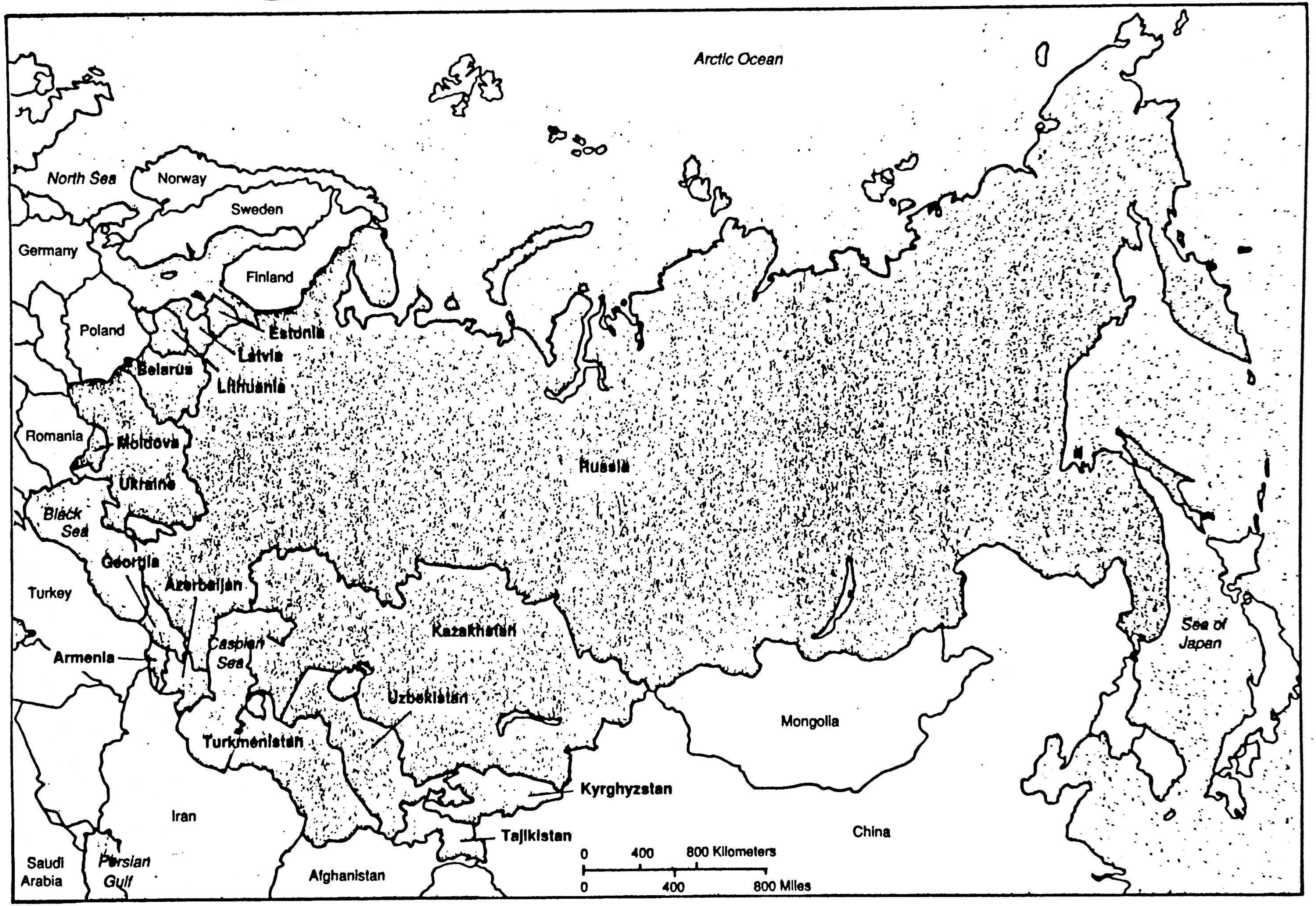
Economic Review

# TAJIKISTAN


International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C.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# Economic Review

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# Contents

# Preface

Between September 1991 and March 1992 all the states of the former U.S.S.R. applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund. During this period, staff members of the IMF visited each of these countries to hold discussions with the various national authorities, review the domestic procedural and legal steps required for membership, collect economic data to process these applications, and provide policy advice. Following these visits, pre-membership reports were prepared on the countries' economies. Two companion reports were also prepared, the first reviewing the economy of the former U.S.S.R. in 1991 and the second providing an overview of common policy issues and major interrepublican economic relationships. The reports were prepared in the European II Department of the IMF, under the direction of John Odling-Smee. They also draw on the expertise of other IMF departments, as well as the staff of the World Bank.

Because of the importance of and widespread interest in the subject matter, these economic reviews are being published at this time, even though they are of an interim nature and it is still too early to present a comprehensive assessment of most of the economies. The reports are based on information available in early 1992. Although the studies were prepared for the Executive Board of the IMF, the descriptions of developments and policies they contain are those of the IMF staff and should not be attributed to Executive Directors or to the authorities of any of the individual countries.

# I. Background

An IMF staff team visited Dushanbe during February 2–14, 1992 to discuss issues of economic and financial reform, as well as formal aspects of Tajikistan's IMF membership. The mission had been preceded by a brief IMF staff visit as part of a mission to all the eastern republics of the former U.S.S.R. in December 1991. Tajikistan declared its independence from the U.S.S.R. on September 9, 1991, and on December 21, 1991, it joined other states in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Tajikistan formally applied for membership in the IMF on February 28, 1992, and has also applied for membership in the World Bank Group.

Tajikistan is situated in Central Asia, bordered on the south by Afghanistan, on the east by China, and on the west and north by Uzbekistan and Kyrghyzstan. The country's territory, which comprises 143,100 square kilometers, is largely mountainous, and only 7 percent of the land is arable. Tajikistan's population in 1990 was 5.3 million. Its annual rate of population growth, at about 3 percent, is the highest among the former U.S.S.R. republics and one of the highest in the world. Almost 70 percent of the population live in rural areas. Tajiks make up 58 percent of the population, Uzbeks 23 percent, and Russians and Ukrainians 11 percent.

# II. Structure of the Economy[1]

## Structure of Production

With a per capita output of 906 rubles (rub) in 1989—only about 55 percent of the average among the republics of the former Soviet Union—Tajikistan is the poorest of these states. The country's economy is highly dependent on agriculture and on basic food and raw material processing industries. Agriculture accounted for 38 percent of net material product (NMP) in 1990 (Table 1). Tajikistan is a major producer of long-staple cotton, accounting for 11 percent of the total output of the former U.S.S.R. Other important agricultural activities include dairy and wheat production, and horticulture. Agricultural production relies heavily on irrigation, which covers about three fourths of Tajikistan's arable land. However, yields remain low; for example, production of raw cotton per hectare in 1991 was about one half the level recorded in the United States.

The industrial sector is dominated by a relatively small number of large state enterprises. In 1990, there were 373 state enterprises in the industrial sector, together accounting for about 98 percent of fixed assets. Apart from hydroelectric power generation and an aluminum plant, the industrial sector consists mainly of labor-intensive industries, processing indigenous and imported raw materials. Hydroelectric power generation supplies about three fourths of the country's electricity consumption requirements. The aluminum plant at Regar, near Dushanbe, has a capacity of 500,000 tons a year using imported alumina and accounts for approximately 15 percent of total aluminum capacity of the former Soviet Union. The food industry concentrates on processing local agricultural products, such as fruit, grapes, various natural oils, and tobacco. Other light industry includes cotton-cleaning mills, silk factories, textile mills, knitted goods, footwear, sewing, tanning, and carpet making. There is also some production of intermediate and heavier industrial products, such as engineering and metal working, power transformers and cables, and agricultural equipment. The capital intensity of industry is generally low, with fixed assets per worker at the end of 1989 less than 40 percent of the former U.S.S.R. average. The service sector in Tajikistan is relatively small, even by the standards of the former U.S.S.R., as might be expected in view of the country's position as the poorest of the former Soviet republics.

In 1991, 2.6 million people were of working age and 1.95 million were part of the labor force, implying a participation rate of 75.7 percent (Table 2). About 78 percent of the total labor force were employed by industrial state enterprises and collective farms in 1990, down from 84 percent in 1985. The remaining 22 percent were either employed by cooperatives or engaged in private farming. The share of private farming in the total labor force in Tajikistan is among the highest of the former Soviet republics. The sectoral distribution of the labor force has remained stable in recent years, with agriculture occupying by far the largest segment, 43 percent, followed by industry, employing 13 percent.

## Balance of Payments Structure

As a result of the pronounced regional specialization implied by economic planning, there is a high degree of interdependence between Tajikistan and the other states of the former Soviet Union. Between 80 percent and 90 percent of Tajikistan's exports and imports are accounted for by inter-

republic trade (Table 3). About 60 percent of Tajikistan's exports consist of aluminum, raw cotton, and textile products. Other exports consist mainly of fruit and vegetables, silk, marble, and some consumer durables. Imports provide a large part of the country's energy needs, virtually all manufactured consumer goods, and, increasingly, food items, especially grain.

During the period 1985–90, Tajikistan experienced an estimated overall current account deficit averaging about 18 percent of NMP. The magnitude and persistence of these deficits partly reflects policies of the former U.S.S.R. toward the development of resources in Tajikistan, which involved considerable imports of capital goods that were financed mainly by transfers from the former Soviet Union.

## Present Economic Policymaking Framework

The Government of Tajikistan is only slowly developing the institutional framework necessary to formulate and implement the economic policies needed to advance the reform toward a market economy. In some instances, reform proposals originating with the Council of Ministers, as the highest executive body, are still awaiting endorsement by specially appointed parliamentary commissions. Other proposals have been endorsed but lack legislative authorization. On some occasions, important reform measures have been implemented but later reversed. In addition, reform has been held up by administrative constraints, including lack of suitable personnel for newly created agencies and for key positions in policymaking bodies.

Moreover, the merger of some existing agencies and their reorientation toward new tasks has not yet led to a system in which responsibilities for policymaking and implementation have been clearly specified. Tajikistan's reform program is set out in the state's "Program of Economic Stabilization and Transition to a Market Economy," which was prepared by a commission of the Council of Ministers in December 1990. The document was adopted by the Supreme Soviet in 1991, but many of the measures proposed still require enabling legislation.

# III. Recent Economic Developments

## Output, Employment, Prices, and Wages

### Output and Employment

Although lagging slightly behind, Tajikistan's economy grew roughly in line with that of the former U.S.S.R. as a whole during 1980–85, registering an average growth rate of 2½ percent per annum. However, from the mid-1980s on, the economy progressively lost momentum and began to contract toward the end of the decade. Reflecting the country's high population growth rate, real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has declined significantly since the mid-1980s and remains the lowest among the republics of the former U.S.S.R. Overall expenditure appears to have changed little in real terms over the same period, exceeding national income by up to 20 percent. The resource gap was financed by transfers from the former U.S.S.R., mainly through investments in Tajikistan's hydroelectric and other infrastructure projects.

In 1991, Tajikistan's GDP declined sharply amidst the political and economic turmoil associated with the breakup of the former Soviet Union. The initial steps taken by the former Soviet republics toward a market economy, including sweeping price liberalizations, resulted in profound uncertainties that contributed to disruptions in trade at the domestic and interrepublic levels. Moreover, Tajikistan's agriculture was severely affected by adverse weather conditions.[2] The decline in domestic production and severe compression of imports, in combination with remaining price controls, caused widespread shortages.

Real expenditure declined much more than national product in 1991. In particular, investment expenditure declined, accelerating a trend that had already been evident for several years. Transfers of investment funds from the former central Soviet government had been declining since 1989, and in 1991 funds intended for fixed investment were partly used for the procurement of raw materials for consumer goods. Nearly 70 percent of planned investment projects, including a hydroelectric power station and a ceramics plant, were put on hold. The number of discontinued and incomplete construction projects rose by 44 percent in 1991.

The real consumption decline suggested by official national income accounts may have been mitigated considerably by the emergence and enlargement of the black market. According to estimates based on survey data, black market turnover may be equivalent to one fourth of total retail turnover. Unemployment is officially estimated at 8,000, but indications are that it may be considerably higher. There has been very limited experience in Tajikistan with the collection of unemployment data and some inconsistencies regarding the criteria used for collecting such data. Also, there has been no unemployment compensation system until recently.

### Prices and Wages

Until 1991 prices were generally stable, as they were used mainly as accounting units and bore little relation to cost or demand conditions. The dominant influence on price developments in 1991 was the partial price liberalization in April of that year. Prices for a limited range of goods were liberalized, and the prices that remained controlled were increased significantly. Consumer prices rose by about 60 percent between March and April 1991 and by about 190 percent during the year

ended December 1991. On January 10, 1992, a more wide-ranging round of price liberalization was introduced. About 80 percent of prices were left to be determined by market forces, but price limits were established for a list of products deemed important for social policy purposes. In addition, limits were established on the increase in prices charged to industry for energy, precious metals, transportation, and communications. The consumer price index for goods is estimated to have risen by 133 percent in January 1992, and at the end of that month its level was 551 percent higher than a year earlier.

Meanwhile, wages have also risen but have lagged considerably behind price increases, resulting in a marked erosion of real wages. Average monthly wages were reported to have increased by 10 percent in 1990 and by 40 percent in 1991.[3] In early 1992, substantial further wage increases had occurred or were under negotiation.

## Public Finance

The expected decline of transfers from the former Soviet Union and the relatively narrow base of domestic revenue led the government to impose strict expenditure control in 1991. The actual level of expenditures (about rub 5 billion) was even slightly below the budgeted amount, mainly because price support payments to enterprises remained substantially below budget (Table 4).[4] The deficit of the Pension Fund was covered by reimbursements from the Union Pension Fund.

The major revenue sources in 1991 were the turnover and enterprise income taxes, the personal income tax, and a 5 percent sales tax. Although far less than budgeted, transfers from the former Soviet Union remained important. A substantial contribution to revenues was provided by the "revaluation tax," that is, by transfers from enterprises equivalent to the amount of inventory adjustments due to price increases. Although the tax yield was equal to, or in excess of, estimates in the budget, the reduction in transfers from the former Soviet Union exceeded the increase in tax revenue by rub 1.7 billion. As a result, the actual budget surplus in 1991 was about rub 400 million, compared with the original estimate of rub 2.1 billion.

## Money and Credit

Reflecting the deteriorating economic situation of Tajikistan, total bank lending gradually decreased during the period 1985–89, from rub 3.8 billion to rub 2.5 billion. The increase since 1990 mainly reflects the prevailing inflationary conditions. The decline in bank lending up to 1989 was mainly felt in short-term credit to the nonagricultural sectors; credit to households, however, increased significantly during the late 1980s.

Monetary developments in 1991 were still largely determined by policies for the former Soviet Union as a whole. Targets for credit expansion were established for each former Soviet republic. In Tajikistan, total bank credit to the economy increased by 118 percent during 1991, from rub 3 billion to rub 6.5 billion (Table 5). Net credit to the Government declined significantly, reflecting the budget surplus. Broad money increased in nominal terms by 67 percent, implying a decline in real terms.

In 1991 several steps were taken to reform the financial sector. In February 1991, the Supreme Soviet adopted laws establishing the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) and regulating banks and banking activities. The NBT started preparations for the conduct of monetary policy and an orderly organization of the financial sector. In November, commercial banks were requested to open an account with the NBT and to discontinue bilateral clearing and settlement; reserve requirements for commercial banks were introduced; and the Savings Bank was requested to place its deposits with

the NBT instead of lending them directly to other banks, as had been the practice since the beginning of 1991.[5]

## Balance of Payments and External Debt

Highly tentative information suggests that Tajikistan's traditional current account deficit was considerably reduced over the past two years. Indications are that in 1991 the overall current account balance even shifted from a deficit of rub 1.1 billion in 1990 to a small surplus of rub 300 million (see Table 3). This turnaround mainly reflected a sharp fall in the volume of most types of imports because of Union-wide shortages of consumer goods, energy, and other inputs experienced throughout the republics of the former Soviet Union. The volume of exports also appears to have contracted, though not by nearly as much as imports. Prices rose sharply for both imports and exports. The turnaround in the trade account and a virtually unchanged level of transfers and capital inflows led to a substantial accumulation of ruble balances in 1991.

Tajikistan is a signatory to the Group of Seven Memorandum of Understanding on External Debt and the Interstate Treaty on the division of the former Soviet Union's debt. Its share in the external debt of the former U.S.S.R., as agreed with the other former Soviet republics, is 0.82 percent, or $495 million, implying an estimated debt-service obligation of $69 million.

# IV. Policies for 1992

## Price Liberalization, Privatization, and Economic Reform Program

Tajikistan has broadly followed the actions of other republics of the former U.S.S.R. in the area of price liberalization. However, prices in Tajikistan have remained generally lower than those in the other former Soviet states. Most significantly, Tajikistan limited the increase in flour prices to 3.5 times the previous level, whereas Russia has completely removed price controls on flour. Similar price discrepancies have arisen for a number of other consumer goods, and Tajikistan has had to introduce ration coupons on a per-person-per-month basis for four products: flour (for which the ration is 5 kg), butter (40 grams), sugar (200 grams), and vegetable oil (500 grams).

The price liberalization decree permits the Government to reintroduce subsidies for those goods and services still subject to control, and on January 31 it was announced that, with effect from February 5, 1992, prices would be reduced for bread and bread products by 35 percent, and for meat by 30 percent. Prices were also reduced for flour and children's footwear. The intention of the Government is to continue to subsidize a limited range of products until an adequate system of social protection can be put in place. There is no firm time schedule for the removal of the remaining price controls.

The state's privatization program is under the aegis of the Committee on State Property formed in August 1991. The program envisages the privatization of 840 enterprises. So far, 29 enterprises have been sold, and privatization proceeds for the first quarter of 1992 are budgeted to total rub 340 million. The target for 1992 as a whole is rub 1.35 billion. The state's share of industry, which once was as high as 98 percent of total assets and a similar proportion of output, is now down to 84 percent and is expected to be further reduced by the end of 1992 in accordance with the Government's privatization program. Plans for privatization in housing and agriculture are presently under consideration in the Supreme Soviet.

So far, the privatized state enterprises have in most cases been leased or sold to their employees. The selling price is generally the depreciated book value. Sales can therefore take place at prices that are very low relative to replacement cost, particularly considering inflation. In principle, any shares not taken up by employees are to be auctioned to the public, but the demand for shares from employees has been so high that no auctions have taken place. It appears that, while there are no restrictions on foreign participation in the privatization process, so far little foreign interest has been expressed.

Far-reaching changes in organization and management are still required to increase the flexibility and efficiency of the industrial and service sector. The restructuring of the larger industrial enterprises has yet to begin, and in these enterprises the enforcement of a hard budget constraint and improvements in organization—including the creation of new capabilities to deal with sales and marketing—will be at least as important as the question of ownership. It will also be necessary to take steps, including the opening of markets, to ensure that the large enterprises currently under state control are subject to competition. In the agricultural sector, land reform—to permit more widespread private ownership of land and to guarantee security of tenure and inheritance rights—will be needed to allow producers to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by liberalization.

## Fiscal Policy

The underlying assumption of the Government budget estimates for 1992 is a wage increase of 100 percent and a price increase of 300 percent. The newly introduced value-added tax (VAT) (raised from 25 percent in the previous budget to 28 percent, in line with the rate adopted by Russia) and excise taxes are the most important sources of revenue, with each estimated to contribute around rub 5 billion.[6] The mandatory transfer of windfall gains due to valuation increases on enterprise inventories is expected to yield rub 2.3 billion, and the enterprise profits tax is expected to yield rub 1.7 billion.

On the expenditure side, expenditures for the CIS (rub 0.5 billion) and capital investment in enterprises that were under former Soviet Union control (rub 0.6 billion) are new budget items. Law enforcement expenditures, which amounted to only rub 50 million in 1991, were budgeted at rub 4.2 billion for 1992, an amount that includes a contribution of about rub 1.4 billion to the CIS defense budget. No allowance was made for price support payments to enterprises, and outlays for capital investment of enterprises were reduced by rub 0.6 billion. Substantial cuts are planned in social programs by reducing family allowances, particularly certain child allowances (rub 2.8 billion), and various investment outlays (rub 0.8 billion). Overall savings are estimated at rub 5.6 billion.

With overall revenues amounting to rub 17.3 billion and overall expenditure rub 18.4 billion, the deficit in 1992 would amount to 6 percent of overall expenditures. This would be in line with fiscal policy coordination agreements reached with other former Soviet republics. Given the uncertainties regarding wage and price movements for 1992, the major tax reform, and the instability of the overall economic environment, a budget has been approved for only the first quarter of 1992. This budget also shows a deficit of 6 percent of overall expenditures.

However, considerably more adjustment is required if the deficit target is to be met in 1992. The main weakness of the present budget is the assumption that food subsidies would be discontinued in 1992 and that the social security funds would not require additional financing from the budget. The fact that wheat is presently imported at close to world market prices and is sold domestically at about one seventh of the import price, together with the partial reversal of price increases in February, would seem to imply additional budget expenditure in 1992 of perhaps as much as rub 14 billion. In addition, the Pension Fund and the Social Insurance Fund may need about rub 1 billion of budget financing in 1992.

It is also doubtful whether the budget revenue targets will be achieved. Considerable difficulties are likely to arise in collecting the new taxes, since the newly established Tax Department is still largely occupied with organizational and procedural matters and has not yet developed the capacity to manage the problems of implementing a new tax system. In order to meet the collection performance required by the substantially higher domestic tax burden that has been planned, major efforts will be required from the Tax Department to simplify the tax system and improve tax administration. Even if the present revenue targets are met, on the basis of present policies the budget deficit in 1992 could be several times greater than the amount currently budgeted and would far exceed the amount that could be financed in an orderly manner.

## Social Safety Net

With the transition to a market economy, it is important that the social safety net should include a system of unemployment compensation. At the beginning of 1992, Tajikistan established an Employment Fund. Expenditures for unemployment benefits are to be paid by this fund and are, in principle, to be financed by a 1 percent employers' levy on wage bills. In 1992, however, these

expenditures are expected to substantially exceed the yield of this levy, and provisions to cover the shortfall have been made in the budget.

In 1992 the Pension Fund and the Social Insurance Fund will be financed by an employers' levy of 37 percent of the wage bill. Eighty-six percent of the proceeds from this levy will go into the Pension Fund and 14 percent into the Fund for Social Expenditures. Proceeds of a 1 percent withholding tax on employees will also go into the Pension Fund. In principle, both funds are open-ended, pay-as-you-go funds, with an estimated combined deficit of about rub 1 billion in 1992.

## Monetary and Credit Policies

The NBT has prepared a monetary and credit policy program for 1992 which has been submitted to the Supreme Soviet. Apart from monetary policy measures, the program contains proposals to facilitate the functioning of the financial sector along market-oriented lines, including measures that would remedy the recent difficulties with currency circulation.

Credit to the nongovernment sectors of the economy is targeted to increase by 127 percent, to rub 8.23 billion. The NBT has also set a ceiling on its credits to the Government equivalent to 10 percent of the budget deficit. In addition, the NBT intends to provide refinancing credit to banks in the amount of rub 1.6 billion. The NBT's normal refinance rate would be 25 percent, and banks are to observe a maximum 6 percentage point margin above this rate for their lending rates. The program envisages frequent changes in the NBT's refinance rate in line with economic developments and also allows for the NBT to refinance at preferential rates at its own discretion. Finally, according to the program, banks not complying with the reserve requirements by April 1, 1992, will be forced to stop their activities.

The authorities' program appears to be tight, particularly in view of the likely inflation outcome for 1992. Moreover, the provisions in the program for credit to the Government may be insufficient, given the budget outlook and lack of alternative resources to finance the deficit. The issue of consistency between the monetary program and the budget outlook should be considered urgently in drawing up the new budget for 1992 and a revised credit program.

It is recognized that the NBT is still in a weak position to conduct monetary policy and regulate and supervise the financial sector. This is because the central bank lacks experienced personnel, there is no consistent monetary control framework, and prudential rules and regulations still need to be promulgated. In addition, the authority of the NBT in relation to commercial banks has yet to be proved.

With regard to credit policy, several measures should be considered to improve the ability of the NBT to exercise control over credit growth, in accordance with the program. The ceiling on NBT credit to the banks should be specified on a quarterly basis in order to facilitate monitoring and compatibility with overall credit developments; the sectoral or project-by-project allocation of central bank credit and the use of preferential rates on credit to the banks should be discontinued; as a transitional measure, control of bank lending to households and enterprises could be strengthened by means of quarterly ceilings on each bank's lending; and allocation of these ceilings should be based on the banks' deposits so that the ceiling is linked to the banks' efforts to mobilize deposits.

To enhance the NBT's capacity to regulate and supervise the financial sector, several organizational and procedural changes should be instituted within the NBT. These would include the strengthening of licensing requirements, changes to capital ratios, additional prudential safeguards, and means of enhancing the NBT's capacity to analyze credit risk and to deal with payment arrears and bad loans in the banks' portfolios.

To help foster the development of financial markets, new entrants to the banking sector should be encouraged. However, new banks should not be licensed without careful analysis of their business plan, and the minimum requirements for licensing should be tightened in order to avoid a

proliferation of banks. In this regard, the minimum capital-to-liabilities ratio should be raised over time, in accordance with international standards, and a switch should be made to a risk-weighted capital-to-assets ratio.

So far, only three banks in Tajikistan are allowed to deal in foreign exchange. Exchange rate quotations differ widely among these banks. The NBT should therefore encourage the development of an interbank market to fix the exchange rate on a daily basis. This can be facilitated by granting additional full foreign exchange licenses to commercial banks. The interbank market would be fed mainly by sales of foreign exchange at the market rate from enterprises under the surrender requirement.

## External Policies

The Government considers that it is very much in the interest of Tajikistan to maintain close trade links with the other republics of the former U.S.S.R., particularly since the country has been dependent on them for most of its imports of food, manufactures, and oil products. While seeing the medium-term need for diversification in both geographic and commodity composition of Tajikistan's trade, the Government believes that in the short term interrepublic trade must not be curtailed in favor of trade with other countries. The Government also sees insufficient scope in the immediate future for earning convertible currency to cover present import needs, partly because of the recent sharp decline in world market prices of aluminum and cotton, Tajikistan's two main exports. On the other hand, there is great concern over recent import price increases in interrepublic trade and the unwillingness of certain trading partners to accept payment in rubles. Consequently there has been increasing reliance on barter trade.

These developments have caused concern because they inevitably result in suboptimal levels of trade, which may aggravate shortages of imported inputs and further constrain domestic production. The introduction of a separate currency has been considered by the authorities as one means of alleviating the interrepublic payments problem, especially since there has also been a shortage of ruble notes to satisfy domestic payments needs. This policy option remains under review, although the Government's stated preference is to remain within the ruble area. More immediately, Tajikistan sees the strengthening of interrepublic trade as a high priority and recognizes that it will depend to a large extent on the implementation of effective stabilization policies by all the members of the ruble area. The Government is committed to such policies and intends to collaborate closely with other republics of the former Soviet Union to achieve the necessary degree of policy coordination.

The Government also recognizes that, because of the size and structure of Tajikistan's economy, policies are needed in any case to improve trading relations in order to lay the basis for a medium-term strategy designed to diversify production and trade. Such a strategy seems all the more necessary because it is clear that Tajikistan's interrepublic trade in the past has relied on substantial subsidies in respect of transportation costs, which weigh heavily on its trade owing to the country's location. These subsidies will no longer be available. Consequently, high priority is now being given to developing trade links with neighboring countries outside the ruble area, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Trade agreements with these countries are presently under negotiation, and investment needs for transportation infrastructure to facilitate such trade are being reviewed. The Government is also seeking to give active encouragement to foreign investment, especially through joint ventures.

To diversify the export base, a number of projects have the potential for realizing early returns. Two hydropower stations expected to come into operation by 1994 should allow Tajikistan to export electricity. Strong potential for export growth in the medium term is also seen for silk, fertilizers,

fruit and vegetables, marble, coal, and nonferrous metals. The country's natural beauty should also provide potential for developing tourism as a source of foreign exchange earnings.

Foreign exchange regulations in effect in early 1992 were still basically those of the former Soviet Union, although new regulations had been drafted but not yet adopted. However, some steps toward the liberalization of trade and payments have already been taken. More and more firms are being authorized to conduct external trade.[7] The share of foreign currency earnings that enterprises are permitted to retain has been increased substantially, and further measures of liberalization are under discussion. It would be preferable to adopt uniform surrender requirements for all exports rather than to differentiate those requirements by type of export, as is currently being considered.

Until February 1992, two exchange rates were applied. Commercial and official transactions took place at the "official rate" of rub 1.67 per U.S. dollar. For all other transactions, the rate was set freely by the licensed commercial banks, and the rate varied widely from bank to bank. In February 1992, the Government introduced a commercial exchange rate of rub 55 per U.S. dollar. The intention was to henceforth allow all enterprises to use this rate and apply the "official rate" only for accounting purposes.

# V. Priority Technical Assistance

The provision of technical assistance for Tajikistan in the immediate future in several key areas is highly desirable. This assistance should be designed (1) to help design and implement macroeconomic stabilization policies, (2) to improve the analytical capacities of the personnel of the relevant institutions, and (3) to assist in the institution-building process.

To proceed toward these goals, three areas deserve priority treatment: central banking, statistics, and fiscal management. In the central banking area, there is a general need for institutional strengthening of the NBT. The NBT's capacities to analyze monetary developments and to formulate and implement monetary policy should be strengthened. The balance sheet of the NBT should be reviewed and audited, and the accounting procedures modernized. These steps are essential prerequisites for implementing effective monetary and credit policies. Also of immediate importance is the NBT's capacity to license new banks and to supervise the banking system.

In addition, technical assistance is needed to improve statistical capabilities, particularly in the field of national accounts and prices. Statistical publications should be consolidated and duplication eliminated. The consumer price index needs to be revised and monitored closely as an integral part of the policy process.

In the fiscal area, there is a need for short- and long-term technical assistance in tax (especially VAT) administration and in the whole field of public expenditure management.

# Notes

1. Official data do not provide all the necessary quantitative information on many aspects of the economy; the data in this report must therefore be regarded as highly tentative.

2. Heavy rainfall in the early part of the year severely damaged cotton crops and forced replanting with a lower-grade (short-staple) variety.

3. Other official sources suggest substantially higher rates of increase, at least for industry, but there seems to be some distortion of the data, due to inconsistency in the treatment of nonwage components of average remuneration.

4. Investment expenditures were partly financed off-budget by the Union Stabilization Fund.

5. Until the end of 1990, most of the Savings Bank's assets were held in the form of deposits with the Bank's Moscow head office.

6. These two new taxes substitute for the turnover tax and the sales tax.

7. In the past, all exports and imports required individual licenses which were granted by the Council of Ministers. Some 206 firms, however, have been granted general licenses to export specific commodities, such as aluminum or cotton. Public enterprises have a monopoly on the export of aluminum, cotton, silk, and a few other commodities and products.

# Tables

## Table 1. Output and Price Indicators

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *(Percent change)* | | |
| Real Net Material Product (NMP) | 13.9 | -6.5 | -0.6 | -8.7 |
| Industry | 16.0 | -11.6 | 9.0 | -2.9 |
| Agriculture | 10.9 | -13.1 | 3.0 | -9.9 |
| Construction | 13.4 | -1.8 | -9.0 | -2.7 |
| Transport and communications | 14.1 | -6.5 | 0.8 | -9.2 |
| Trade, supply, and other | 18.9 | 15.0 | -13.6 | -20.9 |
| | | *(Share in NMP)* | | |
| Industry | 30.9 | 26.7 | 28.6 | ... |
| Agriculture | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.3 | ... |
| Construction | 14.6 | 15.3 | 14.7 | ... |
| Transport and communications | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | ... |
| Trade, supply, and other | 13.9 | 17.0 | 14.3 | ... |
| | | *(Percent change)* | | |
| NMP deflator | -1.6 | 5.6 | 9.9 | 100.2 |
| Retail prices (average) | | | | |
| Consumer goods | ... | ... | 4.0 | 102.9 |
| Household services | ... | ... | ... | 112.8 |
| Average wages | 6.8 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 40.0 |
| | | *(In billions of rubles)* | | |
| NMP | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 9.6 |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 13.0 |

Sources: Tajikistan Goskomstat; and IMF staff calculations.

## Table 2. Population, Labor Force, and Employment

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *(In thousands of persons; end of year)* | | | | |
| Population | 4,630.8 | 4.784.9 | 4,938.2 | 5,085.9 | 5,232.0 | 5,342.3 | 5,498.7 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| Working age | 2,209.0 | 2,275.8 | 2,343.1 | 2,409.6 | 2,470.6 | 2,509.5 | 2,583.0 |
| Nonworking age | 2,421.8 | 2,509.1 | 2,595.1 | 2,676.3 | 2.761.4 | 2,832.8 | 2,915.7 |
| Labor force participation rate[1] | 76.1 | 75.3 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 76.0 | 77.2 | 75.7 |
| Total employment | 1,680.7 | 1,713.9 | 1,774.7 | 1,820.3 | 1,878.6 | 1,938.3 | 1,947.0 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| State enterprises | 1,173.3 | 1,195.8 | 1,228.0 | 1,239.0 | 1,250.7 | 1,253.9 | ... |
| Collective farms | 237.0 | 242.8 | 248.4 | 250.8 | 252.7 | 263.0 | ... |
| Cooperatives | -- | -- | 1.8 | 7.4 | 31.7 | 51.9 | ... |
| Private farming | 270.0 | 274.8 | 295.0 | 320.1 | 340.6 | 365.7 | ... |
| Other private activity | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | ... |
| Priests and religious workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | ... |
| | | | *(In percent of total employment)* | | | | |
| State enterprises | 69.8 | 69.8 | 69.2 | 68.1 | 66.6 | 64.7 | ... |
| Collective farms | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.6 | ... |
| Cooperatives | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | ... |
| Private farming | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.9 | ... |
| Other private activity | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... |
| Priests and religious workers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 | ... |

Source: Tajikistan Ministry of Labor.

[1] In the absence of data on unemployment for 1985-90, labor force participation rates for those years are calculated simply as the ratio of total employment to the working age population.

## Table 3. External Trade

*(In millions of rubles)*

| | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 Prel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade | | | | | |
| Exports | 2,264.0 | 2,358.7 | 2,385.4 | 1,979.5 | 4,327.6 |
| To other former Soviet republics | 1,969.9 | 2,025.2 | 2,040.3 | 1,671.5 | 3,944.7 |
| To rest of the world | 294.3 | 333.5 | 345.1 | 308.0 | 382.9 |
| Imports | 3,261.2 | 3,300.0 | 3.460.0 | 2,936.4 | 3,815.6 |
| To other former Soviet republics | 2,907.9 | 2,856.3 | 2,891.3 | 2,211.7 | 3,465.9 |
| To rest of the world | 353.3 | 443.9 | 568.7 | 724.8 | 349.6 |
| Trade balance | -997.2 | -941.3 | -1,074.6 | -956.9 | 512.0 |
| With other former Soviet republics | -938.0 | -831.1 | -851.0 | -540.2 | 478.8 |
| With rest of the world | -59.2 | -110.2 | -223.6 | -416.8 | 33.2 |

Source: Tajikistan Goskomstat; and IMF staff estimates.

## Table 4. State Budget

*(In millions of rubles)*

| | Budget | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1991 (Actual) | 1992 | 1992 (1st quarter) |
| Revenue and grants | | | |
| Turnover tax | 955 | -- | -- |
| Tax on sales | 219 | | |
| Value-added tax (VAT) | -- | 5,140 | 791 |
| Excises | -- | 5,070 | 775 |
| Enterprise profits tax | 604 | 1,821 | 340 |
| Revaluation enterprise stocks | 393 | 2,263 | 1,725 |
| Income from privatizations | -- | 1,363 | 341 |
| Personal income taxes | 333 | 522 | 129 |
| Duties and local taxes | 169 | 130 | 33 |
| Import and export taxes | 2 | 233 | 47 |
| Land tax | 7 | 310 | -- |
| Motor vehicle tax | 15 | 14 | 4 |
| Tax on water (industrial) | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Lotteries | 2 | -- | -- |
| Union transfers | 2,543 | -- | -- |
| Other income | | 3 | 2 |
| Balance last year | 209 | -- | -- |
| Total revenue and grants | *5,457* | *16,875* | *4,189* |
| Expenditures | | | |
| Economy | 1,315 | 1,326 | 332 |
| Social and cultural account | 3,138 | 9,737 | 2,300 |
| Science | 18 | 98 | 25 |
| Law enforcement | 49 | 4,159 | 1,186 |
| Authorities, agencies, courts | 82 | 201 | 50 |
| Cabinet reserve fund | -- | 170 | 45 |
| Other expenditures | 418 | 1,178 | 295 |
| Capital export union enterprises | -- | 600 | 150 |
| Commonwealth | -- | 500 | 50 |
| Budgeted expenditures | 5,020 | 17,978 | 4,463 |
| Surplus/deficit | 437 | -1,103 | -274 |
| In percentage of expenditures | 9 | -6 | -6 |

Source: Tajikistan Ministry of Finance.

## Table 5. Banking Sector Accounts

*(In millions of rubles; end of period)*

| | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|
| Assets of the banking system | | |
| Net foreign assets | 2,225.4 | 2,927.6 |
| Net domestic assets | 2,946.3 | 5,732.5 |
| Credit to Government (net) | -278.1 | -779.0 |
| Credit to the economy | 3,007.7 | 6,556.8 |
| Credit to enterprises | 2,850.3 | 6,273.6 |
| Credit to cooperatives | 65.2 | 179.2 |
| Credit to households | 92.2 | 104.0 |
| Other items (net) | 216.7 | -45.3 |
| Liabilities of the banking system | | |
| Broad money (M2) | 5,171.7 | 8,660.1 |
| Currency in circulation | 1,588.0 | 1,715.0 |
| Deposits | 3,583.7 | 6,945.1 |

Source: National Bank of Tajikistan.

# Annexes

# Annex 1. Fiscal Structure of the Government

The public sector of Tajikistan consists of the Central Government, local government, and social security funds. The state budget consists of central and local budgets, which are consolidated for preparation and approval procedures. The consolidated budget is approved by Parliament according to formal legislative procedures. The 1992 budget, the first independent budget for Tajikistan, was approved for only the first quarter of 1992.

In Tajikistan, the Government is highly decentralized. The territory is divided into four oblasts, the city of Dushanbe, and 15 regions and cities under the jurisdiction of the state, all of which are subdivided into one or two lower levels of local government. In most areas of public expenditure, the emphasis is on local government, resulting in 1991 in a local share in total expenditures of 61 percent and in total revenue of 57 percent. These percentages will decrease substantially in 1992 (to about 30 percent) because of additional spending by the state in areas that were previously covered by the Soviet Union.

The consolidated budget is prepared in close cooperation between the state and the local authorities. Therefore, the expenditure mix and the deficit of local budgets are largely determined at the stage of parliamentary approval. The local authorities retain considerable flexibility for increasing expenditures or reducing deficits, provided they generate additional local revenues. Thus, in theory, local budgets may change substantially at the subsequent stage of approval on the local level. The Council of Ministers determines where a local budget may differ from the previously approved consolidated budget.

The Central Government budget covers only the net revenue of the Central Government, after deduction of the local shares. The Pension Fund, Social Insurance Fund, and Employment Fund are extra-budgetary funds that are financed almost entirely by employer contributions as a percentage of the wage bill (38 percent), with employees contributing an additional 1 percent through withholding. Further to this, in 1992 an extra-budgetary foreign currency fund was established. The Union Stabilization Fund, established in April 1991 in the context of a network for the financing of state enterprises in the republics of the former Soviet Union, has been abolished. Individual republic stabilization funds were financed in accordance with specific Union guidelines, including the obligation for republics to transfer 50 percent to the Union Stabilization Fund. The Union Stabilization Fund was redistributed to the republics in favor of the less-developed republics. Tajikistan transferred about rub 100 million to the Union Stabilization Fund and received about rub 800 million from the fund over the duration of its existence.

The financing of local governments depends largely on tax revenue shared with the Central Government. Other revenue sources are transfers from the Central Government, local taxes, and fees. The revenue share of local governments in the personal income taxes and the motor vehicle tax is 100 percent, while they receive an average of 46 percent of the VAT and 36 percent of the enterprise profits tax. Local governments receive their share directly from the banks through which the taxes are collected.

# Annex 2. Financial Sector Overview

At present, the financial sector in Tajikistan consists of the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT); the Savings Banks (Sberbank); Vneshekonombank (Bank for Foreign Trade Affairs); three large banks, which have their origins in the former state banks; and three newly established, smaller commercial banks.

In February 1991, the Supreme Soviet adopted a law establishing the NBT and another law on Banks and Banking Activities. The NBT started operations on July 1, 1991. In the second half of 1991, the NBT began preparations for the conduct of monetary policy and an orderly organization of the financial sector. In November of that year, it requested commercial banks to open accounts with the NBT and to discontinue bilateral clearing and settlement. The NBT also introduced reserve requirements on commercial banks deposits amounting to 15 percent on demand deposits, 12 percent on time deposits up to 1 year, and 10 percent on 1–3 year deposits. The reserves are not remunerated. The maintenance period is monthly, and banks must comply by the fifth of each month, based on their deposit holdings on the first of that month. In early 1992, the commercial banks were still building up their reserves. Penalties for noncompliance were to apply from March 1992 onward. Since January 1992, the NBT has centralized all Government deposits in accounts within NBT.

Under the new banking law, the commercial banks were requested to re-register in the course of 1991. Regarding the three large banks, Promstroibank (Commercial, Industrial, and Construction Bank of Tajikistan) in the past had specialized in construction, Agroprombank had been the agricultural bank, and Tajikbankbusiness, founded in 1987 at the time of the establishment of a two-tier banking system, had taken over the commercial banking activities of the former Gosbank. The three newly established smaller banks are all branches of Russian commercial banks, affiliated with industrial groups.

Based on lending figures for 1991, Agroprombank is the largest bank, with 41 percent of total bank lending. Tajikbankbusiness has 37 percent of the credit market and Promstroibank almost 18 percent. The remaining 4 percent is divided between the Savings Bank and the smaller banks. Until 1991, the Savings Bank redeposited most of its resources at the bank's headquarters in Moscow. In 1991, the Savings Bank directly deposited its resources at the other banks in Tajikistan, and in November 1991 the NBT requested it to deposit its resources with the NBT.

The Law on Banks and Banking Activities stipulates, among other things, that the banks are free to compete for resources. The former specialization boundaries have been lifted, and, in principle, banks can freely determine their deposit rates. As can be expected, the despecialization process develops very slowly. The new banks—for the time being operating with only one branch, in Dushanbe—are having difficulties attracting deposits. In practice, interest rate competition is still nonexistent. There is some bilateral negotiation for enterprise deposits, but for household deposits, all banks post the same interest rate, which is the Savings Bank rate plus 1 percentage point.

The Savings Bank was licensed by presidential decree rather than under the Law on Banks and Banking Activities. Therefore, the Bank is not subject to reserve requirements or to several other rules and regulations. The Bank's deposits are guaranteed by the state. The NBT is seeking to change this situation, however, and to bring the Savings Bank in line with the other banks.

# Annex Tables

# Table A1. Basic Data

*Social and demographic indicators (1990)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Area | 143,100 sq. km. |
| Population density | 37.3 per sq. km. |
| Population | 5,342 million |
| Rate of population growth (1980-90 average) | 2.9 percent |
| Life expectancy at birth (1989) | 69.4 |
| Infant mortality rate (per thousand) (1989) | 43.2 |
| Hospital beds per 10,000 people (1989) | 105.0 |

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Percent) | | | |
| *Origin of NMP* | | | | |
| Industry | 30.9 | 26.7 | 28.6 | ... |
| Agriculture | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.3 | ... |
| Construction | 14.6 | 15.3 | 14.7 | ... |
| Transport and communication | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | ... |
| Trade, supply, and other | 13.9 | 17.0 | 14.3 | ... |
| *Ratios to GDP* | | | | |
| Exports[1] | 35.2 | 35.9 | 27.8 | 33.2 |
| Foreign | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| Interrepublic | 30.2 | 30.7 | 23.5 | 30.3 |
| Imports[1] | 52.0 | 55.2 | 43.7 | 31.0 |
| Foreign | 7.0 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 2.8 |
| Interrepublic | 45.0 | 46.1 | 32.9 | 28.2 |
| Trade balance[1] | -16.8 | -19.3 | -15.9 | 2.2 |
| Foreign | -2.0 | -3.9 | -6.5 | 0.1 |
| Interrepublic | -14.8 | -15.4 | -9.4 | 2.1 |
| Government revenue | ... | ... | ... | 42.0 |
| Government expenditure | ... | ... | ... | 38.6 |
| Public sector overall surplus or deficit (-) | ... | ... | ... | 3.4 |
| Money and quasi-money (end of year) | ... | ... | 72.7 | 66.6 |
| Change in money and quasi-money | ... | ... | ... | 67.5 |
| *Annual changes in selected indicators* | | | | |
| Real NMP | 13.9 | -6.5 | -0.6 | -8.7 |
| NMP at current prices | 12.0 | -1.2 | 9.2 | 82.8 |
| Retail prices (annual averages)[2] | ... | ... | 4.0 | 102.9 |
| Broad money (M2) | ... | ... | ... | 67.5 |
| Currency in circulation | ... | ... | ... | 8.0 |
| Quasi-money | ... | ... | ... | 93.8 |
| Net domestic assets of the banking system | ... | ... | ... | 94.6 |
| Credit to the Government (net) | ... | ... | ... | 180.1 |
| Credit to the economy | ... | ... | ... | 118.0 |

## Table A1 *(concluded)*

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 Prel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *General government operations* | | | | |
| | | *(In millions of rubles)* | | |
| Revenues[3] | ... | ... | ... | 5,457 |
| Expenditures[3] | ... | ... | ... | 5,020 |
| Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-) | ... | ... | ... | 437 |
| *Balance of payments*[4] | | | | |
| | | *(In millions of rubles)* | | |
| Merchandise exports, f.o.b. | 2,359 | 2,385 | 1,980 | 4,328 |
| Merchandise imports, f.o.b. | 3,300 | 3,460 | 2,936 | 3,816 |
| Services (net) | -192 | -201 | -168 | -216 |
| Net public sector transfers | ... | ... | -- | -- |
| Current account balance | ... | ... | -1,124 | 296 |
| Balance on capital account, including errors and omissions | ... | ... | 749 | ... |
| Overall balance | ... | ... | -375 | ... |

[1] External trade at domestic prices.
[2] Consumer goods only.
[3] Includes the republican and local budgets.
[4] Includes foreign and interrepublic transactions.

## Table A2. Composition of National Income Produced

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *(In millions of current rubles)* | | | | | | | |
| National income produced (NMP) | 3,873.6 | 4,432.6 | 4,295.2 | 4,354.6 | 4,877.6 | 4,817.4 | 5,261 | 9,616.8 |
| Industry | 1,333.8 | 1,554.5 | 1,339.6 | 1,501 | 1,508.6 | 1,284.5 | 1,503 | ... |
| Agriculture | 1,333.5 | 1,625 | 1,603 | 1,540.5 | 1,794.3 | 1,793.2 | 2,014.6 | ... |
| Construction | 439.8 | 544.3 | 609.4 | 640.5 | 710.7 | 737.1 | 771.7 | ... |
| Transport and communications | 90.1 | 150.6 | 166.8 | 161.3 | 184 | 185.1 | 221 | ... |
| Trade, supply, and other | 676.4 | 558.2 | 576.4 | 511.3 | 680 | 817.5 | 750.7 | ... |
| | *(As percent of national income produced)* | | | | | | | |
| National income produced (NMP) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Industry | 34.4 | 35.1 | 31.2 | 34.5 | 30.9 | 26.7 | 28.6 | ... |
| Agriculture | 34.4 | 36.7 | 37.3 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.3 | ... |
| Construction | 11.4 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 14.7 | ... |
| Transport and communications | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | ... |
| Trade, supply, and other | 17.5 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 17.0 | 14.3 | ... |

Sources: Tajikistan Goskomstat; and IMF staff estimates.

## Table A3. NMP in Constant Prices

*(Annual percentage changes)*

| | Average 1980/85 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NMP | 2.6 | 3.5 | -1.2 | 13.9 | -6.5 | -0.6 | -8.7 |
| By origin: | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1.3 | 3.9 | -6.4 | 10.9 | -13.1 | 3 | -9.9 |
| Industry | 3.3 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 16 | 10.6 | 9 | -2.9 |
| Construction | 1.8 | 11.4 | -1.6 | 13.4 | -1.8 | -9 | -2.7 |
| Transport and communication | 7.8 | 10.8 | -3.3 | 14.1 | -6.5 | 0.8 | -9.2 |
| Trade, supply, and other | 6.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 15.0 | -13.6 | -20.0 |
| By final use: | | | | | | | |
| Consumption | 4.3 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 0.9 | ... |
| Personal | 4.2 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 5 | 3.6 | 0.8 | ... |
| Social | 5.6 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 1.8 | ... |
| Accumulation | 2.1 | -18.3 | -3.7 | 13.2 | -6.6 | -31.5 | ... |

Source: Tajikistan Goskomstat.

## Table A4. Agricultural Production

*(In millions of rubles)*

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gross production | 2,326.6 | 2,432.5 | 2,522.8 | 2,345.5 | 2,565.7 | 2,289.7 | 2,354.3 | 2,121.7 |
| Crop production | 1,633.5 | 1,641.5 | 1,710.5 | 1,543.2 | 1.744.3 | 1,490.4 | 1,582.7 | 1.423.1 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 1,060.2 | 590.2 | 968.3 | 847.0 | 998.6 | 790.6 | 844.2 | 801.4 |
| Grains | 34.2 | 27.4 | 36.9 | 48.4 | 53.3 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.9 |
| Vegetables | 125.5 | 104.8 | 173.6 | 173.5 | 182.9 | 184.8 | 175.5 | 208.8 |
| Fruits | 198.8 | 152.9 | 279.4 | 206.5 | 244.3 | 215.5 | 234.4 | 154.4 |
| Animal production | 690.1 | 791.0 | 812.3 | 802.3 | 821.4 | 799.3 | 771.6 | 698.5 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock for slaughter | | | | | | | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 193.1 | 143.8 | 230.9 | 223.1 | 234.9 | 216.6 | 208.0 | 185.9 |
| Sheep | 103.9 | 67.8 | 107.0 | 103.1 | 108.9 | 100.6 | 102.8 | 93.1 |
| Poultry | 38.2 | 37.1 | 50.9 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 47.8 | 48.6 | 25.8 |
| Milk | 107.8 | 111.5 | 226.3 | 224.7 | 227.5 | 229.6 | 227.0 | 221.8 |
| Eggs | 30.8 | 43.1 | 53.1 | 55.4 | 60.5 | 59.2 | 56.7 | 48.1 |

Source: Tajikistan Goskomstat.

## Table A5. Gross Output of Main Branches of Industry

*(In millions of rubles)*

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electric energy | 245.7 | 273.7 | 340.8 |
| Fuel | 19.3 | 23.1 | 16.1 |
| Nonferrous | 193,7 | 341.1 | 520.9 |
| Chemical and oil | 116.0 | 184.4 | 232.4 |
| Mechanical engineering and metal working | 340.1 | 414.9 | 442.0 |
| Wood and wood-working | 63.8 | 82.0 | 59.0 |
| Constructive material | 198.6 | 233.1 | 157.1 |
| Glass | 8.3 | 17.1 | 22.3 |
| Light industry | 1,834.1 | 2,142.9 | 2,117.7 |
| Food | 696.7 | 740.6 | 654.1 |
| Flour-grinding | 164.9 | 193.4 | 232.7 |

Source: Tajikistan Goskomstat.

# Table A6. National Accounts Summary

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *(In millions of rubles)* | | | | |
| National Income Produced (NMP) | 4,432.6 | 4,295.2 | 4,354.6 | 4,877.6 | 4,817.4 | 5,261.0 | 9,616.8 |
| National Income Used | 5,215.4 | 5,150.1 | 5,234.2 | 5,640.4 | 5,704.1 | 6,027.5 | ... |
| Consumption | 3,903.3 | 4,041.6 | 4,134.8 | 4,358.0 | 4,637.7 | 5,148.3 | ... |
| Private consumption | 3,479.3 | 3,597.5 | 3,663.1 | 3,874.7 | 4,114.9 | 4,591.0 | ... |
| Material expenditures of institutions serving the public | 337.3 | 355.6 | 380.1 | 380.1 | 418.2 | 427.7 | ... |
| Material expenditures on scientific research and management | 86.7 | 88.5 | 95.6 | 103.2 | 104.6 | 129.6 | ... |
| Accumulation | 1,312.1 | 1,108.5 | 1,099.4 | 1,282.4 | 1,066.4 | 879.2 | ... |
| Productive accumulation | 329.0 | 331.0 | 478.0 | 380.0 | 249.0 | 228.0 | ... |
| Nonproductive accumulation | 218.0 | 222.0 | 291.0 | 379.0 | 499.0 | 274.0 | ... |
| Stockbuilding | 765.1 | 555.5 | 330.4 | 523.4 | 318.4 | 377.2 | ... |
| Net exports and losses | -782.8 | -854.9 | -879.6 | -762.8 | -886.7 | -766.5 | ... |
| | | | *(In percent of NMP)* | | | | |
| National Income Produced (NMP) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| National Income Used | 118.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 116.0 | 118.0 | 115.0 | ... |
| Consumption | 88.0 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 89.0 | 96.0 | 98.0 | ... |
| Private consumption | 78.0 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 79.0 | 85.0 | 87.0 | ... |
| Material expenditures of institutions serving the public | 8.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | ... |
| Material expenditures on scientific research and management | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | ... |
| Accumulation | 30.0 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 17.0 | ... |
| Productive accumulation | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | ... |
| Nonproductive accumulation | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | ... |
| Stockbuilding | 17.0 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | ... |
| Net exports and losses | -18.0 | -20.0 | -20.0 | -16.0 | -18.0 | -15.0 | ... |

Sources: Tajikistan Goskomstat; and IMF staff estimates.

Note: Net exports and losses are derived as the difference between national income produced and national income used.

# Table A7. Conversion of NMP to GDP

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *(In millions of rubles)* | | | | |
| NMP[1] | 3,874 | 4,435 | 4,295 | 4,355 | 4,878 | 4,814 | 5,261 | 9,616.8 |
| Plus: Wages and salaries in the nonproductive sphere | ... | 822 | 885 | 950 | 1069 | 1109 | 1151 | ... |
| Plus: Social insurance allocation in the nonproductive sphere | ... | 58 | 60 | 64 | 70 | 77 | 79 | ... |
| Less: Funds for business travel in the material production sphere | ... | 43 | 43 | 31 | 34 | 30 | 72 | ... |
| Plus: Profits less subsidies in the nonproductive sphere | ... | 24 | 9 | -- | 3 | 14 | 7 | ... |
| Less: Nonmaterial services performed by material production sectors | ... | 43 | 40 | 44 | 40 | 39 | 68 | ... |
| Plus: Depreciation in both spheres | ... | 898 | 959 | 1,032 | 1,052 | 1,133 | 1,080 | ... |
| Less: Losses of material stocks | ... | 76 | 92 | 126 | 117 | 177 | 148 | ... |
| GDP | 5,307[2] | 5,910 | 5,863 | 6,027 | 6,716 | 6,636 | 7,112 | 13,000 (est.) |
| | | | | *(In percent of GDP)* | | | | |
| NMP[1] | 73 | 75 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 74 |
| Plus: Wages and salaries in the nonproductive sphere | ... | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | ... |
| Plus: Social insurance allocation in the nonproductive sphere | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Less: Funds for business travel in the material production sphere | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | ... |
| Plus: Profits less subsidies in the nonproductive sphere | ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | ... |
| Less: Nonmaterial services performed by material production sectors | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Plus: Depreciation in both spheres | ... | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 | ... |
| Less: Losses of material stocks | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| GDP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Memorandum item: | | | | | | | | |
| GDP/NMP ratio | 1.37 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.35 | 1.35 (est.) |

Source: Tajikistan Goskomstat.

[1] Equal to national income produced.

[2] Estimated using the average GDP/NMP ratio of 1985-90.

# Table A8. Labor Resources by Type of Employment

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *(In thousands of persons)* | | | |
| Total labor resources | 2,168.7 | 2,238.7 | 2,305.5 | 2,344.7 | 2,428.5 | 2,468.3 |
| Total employment | 1,680.7 | 1,713.9 | 1,774.7 | 1,820.3 | 1,878.6 | 1,938.3 |
| State enterprizes | 1,173.3 | 1,195.8 | 1,228.0 | 1,239.0 | 1,250.7 | 1,253.9 |
| Collective farms | 237.0 | 242.8 | 248.4 | 250.8 | 252.7 | 263 |
| Cooperatives | -- | -- | 1.8 | 7.4 | 31.7 | 51.9 |
| Private farming | 270.0 | 274.8 | 295.0 | 320.1 | 340.6 | 365.7 |
| Other private activity | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Priests and religious workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Nonworking students | 215.0 | 218.8 | 229.6 | 233.5 | 234.8 | 231.3 |
| Working-age population at home | 273.0 | 306.0 | 299.2 | 290.9 | 315.1 | 298.7 |
| | | | *(In percent of total employment)* | | | |
| Total labor resources | 129.0 | 130.6 | 129.8 | 128.8 | 129.3 | 127.3 |
| Total employment | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| State enterprise | 69.8 | 69.8 | 69.2 | 68.1 | 66.6 | 64.7 |
| Collective farms | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.6 |
| Private farming | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Other private activity | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.9 |
| Priest and religious workers | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nonworking students | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.9 |
| Working-age population at home | 16.2 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 15.4 |

Source: Tajikistan Ministry of Labor.

# Table A9. Employment by Sector of Economy

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *(In thousands of persons)* | | | |
| Total employment | 1,680.7 | 1,713.9 | 1,774.7 | 1,820.3 | 1,878.6 | 1,938.3 |
| Material sphere | 1,279.3 | 1,298.3 | 1,334.6 | 1,364.4 | 1,411.1 | 1,463.0 |
| Agriculture | 721.9 | 720 | 742.8 | 762.5 | 790.1 | 831 |
| Industry | 240.6 | 247.2 | 251.4 | 251.4 | 254.4 | 260.7 |
| Construction | 118.1 | 125.6 | 131 | 131.7 | 160 | 160.8 |
| Transport and communications | 79.2 | 81.1 | 80.9 | 83.6 | 68.3 | 64.7 |
| Trade, supply, and other | 119.5 | 124.4 | 128.5 | 135.2 | 138.3 | 145.8 |
| Nonmaterial sphere | 401.4 | 415.6 | 440.1 | 455.9 | 467.5 | 475.3 |
| Government | 38.6 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 39.7 |
| Education, culture, and art | 173.7 | 179.9 | 189.4 | 199.3 | 210.5 | 217.3 |
| Medical care, physical training, and social security | 79.2 | 83 | 90.8 | 95.2 | 101.7 | 103.7 |
| Scientific research | 29.7 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 28.5 |
| Domestic services | 40.4 | 41.6 | 47.5 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 50.8 |
| Other | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 35.1 | 35.3 |
| | | | *(In percent of total employment)* | | | |
| Total employment | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Material sphere | 76.1 | 75.8 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 75.1 | 75.5 |
| Agriculture | 43.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.9 |
| Industry | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.4 |
| Construction | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Transport and communications | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Trade, supply, and other | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Nonmaterial sphere | 23.9 | 24.2 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.5 |
| Government | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Education, culture, and art | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Medical care, physical training, | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| and social security | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Scientific research | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Domestic services | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Other | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 |

Source: Tajikistan Ministry of Labor.

# Table A10. Average Monthly Wages by Sector of Economy

| | 1980 | 1985[1] | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *(In rubles)* | | | |
| All sectors | 145.5 | 157.8 | 162.0 | 165.9 | 177.1 | 188.3 | 206.9 |
| Agriculture | 124.2 | 135.3 | 141.8 | 141.5 | 151.3 | 160.1 | 176.6 |
| Industry | 158.2 | 175.2 | 178.6 | 181.9 | 198.5 | 213.7 | 230.8 |
| Forestry | 117.7 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 125.6 | 129.8 | 151.4 | 161.7 |
| Transport | 169.8 | 176.0 | 178.0 | 182.4 | 195.4 | 204.3 | 222.7 |
| Communications | 126.7 | 136.0 | 139.3 | 143.8 | 160.0 | 172.6 | 190.8 |
| Construction | 179.8 | 200.4 | 205.3 | 212.2 | 232.9 | 252.5 | 276.3 |
| Trade and supplies | 130.1 | 134.9 | 138.9 | 138.1 | 142.9 | 155.1 | 190.0 |
| Housing and municipal services | 112.1 | 119.0 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 129.7 | 142.7 | 159.8 |
| Health care | 126.2 | 131.1 | 132.1 | 133.2 | 144.7 | 145.8 | 167.4 |
| Education | 141.1 | 161.4 | 166.6 | 178.8 | 180.3 | 180.3 | 182.6 |
| Culture | 108.7 | 111.5 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 116.5 | 119.1 | 142.5 |
| Arts | 129.6 | 136.9 | 137.5 | 143.4 | 145.5 | 151.2 | 173.0 |
| Sciences | 173.9 | 184.5 | 188.4 | 197.0 | 230.0 | 213.5 | 287.5 |
| Loan and insurance | 143.2 | 157.7 | 163.6 | 167.0 | 178.6 | 192.1 | 296.0 |
| Management of state and other public bodies | 146.9 | 152.0 | 157.0 | 166.1 | 179.1 | 210.7 | 300.0 |
| | | | | *(Percentage change)* | | | |
| All sectors | ... | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 9.9 |
| Agriculture | ... | 1.7 | 4.8 | -0.2 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 10.3 |
| Industry | ... | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Forestry | ... | 0.3 | -- | 5.1 | 3.3 | 16.6 | 6.8 |
| Transport | ... | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 9.0 |
| Communications | ... | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 10.5 |
| Construction | ... | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 9.4 |
| Trade and supplies | ... | 0.7 | 3.0 | -0.6 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 22.5 |
| Housing and municipal services | ... | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Health care | ... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 14.8 |
| Education | ... | 2.7 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 0.8 | -- | 1.3 |
| Culture | ... | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 19.6 |
| Arts | ... | 1.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 14.4 |
| Sciences | ... | 1.2 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 16.8 | -7.2 | 34.7 |
| Loan and insurance | ... | 1.9 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 54.1 |
| Management of state and other public bodies | ... | 0.7 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 17.6 | 42.4 |

Source: Tajikistan Ministry of Labor.

[1] Percentage changes are the average for the period 1980-85.

## Table A11. Selected Basic Food Prices After Price Liberalization by Republic, February 3, 1992

*(In rubles)*

| Commodity | Unit | Tajikistan | | Turkmenistan | | Kyrghyzstan | | Uzbekistan | | Kazakhstan | | Russian Federation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State | Market | State | Market | State | Market | State | Market | State | Market | State | Market |
| Beef | kg | 50.00 | 60.00 | 30.00 | 50.0 | ... | 50.00 | 30.00 | 50.00 | 46.00 | 65.00 | 36.00-87.00 | 172.00 |
| Sausage | kg | 76.00 | ... | 38.00 | ... | 29.30 | ... | ... | ... | 71.50 | ... | 52.00-110.00 | ... |
| Butter | kg | 30.00 | ... | 46.26 | ... | 104.96 | 120.00 | 60.00 | ... | 65.00 | 150.50 | 45.00-127.00 | 220.00 |
| Milk | ltr | 1.50 | ... | 1.50 | ... | 2.10 | ... | 1.50 | ... | 1.50 | 10.00 | 1.90-8.00 | ... |
| Eggs | 10 | ... | 20.00 | ... | 18.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 5.00 | 18.00 | 18.64 | ... | 16.00-22.00 | 29.00 |
| Sugar | kg | 7.00 | ... | 8.80 | ... | 7.20 | ... | 8.00 | ... | 7.70 | ... | 7.80[1] | ... |
| Bread | loaf | 1.80 | ... | 2.25 | ... | 7.90 | ... | 1.20 | ... | 2.25 | ... | 5.40 | ... |
| Vodka | ½ ltr | 44.00 | ... | 40.00 | ... | 80.00 | ... | 35.00 | ... | 40.00 | ... | ... | ... |
| Salt | kg | ... | ... | 0.45 | ... | 1.40 | ... | ... | ... | 0.80 | ... | ... | ... |
| Potatoes | kg | ... | 7.50 | 4.50 | 8.00 | 3.93 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | ... | ... | 4.80-7.50 | 12.00 |
| Cabbage | kg | ... | 2.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | ... | 7.50 | ... | 3.50 | ... | ... | 6.30-10.00 | 13.00 |
| Onion | kg | ... | 5.00 | 3.50 | 7.00 | 5.13 | 5.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | ... | ... | 7.00-13.00 | ... |

Source: Tajikistan Goskomstat.

[1]Data for Russian Federation relate to Moscow except for this category, which relates to Leningrad.

## Table A12. Upper Limits of Price and Tariff Increases for Basic Consumer Goods and Services, Effective January 10, 1992

| Goods and Services | Upper Limits[1] |
|---|---|
| Flour[2] | 3.5 |
| Bread, grain | 3.0 |
| Milk, milk products, tvorog | 3.0 |
| Domestic made meat (average) | 4.0 |
| Baby food, including fruit concentrates | 3.0 |
| Salt | 4.0 |
| Sugar | 3.5 |
| Oil | 3.0 |
| Vodka | 3.0 |
| Spirits (alcohol) | 4.5 |
| Matches | 4.0 |
| Medications and medical supplies | 4.0 |
| Technical equipment for disabled and rehabilitation | 4.0 |
| Gasoline | 4.0 |
| Diesel fuel | 3.0 |
| Kerosene (for lighting) | 5.0[3] |
| Fuel (coal, timber, fuel for heating) | 5.0 |
| Liquid gas | 4.0[3] |
| Gas (for heating) | 4.5[3] |
| Electric energy for household consumption | |
| In the countryside | 8 kopek/kwh |
| In the cities (except houses installed with stationary electric facilities) | 12 kopek/kwh |
| In the cities (including houses with installed local electrical facilities) | 8 kopek/kwh |
| Water supply service and sewerage (average) | 6.0 |
| Thermal energy for central heating and hot water supply (average) | 5.0 |
| Accommodation fee, including fee for hostels | without changes |
| Passengers transportation service in interstate communication, railroad transportation | 3.0 |
| Air transportation | 6.0[4] |
| Motor vehicle transportation | 3.0 |
| Communications service (average) | 3.0 |

Source: Tajikistan Council of Ministers.

[1]Expressed as coefficients against current prices and tariffs.
[2]Except the variety with high salt content.
[3]The coefficients depend upon the level of prices before April 2, 1991.
[4]The coefficients depend upon tariffs after April 2, 1991.

## Table A13. Upper Limits of Amounts of State Price and Tariff Increases for Products and Services for Industrial Use, Effective January 10, 1992

| Products and Services | Upper Limits[1] |
|---|---|
| Coal | 5.8 |
| Oil and liquid gas | 10.0[2] |
| Natural gas | 8.0 |
| Motor fuel and kerosene | 4.8 |
| Electric power | 12.8 |
| For agriculture | 8 kopek/kwh[3] |
| Thermal energy of Tajik and Energy enterprises | 8.4 |
| Precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones, and articles made of them | Fixed by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan |
| Loading and transportation services and intergovernmental communications | |
| Railroads | 8.3 |
| Air transportation | 5.0 |
| River transportation | 3.5 |
| Motor vehicle transportation | 4.5 |
| Basic communications services (average) | 3.0 |

Source: Tajikistan Council of Ministers.

[1]Expressed as coefficient against current prices and tariffs.
[2]The coefficient is used against current prices for oil without a surcharge (rub 14 per ton).
[3]Upper limit of tariff.

# Table A14. Bank Lending by Type of Bank

*(In millions of rubles; end of period)*

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,274.5 | 3,873.3 | 3,212.2 | 3,017.8 | 2,783.0 | 2,594.2 | 2,998.5 | 6,518.8 |
| State banks | | | | | | | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Gosbank | 1,848.9 | 3,177.3 | 2,930.2 | 2,777.8 | 5.7 | 0.1 | -- | -- |
| Construction Bank | 425.6 | 696.0 | 282.0 | 240.0 | | | | |
| Commercial banks | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Bank | -- | -- | -- | -- | 408.4 | 405.4 | 812.7 | 1,155.6 |
| Agricultural Bank | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,791.5 | 1,621.5 | 1,583.4 | 2,665.3 |
| Tajik Bank | -- | -- | -- | -- | 538.3 | 512.2 | 516.2 | 2,426.0 |
| Savings Bank | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.1 | 55.0 | 86.2 | 96.5 |
| Other savings banks | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 175.4 |
| Private commercial banks | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Private savings banks | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Source: National Bank of Tajikistan.

## Table A15. Bank Lending by Type of Activity

*(In millions of rubles; end of period)*

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total bank lending | 3,873.3 | 3,212.2 | 3,017.1 | 2,781.0 | 2,596.2 | 3,007.7 | 6,556.8 |
| Short-term loans | 3,413.3 | 2,965.1 | 2,799.8 | 2,542.1 | 2,318.5 | 2,551.2 | 6,063.5 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| Industry | 1,066.4 | 1,087.7 | 1,047.5 | 941.7 | 672.0 | 808.5 | 1,997.7 |
| Agriculture | 205.7 | 229.7 | 256.3 | 237.2 | 283.4 | 282.6 | 459.6 |
| Collective farms | 9.0 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 22.3 |
| Transport and communication | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 28.1 |
| Construction | 463.2 | 211.8 | 308.3 | 193.3 | 167.7 | 399.6 | 459.1 |
| Material supplies, etc. | 213.4 | 247.0 | 237.7 | 211.1 | 197.5 | 281.2 | 629.2 |
| Stockbuilding | 126.4 | 131.6 | 126.9 | 94.2 | 112.4 | 142.0 | 200.0 |
| Trade | 959.2 | 879.8 | 764.6 | 790.3 | 775.2 | 515.2 | 1,088.2 |
| Other | 31.2 | 31.4 | 34.2 | 59.1 | 986.5 | 112.3 | 1,179.3 |
| Long-term loans | 260.0 | 247.1 | 217.3 | 240.9 | 277.7 | 456.5 | 493.3 |
| State enterprises and organizations | 252.2 | 238.1 | 206.0 | 199.3 | 218.3 | 364.3 | 389.3 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| State farms | 20.3 | 19.2 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 30.6 | 50.0 | 93.6 |
| Housing cooperatives | 24.4 | 28.8 | 35.5 | 42.3 | 46.9 | 47.7 | 46.5 |
| Enterprises and other economic organizations | 20.7 | 17.1 | 6.9 | 11.9 | 28.0 | 38.7 | 70.1 |
| Collective farms | 35.7 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 28.4 | 26.4 | 28.6 |
| Housing | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Households | 7.8 | 9.0 | 11.3 | 41.6 | 59.4 | 92.2 | 104.0 |

Source: National Bank of Tajikistan.

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