TAJSTAT

# REPORT ON RESULTS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN – 2010

*(in the framework of Improving National Statistical System Program of the Republic of Tajikistan)*

**Agency on Statistics under the President of R.T., 2011**

Materials, contained in this report, are presented as an overview of the results of Economic Census, which took place in June - July 2010 by the Agency on Statistics under the President RT and covered all economic entities of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The rational for conducting Economic Census was the fact that it is a statistical basis for such important works as the calculation of GDP, development of tables of input-output, calculating price index and volume of production, and it allows to provide important information to government, businesses entities and the public.

Responsibility for issuing this publication is delegated to the MD of the MCC of the Agency on Statistics under the President of R.T.


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## OPENING REMARKS

Agency on Statistics under the President of RT presents analytical report on «Economic sensus oft he Republic of Tajikistan 2010», drafted according to the results of economic sensues, conducted for the first time in June-July 2010 year.

The given work was financed by the World Bank in the framework of «Strengthening National Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan » Project (SNSRTP) and is one of the largest surveys ever conducted by Statistical bodies of RT.

On this occasion, the team on carrying out economic census expresses gratitude to the representative of World Bank Mr. Mustafa Dinc – The World Bank Project Manager, for the continued support in implementation of the given assignment, as well as the project coordination group for timely support.

The main task of this assignment was to get basic economic indicators related to all economic entities of the republic.

Agency on Statistics under the President of RT expresses its deep gratitude tot he Federal Statistics Office of Germany for consultancy support and provision of recommnedations on carrying out this assignment. Especial thanks go tot he expert from Consortium Mr. Gerhard Shtok for consulting support in development of Questionnair on ecconomic sensus and methodology on carrying out economic sensus.

Also, we would lke to express gratitude to all employees of statistical system in the Republic of Tajikistan for active participation in the givena ssignment.

100 employees from the Agency on Statistics under the President of RT, State institution «Main Computer Center », main departments of statistics of Oblasts and statistical offices of cities and rayons took part in the field work. 30 specialists from the State institution «Main Computer Center» were involved in data procesessing.

We would also like to express our great appreciation tot he Government of RT, representatives of local authorities for their assistance and support rendered to the conduction of Economic Sensus.

Great appreciation is extended to heads and chief acountants of economic entities oft eh Republic of Tajikistan for their participation and cooperation in conducting this work.

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**August, 2010**

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## INTRODUCTION

The transition to market economy and therefore recent years changes pose certain tasks on statistical bodies that related to the provision of more comprehensive information to relevant structures regarding conditions and development of all economic entities in teh Republic of Tajikistan. Particular attention is paid by the Agency on Statistics under the President of RT to the issue of surveying small and medium businesses. Starting with 1996, monitoring of small enterprises is carried out according to the simplified program. This method ensures efficiency, minimizes the burden on enterprises, but it doesn't give a provide a full picture on development and structural changes of the enterprise. All this confirms the objective need for carrying out periodic sensus of economic entities.

The distinctive fiture of economic sensus is that all categories of economic entities were covered by survey for the first time in the Republic of Tajikistan. This statistical survey helped to form information base, needed for forecasting and stimulating economy of the Republic.

Results of the survey will ensure the improvement of the quality of statistical evaluation, availability and use of resources bulk of state economy in general and separately for each entity of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Economic sensus 2010 covered all legal entities, as well as commercial organizations and consumer cooperatives, registered in data base of the State Register of enterprises and organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The conducted economic sensus will help to get actual data on state and development of economic entities, including small and medium businesses, and provide an opportunity for further development of entrepreneurship.

The survey was conducted by the Agency on Statistics under the President of RT with the support of the World Bank in the framework of «Strengtehning national statistical system» project, through the use of questionnaire on economic sensus that was developed on the base of model questionnaire on economic sensus, recommended by Committee on Statistics of CIS.

# 1 . METHODOLOGY OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

## 1.1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC CENSUS

The goal of the economic sensus is the receipt of reliable information on economic entities, their activities and structural changes.

Goals:

- Defining the total number of economic entities of teh Republic of Tajikistan and their location;
- Collecting informational data that characterizes the activity of economic entities to improve economic forecasting;
- Clarifying the area of involvement of economically active entities, types of economic activities they are involved in, as well as the scope and parameters of these activities;
- Creating data base for planning and organizing the system of sample surveys, activity of economic entities of small and medium businesses;
- Formation of enterprises demography statistical data related to the given sector of economy.

## 1.2. NEED IN THE STATISTICAL REGISTER OF ENTERPRISES

The basis for sampling statistical elements for economic sensus – statistical register.

**Statistical register (Statregsiter)** –information system of statistical register and identification of economic entities, formed by state statistical bodies with the use of common classifiers of technial – economic and social information that covers data from administrative sources (data on state registration, tracking of state property and other) and information required for initiation of state statistical analyses.

Statregister is the data base of organizations, created on the territory oft he Republic of Tajikistan, their local units, individual enterprenurs, other types of statistical elements, covered by statistical surveys.

After the registration, not all entities are operating. Many change the type of activity, decleared at registration, legal address and other properties. All this makes it difficult and impossible to collect information on these enterprises.

In order to get qualitative information it is necessary to form general population general totality, i.e. information about current economic entities.

**Data base of «General totality of objects of statistical survey »** – data base of the Statistical Register, which contains statistical information about existing legal entities and their subdivisions, and other business entities formed on the basis of administrative data, statistical databases and other public information resources and systems in accordance with requirements of the methodology of statistical surveys.

Due to the development of new economic relations, traditionally used by state statistics method of continuous monitoring became inefficient for a number of reasons, such as: development of private sector,multiple increase in the number of economic

entities and types of activities, high rates of segments variation at markets, costly and difficult use of traditional, classic methods of data collecton and etc. The above mentioned factors brought tot he first line the task on significant change of priorities in the adopted concepts and definitions, as well as methods on data collection in line with international practice. It becase a basis for learning and using methods of sampling survey in all areas of sttaitistics.

Important feature of applied statistics in countries with economy in transition is the use of administrative data sources. This circumstance is particularly important for statistics in Tajikistan, as due to the large number of inactive businesses, obtaining statistical data from other sources becomes especial valuable. Building a bridge between the administrative register and business-register has a positive impact on the quality of the final statistical products, which significantly reduces costs of processing of periodic statistical data.

However, it should be stated that the administrative registers are not always consistent with the purposes of statistical register, and in some cases might lead to distortions in interpretation of statistical terms with regard to statistical units or types of activities. In order to avoid different interpretations of statistical terms, in particular, the types of economic activity by the statistical system of the Republic of Tajikistan, based on ISIC (version 1) the National Classififier of Economic Activities (NCEA) was developed. The second version of the National Classifier of Economic Activities was designed on the base of NACE (Classification of Economic Activities of the European Community (2 edition).

During the incorporation of units of statistical survey into the Statistical register, common classifications of technical, economic and social information was used to identify them,which provides a common methodological framework and information interoperability of government information resources and systems and allows on the basis of Statistical register carry out the formation of official statistical information with the use of information technology. In order to fulfill specific statistical tasks, sector related clasifiers can be used in the Statistical register as well.

Statistical register is the basis of national statistical surveys, including the economic census on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In order to create and maintain Statistcial register, Statistics Agency under the President of RT receives the necessary information from administrative sources - government information resources and systems, including register of tax authorities.

Requirements for the quality of provided information to form and maintain Statistical register are established on the basis of the laws of the Republic of Tajikistan and interdepartmental documents on information exchange.

Information Fund of Statistical register includes administrative and statistical information.

The administrative information includes:

- Information, which are formed according to the data of state registration of legal entities, foreign branches and representative offices and individual entrepreneurs, provided by authorities, responsible for state registration;

Statistical data is formed on the base of administrative data, statistical databases and other public information resources and systems in accordance with the methodology on organizing state statistical surveillance.

## 1.3. LEGAL BASE OF STATISTICAL REGISTER

Legislation and regulations, acording to which enterprises should be legally registered or report, are very important from practicla point of view to keep track of the list of enterprises for statitsical purposes. Examples of such regulations – the income tax law, laws on social security, laws on industrial enterprises and laws on deductions from payrol fund. The use of these legal documents changes according to the lgal ststus of enterprise, its type of activity and someimes its size.

Each normative legal act renews administrative register of enterprises or related units, covered by the given legal act.

Ech administrative register is potentially useful for creation and supporting statistical register of enterprises.

In order to update statistical register the following documents were used:

• documents, which confirm registration, re-registration and registration of termibation the activity of economic entities (legal entities and individuals);

• data of annual and current state statistic reporting, samling surveys, census of economic entities;

• data of unifies state register of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs of TaxCommittee under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;

• data of departmental register of the Ministry fo Justice;

• information on economic entities of other ministries and agencies;

• other sources of information (mass media, TV and radio, advertisement agencies).

In the Republic of Tajikistan the following laws and regulations are a legal base for development and functioning of statistical register.

• The Republic of Tajikistan №588 Law on «State statistics» as of «12» of January, 2010,;

• Statistical work program;

• The Republic of Tajikistan Law on «State registration of legal entities and individuals» as of «19» of May 2009, № 508;

• The Republic of Tajikistan № 48 Law on «Dekhan (farms) farming» as of «10» of May, 2002;

• The Republic of Tajikistan Laws, related to renaming administrative –territorial units oft he Republic of Tajikistan;

• Civil code of the Republic of Tajikistan;

• №862 Statute of the Agency on Statistics under the President RT as of «22» of April, 2010;

• № 387 Regulation on State Register of enterprises and organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan, approved by the decree of the Government of teh Republic of Tajikistan as of «30» of December, 1991;

• Legal and normative legal acts oft eh Republic of Tajikistan related to educaton, restructuring and dissolving of bodies of state authority and control;

• Single system of classification and coding of technical-economical and social information.

**The order of the economic census:**

1. Current information sources, statistical and administrative, were identified;
2. Information, discovered from the given sources, was reviewed and discussed;
3. Administrative sources data is gradually incorporated into the current statistical register in order to improve and update statistical register and it was used for preparation and creation of basis for economic census;
4. Initial information was collected and entered;
5. Non-responses, received from units of census, were processed and analyzed;
6. The outcome of economic census was formed.

## 1.4. OBJECTS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS.

1**.** The economic census of 2010 covered all economic entities of the Republic of Tajikistan, despite of the form of ownership and types of economic activity, except for departments and offices of local executive authorities, including public and non-governmental organizations, which are not involved in economic activity.

2. Economic census – important form of statistical surveillance, that ensures the collection of the most complex and detailed information on productive acivity, usualy within a year, of surveyed economic unit in accordance with criteria and attributes, defined based on goals and objectives of census and it is usually a continuous statistical surveillance.

3. Economic census might cover all economic entities, involved in commercial activity with the aim to generate profit, as well as non-commercial organizations, public administration bodies and other. The object of economic census is an aggregation of economic entities, selected based on sector or particular organizational –legal form (small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurs without obtaining status of physical person and etc).

4. Economic census might be carried out by means of registration of economic units of certain type with relatively small set of indicatros that reflect capacity and production activity of covered economic unit, or in the form of economic units surveillance by the most comprehensive program (as a rule, within certain a certain segment of economy, sector or type of economic activity).

## 1.4. PREPARATION STAGE OF ECONOMIC CENSUS

In order to carry out economic census the comparative analysis of data base from statistical register with data base of Tax bodies was carried out throughout the country. This time-consuming work, which lasted for over a month and employees, of regional statistical bodies who were trained and involved in this process, was carried out in order to update the list of economic entities and active or non-active involvement in economic activity. One of the important issues was to identify firms, so called «ephemeral firms», which didn't provide any information during the long period of time and were not covered by statistical reporting.

In the beginning the general population general totality was data on 13272 economic entities, registered at the data base of statistical register. After the

reconciliation of data with data from the data base of Tax committee, the number of entities was 11218 units.

**Table 1.** ***Distribution of economic entities by regions from data base of Statistical register***

| № | Name of the region | The number of units covered by survey (as of 01.06.2010) | In % to the total number of economic entities |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Total*** | **13272** | **100** |
| 1. | Dushanbe | 4552 | 34,3 |
| 2. | GBAO | 605 | 4,6 |
| 3. | Sughd oblast | 3204 | 24,1 |
| 4. | Khatlon oblast | 3041 | 22,9 |
| 5. | RRS | 1870 | 14,1 |

**Table 2.** ***Distribution of economic entities after the update by regions from the data base of Statistical register***

| № | Name oft he region | The number of covered units (as of 01.06.2010) | In % to the total number of economic entities |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Всего*** | **11528** | **100** |
| 1. | Dushanbe | 4108 | 35,6 |
| 2. | GBAO | 407 | 3,5 |
| 3. | Sughd oblast | 2831 | 24,6 |
| 4. | Khatlon oblast | 2561 | 22,2 |
| 5. | RRS | 1621 | 14,1 |

## 1.6. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

During the conduct of the given census it is important to properly inform the respondent about the main goals of these surveys. Therefore, the guidelines on economic census was developed (taking into account statistical experience of countries with developed market economy), which clearly states about the goals of the survey.

In the framework of Improvement statistical system of the Republic of Tajikistan Project economic census was conducted in teh Republic of Tajikistan for the period from 15th of June till 14th of July, 2010. 20 teams were created: 5 – in Sughd oblast, 4 – in RRS, 5 – in Dushanbe, 4 – Khatlon oblast and 2 – in GBAO. Each team was composed of 1 -supervisor, 3- interviewers and 1-driver. Total number was 20 supervisors and 60 interviewers.

Economic census was carried out by interviewing economic entities and recording answers and questions in the questionnaire on economic census.

Based on model questionnaire on economic census of Statistical committee of CIS, the questionnaire on «Economic census of the Republic of Tajikistan » was developed. The current questionnaire was reviewed and approved by key expert of the given component Mr. G.Shtokkom (Expert from Federal Statistical Department of Germany).

In the course oft he economic census and data processing (coding, data entry into the computer) confidentiality of information was taken into consideration.

**The scheme of economic census data processing forsees the following:**

- coding of information by classifcators of public administration bodies, administrative-territorial division, types of economic activity (CCEA, issue 1, and CCEA, issue 2), form of ownership, organizational-legal form and other information;
- entering of initial information from the questionnaire on economic census to the software and its logical control;
- automatic adjustment of answers on questions in questionnaire for certain category of respondents;
- forming aggregated data in tables;
- data analysis;
- preparing and issuing reports;
- provision of results of economic census to users;
- distribution of results;
- archiving documentation on survey.

The software for processing of data of economic census was developed on the base of CSPro, which included the necessary range checking and logical control of information. Whilst entering data the control of variables was set on the base oft he curent rules, defined in the questionnaire.

After data collection, coding and entering into the software, economic census data base was created, which contains the complete list of indicators, included into the questionnaire on economic census. In order to carry out an analyses, data base was exported into SPSS -13, as well as fort eh creation of link with data base of statistical register in Microsoft Access.

## 2. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS

As a result fo interview, the number of operating entities was 9601 units and it was distributed in the following way:

**Table 3.** ***distribution of economic entities on the preliminary list, based on results of economic census of 2010, by regions***

| № | Name of the region | The number of units on the preliminary list | The number of covered units |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Total*** | **11528** | **9601** |
| 1. | Dushanbe | 4108 | 2482 |
| 2. | GBAO | 407 | 337 |
| 3. | Sughd oblast | 2831 | 3102 |
| 4. | Khatlon oblast | 2561 | 1897 |
| 5. | RRS | 1621 | 1783 |

**Table 4.** ***Distribution of economic entities on the preliminart list, based on results of economic census of 2010 and types of economic activity***

| | **Distribution of economic netities by types of econimic activity acording to the preliminary list** | **Distribution of ecomic entities by tpes of economic activity according to the results of survey** |
|---|---|---|
| ***Total*** | **11528** | **9601** |
| including: | | |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 342 | 319 |
| Fishing and fishery | 6 | 6 |
| Mining | 156 | 151 |
| Processing industries | 1284 | 985 |
| Production and distribution of energy, gas and water | 174 | 148 |
| Construction | 1192 | 813 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motorcycles, household appliances and personal use objects | 1375 | 1235 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 90 | 85 |
| Transport and communication | 584 | 577 |
| Financial activity | 353 | 348 |
| Operations with immovable property, lease and service provision | 1896 | 993 |
| Public administration and ensuring law enforecement security; mandatory social protection | 189 | 214 |
| Education | 2771 | 2623 |
| Health and provision of social services | 551 | 539 |
| Provision of other utility, social and personal services | 565 | 565 |
| Provision of housekeeping services | - | - |

Of the total respondents, economic entities with up to 30 persons were - 6189 (64,5% of the total number fo respondents) with 31 to 200 - 3100 (similar to 32,3%) and with over 201 – 312 (similar to 3,2%).

As it was mentioned before, after the reconciliation of lists of economic entities with the list in tax bodies, the number of economic entities included in the economic census of economic entities was 11528, but information was received only with regard to 9601 entities. The main reason is that the large number of economic entities provide false addresses, and it creates an obstacle to conduct such a work. Mostly false addresses were provided in big and medium size cities and rayons of the republic, such as Dushanbe, Khojand Istaravshan, Kurgan-Tube, Kulyab, Tursunzade, B. Gafurov rayon, Rudaki rayon, Hissar rayon and etc.

According to the results of economic census, it was found that 8080 entities, of total interviewed economic entities, worked during the whole calendar year in 2009 (84,2% of total number of entites), 1105 entities didn't operate temporaly during 2009 (similar to 11,5%), 334 entitites didn't operate seasonally (similar to 3,5%), 19 entitites were provided for rental to other individuals (similar to 0,2%) and 61 entities t activity during 2009 (similar to 0,6%).

As a result of economic census it was found that 407 entities, of the total number of interviewed legal entitites, (4,2% of total number of interviewed entities) had different legal addressees compared to their actual location, i.e. entity is actually carrying out economic activity in another location.

**Table 5.** ***The number of economic entities, with different addresses, compared to the actual location, by regions***

| № | Name of the rgion | The number of entities with different addresses | In % to total number of interviewed economic entities (9601 interviewed =100%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Total*** | **407** | **4,23** |
| 1. | Dushanbe | 264 | 2,7 |
| 2. | GBAO | 9 | 0,09 |
| 3. | Sughd oblast | 85 | 0,88 |
| 4. | Khatlon oblast | 12 | 0,12 |
| 5. | RRS | 37 | 0,38 |

At present, statistical system of Tajikistan is collecting and classifying data on types of economic entities' activities by classifier of types of economic activity (CCEA, issue 1), developed on the base of international standard of sector related classifier (ISIC, 3), effective since 1999. In the register of enterprises and organizations of Tajikistan all economic entities are classified according to this classifier. It is necessary to note that at present on the base of NACE, issue 2, the second version of classifier of types of economic activities was developed and aproved.

However, statistical register makes it impossible to do an analysis of all types of economic activities of entities, as during the registration onlyn one type of economic activity is taken into consideration during the registration. It doesn't provide an opportunity to obtain complete information on all types of economic activity of entities, as

the entity might change ist main type of activity a number of times, and the available information eventually becomes obsolete.

Given the characteristics, the Agency on statistics under the President of RT made an effort to do economic census in order to get information on classifier of economic activity (issue 1), and classifier on types of economic activity (issue 2).

In ordert o modernise data base oft he statistical rgister, the questionnaire on economic census had a set of questions related to types of activity of respondent. Besides the main type of activity the questionnaire also contained four types of secondary activity.

Interview demonstrated that economic entities that carried out economic activity in 2009, types of activities differed from activities stated during the registration.

**Table 6**. ***Distribution of economic entities by types of economic activity***

| | **Distribution of economic entities by types of economic activity as of the beginning of economic census 2010** | **Distribution of economic entities by types of economic activity based on results of economic census 2010** |
|---|---|---|
| ***Total*** | **9601** | **9601** |
| including: | | |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 360 | 360 |
| Fishing and fishery | 5 | 5 |
| Mining | 162 | 163 |
| Processing industries | 939 | 940 |
| Production and distribution of energy, gas and water | 126 | 127 |
| Construction | 766 | 766 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motorcycles, household appliances and personal use objects | 1242 | 1243 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 72 | 73 |
| Transport and communication | 526 | 528 |
| Financial activity | 330 | 331 |
| Operations with immovable property, lease and service provision | 1073 | 1074 |
| Public administration and ensuring law enforecement security; mandatory social protection | 214 | 215 |
| Education | 2594 | 2595 |
| Health and provision of social services | 531 | 532 |
| Provision of other utility, social and personal services | 648 | 631 |
| Provision of housekeeping services | 13 | 18 |

So for instance, of 9601 interviewed economic entities, 7968 (83,0%) kept the type of activity, and 1633 (17,0%) of entities changed the type of activity.

According to results of economic census, the share of economic entities by types of activities is presented in the following way: agroculture - 3,3%, the filed of mining, processing industries, energy distribution, as well as gas and water -13,4%, contsruction - 8,5%, trade and brokerage services at sale-purchase -12,9%, transport and communication - 6,0%, operation with immovable property, rent and service provision – 10,3%, provision of other utility, social and personal services – 5,9 % and other types of activity -39,7%.

One of the main tasks that received a lot of attention during the economic census is the oversee over the activity of small and medium enterprises in the economy of the country.

The small business covers almost all types of economic activity.

Of overall number of economic entities, 9289 small and medium enterprises operated in 2009. 4315 of them were state owned entities (small - 2010 and medium – 2305).

**Table 7.** ***Distribution of small and medium economic entities of state form of ownership by types of economic activity according to results of economic census 2010.***

| | **Distribution of small and medium economic entities of state form of ownership by types of economic actibvity acording to results of economic census 2010.** | **Inclduing: Small (with up to 30 people)** | **Proportion of small enterprises, in %** |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Всего*** | **4315** | **2010** | **100** |
| including: | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 105 | 76 | 3,8 |
| Fishing and fishery | - | 0 | - |
| Mining | 9 | 4 | 0,2 |
| Processing industries | 76 | 53 | 2,6 |
| Production and distribution of energy, gas and water | 81 | 26 | 1,3 |
| Construction | 95 | 56 | 2,8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motorcycles, household appliances and personal use objects | 48 | 38 | 1,9 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 15 | 10 | 0,5 |
| Transport and communication | 137 | 76 | 3,8 |
| Financial activity | 114 | 79 | 3,9 |
| Operations with immovable property, lease and service provision | 295 | 189 | 9,4 |

| | Distribution of small and medium economic entities of state form of ownership by types of economic actibvity acording to results of econom-ic census 2010. | Inclduing: Small (with up to 30 people) | Proportion of small enterprises, in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public administration and ensuring law enforecement security; mandatory social protection | 192 | 132 | 6,6 |
| Education | 2454 | 891 | 44,3 |
| Health and provision of social services | 364 | 176 | 8,8 |
| Provision of other utility, social and personal services | 330 | 204 | 10,1 |
| Provision of housekeeping services | | | - |

The development of small and medium businesses in non governmental sector has the following characteristics.

**Table 8**. ***Distribution of small and medium economic entities of non-governmental form of ownership by types of economic activity according to results of economic census 2010***

| | Distribution of small and medium economic entities of non-governmental for of ownership by types of economic activity according to results of economic census 2010. | Inclduing: Small (with up to 30 people) | Proportion of small enterprises, in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Total*** | **4974** | **4179** | **100** |
| including: | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 197 | 170 | 4,1 |
| Fishing and fishery | 5 | 4 | 0,1 |
| Mining | 126 | 109 | 2,6 |
| Processing industries | 869 | 643 | 15,4 |
| Production and distribution of energy, gas and water | 37 | 29 | 0,7 |
| Construction | 700 | 549 | 13,1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motorcycles, household appliances and personal use objects | 1181 | 1091 | 26,1 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 69 | 58 | 1,4 |
| Transport and communication | 416 | 340 | 8,1 |
| Financial activity | 225 | 163 | 3,9 |

| | Distribution of small and medium economic entities of non-governmental for of ownership by types of economic activity according to results of economic census 2010. | Incldуing: Small (with up to 30 people) | Proportion of small enterprises, in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operations with immovable property, lease and service provision | 691 | 643 | 15,4 |
| Public administration and ensuring law enforecement security; mandatory social protection | 14 | 12 | 0,3 |
| Education | 144 | 114 | 2,7 |
| Health and provision of social services | 78 | 66 | 1,6 |
| Provision of other utility, social and personal services | 222 | 188 | 4,5 |

Currently trade is the most attractive area of business for small and medium enteroprises. Almost a quarter of companies (26,1% of all small businesses), relates to this field..

**Distributio of a small and medium enterprises of non-government form of ownership by types of economic activity according to results of economic census 2010.**
(in percentage of total)

Besides, according to results of economic census 2010, the significant development of small enterprises was in the area of industrial manufacturing and real estate, rental and provision of services. Almost every sixth enterprise (15,4%), of total number, was involve din these types of activities.

1007 small and medium enterprises operated in the area of industrial manufacturing, or 20,2% of total. In industrial manufacturing the significant share of small and medium businesses is focused in processing industry – 84,2% of total industrial enterprises. Among types of activity in processing industry, the largest number of small and medium enterprises was involved in food industry in 2009 -262 (26,1%), in production of other non-metal products and construction materials–151 (15%), textile industry – 135 (13,4%), and printing industry – 97 (9,6%).

**Table 9.** ***Distribution of industrial enterprises by regions of the Republic of Tajikistan according to results of economic census 2010.***

| Regions | Total industrial enterprises | Including small and medium enterprises of non-government ownership |
|---|---|---|
| ***Total in the republic*** | **1252** | **1007** |
| Dushanbe | 292 | 246 |
| GBAO | 24 | 16 |
| Sughd oblast | 501 | 402 |
| Khatlon oblast | 232 | 169 |
| RRS | 203 | 174 |

**Table 10.** ***Distribution of small and medium enterprises of industrial sphere by regions of the Republic of Tajikistan according to results of economic census 2010.***

| | Total in industrial sphere | Of them: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In mining industry | In processing industry | In production and distribution of energy, gas and water. |
| ***Total in the republic*** | **1007** | **102** | **868** | **37** |
| Dushanbe | 246 | 9 | 234 | 3 |
| GBAO | 16 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Sughd oblast | 402 | 35 | 344 | 23 |
| Khaton oblast | 169 | 25 | 138 | 6 |
| RRS | 174 | 31 | 139 | 4 |

In construction there is 13,1% of small enterprises.

In such types of economic activites as transport and communication, financial activity, provision of other utility, social and personal services*, small and medium businesses* are still not widely involved in.

So, as for transport and comunication, small enterprises are involved in these areas on 8,1% of total number; in agriculture and forestry –4,1%, in financial activity – 3,9%; in hotels and restaurants – 1,4%, in activity on provision of other utility, social and personal services – 4,5%.

The share of small enterprises, involved in other types of activities is 4,7%. Of total number of small enterprises, 3542 micro-enterprises (with 15 people) operated on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2009, which was 84,1% of the number of all operating small enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The highest share of enterprises, with up to 15 people, of the total number of small enterprises, was involved in wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motocycles, household appliances and personal use objectes – 28,2%, real estate business, rental and service provision – 16,5%, processing industry – 14%, construction – 12%, and in transport and communication – 8,1%.

**Table 11.** ***The number of small enterprises by types of economic activities according to results of economic census 2010.***

(***units***)

| | **Total** | **Including micro-enterprises** | **Proportion of micro-enterprises, in %** |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Всего*** | **4974** | **3542** | **100** |
| including: | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 197 | 181 | 5,1 |
| Fishing and fishery | 5 | 4 | 0,1 |
| Mining | 126 | 74 | 2,1 |
| Processing industries | 869 | 492 | 14,0 |
| Production and distribution of energy, gas and water | 37 | 27 | 0,8 |
| Construction | 700 | 421 | 12,0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motorcycles, household appliances and personal use objects | 1181 | 990 | 28,2 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 69 | 284 | 8,1 |
| Transport and communication | 416 | 112 | 3,2 |
| Financial activity | 225 | 579 | 16,5 |
| Operations with immovable property, lease and service provision | 691 | 78 | 2,2 |
| Public administration and ensuring law enforecement security; mandatory social protection | 14 | 12 | 0,3 |
| Education | 144 | 78 | 2,2 |
| Health and provision of social services | 78 | 51 | 1,4 |

| | Total | Including micro-enterprises | Proportion of micro-enterprises, in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provision of other utility, social and personal services | 222 | 159 | 4,5 |

The scope of activity of the given category of small enterprises, by the main economic indicators that characterize the activity of small enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan, is not that significant as the number of enterprises.

Based on results of economic census, the share of employees of micro-enterprises of total number of employed personnel at small enterprises (excluding part-time and employed based on agreements of civil-legal nature) of the Republic of Tajikistan was 20,8%. In total volume of products, carried out work and services, the share of micro-enterprises of small enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan was 24,3%, while investments in fixed capital – 11,6 % of small enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Table 12.** ***Key indicators of small and medium enterprises' activities in the Republic of Tajikistan according to results of economic census 2010***

| | Total for all economic entities | Including small and medium business | Including micro-enterprises | Proportion of micro-enterprises in % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The number of operating small enterprises | **9601** | **4974** | **3542** | **84,1** |
| Average number of emplyees, people | 444056 | 85856 | 16220 | 18,9 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Average number of employees (without external part-time employees) | 420686 | 79343 | 15863 | 20,0 |
| The volume of shipped goods of personal enterprise, carried out work and provided services - total, mln somoni[1)] | 11689,7 | 3874,4 | 842,3 | 21,7 |

*1) in actual prices*

*The activity of small enterprises makes certain contribution to the econmy of the Republic of Tajikistan.*

*During the past year, the share of employees of small enterprises in total number of employed personnel (without part-time and contractual employees of civil-legal nature) at enterprises and organizations of all forms of ownership of the Republic of Tajikistan was 18,9%.*

*In overall volume of shipped goods, carried out work and provided services in the Republic of Tajikistan, the share of small and medium enterprises was 33,1%, and the share of micro-enterprises in erlation to total number of small and medium enterprises was - 21,7%.*

*One of the important questions of economic census was the question of labor resources and wage of employees of economic entities.*

*Of the total number of surveyed economic entities, in 1220 (12,7%) economic entities the manager was a woman.*

**Table 13.** ***Distribution of the number of managers of enterprises by regions***

| Regions | Total | | men | | women | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **number** | **%** | **number** | **%** | **number** | **%** |
| ***Total*** | **9601** | **100** | **8381** | **87,3** | **1220** | **12,7** |
| Dushanbe city | 2482 | 25,85 | 2112 | 85,1 | 370 | 14,9 |
| Sughd oblast | 3102 | 32,31 | 2701 | 87,1 | 401 | 12,9 |
| Khatlon oblast | 1897 | 19,76 | 1705 | 89,9 | 192 | 10,1 |
| RRS | 1783 | 18,57 | 1571 | 88,1 | 212 | 11,9 |
| GBAO | 337 | 3,51 | 292 | 86,6 | 45 | 13,4 |

The number of employees in all economic entities according to results of economic census of 2010 was 444056 people.

**Table 14***. Distribution of the number of employees by regions*

| **Regions** | **Total** | | **men** | | **women** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **number** | **%** | **number** | **%** | **number** | **%** |
| ***Total*** | **444056** | **100,0** | **261124** | **58,8** | **182932** | **41,2** |
| Dushanbe city | 127751 | 28,8 | 80886 | 63,3 | 46865 | 36,7 |
| Sughd oblast | 146326 | 33,0 | 79821 | 54,6 | 66505 | 45,4 |
| Khatlon oblast | 86144 | 19,4 | 49824 | 57,8 | 36320 | 42,2 |
| RRS | 73194 | 16,4 | 44421 | 60,7 | 28773 | 39,3 |
| GBAO | 10641 | 2,4 | 6172 | 58,0 | 4469 | 42,0 |

**Table 15.** ***Distribution of the number of employees in all enterprises by types of economic activity in accordance with results of economic census of 2010.***

| | **Average number of employees (people)** | **In % to the total** |
|---|---|---|
| ***Total*** | **444056** | **100** |
| including: | | |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 16622 | 3,7 |

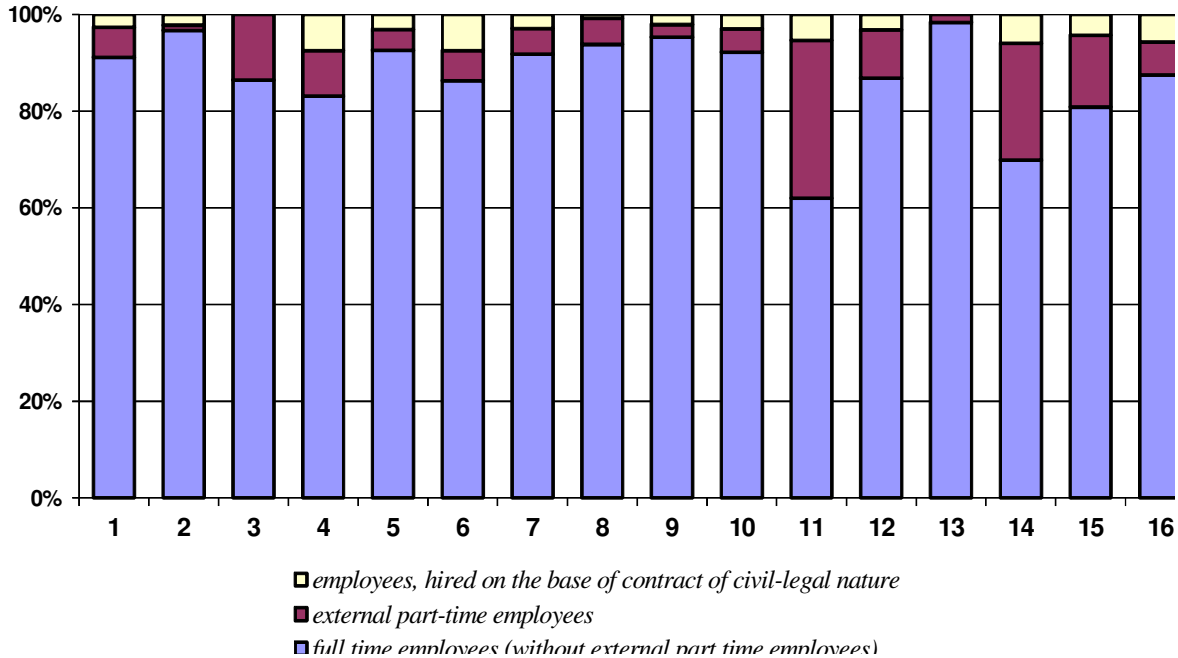
| | Average number of employees (people) | In % to the total |
|---|---|---|
| Fishing and fishery | 52 | 0,01 |
| Mining | 12968 | 2,9 |
| Processing industries | 49550 | 11,2 |
| Production and distribution of energy, gas and water | 17370 | 3,9 |
| Construction | 26818 | 6,0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair and maintenance of vehicles, motorcycles, household appliances and personal use objects | 19939 | 4,5 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1519 | 0,3 |
| Transport and communication | 40148 | 9,0 |
| Financial activity | 13942 | 3,1 |
| Operations with immovable property, lease and service provision | 25023 | 5,6 |
| Public administration and ensuring law enforecement security; mandatory social protection | 9467 | 2,1 |
| Education | 128475 | 28,9 |
| Health and provision of social services | 59684 | 13,4 |
| Provision of other utility, social and personal services | 21106 | 4,8 |
| Provision of housekeeping services | 1373 | 0,3 |

***The average number of employees*** in the staff of the company (without part-time employees) was 420686 people or 94,7% of all employees in all interviewed economic entites.

***Average number of employees in small and medium enterprises*** in the staff of enterprises (without part-time employees) was 79343 people or 31,6% of all employees in small and medium enterprises of all forms of ownership.

**The structure of staff composition at the small and medium enterprises by types of economic activities**

(in percentage to total)




1 - Total
2 - Agriculture, hunting and forestry
3 – Fishing and fishery
4 – Mining industry
5 – Processing industry
6- Production and distribution of gas, water and energy
7 - Construction
8 – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of vehicles, household appliances
9 – Hotels and restaurants
10 – Transport and communication
11 – Financial activity
12 – Operations with immovable property, rental and service provision
13 – Public administration and mandatory social protection
14 - Education
15 – Health and provision of social services
16 – Provision of other utility, social and personal services

In such type of economic activity as public administration full time employees comprised 98,3% of the average number of employees, in industry – 96,7%, in hotels and restaurants - 95,2%, trade 93.7%. At the enterprises of other types of activities teh number of full time employees varied from 81% to 93% oft he verage nunber of all employees.

The small business is characterized by the **small average number of employees**, employed in one enterprise.

At a small enterprise in the Republic of Tajikistan, on the average, 4.5 people are employed on a full time basis, whilst the highest number of employees per one enterprise, was registed at enterprises of public administration - 10-12 people, agriculture and forestry - 8-9 people, in hotels and restaurants - 7-8 people.

## CONCLUSION

Changes in the economy contributed to changes in the startegy of state statistics. If in conditions of planned economy the main goal was to ensure monitoring of execution of planned targets and its only user was public authorirties, but in the emerging market relations the increasing role of information sphere, at the current stage of development of society changed, as well as the requirements to economic information. Objectice, reliable and timely information in current conditions of economy is a prerequisite for making decisions, determining the strategy and tactics, not only for public authorities and municipalities, but also for subjects of entrepreneurial activity.

Fundamental changes in the economy oft he country, associated with the emergence of a large number of economic entities of various legal forms and forms of ownership, a gradual transition to open information society created a need to establish conditions fovarable for the receipt of adequate economic information.

Analysis of objective and reliable statistical information on social, economic, demographic and environmental situation in the Republic can effectively solve problems faced by the country.

Hence, there was a need in constant development of information statistical resources, under the condition of contstant update of data, used for long-term planning and regulation of issues of economy, which could be addressed by optimal combination of periodic conduct of census of economic subjects and based on that a sampling statistical survey.

Integration of economy of any country into the global economy requires an adequate level of development of the national statistics system, which provides uniformity in the characteristics of the most important social-economic phenomena. This is achieved through the use of international concepts, classifications and methods in national statistical practices. In this case, a special role in coordination of international cooperation in the field of social-economic development is given to national statistical authorities.

The results of continuous observations will influence the policy in the sphere of entrepreneurship support and development.

After the system analysis, results of observations can be used successfully in such areas as optimization of public investment in the development of small and medium-sized businesses, infrastructure projects, establishment of techno-parks, particularly special economic zones, industrial clusters, territorial planning, location of production and generation capacity, personnel training, etc.

Since the development of SMEs was considered as a major strategic focus at the state level, and approach to solving these problems must be strategic, based on a large array of reliable information and precise calculations. Data of continuous observations made it possible to make the necessary calculations and take government decisions that will ensure the accelerated development of small and medium-sized businesses in all regions of the country.

The conduct of economic census of economic subjects allowed to:

- replenish and modernise base of statistical register;
- improve methods of sampling and the quality of sampling of surveye units;
- support demographic condition of a subject.

**ANNEX**

# INSTRUCTION

## On filling out questionnaire for economic census

Questionnaire for economic census was designed taking into account international experience, the specifics of the current stage of development of national statistics.

Radical changes in the structure of economies, property rights, the organizational and legal forms and types of activities of economic entities, led to a significant increase in the number of observed economic entities. The strategy of public statistics changed, the transition from continuous monitoring methods to a system of sampling surveys took place.

At present, the detailed statistical information for certain groups of economic entities - is different: as for the large and medium-sized businesses, it is the more complete and detailed, while, for example, for small businesses and individual entrepreneurs statistical information is much less representative.

At the same time there is a need for more detailed study of the processes occurring in the economy, improving the quality of statistical information that characterizes composition and parameters of economic entities in the whole country and by industry and territorial units. Therefore, there is a task to initiate a survey, covering all economic entities, which will give a full picture of economic changes occuring in the country and will give a chance to use certain systems of indicators, different by nature and content, to different economic entities. Thus, such a survey can only be the economic census.

At the current stage, the main goals of economic census are:

- receipt of detailed informationon teh condition of economy in general and in one of the segments of economy (type of economic activity or sector, certain set of economic entities, region) for forecasting the development of economy and development economic policy, aimed at increasing production efficiency, competitiveness of products and attracting investments;

- provision of data for calculation of statistical indicators in perids between census ;

- defining relations between different categories of producers and their economic characteristics;

- updating general totality of economic entities to carry our different types of sampl surveys and one-time recording.

At the initial stage of initiation of economic census it is advisable to limit the range of economic units of economic entities, engaged in commercial activity for profit. All types of economic activities are subject to census. However, the given questionnaire was not designed for agricultural census that has some spcificity and requires special tools fort eh conduction.

The statistical unit should be «institution», due to the need to summarize the data on specific economic activities and territorial units. Institution is a production unit (en-

terprise or its part), which is relatively homogeneous in terms of the type of carried out economic activities, located in one place, and with regard to which information is available to determine its output and value added.

The suggested questionnaire coverst he main aspects of activity. It includes indicators reflecting labor and material resources, the parameters of production and investment activities. However, at this stage, for practical reasons, indicators of financial assets and liabilities of enterprises and organizations were not included.

It was envisaged to use – **form № 1-EC** – for large, medium and small enterprises and organizations;

The systems of indicators, used in these forms, should ensure:

- securing information fund, created on the base of current reporting, receiving a detailed picture on a set of indicators;

-collecting and processing information in the shortest time and with minimum financial costs.

The draft list of enterprises and organizations – **form № 1-EC** should be filled out by all enterprises and organizations – large, medium and small (despite of the form of ownership and organizational-legal form), involved in commercial activity in ordert o receive a profit (except for agriculture). It is suggested to use a method of self completion with further delivery of reports to the regional statistical offices in electronic format, by post or courier.

Program of the form № 1-EC contains 9 sections.

**I section.** General characteristics.

It contains information about the start date (end) of economic activity, size or status of the company's authorized capital and its distribution among individual shareholders, compliance of physical location of the company with mailing address and availability of branches located in other territorial unts, and distribution of proceeds, received from the sale of goods, works and services, by types of economic activity

**II section.** Labor resources and wages.

It containes some demographic information about the director of enterprise, the average annual number and wages of employees.

**III section.** Fixed assets.

It contains information on the form of ownership, availability, movement and wear and tear of fixed assets, park cars and their loading capacity (capacity).

**IV section.** Total results of economic activity.

It reflect indicators of revenues (revenues from sales of goods, works and services) and expenditures by main types, the cost of raw materials, transferred for processing to other companies or entrepreneurs on give and take basis, prices received for the processing of raw material, work in progress and the remnants of finished goods and goods for resale in the warehouses.

**V section.** Consumption of fuel and energy.

The amount of consumed fuel for own needs by type, electricity and heat should be indicated (in physical and value terms).

**VI section.** Production and sale by types of products.

This section should be filled out by enterprises engaged in economic activities related to fishing, mining and manufacturing industries, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water. Types of products and volume of production should be

specified,as well as sales and remains of the finished product at the beginning and end of the year in kind.

**VII раздел.** Construction.

It should be filled out by enterprises, engaged in construction activities, both commercially and economically. The number of commissioned objests and powers should be shown here (in kind). If an enterprise (organization) was engaged in construction on a commercial basis, then the amount of proceeds received from the performance of certain types of construction work should be indicated.

**VIII раздел.** Trade.

Items 30-33 should be completed by all businesses, engaged in trading activities, i.e. specialized trading companies as well as enterprises that take trading activity as not the primary acivity. It should be specifed what kind of goods are used for trade (own production or purchased for resale), the proportion of retail sales of goods at markets and imports in total revenues, as well as the share of imported goods imported by the enterprise, in the total amount of proceeds, received from the sale of imported goods.

Item 34 is filled out by organization, which main activity was the retail trade. Total sales should b shown in general and by type of goods, as well as stocks at the beginning and end of year (in value).

Item 35 is filled out by organization, which main activity was wholesaling. The total sales shoudl be shown in general (in value) and by type of goods (in kind and value terms).

**IX раздел.** Transport.

This section is filled out by enterprises, engaged in transport activities. The type of transport and the volume of transported cargo and passengers, cargo and passenger in general and by types of transportation, transportation carried on a commercial basis should be specified here.

## SYSTEM OF INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS IN ECONOMIC CENSUS (HARMONIZED WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS)

***Hired employee*** – is a person, who concluded a labour agreement that guarantees him a reward (cash or in kind), which doesn't directly depend on the income of the employer.

***Labor costs*** includes accrued by enterprises and organizations the amount of remuneration in cash or in kind for the hours worked and off time, compensation associated with the regime of work and working conditions that promote supplements and allowances, bonuses, lump sum incentive payments; costs of enterprises and organizations related to ensuring workers' housing, vocational training, welfare services, social protection, including costs for pensions, medical and other types of insurance, travel expenses, and taxes and fees associated with the use of hired labor.

The indicator "turnover" is one of the main indicators of business statistics in countries with market economies. There are two approaches to define this indicator. In accordance with the first approach, the turnover of organization included cost of shipped goods of its production and services performed by own forces, as well as proceeds from the sale of goods purchased on the side (without value added tax, excise and other similar mandatory payments). The volume of shipped goods of own production is the cost of goods, produced by legal entity or individuals, and shipped or released for sale, as well as for direct exchange on the side (to another legal entity or individuals) in the reporting period, regardless of whether or not the money was received on account of the seller.

In acordance with the second approach, the turnover should be assessed by the cost of sold products (works and services). Proceeds from the sale of goods (works, services) are formed by recept of funds for goods and services on bank accounts (non-cash payments) or in cash (cash payments).

Both approaches have their advantages and disadvantages. Selecting the method of calculating the "turnover" depends on what kind of indicator is used for calculating the volume of production (output). From our point of view, the preference should be given to the first approach, because it reflects the movement of cash flows on a gross basis, i.e. at the time of commitment, rather than at the time of receipt of funds. Furthermore, the use of this method gives more accurate estimates of key macroeconomic indicators, calculated in accordance with the SNA (1993).

***The volume of production*** is reflected by indicator «output», which is calculated at basic prices, i.e. with the inclusion of subsidies on products received by the manufacturer, but without the taxes on products (VAT, excise duties and similar payments). Output is determined on the basis of the indicator "turnover". As part of the release of goods (works and services) of own production, the value of turnover from own production is adjusted for changes in the balance of produced goods and work in process, valued by cost. Trade output is formed from the value of turnover from sales of goods, purchased for resale (net of the purchase price of these goods), adjusted for changes in their balances on the stock.

***The cost of goods, purchased for resale*** (purchasing price) is equal to the costs for purchase. Trading activity is characterized by gross income, determined on the base

of the cost of goods purchased for resale, minus the cost of goods for resale and changes in their balance.

***Total value of purchases of goods and services*** in the framework of structural surveys of enterprises can be interpreted as intermediate consumption with a number of assumptions (because it does not reflect the cost of purchased goods, actually consumed in the production of other products and based on their balances in a warehouse). Intermediate consumption represents the value of consumed goods (excluding capital consumption) and consumption of market services for the production of other goods and services. In this case, the labor force and labor employees, the goods or services are not considered, and their costs are not included in intermediate consumption.

***Gross value added*** is defined as the difference between the cost of produced goods and services (output) and cost of goods and services, completely consumed in the production process (intermediate consumption).

***Gross investment in tangible assets (gross)*** is a part of the investments in nonfinancial assets, and defined as the amount of investment in fixed assets, inventories, value.

This list of indicators is common to all businesses. For industrial, construction and commercial enterprises, it is supplemented by some other indicators specific to these activities. In principle, in the CIS countries the content of the proposed array of information on business activities is in line with the practice of annual structural survey, with the exception of screening programs for small and medium-sized enterprises, which is more condensed. In contrast to the annual structural business survey, indicator system in the economic census should be unified for all the observed contingent of economic units – economic entites, engaged in commercial activities.

However, during the economic census, a wider range of indicators is recommended. So, in order to survey the population, engaged in economic activities, information on the number of hired employees is not enough. Employees are divided, by status, into employed and self-employed, including employers, freelancers, members of production cooperatives and unpaid family members. Also, an important theme for the statistical survey in countries of Commonwealth, at the present stage, is the presence, movement, and depreciation of fixed assets, land area used by the enterprise, its cadastral value and form of ownership, foreign economic activities of the company and some other aspects. Expanded and detailed system of statistical indicators, formed during the economic census, is given in Section III.

The organization of collection of primary data for the implementation of the adopted system of indicators depends on the extent of implementation of international recommendations on statistical units of observation into the national statistical practices. In accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all types of economic activities (edition 3), the following types of statistical units of observation were identified:

a) Units of the type of enterprise:
   - enterprise;
   - a group of enterprises;

b) Unit of types of activities;

c) local unit;

d) Units of types of institution:

- institution;
- Homogeneous unit of production;

e) technical unit.

The core of typical statistical unit is enterprise. The remaining units represent either some parts of enterprise or their combination.

***Enterprise*** **–** the smallest combination of legal units, which represents the organizational unit producing goods or services, keeps a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, particularly in the allocation of available, at the moment, resources, i.e. businesses and individuals, engaged in business.

***Group of enterprise*** – a family of institutional units, which as a result of connections through ownership relations are controlled or managed by the same actors. Institutional units - are economic units that are capable of owning goods and assets, taking commitments, beinge engaged in economic activities and making transactions with other units on their behalf. These might be non-financial and financial corporations, government, households and nonprofit organizations, serving households.

***Unit of types of activities*** combines all parts of enterprise, participating in the implementation of one type of economic activity, but not limited to geographical area, where these activities are carried out. Data on key indicators of the economic entity in the context of types of activities are required to accurately determine the sectoral structure of production and to identify the main (predominant) type of activity of each enterprise.

***Local units*** are parts owned by enterprises, which differ in their location. In this case, the local unit may be heterogeneous in terms of economic activity. If the enterprise does not have geographically separate units, it corresponds to only the local unit. The obtaining of data on local units helps to identify the territorial structure of production.

***Institution*** is a production unit (an enterprise or its part), relatively homogeneous in terms of the form of carried out economic activities, located in one place, and with available information that helps to determine its output and value added.

***Homogeneous unit of production*** – the lowest part of the company that carries out a type of economic activity in one place, which can be used for as a basis of statistically significant data on output and value added.

***Technical unit*** can be any part or a branch of the enterprise, producing similar products (manufacture of goods or service provision), or some stage in the production of these products. Technical units can be of two types: horizontally integrated (e.g., branches of meat factories that produce bacon and canned meats) and vertically integrated (e.g., branches of the textile factories, which produce yarn, fabric and dyed fabric).

In contrast to the structural survey of enterprises (legal entities), when by most of the indicators information is requested by legal entity, in the economic census, data (which is the most important economic characteristics) must be requested by the statistical unit of the type "institution." Thus, the general set of objects of statistical observation (within the Economic Census) covers all enterprises - legal entities (or their geographically separate parts), and unincorporated enterprises, owned by households (individual entrepreneurs - individuals).

General totality is based on public registers (records) of business entities. In order to have more complete and accurate list of businesses, it is more appropriate to use in-

formation about the state registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs, tax data and local administrative bodies.

**REPORT ON RESULTS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS - 2010**

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