

**“Monitoring the Production of Statistical Indicators for the Development Agenda”  
Country Statement-Mongolia**

**National and international development agendas**

**1. What role does statistics play in monitoring the achievement of your country’s development programmes?**

In this globalized world where there have been exceptionally rapid changes and reforms in economies and societies, national statistical offices have to take much responsibility for identifying trends in development of countries and efficiently providing users with necessary information and data. In Mongolia, these obligations are becoming much important for us.

The Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia was endorsed by the Parliament of Mongolia resolution 31, Jan, 2008,

The Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia defines in a comprehensive manner its policy for the next fourteen years aimed at promoting human development in Mongolia, in a humane, civil, and democratic society, and developing intensively the country’s economy, society, science, technology, culture and civilization in strict compliance with global and regional development trends.

The long-term development policy of Mongolia, its priorities, and strategies for their implementation and expected outcomes are defined in the MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia in two phases: first, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and intensive development of its economy in 2007-2015, and second, to make a transition to knowledge-based economy in 2016-2021.

The main outcome of policy implementation, mechanism is to implement completely the Millennium Development Goals. Hence, the National Statistical Office of Mongolia is responsible for providing with official statistical data of implementation of the MDG indicators.

**2. Does the NSO provide /coordinate the statistics used for monitoring the above programmes? If no, who does?**

According to the provision 1 of the Article 11 of Chapter 4 of the Law of Mongolia on Statistics, the statistical office is defined as a state institution which provides the state, citizens and enterprises with economic, social, population and environmental statistical data at national, regional, province and the capital city levels. Implementing this law is

one of crucial goals of the national statistical system, as such statistical data are the fundamental information for evaluation of the national development policy implementation.

### **International Standards**

#### **1. Do you find international standards useful and do you try to apply them whenever possible? If not, please indicate why, and in which areas they are not being applied.**

At present, Mongolia applies International Standard Classifications of All Economic Activities, Goods and Service Classification, Economic sector classification, Classification of Government Income and Expenditure, Goods and Service Consumption Classification of Individuals and Classification of Properties.

We have been translating 2008 SNA into Mongolian language. In the framework of the implementation of the SNA, we are compiling SUT and IOT, translating other handbooks, as well as studying guidelines, recommendations, and methods and developing country-specific methodology and handbooks.

In 2010, forms for environment were revised and approved; “Methodology to estimate statistics on environment” was approved using a methodology and guidelines developed by the international organizations. With the technical assistance of WB, we have carried out the first social and economic survey of environment and natural resources, compiled analysis of findings and results.

The National Statistical Office formulated and got approval of the ‘The Methodology to develop Energy balance’ in 2007. As a result, it is vital for us to formulate Mongolian energy balance and disseminate statistical data in accordance with international methodology.

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia has been introducing International Standard classification of all economic activities in economic sectors since the Establishment census conducted in 1998 for the first time. In addition, we have been introducing ‘Good and Service Classification’ has entered into the Industrial Statistics since 2001. In recent years, sector methodologies have been harmonized with methodologies issued by the International organizations.

We believe that the country has fully introduced ‘International Standard Classification of Education’ (ISCED 97), by UNESCO, since 1998.

The web page ([http://www.statis.mn/meta\\_sys1](http://www.statis.mn/meta_sys1)), that has been designed to provide users with methodologies and sources of statistical data, is in full operations. It has expanded over the years to provide users with statistical metadata, reports, references, questionnaires and methodologies.

**2. Do you have an effective way of coordinating and imposing standards for statistics within your own country?**

In Mongolia, the official statistical activity would be independent and National Statistical Office is entitled to provide comprehensive professional management and coordination for overall national statistical activities, development of data collection methodology, classification and standards, procedures and improvement of scientific basis and introduction and application of international statistical standards and methodologies to Mongolia.

**3. In what area would you like to have more standards be developed?**

The developing countries such as Mongolia are challenged to introduce and apply the following international standards;

- a. Develop the Household sector account within the framework of 2008 SNA;
- b. Provide developing countries with practical guidance on generation of data sources for “Environmental and Economic Accounts and environmental statistics” and methodologies for compilation of the accounts.
- c. Although it is important that this issue on how to harmonize energy statistics with the SNA, there still remains an untouched issue for developing countries as to how to make Input and Output Table consistent with energy balance and thereby to generate a wide range of data and information usable at decision-making level.
- d. Estimate the ecological footprint and define genuine progress indicator and provide the countries with information on regular basis.

**4. Do you think the views of developing countries taken sufficiently into account in developing and agreeing on international statistical standards? If not, please suggest a mechanism for improvement.**

For the process of developing and approving the international statistical standards, the views and ideas of developing countries are not always heard. The reason is the international standard consists of general and common standards. For developing countries it would be better to implement and the international standards by adapting it to the special features of the country and make it national standard. Therefore, it is essential to increase participation of developing countries in formulating, accepting and implementing the international standards at every stage. It is important to increase participation of the developing countries in each region in the UN membership.

## **Micro data dissemination**

### **1. Do you provide the following micro data sets?**

- 1) Population censuses**
- 2) Household surveys**
- 3) Establishment/Enterprise surveys (if yes specify.)**

The NSO, as indicated in the Law of Mongolia on Statistics, is responsible for disseminating statistical information and data and results of surveys; ensuring transparency of statistics; providing statistical information to government organizations free of charge; actively participating in events organized by foreign countries or international statistical or other specialized organizations; establishing cooperation with them to the extent provided in Mongolian laws and multilateral treaties; and sending them statistical information regarding the country's economy and society and providing users with the following censuses and survey database.

#### Censuses

1. Population and Housing Census -1989, 2000, 2010
2. Livestock and domestic animal census every year
3. Establishment census- 2006, 2011 Censuses

#### Surveys

1. Integrated Household Income and Expenditure Survey with Living Standards Measurement Survey 2002-2003
2. Household Socio-Economic survey- 2007-2008
3. Reproductive health survey - 1998, 2003, 2008
4. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey- 2000, 2005, 2010
5. Time Use Survey -2000, 2007, 2010
6. Labour Force Survey -2002-2003, 2006-2007, 2008-2010

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-2000, 2005; Labour force survey-2002, 2006, 2008; Population and Housing census-1989, 2000; Reproductive health survey -1998, 2003, 2008; Disabled Persons One-Time Registration and Survey-2004; Household Socio-Economic Survey-2002; Self-employment survey 2007-2008.

Raw data of such 13 census and surveys have been documented in English and placed in <http://www.statis.mn/nada>, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of Central catalogue of census and survey, which contains data about census and survey means, methodology, content and organization; which

gives opportunities to view and download raw data of above mentioned census and survey and relative materials.

## **2. What kind of disclosure control do you employ?**

Micro-datasets are categorized into three groups, according to the sensitivity of their content and their inherent disclosure risks:

- Public use files
- Licensed files
- Files accessible on-site (data enclave)

## **3. Do you have micro data dissemination policy?**

According to the Law on Statistics, the following rules which are related to provide users with raw data of individuals and legal persons involved in census and sample survey, after process; or during process, have been observed including 'Dissemination policy and main trends of Statistical data', 'Temporary rule for users to utilize raw data of census and sample survey'.

Main objective of the Policy on Statistical Data Dissemination is to equally provide and make available official statistics on society, economy, and population of Mongolia as allowed by the laws and regulations, and formal documents of authorities.