

REPUBLIC OF TAJKISTAN

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations

January 2004

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TAJIKISTAN

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Tajikistan](#)

Government type

Republic

Independence

9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution

06 November 1994 ([in brief](#))

Legal system

Based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

Administrative divisions

2 provinces and 1 autonomous province

Source: [The World Factbook - Tajikistan](#)

The break-up of the former Soviet-Union eventually led to the eruption of civil war in May 1992 with the worst fighting subsiding in early 1993. A process of inter-Tajik peace negotiations under the auspices of the UN began in April 1994. The peace talks concluded on 27 June 1997 with signing by President Emomali Rakhmonov and the leader of the Union of Tajik Opposition (UTO) M. Said Abdullo Nuri of the *General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (General Agreement)* which was implemented by 2000.

Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in 1999 and 2000, respectively. In June 2003, a constitutional amendment was adopted that allows President Rakhmonov to stay in office until 2020.

Source: [European Commission – Political Situation, U.S. Department of State & OSCE – Election Report](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	6,245	5,138	4,867	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	3,133	2,618	2,458	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	3,112	2,520	2,409	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	99	96	98	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.86	1.4	1.54	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	36	32	34	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	7	10	7	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	7	5	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	28	34	45	
Rural population (%), 2001	72	66	55	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	0.69	1.16	2.31	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	0.69	1.16	1.52	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	9.9	..	..	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	9.1	..	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	10.7	..	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	1.2 ¹	..	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	0.4 ¹	..	..	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 1997	2.7 ¹¹	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1989	60	59	62	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1989	75	75	78	2

Notes: ¹ 1989; ¹¹ Based on registered unemployment from employment office records

1.2 Economy	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	1,208	1,632	7,672	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	191	326	1,384	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	5,788	7,865	25,629	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	916	1,572	4,622	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	23.4	39.2	19.7 ^c	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	20.2	23.2	41.9 ^c	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	56.4	37.6	38.4 ^c	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	14.2	3.8	8.4	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	73.9	70.8	53.9	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	8.3	17.2	12.8	

Notes: ¹ 1999

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	..	9.7	4.1	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	2.2	5.3	..	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	4.9	4.7	4	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	5.2	2.2 ⁱ	4.1	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	1.2	1.9	3.8	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	8.8	13.3	10.9 ⁱⁱ	

Notes: ⁱ 1999; ⁱⁱ 1998

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Tajikistan 1991-1995	Tajikistan 1996-2000	Europe & Central Asia average ⁴ 1996-2000	Central Asia & Caucasus average ⁴ 1996-2000	Low income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	30.0	22.0			
	(% pop.)	0.54	0.37	0.61	0.90	0.46
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.61	0.90	0.46
Education employees	(,000)	219.0	10.05			
	(% pop.)	3.93	0.17	1.58	1.68	0.91
Health employees	(,000)	110.0	36.8			
	(% pop.)	1.97	0.62	1.15	1.23	0.62
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.68	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.87	0.96	0.33
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	20.08	37.78	13.10
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	3.5	5.9	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	5.8	13.1	11.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	6.3	12.1	4.4

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The legal system of the territory of Tajikistan covers the principles and institutes of foreign law with origin in the Romano-Germanic legal system.

In addition, the current legal system has conserved some institutions and norms of traditional socialist law, particularly in the areas of state property and land ownership.

The Republic of Tajikistan is ruled by the Constitution (November 6th, 1994). The Constitution was amended in both 1999 and 2003.

In the legal system of Tajikistan there exists strict branch classification. The legal system subdivides into the branches, amongst which the fundamental ones are constitutional, administrative, civil, criminal law, as well as civil procedure and criminal procedure law. Recently international law (private international law and public international law) is undergoing great development.

Source: World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Tajik Legal System (2002) (edited)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral Supreme Assembly or Majlisi Oli consists of the Assembly of Representatives (lower chamber) or Majlisi Namoyandagon and the National Assembly (upper chamber) or Majlisi Milliy.⁶

women in parliament: Lower chamber - 8 out of 63 seats: (13%). Upper chamber - 4 out of 34 seats: (12%)⁷

The 1999 plebiscite on constitutional amendments (approved by 72 percent of voters) formed a bicameral parliamentary system. Parliament technically can override presidential decrees by a two-thirds majority.⁸

Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan consists of two chambers –the Assembly of Representatives and the National Assembly. Deputies of the Assembly of Representatives are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret voting and by combined voting. No quota is prescribed.

Source: Constitutional Law “About the elections to the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan”

The Assembly of Representatives (lower chamber) consists of 63 seats. Term of office of both the Assembly of Representative and the National Assembly is five years.⁹

The National Assembly is constituted differently. Three fourths of its members are elected indirectly through secret ballot at local council meetings of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAR) and its cities and districts, the regions and their cities and districts, Dushanbe and its districts and the cities and districts of national subordination. The three oblasts and the city of Dushanbe, which has oblast status, all have equal numbers of representatives, regardless of population size.

Fact box:

elections: Last held 27 February and 12 March 2000 for the Assembly of Representatives (next to be held 2005) and 23 March 2000 for the National Assembly (next to be held 2005)
election results: Assembly of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDPT 65%, Communist Party 20%, Islamic Rebirth Party 7.5%, other 7.5%;

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: The World Factbook - Tajikistan

⁷ Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments

⁸ Freedom House – Nations in Transit (2003)

⁹ World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Tajik Legal System (2002)

The remaining fourth of the National Assembly is appointed by the President. In addition, former presidents of Tajikistan have membership for life in the National Assembly, although they have the option to decline the privilege. The National Assembly is convened at least twice a year.

Source: [Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative \(LGI\) - Local Government in Georgia \(2001\)](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president, approved by the Supreme Assembly
elections: President elected by popular vote for a seven-year term; election last held 6 November 1999;
prime minister appointed by the president

The President of Tajikistan is elected by direct universal suffrage every 7 years (amendments on of the Constitution in September 1999). The President is the Head of State and Executive Power (Chairman of Government). The Executive branch of the republic includes the Chairman of Government, the Prime Minister, the Government and the ministries.

Source: [World Legal Information Institute - A Guide to the Tajik Legal System \(2002\)](#)

According to the constitution (Chapter 4, Article 66) the election of the president is deemed valid if more than half of the electorate takes part in it. A candidate who wins votes with more than half of the voters taking part in the elections shall be the president.

President Rahmonov was originally elected to a five year term in November 1994 and was reelected to a seven year term in November 1999 following a constitutional amendment in September. Tajikistan held a constitutional referendum on 22 June 2003 that allowed for the president to stay in office until 2020.¹⁰

The president, inter alia, makes appointments to government seats and selects the chairman of the central bank, the state prosecutor, the head of the Constitutional Court, heads of regional administrations and Supreme Court judges.

Source: [The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

Fact box:

chief of state: President Emomali RAHMONOV (since 6 November 1994; head of state and Supreme Assembly chairman since 19 November 1992). Allowed by amendment to Constitution to hold office until 2020.
head of government: Prime Minister Oqil OQILOV (since 20 January 1999)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president).

Judiciary power is implemented by the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, Supreme Economic Court, Military Court, Court of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, courts of oblasts, the city of Dushanbe, towns, and rayons. The law determines the structure and activity of the court. The term of authority of the judges is five years. The creation of emergency courts is not permitted

The president appoints and removes from office the judges of the Military Court, courts of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, oblasts, the city of Dushanbe, towns, and rayons by proposals of the minister of justice.

The Constitutional Court consists of seven judges, one of whom is a representative of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. The powers of the Constitutional Court are:

¹⁰ [People's Daily – Article on 2003 referendum](#)

- To determine the conformity of laws and legal documents of the Supreme Assembly, the president, government, Supreme Court, Supreme Economic Court, and other state and social authorities, as well as agreements that have not entered into force in Tajikistan;
- To resolve disputes between the state power on their authority;
- To implement other duties stipulated by law. A decision of the Constitutional Court is final.

Supreme Court judges are appointed by the President.

Source: [The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

The Judiciary system faces problems because much of the legislation was not designed to apply to a market economy and many judges are not prepared for the changes in the legal system being made. Also, the legislation dealing with property rights and contracts is unclear and contradictory.

Source: [Government of the Republic of Tajikistan - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper](#)

2.4 Local Government

Local government institutions derive their legal basis from the Constitution, the Law on Local Public Administration and the Law on Local Self-government in Villages and Towns.

According to legislation, local governments have a real financial base. The Constitution grants local governments the right to develop and implement their own budgets and to establish local fees, taxes and duties. In addition, the Law on Local Public Administration allocates income tax to local budgets, to be utilized for the social needs of the territory in keeping with the Law on Social Insurance.

The Law on Local Public Administration defines the governing principles and functions of local self-government in Tajikistan. According to this law, local self-governments are institutions of legislative and executive authority elected by the citizens of a given administrative territory. These institutions freely and independently govern the community, serving the needs of the local population in accordance with the Constitution and legislation. The main principles of local self-governance include:

- Coordination of local and national interests;
- Direct citizen participation in local council elections, referenda and public hearings;
- The accountability of local self-government institutions and their employees to the local population;
- Legality and social justice;
- Local financial autonomy.

Local governments possess own authorities in addition to those delegated by the central government, and autonomously propose initiatives, make decisions and implement activities. Any issue not previously delegated to other authorities and involving local interests are referred to the competence of the local government.

According to the Constitution, a *jamoat* is an institution of self-government in towns and villages. The framework for their authority is set forth in the Law on Local Self-government in Towns and Villages. In this law, local self-governance is described as "the system of organizing public activities to address issues of local importance autonomously and at their own discretion, directly or indirectly, in accordance with

the legislation of Republic of Tajikistan. Local self-governments resolve issues within their competence directly or through their representatives.”

Jamoats are formed on a territorial basis and possess legal status and an official seal. Community property may include means of transportation, equipment and other facilities, public or social, which these governments have built, purchased or otherwise transferred to their ownership. Town or village self-government revenue sources include budget allocations from city or *raion* councils, voluntary donations of citizens and working collectives.

The Law on Local Self-government in Towns and Villages does not address other grassroots institutions of local self-governance that are currently active, such as *makhallia* (community) committees, *microraion* councils, housing block committees or other *kishlak* (village) organizations. These bodies operate according to their own statutes and provisions. Although legislators and lawyers are currently discussing legislation in this field, it will be a challenge to address the variety of these institutions and their activities comprehensively through one or even several laws.

Territorial Structure, Levels of Self-government

The administrative-territorial division of the country is established by Parliament and consists of three tiers of local government:

- First tier, community level: village and town governments in rural areas (*jamoaty shakhrak* and *dekhot*)
- Second tier, district level: administrations of cities and raions subordinated to oblasts, those of Dushanbe city districts as well as those of thirteen raions directly subordinate to the republic;
- Third tier, oblast level: administrations of Dushanbe, the GBAR and Khatlon and Leninabad oblasts, all of which are directly subordinate to the national government.

The Republic of Tajikistan is comprised of into the capital city, three oblasts (the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAR), Leninabad oblast and Khatlon oblast) and sixty-two *raions*. These are in turn divided into fifty-eight rural districts as well as four Dushanbe city districts. The GBAR is subdivided into seven *raions* and one city, Leninabad oblast into fourteen *raions* and eight cities and Khatlon oblast into twenty-four *raions* and four cities.

In total, there are twenty-two cities, forty-seven towns, 354 villages, and 3570 settlements. Of the twenty-two cities, four are located in *raions* of central subordination, thirteen in oblasts and five in *raions*. Of the forty-seven towns, twenty of them are in Leninabad oblast, eighteen in Khatlon oblast and nine in *raions* of central subordination. Of the 354 villages, forty-two are in the GBAR, ninety-three in Leninabad oblast, 128 in Khatlon oblast and ninety-one in *raions* of central subordination. Each oblast, *raion* and city has its own *khukumat*. Nationwide, there are eighty-two *khukumats* and seventy-seven local councils.

The authority to dissolve or amend administrative-territorial boundaries is vested in the upper house of Parliament.

Source: [Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative \(LGI\) - Local Government in Georgia \(2001\)](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

3.2 NGOs

Conventional nonprofit, charitable, and voluntary organizations came into existence in Tajikistan in the mid-1990s with international donor support. Though initially a bureaucratic, expensive, and time-consuming process, the act of forming an NGO has been simplified considerably in recent years. In 2001, for example, government Resolution 31 cut registration costs dramatically.

The role of religion in the formal aspect of civil society is minimal, except in the Badakhshan province, where most inhabitants are followers of the Aga Khan, leader of the Ismaili Muslims. The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), a faith-based organization, has promoted an active civil society in Badakhshan and has supported important socioeconomic development projects and educational institutions.

International NGOs such as the Counterpart Consortium, the Eurasia Foundation, and the Open Society Institute also play an important role in Tajikistan. Some groups promote confidence building among Tajik citizens who have been adversely affected by the civil war, ongoing economic problems, and the lack of political openness in the country. Others promote conflict resolution through workshops and discussion-based activities designed for representatives of local village and elders' councils, ethnic and regional groups, and local government officials.

Source: [Freedom House – Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#) (edited)

3.3 Civil Society

Traditional mahalla (neighborhood) councils have enjoyed a revival in the post-Communist period. These informal, nongovernmental institutions receive support from local religious centers and mosques and help organize hashar, or community assistance. Informal institutions like these preserve a space outside the control of government authorities and foster communal identity and solidarity. They also reinforce social values and accepted norms of behavior. Jamoats are official institutions that serve as liaisons between mahallas and provincial governments.

Different factors act as constraints on the media: The financial costs of media equipment and difficulties procuring basic supplies such as newsprint. Likewise, compared to the Soviet period, when periodical publications were cheap and plentiful and radio and television coverage was available to over 90 percent of the population, public access to the media in Tajikistan is now significantly limited. Widespread poverty, for example, has curtailed demand for newspapers and led to low circulation levels.

Even where there is information, there are only limited media outlets to disseminate it. The capital has quite a large number of newspapers but most people cannot afford to purchase them regularly (even for prices as low as 20 diram or US\$0.06). Circulation is relatively small in relation to inhabitants. Many are not issued more than once a week. Most regional newspapers are only circulated monthly. Television and radio are also limited because many people do not own receivers (nor is there

always enough power to use them, especially during the winter months when black outs are frequent). Television and radio are dominated by state channels, although positively, a new private radio station started in 2002.¹¹

Tajikistan was one of the last countries in the world to connect to the Internet. It did so only in January 1999, when the Ministry of Communications allowed the establishment of the country's first Internet service Tajikistan.

Source: [Freedom House – Nations in Transit \(2003\) \(edited\)](#)

¹¹ [International Crisis Group \(ICG\) - "A roadmap for development" \(4/2003\)](#)

4. Civil Service

Realizing the existing weaknesses in public administration, the Government has taken initial measures aimed at increasing its effectiveness. In 2001, the State Committee for financial control of the Republic of Tajikistan was established to ensure efficient use of state funds and property. The Department of public service was set up under the President. At the same time, work has been started to restructure central bodies of the executive branch, revise their functions, improve the structure of the central apparatus and design measures to increase incentives and salaries.

The aim of the public administration reform program is to realign the functions of ministries and agencies, create a skilled, adequately paid and corruption-free civil service capable of developing, implementing and monitoring government policies.

Given the early stage of the public administration reform process, a certain degree of direct government intervention still occurs. Some of the state-owned enterprises have not adjusted to the new situation and expect some degree of state support. Part of the civil service has not yet adjusted to working in a market-oriented system and thus does not always support new management methods.

Source: [The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper \(2002\)](#)

4.1 Legal basis

Previously political conditions did not allow the government to focus on capacity building, as security continued to top the political agenda. Nevertheless, a Law on Civil Service was adopted by Parliament in 1999¹², and a special Public Administration Reform Unit has been created under the president's administration, with the support of the World Bank.

Source: [World Bank - Newsletter](#) & [Freedom House – Nations in Transit \(2003\)](#)

4.2 Recruitment

According to the Law on Civil Service citizens of the Republic with the appropriate educational experience are eligible for recruitment. The candidates have to meet the requirements of the Law and be no younger than 18 years old. When admitted to the civil service cadre the legal basis is a labor contract elaborated in Labor Code of the Republic [Article 9].

Competition for the replacement of vacant state posts will take place for all Republic citizens if the post is vacant and an applicant has submitted an application. The applicant will be evaluated on the basis of qualifications ("competition of documents") and a test (either a written exam or a probation period no longer than 6 months), guided by a competition commission. The decision of the commission is forms the basis of the recruitment of a state servant [Art. 10 and 11].

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(1998\) \(in Russian\)](#)

4.3 Recruitment

In order to improve the performance of state employees, selection and collocation of the civil service cadre qualification exam takes place. A state servant achieves a

¹² The law is known as Akhbori of the Madshlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, 1998, no. 22, st. 297.

certain qualification grade after the exam is passed. Qualification grades of state servants are assigned for life and can not be withdrawn unless a servant is convicted of a crime. The procedure and its terms for state service recruitment are elaborated according to the Law of Tajikistan. [Art.13 and 14]

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(1998\) \(in Russian\)](#)

4.4 Remuneration

In 2002 revenue performance allowed a 25% increase in civil servants' wage rates; these are very low and have been heavily eroded by inflation. The healthy economic and fiscal performance in 2002 gave the Government some scope to plan for the 2003 budget to include an average 15% civil service wage increase.

Source: [Asian Development Bank - Asian Development Outlook 2003](#)

According to the Law on the Civil Service, a monthly salary of a state servant consists of a basic rate and a qualification increase based on class grade, working years, honors and awards, and academic achievements. Salary increases can also be assigned for the implementation of important work and work of other employees in case of their absence.

The qualification increases are distributed as follows:

Years in service	Increase (%)
1-3	5
> 3	5-10
> 5	10-20
> 10	20-30
> 20	45

An additional 30% of the monthly salary is paid for academic achievements. All conditions of remuneration, salary dimensions and premiums are determined by the President of Tajikistan and representatives of Executive branch of the Republic [Article 27].

In case of dismissal due to the liquidation of a state organ or excessive amount of employees a state servant is entitled to receive 3 months of average salary rate of the previous state post, an unemployment salary set by Tajikistan Law and a lump sum in case of transformation of an employee to another location. [Art. 26]

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(1998\) \(in Russian\)](#)

According to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002) an urgent task of the Government will be to develop an appropriate level and structure of remuneration for its personnel and identify its sources of financing.

Source: [The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper \(2002\)](#)

4.5 Training

Since independence, Tajikistan's city and regional governments have been handed increased autonomy, along with responsibility for the social and economic well being of their constituents. Yet due to the centralized system used during the Soviet era, most local officials are poorly trained and inexperienced. They lack the skills necessary to effectively run a local government in a market economy.

In Tajikistan (1/2001), public administration reform is practically non-existent. Troubled by civil war during much of the 1990's, the national government had little time or resources to spare on retraining civil servants. Most local governments (*hukumat*) are bogged down by an inflated organizational structure, outdated legislation, and rampant corruption.

Source: [The Eurasia Foundation - Article](#)

According to Article 12 of the Law on Civil Service, in order to be promoted, to rise in level of qualification or to achieve any other another qualification state servants of the Republic are assigned to certain training. The terms and conditions of training are elaborated according to the Law.

Source: [Law on Civil Service \(1998\) \(in Russian\)](#)

4.6 Gender

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
124	Tajikistan	1.8	3	0.3	1.5 - 2.0	3	1.7 - 2.0
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

In 1999, Tajikistan started to develop core statutory instruments to address the problem of corruption: the Presidential Decree on Additional Measures to Step up the Struggle against Economic Crime and Corruption, the Law on the Fight against Corruption, the relevant sections of the Criminal Code, the Law on Civil Service and others. Importantly, the Law on the Fight against Corruption recognizes the need to tackle corruption with the help of both preventive (control of conflicts of interest and annual declarations of income and assets) and repressive measures.

However, a focused nation-wide anti-corruption plan has yet to be developed and adopted, and an interdisciplinary anti-corruption coordinating body envisaged in the Presidential Decree has yet to be established. Research conducted in Tajikistan to assess the level of corruption has not been sufficient to provide an adequate analytical basis for the development of an effective anti-corruption policy.

Detection and investigation of corruption is split between a number of law enforcement agencies, with often overlapping jurisdictions and limited inter-agency co-operation: internal affairs, security service, tax police, customs, military administration and state border, agency for drug control, etc. Each law enforcement agency has units specializing, to various degrees, in fighting corruption: in order to tackle corruption within the tax and customs administrations, there is a separate Anti-corruption Division within the Tax Police Department; the Ministry for State Revenues and Duties also has an Internal Security Department, whose tasks include dealing with corruption among the ministry's employees. Additionally, a specialized department within the Ministry of Interior and a separate anti-drug agency were established to fight trans-border and drug trafficking. On the other hand, there are no specialized units/departments in the prosecution service to focus exclusively on

corruption. Neither does the prosecution service nor the law enforcement bodies have analytical capacities to monitor the corruption situation in the country.

Implementation and enforcement of legislation remains the key challenge. When discussing anti-corruption measures, Tajikistan's limited resources should be taken into account, as well as the fact that the country has only recently emerged from internal armed conflict.

Source: Anti-Corruption Network for Transition Economies

5.2 Ethics

Source: Institution - Title

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

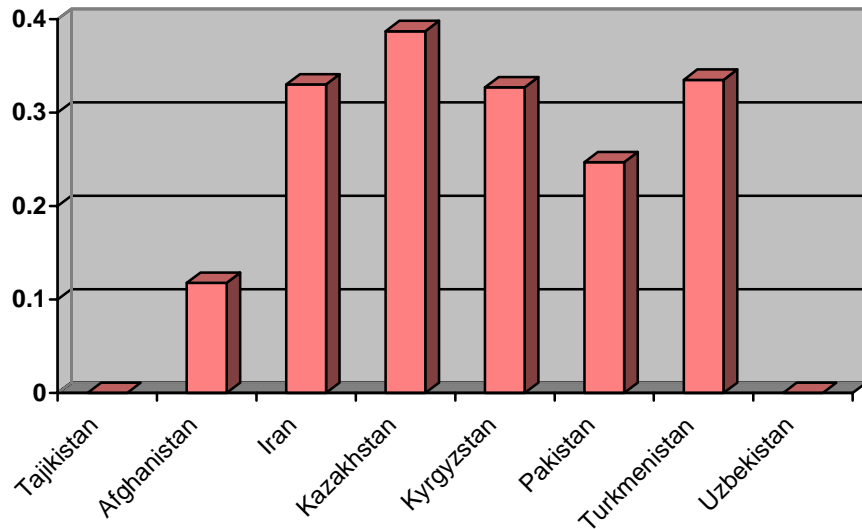
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

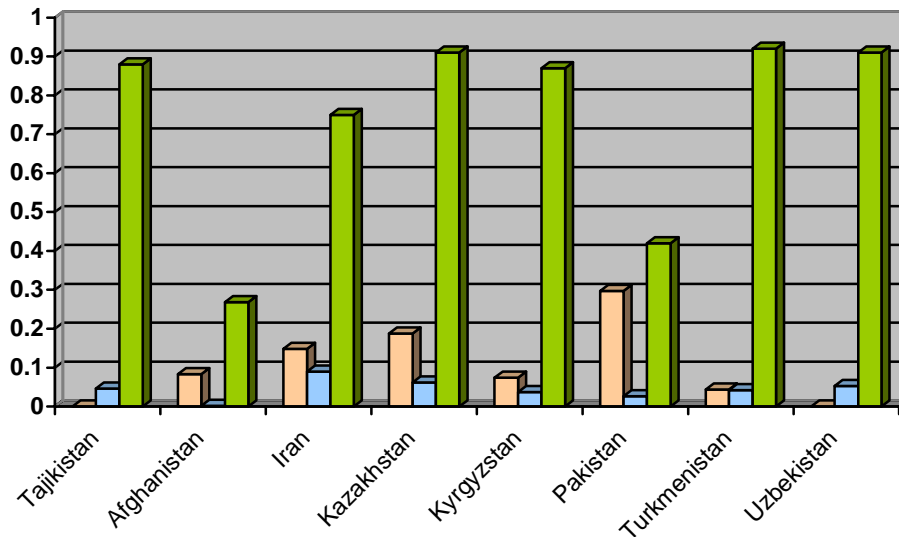
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

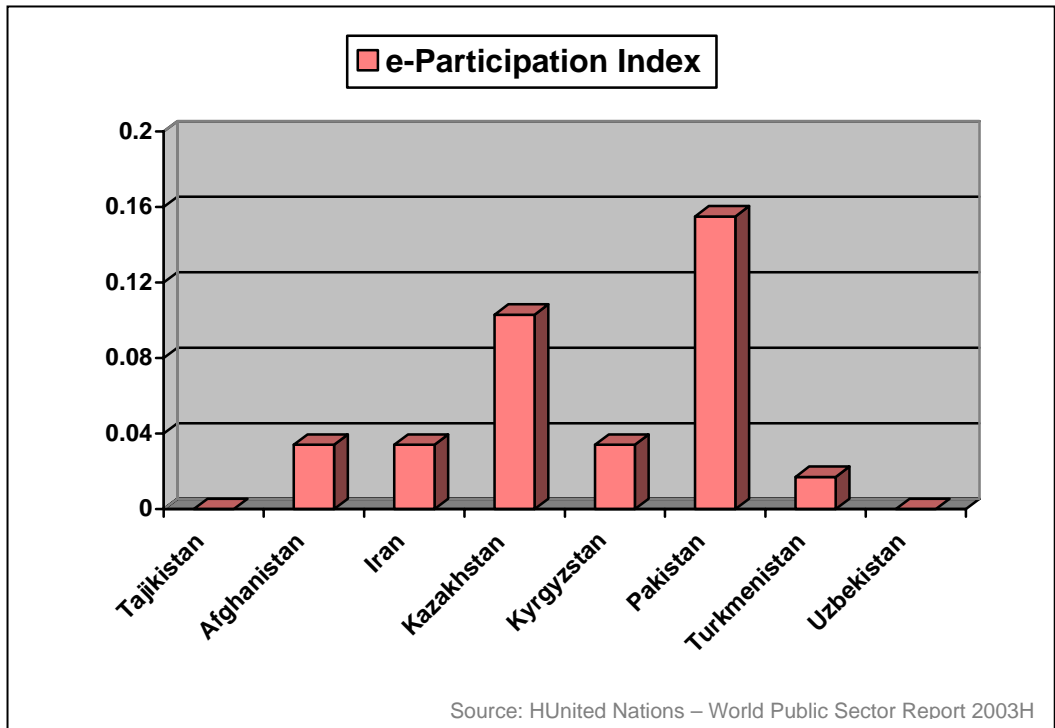
Web Measure Index, Human Capital Index, and Telecom. Infrastructure Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

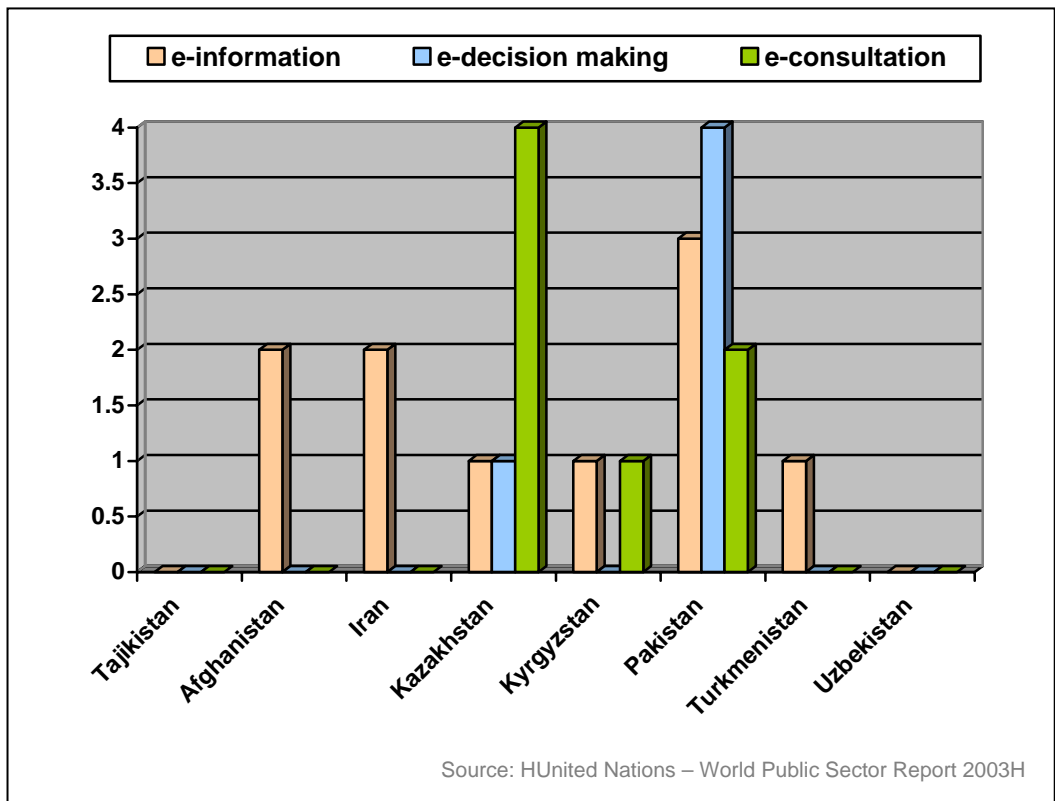
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.adb.org/Tajikistan/default.asp
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	http://www.ebrd.com/country/country/taji/
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/tajikistan/intro/index.htm
International Labour Organization (ILO)	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	http://www.osce.org/tajikistan/
OSCE - Legislation	http://www.legislationline.org
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.org.tj
UNDP - Central Asia Gateway	http://www.cagateway.org/
USAID	http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/car/tipage.html
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/tj