APPROVED
Order
of the National Statistical
Committee
of the Republic of Belarus
12.12.2025 No. 178

2030 STRATEGY
for the Development of State Statistics

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1. The 2030 Strategy for the Development of State Statistics (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) is a document for planning state statistical activities developed by the National Statistical Committee (hereinafter referred to as Belstat) jointly with state organisations authorized to maintain state statistics (hereinafter referred to as authorized organisations), based on paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 345-3 of November 28, 2004 "On State Statistics".

2. The Strategy defines the mission, vision, strategic goal, and future development areas of the national statistical system for the next five years. Implementation of the measures included in the Strategy will improve the efficiency of statistical production and ensure the high quality and accessibility of official statistical information.

CHAPTER 2
CURRENT SITUATION AND CHALLENGES

3. Through the implementation of the development areas of the previous strategic programme in the period from 2017 to 2025, state statistics has significantly strengthened its position in the statistical community.

4. The legal and institutional framework for maintaining state statistics has been strengthened.

In 2022, the Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 238-З of December 30, 2022, “On Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On State Statistics'” was adopted.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On State Statistics” is a comprehensive regulatory legal act that consolidates not only national legislative norms but also international statistical standards. This Law applies to all participants in the national statistical system.

The updated Law expands the scope and powers of participants of the

statistical process, defines a clear mechanism for their interaction on obtaining primary statistical, administrative data and other information (hereinafter referred to as "data") necessary for the production of official statistical information, and strengthens the coordinating role of Belstat.

5. A certified quality management system has been in place since 2018. Statistical production processes have been standardized, responsible persons for monitoring and evaluating their performance have been appointed, a risk-based management model has been integrated into the activities of state statistics bodies, and tools and methodology for assessing the quality of administrative data have been integrated.

The first certificate of conformity of the quality management system with the requirements of the international standard ISO 9001:2015 “Quality management systems – Requirements” was received in early 2018, and since 2021 the system has been implemented in regional state statistics bodies.

6. A process-based approach has been implemented, and a consistent statistical production architecture has been developed, ensuring flexibility and manageability across its stages.

Incorporating the approaches of the new version of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM version 5.1), the National Model for the Production of Official Statistical Information has been updated and applies to all producers of official statistical information. This standard takes into account aspects of the use of administrative and geospatial data, and highlights processes for quality, data, and metadata management.

7. Work with data has been systematized.

State statistics bodies have been granted access to information from information resources (systems), databases (databanks) of government agencies and other organisations. Administrative data are provided by providers with the composition, structure, and level of detail required by state statistics bodies.

Belstat's information resource contains approximately 500 administrative datasets. Big Data and spatial data are being successfully implemented, increasing the detail and interpretability of official statistical information.

8. The processes of collection and processing of primary statistical data, dissemination and presentation of official statistical information have been automated.

The transition to an electronic format for presenting primary statistical data has been completed.

Primary statistical data are collected using state statistical reporting forms from all producers of official statistical information through the Integrated Information System of State Statistics of the Republic of Belarus

(hereinafter referred to as the IISSS). The collected primary statistical data are processed using common normative reference information. For more complex calculations or the integration of additional data sources, state statistics officers use specialized software and open-source products, such as R. Price recording for selected products has been replaced by web scraping technology.

Nine national government authorities are connected to IISSS, enabling them to obtain primary statistical data in machine-readable formats.

The capabilities of the IISSS web portal have been expanded and mainstreamed.

A personalized list of forms is available in the respondent's personal account, along with tools for automated compilation and data analysis of state statistical reports.

To provide prompt support to respondents and users, a virtual assistant has been launched in Telegram – a chatbot that provides recommendations for resolving the most frequently asked questions and technical issues related to the submission state statistical reports.

New approaches to the dissemination and visualization of official statistical information have been implemented, including the use of GIS technologies.

Geographic coordinates have been integrated into the statistical register: a resource of unique addresses has been created, geographic coordinates have been defined for all objects, and the ability to add them to output data has been implemented.

Belstat's systems for dissemination of official statistical information contain approximately two thousand indicators. Access to official statistical information is provided in three clicks via an intuitive user-friendly interface. The systems provide the ability to interactively obtain graphical visualizations of spatial data and related official statistical information; the functionality of data export using SDMX standard has been implemented.

The "Gender Statistics" information system is used to monitor the situation in the field of gender equality.

9. The system of classifications used in statistical practice has been improved.

The following classifications have been developed and implemented:

a new version of the national classification of the Republic of Belarus ОКРБ 002-2019 "Forms and Types of Ownership"; national classifications of the Republic of Belarus ОКРБ 021-2019 "Classification of Waste Generated in the Republic of Belarus" and ОКРБ 022-2024 "Types of Fixed Assets";

statistical classifications СК 55.011-2021 "Environmental Protection Activities", СК 45.012-2022 "Types of Foreign Trade Services", and

СК 00.013-2022 "Main Industrial Groups";

The new International Classification of Status in Employment has been integrated into statistical production. The activities of participants of the national statistical system as well as the structure of statistical information resources and publications have been described using the statistical classification СК 00.010-2017 "State Statistical Activities" harmonized with its international counterpart.

10. International recommendations were implemented, new state statistical surveys were conducted, and the system of statistical indicators was updated.

In 2019, the latest population census of the Republic of Belarus was conducted. For the first time, comprehensive information on the population's agricultural activities was collected. The census was conducted by interviewing the population using tablet computers and via the Internet. Geospatial technologies were used for census zoning, and personal data from the population register were pre-loaded into census questionnaires.

The sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6) was conducted to assess the situation of children and women. Household sample surveys were also conducted to comprehensively assess the situation of persons with disabilities, evaluate the health and status of women in the family, and study the population's daily time use.

The system of modular household surveys was expanded to include modules on "Household Members' Opinions on Nutrition", "Land Ownership and Use", "Population Attitudes Toward a Healthy Lifestyle", "Access to Services", "Household Decision-Making" and "Child Labour".

Based on international recommendations, the methodologies for calculating volumes and indices of industrial production, gross regional product, industrial producer price index (PPI) taking into account exported goods, and the national multidimensional poverty index have been improved.

Performed were experimental calculations of the adjusted gender pay gap, construction of the financial account, and an assessment of illegal economic activity.

Systems of statistical indicators for sustainable energy, digital economy development, and "green growth" as well as a pilot set of climate change-related indicators and indicators of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) have been developed. Water and forest accounts of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting have been compiled. Statistical indicators the e-waste generation have been calculated.

The Satellite Account for Education and Training and National Transfer Accounts have been constructed within the System of National Accounts.

In the education statistics domain, the Ministry of Education, as part of Action 54 of the State Programme "Digital Development of Belarus" for 2021–2025, developed the information core of the National Information and Educational Environment comprising three registers (the Register of Students of Educational Institutions and Other Organisations, the Register of Teaching Staff and Other Employees of the Education System, and the Register of Education Institutions and Other Organisations).

The development of a system of basic statistical indicators for tourism statistics has been completed. The development of a methodology for calculating domestic tourist flow marked the final stage of the system's construction.

In foreign trade statistics, the volumes of service exports and imports by method of provision and/or receipt, and the volumes of services exported and imported using information and communications technologies were calculated.

Business demography statistics were compiled, characterizing the dynamics and trends of entrepreneurship development in the Republic of Belarus.

In transport statistics, recommendations have been developed for calculating the average passenger trip distance taking into account changes in the route network length. Based on the research paper "Study of the organisation and conduct of observations of individual entrepreneurs engaged in motor road freight transportation, and the development of proposals for improvement", the Ministry of Transport and Communications has developed proposals for the imputation of the volume of freight transportation and freight turnover by motor road transport carried out by individual entrepreneurs.

To implement new methods for assessing passenger transportation activities by taxis and non-scheduled motor road transport, the Ministry of Transport and Communications has created a state information resource, the Register of Non-Scheduled Motor Road Passenger Transportation".

To efficiently generate official statistical information on the circulation of prescription medications, the Ministry of Health has created a full-scale electronic prescription system using electronic digital signatures.

To improve the quality of official statistical information, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection has improved a number of specialised information systems that ensure the accessibility, reliability, and timeliness of official statistical information on the state of the environment and the use of natural resources in the country, and the traceability of their dynamics.

11. As the national focal point for monitoring Sustainable Development

Goal (SDG) indicators, Belstat is responsible for providing expert support in implementing the global methodology for national and regional SDG indicators, regardless of the government agency responsible for them, as part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The information system “National Reporting Platform for the Sustainable Development Goals of the Republic of Belarus” and the Regional Sustainable Development Data Platform have been developed, ensuring the collection, compilation, and dissemination of up-to-date information on the current progress towards the SDGs in the country in accordance with international approaches. A Roadmap of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus for the Development of Statistics on the Sustainable Development Goals has been prepared.

A high level of harmonization between the national and global lists of SDG indicators has been achieved: of the 246 indicators in the national list, 174 are aligned with the global level. Data availability for SDG indicators is 94%, and the country's progress in achieving the goals is over 80%.

12. Cooperation with international organizations and national statistical offices of other countries is actively developing, and Belstat representatives are participating in the work of global and regional statistical bodies, integration associations, and expert groups.

The Republic of Belarus annually participates in the sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission and was elected as a member. It was a member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and chaired the Eurasian Economic Union bodies.

Belstat closely cooperates with the EEC Department of Statistics, participates in meetings of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Member States, plenary sessions of the Conference of European Statisticians, and other key statistical events. It is a member of the UNECE Task Force on the Changing Role of National Statistical Offices in Data Ecosystems. Belstat's developments are posted on the official websites of international organizations as examples of best practices.

The Union Programme for the Convergence of Macroeconomic Policies of the States Parties to the Treaty Establishing the Union State of December 8, 1999, has been fully implemented in that regards harmonization of the official statistical methodology of Belarus and Russia. The statistical services of the two countries interact on a regular basis.

13. Professional training of personnel is implemented based on the principles of systematicity, planning, and relevance.

Local legal acts defining the most important areas of professional development have been developed, and a survey is conducted to identify the most relevant training topics.

State statistics bodies have improved their mechanism for developing high-quality staff, conducting staff assessments and organizing monitoring of staff satisfaction.

To popularize statistics as a profession, the "My Statistics" information and educational project is being implemented. It aims to provide professional guidance to students, improve statistical literacy, and engage schoolchildren in the study of statistics.

14. The comprehensive implementation of the development directions of the previous strategic programme has completed the full transition to international standards for maintaining state statistics. The official statistical methodology is based on global standards and best practices, and full comparability of the classifications used and the official statistical information produced is ensured.

At the same time, new trends in digital development and the changing position of national statistical offices in information flows naturally pose certain challenges. An analysis of these challenges reveals new opportunities and growth areas for state statistics. To systematize and streamline the implementation of new development directions, optimize resources, and evaluate results, the adoption of a new strategic programme is required.

CHAPTER 3
MISSION. STRATEGIC GOAL AND AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

15. The mission is to create accessible and relevant high-quality official statistical information.

16. The strategic goal is to develop and strengthen the foundations of the national statistical system, create an adaptive data ecosystem that responds to modern challenges, supports the transparency of the NSS participants' activities and trust in the official statistical information they produce, and facilitates informed decision-making at all levels.

17. The key areas of development for state statistics in the next strategic period will be comprehensive digitalization and dynamic modernization of statistical production. These areas will be implemented through:

optimization of statistical production processes;

strengthening the foundations of official statistical methodology;

development of information technology;

efficient use of human resources.

18. Optimization of statistical production processes.

Modern technologies generate new opportunities for obtaining and integrating data from different sources.

Alternative data sources have already demonstrated great potential for use in statistical practice. In many cases, they allow for the provision of more timely and relevant official statistical information, reflecting rapidly changing socio-economic phenomena and fluctuating user needs.

Information partnerships between producers of official statistical information and private sector organisations will be developed to utilize the information obtained from them in organising and conducting the next round of the population census, in tourism statistics, and in other domains.

In furtherance of this area, a unified quality management system will be established, and tools for assessing the maturity of the quality culture in official statistics consistent with international standards will be implemented. Based on the results of the comprehensive assessment and calculation of quality indicators, an action plan will be developed to improve those aspects of statistical production that require strengthening.

Given the expanding use of alternative data sources in state statistics, alongside the development of the national statistical system, state statistics bodies are expected to carry out work related to the establishment of the government data stewardship system in the country.

Government data stewardship will be based on the use of unified syntactic and semantic models, as well as on the FAIR data principles: findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability.

The main objectives are to reduce the burden on economic entities and citizens and to ensure the quality of such data throughout their entire lifecycle.

In this regard, taking into account the need to assess the quality of government data, metadata and classifications, the quality management system of state statistics bodies will be further improved.

The ongoing transformation of state statistical activities dictates the need to develop a culture of ethical data handling. Ethical requirements for working with any category of data will be enshrined in the developed set of rules.

Another area of development in state statistical activities that requires constant attention and improvement is user engagement.

Envisaged is the implementation of a variety of tools and forms for presenting official statistical information, including the use of multimedia formats, the development of adaptive design for interactive platforms, training programmes and user support services, and the dissemination of standardized statistical metadata in accordance with international standards. These measures will contribute to the creation of a more open and accessible information environment, effective interaction, and the efficient use of official statistical information by improving overall statistical literacy.

Professional cooperation between participants in the national statistical system, both within and outside the country, is the foundation of its harmonious development.

Cooperation between Belstat and authorized organisations will be strengthened in the areas of technology exchange and methodological skills development.

As part of international cooperation, producers of official statistical information will continue to actively participate in line events to study best practices and exchange experiences. Key importance will be attached to the implementation of initiatives within the Eurasian Economic Union, aimed at strengthening statistical integration. The development of bilateral cooperation between Belarus and Russia in statistics will remain an important aspect, promoting the harmonization of approaches and increasing the efficiency of data exchange.

19. Strengthening the foundations of official statistical methodology.

The system of classifications used in statistical practice will be further developed through harmonization with international equivalents.

Taking into account the new versions of the United Nations and European Economic Community classifications of economic activities (ISIC, Rev. 5 and NACE, Rev. 2.1, respectively), a new version of the national classification of the Republic of Belarus, OKRB 005-2011 "Kinds of Economic Activity", will be developed and implemented with the participation of all interested government agencies and organisations.

Based on the new international Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP) adopted to replace and supplement the two existing classifications, CEPA 2000 and CReMA 2008, the development of a statistical classification of environmental purposes is planned. The implementation of this classification will allow for the compilation of statistics on environmental protection expenditures in accordance with a unified international classification.

To ensure the efficiency and user friendliness in work with national classifications assigned to Belstat and statistical classifications, improvements to their presentation methods are planned.

To improve the targeting and accuracy of respondent selection during state statistical surveys, procedures for forming sample populations will be streamlined, and the information base of the statistical register will be expanded.

In turn, the development of the statistical register and the improvement of its updating mechanism will take into account new trends in international statistical methodology, as well as the objectives and needs of its users. The processes for updating statistical register units and their characteristics will

be optimized. This will improve the quality of the statistical register as a key source for organising and conducting state statistical surveys, as well as for the production of official statistical information.

The implementation of best world practices in subject-matter statistics will continue.

The key event in demographic statistics will be the organization and conduct of the population census of the Republic of Belarus of the 2030 round. In the upcoming round, administrative data and other information from information systems and resources will be used to the maximum extent possible to minimize the burden on census personnel and respondents.

Resolutions and documents adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians will be implemented in labour and labour costs statistics. Specifically, a study of informal employment and the prevalence of platform employment is planned.

Methodological approaches for calculating the adjusted gender pay gap adapted to national circumstances as well as for assessing progress on decent work indicators will be developed and implemented.

To improve the quality and prompt obtaining of official statistical information, the Ministry of Education will implement an education management information system at all levels of education.

The Centralized Healthcare Information System will be launched, including an integrated electronic medical record subsystem for organizing a centralized national repository of patient medical information, as well as an information and analytical subsystem for automating the processing, aggregation, analysis, and visualization of official statistical information on healthcare statistics.

Over the next five years, key provisions of the updated international statistical standard, the 2025 SNA, which forms the foundation of modern macroeconomic statistics, will be integrated into statistical practice.

In parallel with the update of the 2025 SNA, the methodological recommendations provided by the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM7) will be implemented, promoting maximum methodological consistency in statistics.

As part of expanding the scope of national accounts for assessing well-being and sustainable development, the following is planned:

valuation of unpaid household service work, which will allow for expanding analytical capabilities for measuring well-being of the population and sustainable development;

improvement of approaches to compiling the Education and Training Account to obtain detailed information on education-related expenditures, sources of financing, and for the breakdown of such expenditures by

economic sector and level of education;

improvement of approaches to compiling National Transfer Accounts to increase the efficiency of planning and forecasting social programmes, taking into account the impact of demographic changes on the country's economic development.

The development of business demography statistics will increase their coverage by incorporating demographic processes affecting individual entrepreneurs registered in the Republic of Belarus into the state statistical survey. This will also allow for expanding business demography statistics by incorporating new characteristics relevant to entrepreneurship analysis.

In the industrial statistics domain, it is planned to transform the composition of statistical indicators and their calculation algorithms in accordance with recommendations from international experts, with the aim of expanding procedures of statistical analysis of development trends and forecasting in industry.

It is planned to test a procedure for constructing a physical energy account to track energy flows, as well as develop methodological approaches for analysing energy security based on identifying and studying factors that have a significant impact on the energy intensity of the Gross Domestic Product.

Given the growing popularity of personal mobility devices, a promising task for transport statistics will be studying global experience and developing a national methodology for organising a statistical survey of the use of such vehicles. The results will be useful for analysing the safety of such vehicles, developing urban infrastructure, and ensuring efficient transport planning.

A pressing task for tourism statistics will be the development of a system of statistical indicators for measuring sustainable tourism that will account for the economic, social, and environmental impacts of tourism.

To obtain additional detailed data characterising interregional tourist flows, popular tourist routes, and for the development of selected tourist destinations, the possibility of using mobile positioning technologies in statistical production will be explored.

In terms of foreign trade statistics, work will continue to assess the impact of e-commerce on the formation of foreign trade volumes.

To increase CPI quotations and reduce the burden on price recorders, data from the automated information system for cash register control will be implemented to the maximum extent possible. Specifically, the product range for food goods and selected groups of non-food goods will be expanded, with greater disaggregation by territory. The possibility of incorporating system data for selected types (groups) of medications for a number of pharmacies (pharmacy chains) will be explored.

In the areas of science and innovation statistics and information and telecommunications technology, it is planned to improve the system of statistical indicators taking into account the digital transformation of the economy and priority areas of scientific, technological, and innovative activity.

As part of the development of environmental statistics, the development of a system of statistical indicators for the circular economy is planned.

Work on the development of accounts of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting will continue. Accounts for environmental protection expenditures, environmental taxes, environmental subsidies, and similar transfers will be developed.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection plans to further develop the Republican Information System of Automated Environmental Monitoring (RISAMOS) by gradually integrating it with existing and currently being developed geographic information systems and other thematic resources of the environmental monitoring system.

Recently, there has been increasing international attention to the need to assess a country's true well-being, not only through GDP, but also through other indicators that complement or go beyond GDP. In this regard, the development of a national well-being index consisting of a balanced set of indicators that comprehensively characterizes various aspects of the population's standard of living, conditions, and quality of life, will contribute to the development of living standards statistics.

The seventh round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 7) is planned to be conducted in 2027. The implementation of the MICS project is a significant contribution to the Republic of Belarus's fulfillment of its international commitments to improve the situation of children and strengthen national statistical capacity for monitoring sustainable development indicators.

One of the priority areas of work for state statistics bodies is systematic monitoring of progress towards the SDGs at the national and regional levels. To this end, further improvements to the methodological framework, increased data accessibility, and regular comprehensive assessments of SDG achievement in the Republic of Belarus will be ensured. The results obtained will provide a reliable analytical basis for managerial decision-making and the fulfillment of international sustainable development commitments.

In parallel, a set of capacity-building measures will be implemented to ensure automated and standardized exchange of SDMX data and metadata on SDG indicators with international organisations.

20. Development of information technology.

Successful fulfillment of this task will be achieved through the continuous improvement of state statistical activities through the application of modern information technology solutions.

The strategic goal is to improve the efficiency of information resources (systems) and software and hardware systems necessary for state statistical activities (hereinafter, statistical information systems) by creating unified resources and services for each stage of statistical production.

The main areas of development for statistical information system technology functioning will be:

development of mechanisms for planning and managing statistical production based on existing modules and components;

integration of all statistical information systems, ensuring their automatic interaction;

data integration and automatic interaction of statistical information systems with external information resources (systems) using standard data structures, their metadata, and classifications;

minimization of technological and digital dependencies on foreign software solutions, and migration of systems to domestic or open-source solutions.

An important area of development for a modern digital system of statistical production is the automation of its planning and management. This will improve the manageability of statistical work processes and optimize their individual stages, ensure the interoperability of statistical information systems, and implement data and metadata management based on the application of common models and international standards to support and modernize the production of official statistical information.

By implementing the methodological solutions of the statistical indicator catalogue, an end-to-end technology for data collection, processing, and dissemination will be implemented, and unique identification of statistical indicators will be ensured, linking their values to metadata.

The collection and processing of data received and used in state statistics will undergo major changes. A "data pipeline" architectural approach will be applied to data flows at all stages of statistical production.

This will ensure transparent data processing, scalability and flexibility of statistical information systems, and the use of updated and more reliable information security systems.

Information exchange with external systems will be organized through a nationwide automated information system. The overall efficiency of the process will be improved through the use of standardized data transfer formats and protocols.

The development and implementation of a service for respondents to

complete questionnaires for sample state statistical surveys online is planned.

21. Efficient use of human resources.

Achieving strategic goals and improving the overall effectiveness of statistical activities is impossible without investing in human capital.

Long-term priorities in this area were set taking into account the planned creation of a balanced and effective HR management system. Modern HR management techniques will be used in this process: personnel forecasting and recruitment, adaptation, expanding the forms and methods of ideological work, working with youth, and identifying areas for improvement through monitoring.

Using modern educational technologies, the professional development system will be improved, and the effectiveness of employee training will be assessed.

CHAPTER 4
SUPPORT OF THE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

22. Financing of the activities for the implementation of the Strategy will be provided within the limits of the funds of the republican budget allocated for state statistical activities, as well as from other sources not prohibited by law.

23. The Strategy will be implemented by state statistics bodies and government organisations authorized to maintain state statistics.

CHAPTER 5
EXPECTED RESULTS. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. The vision for statistical production following the implementation of the Strategy is that state statistics are integrated into all areas of society, and the parity between the ethical aspects of data processing and user needs is ensured.

25. The implementation of the Strategy will depend on a comprehensive approach that will include clear planning, coordination, and consistency of actions, as well as on the ongoing monitoring of the achievement of assigned tasks.

Based on the strategic goals and defined development directions, the tactical action plan will define specific actions and initiatives, implementers, and deadlines for their implementation.

26. The effectiveness of the Strategy's implementation will be assessed annually by monitoring the interim results of the tactical plan and presented in the form of a report.

27. The results of the assessment of the work performed will be measured by the Strategy's target indicators, as per the Annex.

28. The Statistical System Coordination and Development Department of Belstat will coordinate work, monitor and assess the completion of the Strategy’s activities and target indicators.

Annex
to the Strategy for the
Development of State
Statistics for the period
up to 2030

TARGET INDICATORS
of the Strategy

No.	Target indicators	Year				
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1.	Effectiveness of the quality management system, %	97	97,5	97,5	98	98
2.	Index of user satisfaction with official statistics, %	81	81	81.5	81.5	82
3.	Index of user confidence in official statistics, %	81	81	81.5	81.5	82
4.	Number of visits to interactive information resources (mln)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
5.	Proportion of data completed in questionnaires of international organisations, %	83	83	83.5	83.5	84
6.	Level of achievement of strategic goal in key areas, %	50	60	65	70	90