The Publication and Dissemination Policy

Kyrgyz Republic

Also available at: http://www.stat.kg/Eng/Home/Policy.html#Top1

An important aspect of the National Statistical Committee's (NSC) work is the publication and presentation of the results of its statistical activities and their effective dissemination. The appearance as well as the contents of the publications, the kind of monthly, quarterly and annual publications produced, the provision of data on the NSC Website, and the provision of special tabulations are all important elements of dissemination.

The present document outlines the NSC's publication and dissemination policy that defines the framework of its activity in this area.

The basic aim of the policy is to disseminate comprehensive economic, financial and social data, as well as the corresponding meta-data, on a timely basis so to give maximum transparency of macroeconomic performance and policy. The policy has two main aspects that are described in this document: the publication of the data, and the content and the dissemination of the data.

I. Publication

In addition to the NSC Website, which includes regularly updated sub-annual (monthly and quarterly) and annual comprehensive data on all sectors of the economy, the NSC publication system includes four main types of publications: the monthly report on the "Socio-economic Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic", the annual reports, among others, on the "Socio-economic Development of the Kyrgyz Republic", and the "Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic", annual/quarterly subject-matter publications, and special publications.

All NSC publications use a similar format of presentation including specific uniform instructions concerning the cover pages, the content of the publications (consisting of advertisement pages, brief summary, analysis, statistical appendices, methodological notes, meta-data, release calendar), the format of the text and presentation of the statistical tables.

The NSC publication system is derived from its comprehensive (and evolving) Macro-economic Data System or Tabulation Plan, that uses two classifications: the IMF's SDDS classification to categorize the data into comprehensive data frameworks and controlling categories; and another that groups the data into

matrices, groups of matrices and sectors. Thus, the monthly report is constructed around the controlling categories (short-term indicators), the annual reports around the sectoral data (structural variables), the subject-matter publications focus on the data matrices organized into 'groups', corresponding to comprehensive data frameworks, that may be quarterly (as in the case of International Trade Statistics) or annual (as in the case of National Accounts) depending on the nature of the data. Finally, there are special publications that may include the results of special surveys, censuses, etc.

II. Content and dissemination

In addition to the comprehensive statistical appendices that, depending on the nature of the publication, will include annual, quarterly and monthly data series, the NSC publications have significant analytical content to provide the highlights of the published data. The analytical aspect of the NSC work is important to explore the validity and significance of the statistical results and to identify data gaps and inconsistencies that will strengthen the capability of the NSC to evaluate the practicality and importance of user demands and the most effective ways of responding to them. Finally, the statistical output of the NSC is disseminated via its Web Site, its publications and in the near future via electronic media – diskettes and CD-ROMS.

Three main types of analytical work are undertaken in the NSC: the first type is provided in the monthly publication "Socio-economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic". It includes, mainly, the NSC commentary concerning the movements and changes in the relationships of the short-term data covering all the sectors of the economy (real, fiscal, financial, external and social sectors) that, following the IMF's classification, are defined in the NSC Tabulation Plan as 'controlling categories' and, in general, have periodicity and timeliness of one-two months.

The second type of analysis is provided in the annual publications "Socio-economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic" and "Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic". This analysis gives an explanation of the interrelationships of the structural data categories in the light of associated events with the intent of interpreting their significance. These data cover all the sectors of the economy (real, fiscal, financial, external and social sectors), and, in general, have periodicity and timeliness of one year or less.

The third type of analysis is provided in the quarterly subject-matter publications that cover a specific sector/sub-sector of the economy defined in the NSC Tabulation Plan as 'groups' and involves the use of advanced methodologies that allow the detection and explanation of significant trends and interrelationships of the data in the face of detailed and, at times, conflicting data. For example, the use of indexes in the International Trade publication like, 'openness', 'trade intensity', 'revealed comparative advantage', etc.