		10000	2
189. Conducting a time budget survey.	Methodology questionnaires, compiling a questionnaire layout, drawing up a cost estimate.	2020-2021		12000	2
190. Continuous study of users' demands and satisfying their needs to gender statistics by forming and conducting interviews with users of gender information.	Organizing and conducting various events on presenting the results of great surveys and new journals about gender in order to study the proposals and critics of various levels of gender.	2020			
191. It is necessary to develop a new Program for the Development of Gender Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2018-2022, depending on the priorities which are indicated in the NDS of the RT and LRC.	It is necessary to attract international consultants and increase the capacity of management specialists to develop a new program.	2020-2021		5000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
192. Conducting a selective survey of families with the target of thorough assessment of the disabled people's condition which allows to study the full participation of them in economic, social and cultural life of society (their social integration) and disability discrimination	This field also for provision of divided indexes and forming the information box based on monitoring indexes achieving the NDS is important.	2020-2021		150000	
193. Improving the quality of continuous collection of statistic data such as the children of vulnerable groups, disabled people, orphans, children of the poor (information should be based on gender, age, city, village, region, nationality etc.)	For monitoring and assessment of applying of the Convention on the child's rights	2020-2022		2000	
194. Accomplishing a research on dissemination of gender violence related to women and girls, considering the village women, the girls and women belong to vulnerable groups of people	The first time conducted.	2021	1,0	8000	
195. Improving the statistics of small and medium trade, also in the line of supporting businesswomen, the women engaged in folk arts.	Providing the methodology of conducting the survey, technical and financial support for conducting the survey.	2020-2021		20000	1
196. Fastening the collection of classified information of statistics based on gender, age and the type of trade and information about chase and court decrees and alternative possibilities of receiving income should be enhanced	For observing and following the applying of Convention on human rights protection in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, General Prosecution and Supreme Court	2020-2022	0,5	10000	1



	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
197. Providing the mechanism of collection of classified information on crimes and justice of underage based on gender, age, (including children, juveniles, the youth, old people) city and villages, regions: disabled people and social groups and other vulnerable groups (For example, orphans, who have no caretaker, the poor, homeless and etc...)	Monitoring and observing the implementation of the Convention on the child rights and human rights in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Prosecution and Supreme Court.	2020-2022	0,5	1000	1
198. Expansion access to information about sensitive gender indexes and GSD	Expansion of set of indexes and their disaggregated level in official page of AS, chapter of gender statistics.	2020-2021		5000	1
<b>SUMMARY ON GROUP 25</b>				845000	
<b>26. Population Census</b>					
199. Development of methodological and instructional documentation for the preparation for the population and housing census 2020 in accordance with international standards.		2019	0,5 months	20000	1
200. Conducting a massive explanatory work.		2019-2020		20000	1
201. Organization and implementation of GIS in the population census		2019-2020		20000	1
202. Creation or acquisition of software for input of population and housing census data 2020		2020-2021		350000	1
203. Seminar on dissemination of summary data about population census.		2022		5000	1
204. Providing financial assistance for the preparation and dissemination of the final data of the population and housing census (collections, monograph, atlas).		2021-2022		200000	2

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
<b>SUMMARY ON GROUP 26</b>				615000	
<b>27. Improvement of the technical capacity of the statistical system</b>					
205. Create a corporate local network between the districts of statistical departments and the regional statistical offices.	To ensure the timely receipt of statistical information and improve its quality.	2019-2020		600000	1
206. Certification of information technology of Agency of Statistics.	Improving the informational security; determining informational security measures; determining the requirements of system of information protection	2019-2021	4 months	80000	1
207. Strengthening of server equipment and technical base of the AU.	Acquisition of additional servers in connection with the growing volume of information and certification of equipment.	2019-2021		655000	1
208. Redesigning of the new server room.	Compliance certification requirements.	2018-2020		30000	1
209. Train regional and district level workers for working on the networks.	In connection with the absence on the spot specialists' data.	2019-2020		5000	1
210. Purchase modern computer equipment and other equipment for system of statistics and other ministries and departments, local self-government bodies.	For additional provision of statistical authorities, as well as physically and morally obsolete equipment.	2019-2021		335000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
211. Purchase modern printing equipment.	To ensure the quality of products, as well as the replacement of morally and physically obsolete equipment.	2020-2022		115000	1
212. Develop programs for the transition to electronic reporting, the mechanization of reports.	Much of the reports are done manually.	2019-2023		40000	1
213. To make an overhaul the external sides of the building of the AS.	Bad condition of the building.	2020-2023		40000	2
214. Purchase of new cars for districts. Some are for mountain roads.	Half of the districts do not have auto transport. Public transport is not available.	2020-2022		200000	2
215. Additionally equip centrally statistics system with new furniture		2020-2022		150000	2
216. To alternately and centrally build and repair several buildings of regional statistics bodies, city statistics bodies and district statistics bodies		2020-2023		400000	2
<b>SUMMARY ON GROUP 27</b>				2650000	
<b>28. Monitoring implementation of the Multi-annual Unified Program of Statistics</b>					
217. Creation of a working group to monitor the implementation of the NSDS. Releasing of annual reports.	The group will include several employees of the AS and MCC, plus 1-2 persons from third parties.	2019-2023		240000	1
218. Holding of an annual seminar to review the implementation of the NSDS.	With the participation of employees of the AS, MCC, regions and users.	2019-2023		10000	1

	Notes	Years	Providing advisory Services	Facilities	Priorities 1, 2
219. Review of implementation progress and adjustment of the Program taking into account possible delays in financing (possible delay in the implementation of certain types of activities and the possibility of starting other activities).	The consultant could work with the working group.	2020	0,5 months	10000	1
220. Mid-term review of implementation and making adjustments to the Program after 3 years.		2021	0,5 months	20000	2
221. Preparation of a new MEX-4 program for 2013-2027.		2022	0,3 months	15000	1
222. Final report on the implementation of the program.		2022	0,2 months	10000	1
<b>SUMMARY ON GROUP 28</b>			1,5 months	305000	
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>				9226000	

Measures for the implementation of the primary task 1 are activities that must be undertaken.

Measures for the implementation of the primary objective 2 are also very important activities, but their implementation is possible only if there is funding.