*Unofficial translation*



**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE**

**of the REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**INTERIM REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

**FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2030**



**Dushanbe - 2024**

# INTRODUCTION

The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 (hereinafter - NDS-2030) based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, the applicable laws of the Republic of Tajikistan and the long-term goals and priorities of the country, which are stated in the messages of his Excellency Founder of Peace and National Unity — Leader of the Nation Prezident of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in 2014 and 2015.

In NDS-2030, the issues of strengthening institutional development in the direction of ensuring effective, transparent and anti-corruption management and financial control based on the introduction of modern information technology at all levels of public administration, as a whole, the creation of a technocratic and meritocratic management model in the country are put in the first place. In order to strengthen the role of coordinating institutions and the social responsibility of business in the process of control and development of the national economy, measures to reduce the administrative pressure on economic activity, to reduce the corruption component, including on the basis of the development of the partnership between the state and the private sector, are being discussed.

This document acts as a directive action plan for all state authorities and an indicative action plan for the private sector and civil society, and the country's technical and financial assistance programs are based on it.

The highest goal of long-term development of Tajikistan is to raise the standard of living of the country's people on the basis of ensuring sustainable economic development. To achieve this highest goal, the following strategic development goals have been defined for the next 15 years:

1. Ensuring food security and people’s access to good quality nutrition;
2. Ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity;
3. Getting rid of communication isolation and becoming a transit country;
4. Rapid industrialization of the country and expand productive employement.

The implementation of NDS-2030 is discussed within three separate scenarios, which are inertial, industrial and industrial-innovative.

**Strengthening the institutional bases of the strategic planning process**

Over the eight years of implementation of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 in order to achieve strategic goals and priorities, in particular, ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity, getting rid of the communication deadlock and turning it into a transit country, ensuring food security and people’s access to good quality nutrition, rapid industrialization of the country and expanding the productive employment significant works have been implemented.

At the same time, the integrated system of strategic planning was activated, and all sectors and regions of the country were covered with economic and social development programs.

Also, during this period, strategic planning documents of the national, regional and local levels were adopted, which laid a solid foundation for ensuring the stable development of the national economy and coordination of the strategic planning process.

In order to bring the process of development and evaluation of strategic planning documents into a unified system, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Strategic Planning and State Foresight" was adopted by the Resolution of the Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan dated July 15, 2022, No. 301.

In order to constantly monitor the process of development, implementation and evaluation of strategic planning documents under the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade as the secretariat of the National Development Council under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, interdepartmental working groups have been established to review the process of strategic planning and the status of implementation of strategic planning documents that to decide and send relevant reports to the Government of the country and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

**ensuring stable macroeconomic development and separate areas of the national economy**

As a result of the implementation of constructive measures of the Founder of Peace and National Unity - the leader of the Nation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon, and the goals and priorities of the country's medium-term development program, **the nominal volume of the gross domestic product** in 2023 will be 131 billion somoni, and its real growth rate will be 8.3 percent. which is 80 billion somoni or 2.6 times more than the base year (2015) .

**The gross domestic product per capita** in 2023 equaled 12.9 thousand somoni, compared to 2015 it increased by 6.8 thousand somoni or 2.1 times more.

In 2016-2023, the average annual growth of the economy was ensured at the level of 7.4 percent, and the real volume of the total domestic product increased by 2.4 times during this period .

**The economic growth** was provided on average by 8.6 percent, which shows the progress of the country's economy according to the industrial scenario in 2021-2023 years.

In 2023, **the rate of economic development** due to the increase in the production of agricultural products by 9%, industrial production by 12%, transportation by 16.6%, paid services by 14.1%, capital investment by 22.5%, trade turnover by 13.4% and 9.8% of passengers were provided.

In the 8 years of the implementation of the National Development Plan - 2030, the actual amount of GDP has been provided in excess of the plan. The stable development of the national economy in 2016-2023 is mainly due to the increase in the volume of industrial production by 2.8 times, agriculture by 2 times, the total volume of foreign trade turnover by 1.9 times, passenger transportation by 1.6 times, paid services by 1.3 times, freight 1.6 times, and funding for capital was provided 2 times from all funding sources.

At the same time, **the share of industries in GDP increased** from 12.8 percent in 2015 to 16.2 percent in 2023, **the share of agriculture** from 21.9 to 24.3 percent, and **the share of services** from 41.2 to 41.5 percent. percentage has increased and a favorable basis has been created for rapid industrialization of the country.

Source: Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

The volume of production of industrial products increased from 16.9 billion somoni in 2015 to 46.8 billion somoni in 2023, or 2.8 times and 15% in real terms, as a result of which its share in GDP equaled 16.2%. compared to 2015, it increased by 3.9 percentage points.

The share of agriculture in the GDP in 2023 equaled to 24.3 percent, which is 3.2 percentage points higher than the expected indicator of the program. Such a situation indicates that it is impossible to switch from an agrarian-industrial model to an industrial-agrarian model, and it is necessary to implement the processing of agricultural products in industrial enterprises.

In this period volume general income budget state year to year growth from 16.6 billion somoni in 2015 to 43.1 billion somoni in 2023 equal became​

**The total expenditure of the state budget compared to the GDP in 2023** was 31.6%, which is 6.8% less than the planned plan.

During the implementation of the Strategy, the monetary income of the population increased by 3.7 times, and the average salary of one employee increased by 2.1 times.

During this period, the population of Tajikistan has increased from 8.5 million to 10.2 million people, compared to 2015 (baseline), it has increased by 1.7 million people or more than 1.2 times, which is unchanged at the level of the program's expected indicator plan. In 2023, the average life expectancy of the population increased to 76.3 years.

Analyzes show that the natural population growth due to the increase in birth rate and decrease in death rate during the period of independence is 2.1% on average every year.

The poverty rate was reduced from 31.3 percent in 2015 to 21.2 percent in 2023. It should be noted that the Republic of Tajikistan was included by the World Bank in the list of 10 countries with a high rate of poverty reduction in the last 15 years.

In order to achieve the set goals in the conditions of existing geopolitical issues, trade conflicts, economic sanctions between countries and unstable price changes in world markets, taking necessary measures to prevent the impact of negative external factors, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, implementing measures to stimulate economic activity, better creation of business and investment environment, strengthening of production capacity and creation of new jobs and supply of domestic food products to domestic markets are considered important.

Therefore, a number of significant reforms were carried out in the field of agriculture in the direction of the development of the private sector, land use, food security system, development of the appropriate legal framework and institutional changes, and the replanting areas were increased from 90 thousand to 213 thousand hectares.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of the agricultural sector, the Concept of the organization and development of agro-industrial clusters in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2040 and the Program for creating favorable conditions for the introduction of appropriate agricultural practices in the production of agricultural products (Global GAP International Standard) were developed and adopted.

Also, the Water Sector Reform Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2025 was adopted, according to which measures were taken to improve the legal and institutional basis for the introduction of basin management and integration of water resources.

The water code was adopted in a new version, in which 5 basin areas were established, including the Syr Darya basin area, the Zarafshan basin area, the Panj basin area, the Vakhsh basin area and the Kofarnihan basin area.

In order to adapt to the principles of basin management of water resources and market conditions, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation" was adopted, 4 river basin working groups were established in different regions of the country.

During this period, the melioration condition of 50 thousand hectares of arable land was improved, and 23 thousand hectares of fallow land were brought into agricultural circulation.

Currently, in the field of irrigation and melioration, a number of huge state investment projects in the direction of construction and renovation of irrigation networks in the amount of 165 million US dollars are being implemented.

**The share of agriculture in the GDP** in 2023 equaled to 24.3 percent, which is 1.7 percentage points higher than in 2020 and 2.4 percentage points higher than in 2015.

**The increase of total agricultural products** in 2023 is ensured by 109 percent, which is 21 percentage points less than the program plan.

In 2023, the total volume of production of agricultural products equaled 63.1 billion somoni, which increased by 47.4% compared to 2020.

During this period, **the share of plant breeding** is 68.8 percent and **livestock breeding** is 31.2 percent of the total volume of agricultural products.

In 2022, **the level of mechanization of agricultural production** reached 65 percent, which is 6 percentage points less than the planned program.

Regardless of the negative impact of external factors, drought and the restriction of food imports in the republic, significant successes were achieved in connection with the improvement of food security and the enrichment of the domestic market with agricultural products.

During the implementation of the strategy, even despite the coronavirus pandemic, agriculture remained one of the main sources of economic development of the country, **the average annual growth rate of agricultural production** was 6.9 percent, and the volume of agricultural products increased by 2 times.

Only in 2023, the production of cereals will increase to 1.8 million tons, potatoes to 1.2 million tons, vegetables and fruits to 3.1 million tons, eggs to 1.2 billion, poultry meat to 55.4 thousand tons, and fish to 5.5 million tons were delivered. During this period, production of poultry meat increased 8 times, eggs 3.4 times and fish 2.3 times, and import of poultry meat decreased 27 times. During this period, the rate of growth of food production in the country was higher than the rate of population growth, which is evidenced by **the increase in per capita production of most types of food products .**

Source: Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

As a result of these measures, **the level of self-sufficiency** in potatoes is 118%, vegetables and fruits are 250%, milk and dairy products are 92%, meat and meat products are 96%, and eggs are 102%, which is even higher than a number of target indicators for 2025.

( *For information, according to the medium-term development program of the Republic of Tajikistan for the years 2021-2025, one of the main goals of the development of the agricultural sector by 2025 is to achieve the level of food self-sufficiency up to 70 percent, including in terms of basic food products (wheat, potatoes, vegetable oil and rice) up to 80 percent* )

One of the priority areas of NDS-2030 is to change the economic structure of the country from agrarian-industrial to industrial-agrarian, where it is envisaged to increase the share of industry in GDP to 20-21% (according to the industrial-industrial scenario).

**The volume of production of industrial products** has increased from 16.9 billion somoni in 2015 to 46.8 billion somoni in 2023, which is almost 3 times more.

**The share of the added value of the industry in the GDP** increased from 11.3% in 2015 to 15.4% in 2023, and the added value of the processing industry decreased from 15 to 12.3%. Also, the per capita index of added value of the processing industry increased from 103.9 dollars in 2015 to 258.2 dollars in 2023.

In the context of the development of the "green" economy, hydropower is considered the main means of achieving energy independence and ensuring environmental stability.

According to **specific indicators of hydropower potential per square kilometer** of the country's territory (3696.9 thousand kWh per year/km 2 ) and per population (65.9 thousand kWh per year/person), Tajikistan is in the position ranks first and second in the world.

In 2023, **the production of electricity** will reach 21.9 billion kW. hour was delivered, which is 128 percent more than in 2015.

**Electricity production (in HPP)** 20.6 billion kW. hour, this indicator compared to 2015 was 3.8 billion kW. hour or 22.6% more and it is 94% of the total amount of total electricity production.

In 2023 , **the production of electricity per capita** was 2.1 thousand kilowatt hours, which is 6% more than the base year (2015).

At the same time, in 2023, **the rural population's access to electricity** will be increased to 98 percent, and energy poverty will be reduced. According to the World Energy Trillema assessment, Tajikistan was included in the list of 10 leading countries in terms of energy security.

In 2023, **the share of services in GDP** was 41.5 percent, which is 0.3 percentage points higher than in 2015.

Getting rid of communication isolation and turning Tajikistan into a transit country was chosen as the second strategic goal, and in this context, the transport sector was identified as one of the national priorities.

**Cargo turnover and cargo volume** **compared to 2015,** they have increased by 1.8 times and 1.6 times, respectively. However, these indicators are lower than the GDP growth rate, which requires the strengthening of measures for the high-speed development of the country's transport system.

In order to further develop the transport sector, 17 state investment projects worth more than 13 billion somoni are currently being implemented in this direction.

In this regard, the projects of construction and renovation of Rogun-Obigarm-Nurabad highways in the amount of 3.3 billion somoni and the construction of the largest bridge in the country with a length of 920 meters in the amount of 625 million somoni in Rasht valley are being implemented.

In the medium term, reducing the vulnerability of the financial (banking) sector and ensuring its stability, as well as improving access to financial resources, is a priority.

In 2023, **the inflation rate was 3.8 percent, which** is 5.6 percent less than the same period of 2020 and 2.2 percent less than the program plan . Inflation rate has decreased by 1.3 percentage points during the period of implementation of NDS - 2030.

Since the beginning of the implementation of the Strategy, 173 **state investment projects** have been implemented, and within the framework of these projects, 28.7 billion somoni (2.6 billion dollars) have been allocated to the economy of the country for the development of real industries, especially energy, transport, agriculture, irrigation, development of local infrastructure. , education, healthcare, social protection of the population, environment, public administration and other sectors have been mastered.

Currently, 85 state investment projects with the amount of 49.3 billion somoni (4.5 billion dollars) are being implemented in the country.

**The volume of investment in fixed capital** has increased more than 1.9 times since the beginning of the implementation of the Strategy and reached 19.9 billion somoni. During this period, at the expense of all funding sources, residential housing with an area of 12.3 million square meters, secondary and preschool education institutions for more than 165.6 thousand seats, and facilities of health care institutions for more than 7 thousand reception places and beds were built and put into use. are given

**The contribution of the private sector in the gross domestic product** increased from 54% to more than 70% during this period.

**Foreign trade turnover** increased significantly and reached 8328.9 million dollars in 2023, which is the highest indicator in the history of the country's independence. This indicator has increased by 1.9 times or 4 billion dollars compared to 2015.

In the structure of foreign trade turnover, **the share of exports is 29.4% and the share of imports** is 70.6%. **The share of trade turnover in GDP** has increased by 9.8 percentage points compared to 2015.

**The share of exports in GDP** in 2023 equaled 20.3 percent, which is 8.1 percentage points higher than in 2015. Thus, **the share of imports in GDP** equaled 48.8 percent, which is 1.7 percentage points higher than in 2015.

The growth rate of exports equaled 1 14.3 percent, which is 23.2 percentage points higher than in 2015.

During this period, **the total revenue of the state budget** increased from 16.6 billion somoni in 2015 to 43.2 billion somoni in 2023. The plan for the total revenue of the state budget in 2023 was implemented at the level of 103.5%, which is 1459.8 million somoni more than the planned plan. The total revenue of the state budget is 33 percent of the GDP.

In this period, the tax revenue plan was implemented by 106.6% and 25,766.8 million somoni entered the budget (1594.6 million somoni increase), which is 19.7% compared to the GDP.

**The total expenditure of the state budget compared to the GDP** in 2023 was 31.6%, which is 93.2% of the planned plan.

The government of the country pays special attention to ensuring the social protection of the population and annually increases the funding of the health sector from the state budget.

In 2023, **the share of social workers who underwent professional development** was 13.8 percent, whichrelative toprogram plan18.2 percentage points is low.

It is planned **to increase the actual size of the subsidy by at least 3-5 percent in 2023,** and the performance of this indicator has increased by 2 percentage points.

**Population coverage of essential health services** (including reproductive health, maternal and child health, treatment of infectious diseases, treatment of communicable diseases, and coverage and accessibility of services for the population and the poorest groups) will be 95 percent in 2023.

**The share of medical facilities that have constant access to essential medicines** in 2023 equaled 60 percent, which is 5 percentage points more than the plan. The proportion of PHC facilities which are working according to the family medicine principles has improved from 74% in 2015 to 86% in 2023.

**The proportion of the target population vaccinated with all the vaccines included in the national programs** equaled 98.1 percent, which is 101 percent of the plan.

During this period, **maternal and child mortality** decreased by 70% and 36%, respectively during the reported period. Mortality of children under 5 years declined between the 2012 and 2021 from 43 deaths per 1,000 live births to 31.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality experienced a much slower rate of decline, diminishing from 19 deaths per 1,000 live births to a 13.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Achieving some success in reducing infant and child mortality may also be associated with a gradual improvement in the conditions of medical institutions and expanding immunization coverage. However, to achieve SDG targets by 2030, it is important to continue consistent comprehensive national efforts with international support.

**The number of registered tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients** decreased by 26 and 19.5%, respectively. The primary coverage of pregnant women with HIV testing is increasing (from 76 % in 2016 to 92,5 % in 2021), which contributes to the early detection of HIV-infected pregnant women and the earlier initiation of antiretroviral therapy to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission.

Progress on nutrition is mixed. While the country succeeded in reducing the stunting prevalence from 26 per cent in 2012 to an estimated 13.1 per cent in 2022, child wasting stands at 6 per cent. Anaemia remains a serious challenge for children and women of reproductive age, while an emerging issue of overweight and obesity is contributing to the focus on nutrition is evident in the decline of stunted children from 26% in 2012 to an estimated 13.1% in 2023.

Social protection plays a critical role in reducing poverty, and vulnerability among affected families and achieving the SDG 1. The Government of Tajikistan approved a national Social Protection Strategy aimed at more inclusive, comprehensive and integrated social protection systems with expanded coverage to vulnerable groups of the population. In order to establish a reliable system of social protection a Programme on targeted social assistance was launched, which afforded to establish a Unified national information register of poor families and people with disabilities. More than 19 billion TJS were allocated to support vulnerable population.

In May 2016, the Republic of Tajikistan introduced amendments to the Law on "Human Rights Commissioner," which included the establishment of the position of Deputy Human Rights Commissioner for Child Rights. The position is dedicated to promoting the rights of children in Tajikistan, working alongside the Department on Child Rights. From 2015 to 2022, Tajikistan has implemented three special programs to promote reforms within the justice for children sector. These programs include the Juvenile Justice System Reform Program for 2017-2021, the Program on Social Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Children released from closed and semi-closed institutions for 2020-2024, and the Program on Prevention of Offenses by Children and Young People for 2020-2024. Additionally, a specific law on preventing offenses by children was enacted in 2020. As a result of these programs, several policy changes have been adopted, leading to improvements in Tajikistan's juvenile justice system. The country observed a slight decrease in the number of crimes committed by children from 873 in 2019 to 729 in 2022.

In order to establish a reliable system of social protection, a targeted social assistance program was launched, a unified national information register of poor families and disabled persons was created, and more than 19 billion somoni were allocated for the support of socially vulnerable groups of the population.

In 2023, **the average annual rate of growth of the housing fund** has increased even more than the rate of population growth, and access to drinking water services has increased from 76 percent to 82 percent.

The reported period indicated the growth of **population** in Tajikistan from 8.5 million to more than 10.2 million people, which compared to 2015 is higher by almost 20 percent. In 2023, the average life expectancy of the population has increased up to 76.3 years.

The **annual growth rate of the population** in the country is high, which consists of 2 percent of the main productive resource, and 58 percent of the working population.

At the same time, **the growth rate of GDP per capita** increased more than twice the rate of population growth, which created a favorable basis for improving the quality of life of the population.

**GDP growth rate and poverty level in the Republic of Tajikistan**

Source: Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

According to the official data of 2023, **the number of births** was 239.9 thousand people. **The total birth rate and the total death rate** are 23.6 and 3.2 per 1,000 population, respectively, which indicates the proper implementation of family planning, health care and sanitation activities.

**The poverty rate** was reduced from 31.3 percent in 2015 to 21.2 percent in 2023. It should be noted that the Republic of Tajikistan was included by the World Bank in the list of 10 countries with a high rate of poverty reduction in the last 15 years.

In the world rankings, the Republic of Tajikistan ranks 98th according to **the Healthy Longevity Index ,** 57th place among 141 countries **in the assessment of digital skills of the elderly population, and** 30th place in **the assessment of analytical thinking in education .**

The Republic of Tajikistan with **the Human Development Index** equal to 0.685 (out of a possible 1,000) is included among the countries with an average level of human development and occupies the 122nd position among 191 countries. In comparison with 2015, in this assessment, the country rose seven places with an annual growth rate of 0.68 percent. At the same time, a task has been set for the transition to the group of countries with a high level of human development by 2030.

**the assessment of access to electricity,** Tajikistan ranks 2nd, **the quality of road infrastructure** ranks 50th, **the efficiency of railway services** ranks 37th among 141 countries of the world, and according to **the Food Security Index,** it ranks 91st among 133 countries of the world with food quality has 42.6 out of 78.1 maximum possible points.

According to the analyzes of the World Economic Forum, in 2023, in **the international assessment of the effectiveness of the legislative framework** for improving state regulatory procedures, Tajikistan took the 30th position, the burden of state regulation took the 20th position, and the effectiveness of legislation for resolving disputes took the 34th position among 141 countries of the world.

Thus, the main indicators of the first stage and three years of the second stage of the strategy, i.e. the medium-term development program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016-2020 and the medium-term development program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025 have been fulfilled.

Along with the achievements, taking into account the consequences of the global economic crisis, the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, the existence of geopolitical problems, trade conflicts and economic sanctions between countries, unstable price fluctuations in the world markets, climate change, a decrease in economic activity, as well as a lack of funds and personnel, some strategic goals in the required level was not fulfilled.

Despite these significant measures of sectoral reforms in the country, there are still issues of sustainable development of the food system, which affect the well-being of the population and environmental protection.

Until now, the agricultural sector is not sufficiently developed, and dependence on imports remains to meet the population's needs for food, especially wheat. Tajikistan still imports more than 50 percent of agricultural production resources such as seeds, seedlings, breeding animals, fertilizers and agricultural machinery from abroad.

The annual import of wheat is almost 1 million tons, wheat flour is 68 thousand tons or 40 percent of domestic demand. The main export goods are cotton fiber, vegetables and fruits, and foreign currency income covers only 70 percent of the cost of wheat, flour and mineral fertilizers. The import of food products to Tajikistan is almost 3.1% of the country's GDP.

Although the population's access to quality food has improved in recent years in the country, it is necessary to complete a number of measures in this direction.

Especially in order to increase the volume of production of food products, the increase of storage capacities of products is considered one of the issues that need to be solved in the development of the product supply chain. The capacity of the existing cold stores is only 187 thousand tons, while the need for product storage in winter is about 1432 thousand tons.

This is primarily due to the effective use of land, even the land near the yard and auxiliary farms, improving the state of land reclamation, introducing new lands into the agricultural cycle, observing the agrotechnical rules for growing crops, building modern greenhouses and cold storages, providing farms with high-quality seeds, equipment and mineral fertilizers and the organization of agro-industrial complexes for the processing of agricultural products.

In the context of a rapid urbanization, it is necessary to implement measures to be in line with the framework of the set forth goals to ensure the achievement of poverty reduction (SDG 1) and hunger reduction, including improvement in nutrition (SDG 2), and to improve integration between cities and villages by investing into establishing such a system that would provide the population with safe, nutritious and sufficient food.

In the context of the announcement of the rapid industrialization of the country as a strategic goal, the production of industrial products in 2023 equaled 46.8 billion somoni, and its share in the GDP reached 16.2 percent, which is 9.5 percentage points less than the program plan.

**The increase in the volume of the mining industry in 2023** was ensured by 111.7 percent, which is 6.7 percentage points higher than the planned program and 5.3 percentage points lower than the 2015 indicator.

Thus, **the increase in the volume of production in the processing industry** was 112.3 percent, which was 1.4 percent less than the program plan and 2.7 percent less than 2015.

In 2023, **the increase in the production and distribution of water, as well as the use of waste** equaled 120.9 percent, which is 18.6 percentage points higher than in 2015 and 5.5 percentage points higher than the program plan.

Production of cotton **yarn** It equaled 20.3 thousand tons, which is 51.7 percentage points less than the program plan.

Production of **cotton fabric** equaled 24.5 million square meters, which is 24.9 million square meters less than the program plan and 16.1 percentage points more than in 2015.

**Cement** production equaled 4455.6 thousand tons, which is 794.4 thousand tons less than the program plan and 3046.6 thousand tons more than in 2015.

**Oil production** equaled 18,000 tons9 thousand tons less than the program plan. **Gas extraction** equaled 390.4 thousand cubic meters, which was 388.8 thousand cubic meters more than the program plan.

In 2023, **the export of electricity** will reach 3606.5 million kW. hour was equal to 3893.5 million kW compared to the plan provided by the program. hours are low, and its performance is 48 percent.

**The share of indirect taxes in the GDP** in 2023 was 10.1 percent, which is 1 percentage point higher compared to 2020 and 0.6 percentage points lower than the planned indicator plan of the program.

According to statistics, during the implementation of the strategy, **the share of private investments in GDP** was equal to 6.2 percent on average, which is 1.2 percentage points less than the planned program indicator.

At the same time, the main attention should be paid to increasing alternative sources of economic development, i.e. private investments.

According to experts' estimates, **the amount of estimated financial resources for the implementation of the Strategy** is 118.1 billion US dollars, of which 56.1 billion US dollars or 47.5% are from the state budget, 54.7 billion US dollars or 46.3% from from the private sector and only 7.3 billion dollars or 6.4 percent are from development partners.

At the first stage of the implementation of the Strategy, i.e. 2016-2020, it was planned to attract and absorb 25.5 billion dollars. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process of the first stage of the strategy showed that 90.6 billion somoni or 71.9% of the planned resources were allocated during this period. In particular, 86.4% of the planned amount was allocated by the state budget, 61.4% by development partners and 54.4% by the private sector.

Currently, the country has adopted more than 228 strategic planning documents at the national, regional and local levels, which require sufficient human and financial resources to monitor and evaluate their implementation.

In this regard, in order to further strengthen the process of implementation of strategic planning documents, it is necessary for ministries, departments and executive bodies of state power of regions, cities and districts to take effective measures for their timely and high-quality implementation.

At the same time, in the conditions of the global economic, food and energy crisis, the consequences of COVID-19 and climate change, which pose a serious threat to the achievement of the country's strategic goals and priorities.

These are the priority tasks for the Government of the Republic to maintain macroeconomic sustainability, food security, social development, border security and address inevitable consequences of the global climate change.

For achieving the national strategic goals, it is important to undertake necessary measures to prevent a negative impact caused by external factors, raise competitiveness of the national economy, provide measures to stimulate economic activity, improve business and investment climate, strengthen production capacities and create the new jobs and invest in human capital including children and young people to reap the demographic dividend and sustainable development.

Therefore, the state ministries and organizations will continue their work in terms of achieving specified by the state strategic goals of the country, and providing the basis for a rapid development in cooperation with the private sector, civil society and development partners within the framework of the Medium-term Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2021-2025.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, as an authorized state body, will continue conducting monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress of the Strategy, and will submit its relevant reports to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on a regular basis.