REPORT ON CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES (EITI PROJECT)

Dushanbe, Tajikistan
09/2025

NGO ‘Anahita’
Funded by Extractives Global Programmatic Support Trust Fund (EGPS)

INDEX

1. Introduction - Capacity Building activities 3
Overview (EITI Standard 2023) and Timeline 3
2. Capacity Building activities implementation 5
DUSHANBE (TRAINING 1 FOR MASS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES) 5
Kulyab (Khatlon Region) 15
Guliston (Sugd region) 22
Khujand (Sugd Region) 31

1. Introduction - Capacity Building activities

The objective of the Assignment is to implement capacity building activities through workshops, seminars, awareness-raising campaigns at local and national levels, publish and disseminate crucial information on the EITI implementation through radio, TV, and print media outreach campaigns as well as conduct analysis and reveal shortcomings on EITI requirements.

Capacity Buildings seminars are the goals of the World Bank EITI project, regarding the increase of knowledge and competences about EITI issues.

The results and achievements of the Capacity Building seminars have been evaluated and discussed among the stakeholders and MSG members.

The Consultants performed following responsibilities:

Training and Awareness-Raising:

- Deliver broader training (workshops) to civil society and other stakeholder groups (Media, Public Organizations, Parliamentarians, Extractive companies, local authorities, educational organizations) to increase knowledge and generate interest on extractive sector and on EITI Standard requirements.
- Conduct public debates to discuss the 4th National EITI Report findings at local and national levels.
- Analyze the implementation of the EITI Standard requirements according to the new validation approaches.

Overview (EITI Standard 2023) and Timeline

Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about extractive sector governance. The EITI Requirements related to outcomes and impact seek to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in dialogue about natural resource revenue management. EITI disclosures lead to the fulfilment of the EITI Principles by contributing to wider public debate. It is also vital that lessons learned during implementation are acted upon; that recommendations from EITI implementation are considered and acted upon where appropriate; and that EITI implementation is stable and sustainable.

Requirement 7.1 Public debate
The objective of this requirement is to enable evidence-based public debate on extractive industry governance – including on corruption risks, energy transition, gender and revenue collection – through active communication of relevant data to key stakeholders in ways that are accessible and reflect stakeholders' needs.

The trainings attracted participants from all key districts where functioning extractive companies. The total amount participants for each training consisted of more than 20 stakeholders.

The trainings took place as shown:

	EVENT 1	EVENT 2	EVENT 3	EVENT 4
DUSHANBE	07/06/2025			
KULYAB (KHATLON REGION)		11/06/2025		
GULISTON (SUGD REGION)			25/07/2025	
KHUJAND (SUGD REGION)				25/07/2025

2. Capacity Building activities implementation

In the following paragraph the 4 trainings will be explained following the logic behind the joint process, for each seminar it will be presented:

- Training objectives
- Competences and Topics delivered to the audience
- Method adopted to reach the objectives and to disseminate skills
- Survey results, findings, considerations
- Recommendations from trainers
- pictures
- Annexes

DUSHANBE (TRAINING 1 FOR MASS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES)

The training in Dushanbe involved a total of 29 participants, took place online on the dates June 2025.

Training Objective

To raise awareness among journalists on the of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, improving effectiveness and quality of coverage of the EITI process in the Republic of Tajikistan.

On the course of the Training

Following the registration and introductory process, the training session commenced with a pre-test to assess participants' awareness of the EITI and its implementation in Tajikistan. This test helped to identify participants' knowledge levels and determine which topics would require further attention during the training session.
Opening remarks were given by Ismoilzoda Z., Chairman of the Union of Journalists of Tajikistan, Nigmatov J., World Bank Consultant on supporting the implementation of the EITI in Tajikistan, and Musaeva R., Chair of the Association of Energy Professionals of Tajikistan, member of the Transparency for Development Coalition, member of the EITI Council of Tajikistan and a moderator.

The speakers emphasized the importance and relevance of implementing the EITI in Tajikistan, the goals and objectives of the training, and the importance of active participation by representatives of the country's media in this initiative as part of civil society, who can help to ensure broader coverage of this process in the media.
The training rules, regulations and organizational issues had been explained to the trainees.

Session 1 "Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative as a global international standard" was devoted to the history of the EITI, processes of its formation, organizational structure and constituent documents, governance structure and principles of functioning of the governing bodies in the Initiative, based on equal participation of representation of three stakeholders. Separately the presentation highlighted the issues of accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the EITI, by declaring it through the Government Resolution of the Republic of Tajikistan № 449 dated August 31, 2012 "On accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative" and implementation of EITI principles in the country, improving the management of the extractive sector and legislation in this area. It was noted that with the introduction of the Initiative in the country, the investment climate is improving, which makes it possible to attract investors and increase additional jobs.
The participants were familiarized with the EITI Standard, its reforming and inclusion of new requirements in accordance with the ongoing changes and new challenges in the mining sector. The presentation

specifically and substantively addressed Requirement 1 of the EITI Standard, in the context of each party's involvement in the implementation of the Initiative in Tajikistan.
In the course of the discussion, the case studies were shown to the training participants on the contribution of each party in promoting the EITI in the country and to what extent it is important as all these requirements are aimed at efficient management of the republic's revenues from the extractive industry and the population benefited by reducing poverty and increasing general welfare.

During Session 2 "National EITI Reports", the trainer explained the procedures for the stages of preparation of periodic EITI Reports based on fulfillment of the EITI Standard requirements, on selection of the Independent Administrator, determination of the sensitivity threshold and description of the EITI Standard requirements. Following the Fourth National EITI Report in Tajikistan, the trainer provided the detailed explanations on the steps to prepare each section of the Report based on specific points of each of the EITI Standard requirements.
The contextual part and the "Data Reconciliation" section were highlighted in the structure of the Report, as well as it was noted that National Reports are the most important sources of information for stakeholders on extractive industries with the provision of relevant data. During this session the WB Consultant on EITI Implementation Support in Tajikistan, Jahongir Nigmatov informed that the Fourth National EITI Report in Tajikistan has successfully passed the validation process, passing the threshold of 55%, which indicates that Tajikistan is improving year by year in terms of EITI implementation, transparency and investment climate.

During Session 3 "EITI Council: Public Sector, Company and Civil Society Engagement" participants were provided with information on the composition of the EITI Council, which includes equal representation of a multi-stakeholder group of stakeholders - the government, a coalition of civil society organizations and extractive companies, including the procedure for selecting representatives from the CS to the EITI Council, the procedure for selecting representatives from the CS to the EITI Council, the list of ministries whose representatives are included in it, the functions of the Council and the EITI National Secretariat, the National EITI Work Plan. The trainer detailed on the activities of the Coalition of Public Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan "Transparency for Development", informing about the history of the CSO Coalition, its composition and structure, goals and objectives in the EITI, membership in the Coalition.
She noted in detail on the achievements, contribution of the Coalition members, other CS representatives in EITI implementation in Tajikistan, thanks to whom good results were achieved. Moreover, the training participants were also explained on the need of accepting new members to this Coalition. It was proposed to journalists to be actively involved in this process, as the media serves as an intermediary between civil society and the state authorities, and they can disseminate EITI principles more widely among the population.

During Session 4**,** "New Directions for EITI Implementation" two presentations were delivered on the inclusion of 23 new requirements in the EITI Standard related to gender and anti-corruption in the extractive sectors.
The first presentation reflected the EITI requirements on gender as an inclusive decision-making process. It was noted that extractive resources should benefit all citizens, so women, like men, must be allowed to manage the sector and must have equal access to employment opportunities in extractive industries.
The second presentation was devoted to the EITI as a mechanism for government programs against corruption. The trainer explained that the extractive sector is particularly susceptible to corruption due to the high value of resources and associated significant revenues, so the EITI aims to mitigate these risks through disclosure requirements and a multi-stakeholder approach.
The last, Session 5, "Validation results of the EITI Standard Requirements", was dedicated to explanation of the validation process, the mechanism that is used to assess the results on the country compliance with the EITI Standard, the EITI Board's assessment of the country's EITI implementation and provision of recommendations that can help improve the EITI or maintain its level in the future.
The following questions were raised from the participants:
- which organization prepares National Reports, who is responsible for this task, to what extent these Reports are objective in this aspect. It was explained and clarified that the National Reports are prepared by the Independent Administrator (IA), which is selected on the basis of a tender and approved by the EITI Council in Tajikistan. IA performs its work based on the Terms of Reference, which is also approved by the EITI Council in the RT;
- on the EITI validation processes, trainers provided a detailed answer to this question based on the Fourth

National Report as an example. In particular, they explained that the validation process consists of several steps, from appointment of a validator and preparation for the survey, submission of the validation report to the Validation Committee of the International Secretariat, after which the EITI Board decides on the status of the country. The news that the Fourth National EITI Report has been validated gives Tajikistan the status to remain as an EITI compliant country;
- on the accession to the Civil Society Coalition "Transparency for Development" and the possibility to be elected to the EITI Council from the CS. It was explained that these procedures are included in the relevant document, which was approved at the general meeting of the Coalition members.

Group work

To reinforce the knowledge acquired, the participants transitioned to a practical work phase organized into groups. They were divided into two groups and were asked to prepare answers to the following questions:

- The First Group: 'How many requirements are included in the EITI Standard, with an explanation of each of these requirements. Who are the three EITI stakeholders, and what are their goals and objectives in the Initiative?'
- The Second Group, 'What issues does the EITI National Report cover and what is its significance? What is validation and for what purposes it is carried out?'

A representative from the first group, training participant M. Imomov, responded to the question and listed all seven requirements and explained each of them separately, including: oversight by a multistakeholder group; legal frameworks, licenses and contracts; exploration and production; revenue collection; revenue management and distribution; expenditure on socio-economic needs; results and impact. He also explained the three stakeholders in the EITI: the state, extractive companies and civil society, and explained the role of each party in achieving the EITI's objectives. He also informed that the EITI Council of Tajikistan consists of six members each from the government agencies of RoT, as specified in the Government Resolution of the Republica of Tajikistan, representatives of civil society nominated by the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations and representatives of extractive companies.
A member of the second group, Rizvonshoeva A., listed the parts comprising the National Report based on the Fourth Report as an example. She also correctly noted that the EITI National Report of Tajikistan is a good source of information on the extractive industries, whose data will help media representatives to prepare materials about the industry and the language of the report is easy to understand.
During the training, some of the participants expressed their wishes to join the Tajikistan Civil Society Coalition 'Transparency for Development' as media representatives, as they had previously been told that both legal entities and individuals could become members.
At the end of the training, Risolat Nazarova, representative of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan and Coordinator of the EITI Secretariat in the Republic of Tajikistan, awarded the training participants with certificates of completion.

An assessment of participants by gender

Out of a group of 29 training participants, 15 were men (51.72%) and 14 were women (48.28%), which is a good result as it maintains gender balance. At the same time, seven of the women hold managerial positions.

An assessment of training's impact on participant knowledge level

A pre-test was conducted to assess the knowledge of participants before the training and a final test (post-test) at the end of the training to assess how participants learned the material. The results of the post-test were compared with the results of the pre-test, which allowed to determine the level of progress in the participants' knowledge and awareness of the training topic. According to the questionnaire (pre-test and post-test), the following have been found:

Results of the pre-training questionnaire (pre-test)

Questions		*Correct answers*
1	Why is transparency in the extractive industry necessary?	60 %
2	How many requirements does the EITI Standard include?	45%
3	Which three parties are “stakeholders” in the EITI?	40%
4	EITI Executive Body in the RT	35%
5	EITI Implementation Cycle	55%
6	Is there a need for an “Association of Extractive Companies” in Tajikistan?	80%

Results of the questionnaire at the end of the training (post-test)

Questions		*Correct answers*
1	Why is transparency in the extractive industry necessary?	100%
2	How many requirements does the EITI Standard include?	100%
3	Which three parties are “stakeholders” in the EITI?	92%
4	EITI Executive Body in the RT	83%
5	EITI Implementation Cycle	75%
6	Is there a need for an “Association of Extractive Companies” in Tajikistan?	100%

An analysis of the pre-test questionnaires showed that only 60% of the answers to Question 1 (in percentage terms) were correct, but after the training, the percentage of correct answers from the training participants has increased to 100%, which indicates that the training participants had a good understanding of the presentation materials and understood the importance of transparency in the extractive industry, which helps the state in managing revenues.

As for Question 2, while only 45% of participants gave the correct answer in the pre-test, indicating that there are 7 requirements in the EITI Standard, in the post-test, 100% of participants answered correctly.

As for Question 3, during the initial questioning, it was revealed that not everyone was aware which stakeholders are interested in the EITI. Only 40% answered correctly, while 60% of participants gave the wrong answer. However, after the training, 92% of participants answered correctly in the post-test, with

only one incorrect answer (8%).
On Question 4, if only 35% of the answers were correct in the pre-test, indicating the EITI National Secretariat in Tajikistan as the executive body of the EITI in Tajikistan, then according to the results of the post-test, the number of correct answers doubled (83%).
Question 5 was devoted to the cycle of implementation of the EITI, and as the analysis of the pre-test questionnaires showed, while at the beginning the correct answer was recorded among 55% of participants, by the end of the training, 75% of participants answered the question correctly. It will be necessary to trainers to work out this question in more detail in the future.
As for Question 6, the final question, 80% of participants answered affirmatively in the pre-test, while at the end of the training, 100% of participants gave an affirmative answer.

Training participants' assessment

The participants also assessed the training. Some of them shared their thoughts verbally or in writing after the training.
“This is my first time participating in a training course on such a serious topic. At first, I thought it would be boring, but the trainers explained the topics in detail, and if I didn't understand something, I asked questions and they explained it to me additionally. Thank you, now I understand what EITI is." (Artur Batenkov, correspondent for the Khovar news agency)
"I work for the journal “Molia va Hisobdori” published by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, and I am generally familiar with EITI. However, I did not know some of the nuances of the work, such as how validation takes place once the National Report is submitted and what the composition of the EITI Council should be. Thanks to the knowledge I have gained, I can prepare (and I promise I will prepare) detailed material on this topic‘(Atrigul Rizvonshoeva, correspondent for the journal ’Moliya va Hisobdori").
"Although we are a popular science television channel and prepare many stories about the development of various sectors of the economy, including mineral extraction, I did not know that Tajikistan had joined such an important international initiative as the EITI. Thanks to this interesting training, I personally learned a lot of useful information and also interviewed the organisers and trainers. There will soon be a story about the EITI. Thank you for the invitation” (Mahmadrajabi Khanafia, author of the TV programme ’Ilm va Tabiat").
After the training, majority of participants expressed their intention to participate in EITI processes in the future to combat corruption and achieve transparency for the development of the country as a whole.

Recommendations from trainers:

- Expand the introductory information on validation in the first presentation (EITI Standard);
- Distribute presentations among participants via e-mail newsletter;
- In future trainings to provide case studies in the introductory information and presentations which are specific to that region where the training is taking place.
- Contact the Union of Journalists of Tajikistan so that more materials would be devoted to issues related to the implementation of the EITI in Tajikistan;
- Conduct such training sessions with journalists in regions where mineral extraction takes place.

Annex 1. PICTURES

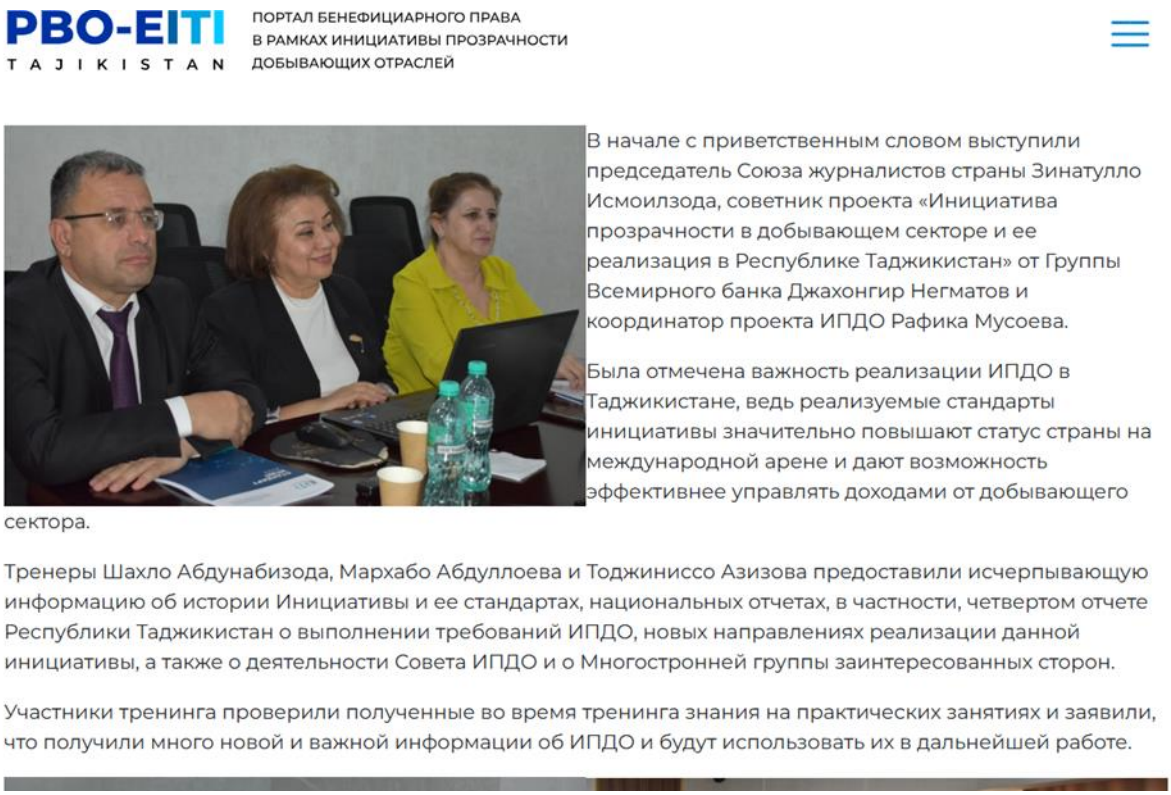
Annex 2. Training Program

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

08.30 – 9.00	*Participant registration*
09.00 - 09.30	**Waiting for participants. Commencement of the training and its purpose. Introduction**
09.30 –09.45	**Completing the pre-test (test before training)**
09.45 –10.15	**Opening remarks**
10.15 –11.00	**Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) as a global international standard.** History of the Origin and EITI Standard. Government Resolution of the Republic of Tajikistan № 449 dated August 31, 2012 "On accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative"
11.00 –11.30	*Coffee break*
11.30 -12.15	EITI National Reports. Fourth Report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Implementation of the EITI Requirements
12.15 -13.00	The EITI Council: a coalition of government agencies, companies, and civil society. Information about the Coalition of Public Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan "Transparency for Development" - position, goals, admission procedure, achievements, EITI tasks. The need to accept new members.
13.00 - 14.00	*Lunch*
14.00 - 14.30	New directions for implementing the EITI -Gender requirements of the EITI as a factor for inclusive decision-making -EITI as a mechanism for supporting state programs against corruption
14.30 - 14.45	Result of verification (validation) of the implementation of the requirements of the EITI Standard
14.45 –15.15	**Questions and answers**
15.15 -15.45	**Practical work (work in five small groups)** **Group 1. How many requirements does the ITS standard include? Brief description of each requirement** **Group 2. Who are the three "stakeholders" in the EITI and what is their role in achieving the EITI's goals?** **Group 3. Why transparency is crucial in the extractive industry? How does this affect the state, the company, and the country as a whole?**

Annex 3. Posts/feedbacks on social media

https://pbo.eiti.tj/news/trening-po-realizacii-ipdo-dlya-zurnalistov-sostoyalsya-v-dusanbe-d5ktw



PBO-EITI TAJIKISTAN
ПОРТАЛ БЕНЕФИЦИАРНОГО ПРАВА В РАМКАХ ИНИЦИАТИВЫ ПРОЗРАЧНОСТИ ДОБЫВАЮЩИХ ОТРАСЛЕЙ

В начале с приветственным словом выступили председатель Союза журналистов страны Зинатулло Исмоилзода, советник проекта «Инициатива прозрачности в добывающем секторе и ее реализация в Республике Таджикистан» от Группы Всемирного банка Джахонгир Негматов и координатор проекта ИПДО Рафика Мусоева.

Была отмечена важность реализации ИПДО в Таджикистане, ведь реализуемые стандарты инициативы значительно повышают статус страны на международной арене и дают возможность эффективнее управлять доходами от добывающего сектора.

Тренеры Шахло Абдунабизода, Мархабо Абдуллоева и Тоджиниссо Азизова предоставили исчерпывающую информацию об истории Инициативы и ее стандартах, национальных отчетах, в частности, четвертом отчете Республики Таджикистан о выполнении требований ИПДО, новых направлениях реализации данной инициативы, а также о деятельности Совета ИПДО и о Многосторонней группы заинтересованных сторон.

Участники тренинга проверили полученные во время тренинга знания на практических занятиях и заявили, что получили много новой и важной информации об ИПДО и будут использовать их в дальнейшей работе.

HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SHARE/P/19FCGNXDB5/

Радиои "Садои Душанбе" · Подписаться
1 дн. ·

Имрӯз дар шаҳри Душанбе аз ҷониби Вазорати молияи Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон дар ҳамкорӣ бо шарикони рушд дар мавзуи "Ташаббуси шаффофият дар соҳаҳои истихроҷ ва татбиқи он дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон" барои намояндагони ВАО семенари омӯзиши ташкил гардид.

Ба маълумоти дастандаркорон он дар асоси Қарори Ҳукумати Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон аз 31.08.2012 №449 "Дар бораи ҳамроҳшавии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон ба Ташаббуси шаффофият дар соҳаҳои истихроҷ" роҳандозӣ гардида, ҳадаф аз он огоҳонидани рӯзноманигорон бо Ташаббуси шаффофият дар соҳаҳои истихроҷ (ТШСИ) ҳамчун стандарти глобалии байналмилалӣ мебошад, ки Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон аз соли 2012 ба ин стандарт ҳамроҳ гардидааст.

Тоҷиддин Сатторзода
Садои Душанбе

Kulyab (Khatlon Region)

The training in Lulyab involved a total of 30 trained persons, took place in presence on the 11h June 2025.
Details are following

Training Objective

To train and provide participants with information on the content and features of the country's subsoil exploitation, rational use of natural resources, their participation in management, ensuring transparency of all these processes, as well as stakeholders capacity building.

On the course of the Training
The training session commenced with a pre-test to assess participants' awareness of the EITI and its implementation in Tajikistan. This test helped to identify participants' knowledge levels and identify which topics would require further attention during the training session.
The opening remark during the training was made by R. Musaeva, Chairman of the Association of Energy Professionals of Tajikistan, member of the Coalition for "Transparency for Development", member of the EITI Council of Tajikistan, moderator, Nurkhonzoda S., Chief Specialist of the Economic Department of the Executive Authority of the Khatlon Region and Khujamkulov A., Head of the Executive Authority of Kulyab. The speakers emphasized the importance and relevance of implementing the EITI in Tajikistan, the goals and objectives of the training, and the importance of active participation by representatives of local government bodies, civil society and the extractive sector, being the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) of EITI.
After greetings and introductions, participants were given a brief overview of the rules of the training, regulations and organizational issues.

In the course of the Session 1 **"Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative as a global international standard"** the participants learned about the EITIs history, processes of its formation, organizational structure and constituent documents, governance structure and principles of functioning of the governing bodies in the Initiative, based on equal participation of representation of three stakeholders, government agencies, extractive companies and civil society.
Abdunabizoda Sh. Trainer, during his presentation also spoke about the history of Tajikistan's accession to the EITI, about the Government Resolution No. 449 dated 31 August 2012 'On the accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', when the implementation of EITI principles in the country was initiated, improving the management of the extractive sector and legislation in this area. As noted by the trainer and a moderator of the training, the EITI implementation contributes to an improved investment climate in the country, which allow to attract investors and create additional jobs.
The participants were familiarized with the EITI Standard, its reforming and inclusion of new requirements in accordance with the ongoing changes and new challenges in the mining sector.
The specific part of the presentation that particularly interested participants, was when they were told about the Requirement No. 1 of the EITI Standard, which indicates the participation and contribution of each of the multistakeholder group in promoting the Initiative in Tajikistan. The moderator brough the specific examples to explain to what extent the participation of each party in the EITI is important, since all requirements are aimed at ensuring that the revenues of the Khatlon Region from the extractive industry can be managed effectively, and that the population should benefit, as this helps to solve social problems in each locality, reducing poverty and improving the well-being of the population in the region.

Session 2 **"National EITI Reports"**, was devoted to preparation stages of the periodic EITI Reports based on fulfillment of the EITI Standard requirements, on selection of the Independent Administrator, determination of the sensitivity threshold and description of the EITI Standard requirements. Following the Fourth National EITI Report in Tajikistan, the trainer Abdullaeva M., provided the detailed explanations on the steps to prepare each section of the Report based on specific points of each of the EITI Standard requirements. It was noted that the successful validation process of the Report, which exceeded the threshold of 55.1% indicates that implementation of the EITI is improving in Tajikistan year

after year, the principle of transparency is observed and the investment climate is improving. Moreover, the trainer provided a detailed explanation that EITI National Reports are the most important sources of information for stakeholders in the extractive industries, as they provide all the necessary data.

During Session 3 **"EITI Council: Public Sector, Company and Civil Society Engagement"**, trainer, Azizova T., informed the participants on the composition of the EITI Council, which includes equal representation of a multi-stakeholder group of stakeholders the government, represented by state authorities, a coalition of civil society organizations and extractive companies, including the procedure for selecting representatives from civil society organizations to the RT EITI Council, the list of ministries whose representatives are members of the Council, the functions of the Council and the EITI National Secretariat, and the National EITI Work Plan.
Participants in the course of this session also learned about the activities of the Coalition of Public Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan "Transparency for Development". The trainer spoke about the history of the Coalition of Public Organizations, its composition and structure, the achievements and contributions of the Coalition members and other representatives of public organizations in the implementation of the EITI in the Republic of Tajikistan, thanks to which good results have been achieved.
The training participants were told how to become a member of this Coalition. This issue was of particular interest to civil society representatives, who expressed their desire to join the process, as they can help to widely disseminate the principles of the EITI among the local population during local training sessions and meetings.

During Session 4, **"New Directions for EITI Implementation"** in the course of two presentations, the trainers also informed on the inclusion of 23 new requirements in the EITI Standard related to gender and anti-corruption in the extractive sectors.
The first presentation (delivered by trainer Abdunabizoda Sh.) reflected the EITI requirements on gender issues as an inclusive decision-making process. The trainer also explained that all citizens, both men and women, should have equal access to employment opportunities in the extractive industries and to the management of the extractive sector, as extractive resources should benefit all citizens, regardless of gender.
It was noted that even within a multilateral group of stakeholders, each party (government, companies and civil society) must ensure gender balance within its own ranks to achieve the goal of gender equality.
During the second presentation (delivered by trainer Azizova T.), which was devoted to the EITI as a mechanism for government anti-corruption programmers, it was explained to participants that the EITI Standard means a transparency initiative and, as such, implies the fight against corruption. Since the extractive sector is particularly vulnerable to corruption due to the high cost of resources and the significant revenues associated with them, the EITI aims to reduce these risks through disclosure requirements and a multilateral approach.

In the course of the Session No. 5, **"Validation results of the EITI Standard Requirements"** trainer M. Abdulloeva spoke about the validation process, which demonstrates the compliance of each country's activities with the EITI Standard, the assessment of EITI implementation in the country by the EITI Board as well as provision of recommendations that can help improve the EITI or maintain its level in the future. Participants were also provided with information on each report, particularly on the requirements and, accordingly, the laws that were included in the Fourth EITI Report.
The training participants were interested in obtaining information and knowledge about the EITI, as according to most participants, they didn't know about the Initiative before, or at least, they did not understand that it concerned them personally, since they live in an area where precious metals, coal and other natural resources are mined. Therefore, the following questions were asked:
- How are social expenditures by extractive companies to be made? It was explained to them that, in global practice, extractive companies operating in a region must, within their corporate social responsibility undertake social spending without pursuing direct commercial goals. These expenditures are designed to support the social welfare of the regions where the company operates to satisfy the needs of the local population. However, all this is done on a voluntary basis, as there is no legal requirement for this in our country. It was explained that the civil society organizations (or the EITI Council?) is currently working to include this requirement in legislation. In addition, according to Requirement 6.1 of the EITI Standard adopted by the EITI International Secretariat, it is necessary to

disclose and reconcile, where possible, significant mandatory expenditures on social needs and environmental protection.
Who exactly and how the EITI Report validation procedure is carried out? Using the Fourth National Report as an example, it was explained that the validation process consists of several steps, from appointing a validator and preparing for the study, to submitting the validation report to the Validation Committee of the International Secretariat, after which the EITI Board decides on the country's status.
- Who should establish and control private prospectors (miners) engaged in the extraction of precious metals, as they often violate the rules, including by using heavy equipment, thereby harming nature? It was explained that licenses for free mining (non-industrial extraction of minerals by individuals) are issued by the Regional Department of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, but the territory is determined by the Main Department of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, so this process must be controlled by these two bodies. In addition to hand tools, prospectors are permitted to use certain motorized equipment with a maximum engine power of 50 horsepower and they are obliged to restore the destroyed areas to a condition to be suitable for further use.

- Where information can be obtained on which territories extractive companies operate? Participants were informed that information about the transparency of extractive companies' contracts can be found in EITI reports, where four registers contain data on the issuance of licenses for various types of minerals.

- Can government representatives, represented by the local government authorities, review the extractive companies contracts? It was explained that, according to Requirement 2.4 of the EITI Standard, all government agencies have access to the same information about the financial and non-financial obligations of companies.

- If the population has land certificates, can an extractive company start work on private land without permission? It was explained that the EITI Standard states that governments and extractive companies agree on the exploitation of publicly owned natural resources and that citizens have the right to know the terms of the agreements concluded. These terms are contained in licenses, contracts, regulations and legislative acts.
If an individual has a land certificate, the company must compensate for the damage caused by the use of private land, so it is necessary to contact law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor's office.

- How to join the Civil Society Coalition “Transparency for Development” to promote EITI principles in one's region? It was explained that these procedures are set out in the relevant document, which was approved at the general meeting of the Coalition members. It was also noted that both legal entities and individuals can become members of the Coalition.

Group work

To reinforce the knowledge acquired, the participants transitioned to a practical work phase organized into groups. They were divided into two groups and were asked to prepare answers to the following questions:
- The First Group: ‘How many requirements are included in the EITI Standard, with an explanation of each of these requirements. Who are the three EITI stakeholders, and what are their goals and objectives in the Initiative?’
- The Second Group, ‘What issues does the EITI National Report cover and what is its significance? What is validation and for what purposes it is carried out?’
A representative from the first group, Nurkhonzoda S, responded to the question and listed all seven requirements and explained each of them separately, including: oversight by a multistakeholder group; legal frameworks, licences and contracts; exploration and production; revenue collection; revenue management and distribution; expenditure on socio-economic needs; results and impact. He also explained the three stakeholders in the EITI: the state, extractive companies and civil society, and explained the role of each party in achieving the EITI's objectives. He also informed that the EITI Council of Tajikistan consists of six members each from the government agencies of RoT, as specified in the Government Resolution of the Republica of Tajikistan, representatives of civil society nominated by the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations and representatives of extractive companies.
A member of the second group, Kosimova K., used the Fourth Report as an example to list that the EITI National Report contains contextual information about extractive industries, which includes information about the legal framework and fiscal regime, a brief description of the industries, data on their contribution to the economy, production volumes, and other information.
As for the second question, the participant explained that validation means providing an independent

assessment of a country's performance in implementing the EITI. The main purpose of validation is to develop recommendations that can help to improve the EITI or maintain its level in the future.
During the training, some of the participants expressed their wishes to join the Tajikistan Civil Society Coalition 'Transparency for Development' as media representatives.
At the end of the training, participants completed post-tests to evaluate how well they had learned the topic.

An assessment of participants by gender
Out of a group of 30 training participants, 21 were men (70%) and only 9 were women (30%), which is not a very good result, as gender balance should be maintained. At the same time, 5 (55.56%), 9 women hold managerial positions, which is a good indicator, although all of them are representatives of CSOs. In the future, it is necessary to invite more women from the government agencies and extractive companies to the training sessions to activate their work in promoting EITI principles.

An assessment of training's impact on participant knowledge level
A pre-test was conducted to assess the knowledge of participants before the training and a final test (post-test) at the end of the training to assess how participants learned the material. The results of the post-test were compared with the results of the pre-test, which allowed to determine the level of progress in the participants' knowledge and awareness of the training topic. According to the questionnaire (pre-test and post-test), the following have been found:

Results of the pre-training questionnaire (pre-test)

	Questions	*Correct answers*
	Why is transparency in the extractive industry necessary?	15%
	How many requirements does the EITI Standard include?	46,67%
	Which three parties are "stakeholders" in the EITI?	26,67%
	EITI Executive Body in the RT	33,33%
	EITI Implementation Cycle	40%
	Is there a need for an "Association of Extractive Companies" in Tajikistan?	93,33%

Results of the questionnaire at the end of the training (post-test)

	Questions	*Correct answers*
	Why is transparency in the extractive industry necessary?	66,67%
	How many requirements does the EITI Standard include?	86,67%
	Which three parties are "stakeholders" in the EITI?	80%
	EITI Executive Body in the RT	66,67%
	EITI Implementation Cycle	60%
	Is there a need for an "Association of Extractive Companies" in Tajikistan?	100%

An analysis of the pre-test questionnaires showed that only 15% of the answers to question 1 (in percentage terms) were correct, but after the training, the percentage of correct answers from the training participants has increased to 66,67%, which indicates that the training participants had a good understanding of the presentation materials and understood the importance of transparency in the extractive industry, which helps the government manage revenues.
As for Question 2, while only 46,67% of participants responded correctly in the pre-test, indicating that

there are 7 requirements in the EITI Standard, in the post-test, this figure has doubled, as 86.67% of participants answered the question correctly.
As for Question 3, during the initial questioning, it was revealed that not everyone was aware which stakeholders are interested in the EITI. Only 26,67% answered correctly, while in the post-test, 80% gave the correct answer, identifying the government, extractive companies and civil society as a multi-stakeholder group.
On Question 4, if only 33.33% of the answers were correct in the pre-test, indicating the EITI National Secretariat in Tajikistan as the executive body of the EITI in Tajikistan, after the training, 66.67% of the answers were correct, which is a good result.
On Question 5, which was devoted to the EITI implementation cycle, the analysis of the pre-test questionnaires showed that 40% of participants answered correctly, while after the training, 60% of answers were correct.
The last and final Question 6 was devoted to the need of an association of extractive companies. In the pre-test, 93.33% of participants answered correctly, while at the end of the training, the result has showed 100% correct answers.
As compared to the participants of the first training session, which was held with media representatives in Dushanbe on 3 June 2025, awareness of the EITI among training participants in Kulyab, including representatives of government agencies, companies and the civil sector in the Khatlon region was below average, so in future trainers will need to work out the issues in more detail that yielded low results of two tests, namely:
- Question 1. Why is transparency necessary in the extractive industry? when, at the end of the training, the results of material retention were still not high enough (66.67%), while the assessment should be at the level of 90-100%.
- Question 4. The executive body of the EITI in the Republic of Tajikistan, when the post-test recorded 66.67% correct answers.
- Question 5 about the EITI implementation cycle, when only 60% of the answers were correct.
In the future, trainers are advised to use simpler language and examples that are accessible to the audience to explain the topics of the questions asked.

Recommendations from trainers:

- Expand the introductory information on validation in the first presentation (EITI Standard);
- Distribute presentations among participants via e-mail newsletter;
- In future trainings to provide case studies in the introductory information and presentations which are specific to that region where the training is taking place.
- Contact the Union of Journalists of Tajikistan so that more materials would be devoted to issues related to the implementation of the EITI in Tajikistan;
- Conduct such training sessions with journalists in regions where mineral extraction takes place.

Annex 1. Pictures

Тәҗрибәи пайдошаи ТШСН

Guliston (Sugd region)

The training in Guliston (Sugd region) involved a total of 30 trained persons, took place in presence on the 25th July 2025.
Details are following

Training Objective
To raise awareness among stakeholders on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, improving effectiveness and quality of coverage of the EITI process in the Republic of Tajikistan**.**

On the course of the Training

The training was opened by a moderator Musaeva R., a member of the Coalition for "Transparency for Development", a member of the EITI Council in Tajikistan, who detailed the training procedure, rules and organizational issues to participants.
The training session commenced with a pre-test to assess participants' awareness of the EITI and its implementation in Tajikistan. This test helped to identify participants' level of knowledge and determine which topics would require further attention during the training session.
Ms. Musaeva R, in her welcoming speech, spoke about the goals and objectives of the training, as well as on the importance of the extractive sector and Tajikistan's involvement in the implementation of the EITI in the country. She noted that the EITI implementation in Tajikistan is improving year after year, which evidences that the principle of transparency is observed in the country and the investment climate is improving.

Further greetings were delivered by Risolat Nazarova -National Coordinator of the EITI Secretariat in Tajikistan and Muhammad Bakhtiyorzoda, representative of the local executive body of state authority, chief specialist of the executive body of state authority of Sughd Region. The speakers emphasized the importance and relevance of the extractive sector in the economy of the country and the region, the importance of active participation of representatives of state bodies, civil society and the extractive sector in the EITI, and wished success in the implementation of the training.
In the course of the Session 1 "**Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative as a global international standard**", Sh. Abdunabizoda, Trainer provided a detailed overview of the EITIs history, processes of its formation, organizational structure and constituent documents, governance structure and principles of functioning of the EITI governing bodies, based on equal participation of representation of three stakeholders, government agencies, extractive companies and civil society.

The Trainer also spoke about the history of Tajikistan's accession to the EITI, about the adoption of Government Resolution No. 449 dated 31 August 2012 'On the accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', which became the basis for the implementation of EITI principles in the country. She emphasized the importance of the Initiative, which helps to improve the management of the extractive sector and legislation in this area. As noted by the trainer and then the moderator of the training, Musaeva R.G., the implementation of the EITI in Tajikistan contributes to improving the investment climate, which allows to attract more investment to the country, create additional jobs, and help the Government to transit from an agrarian republic to an industrial-agrarian one, as outlined in the National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030.
In explaining the EITI Standard to participants, Abdunabizoda Sh. detailed that the document is updated regularly to incorporate new requirements in line with changes and new challenges in the mining sector. Thus, requirements on the environment, anti-corruption, and gender equality have been included to the Standard 2023.
Moderator, Musaeva R. brought the specific examples and told about three parties of the Multistakeholder Group (MSG) that are specified in Requirement No. 1 of the EITI Standard, as well as the she told about the principles of participation and the contribution of each MSG party to the promotion of

the Initiative in Tajikistan.

She noted that the participation of all three parties in the EITI Council in Tajikistan is very important, as it helps to jointly monitor and effectively manage revenues from the extractive industry in the country. According to her, the population of the country should be the first to benefit from this, as all the country's natural resources belong to the people as per the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Government acts on its behalf. The EITI helps to solve social problems in each area where the extraction takes place, reduce poverty and improve the well-being of the population in the region.

Session 2 "**National EITI Reports**", was devoted to preparation stages of the periodic EITI Reports based on fulfillment of the EITI Standard requirements. The Trainer spoke about the selection of the Independent Administrator, defining the sensitivity threshold and description of the EITI Standard requirements.

In the course of the discussion about the sensitivity thresholds, the Trainer explained that a certain threshold is identified to prepare each National Report based on the size of significant payments made by extractive companies to the country's budget. For example, in total 15 large companies with revenues of more than 15 million somoni were selected to prepare the Fourth National EITI Report in Tajikistan, which successfully passed the validation process a month ago.
Abdulloeva M. also told about the preparatory steps for each section of the Report based on specific points of each of the seven requirements of the EITI Standard. The Trainer detailed that EITI National Reports are the most important sources of information for stakeholders in the extractive industries, as they provide all the necessary data.

Session 3 "**EITI Council: Public Sector, Company and Civil Society Engagement**", conducted by trainer T. Azizova, was devoted to a detailed explanation of the composition of the EITI Council in the Republic of Tajikistan, which includes equal representation of six people from each of the parties to the Multistakeholder Group (MSG) – the government represented by representatives of state authorities, civil society organizations and extractive companies.
She also spoke about the selection process of members to the Tajikistan's EITI Council and noted that the civil society is represented by five women and one man, which is a gender indicator. The Government is represented by such ministries and agencies as the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, the Ministry of Justice, the Committee for Investment and State Property Management and the Geological Survey under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.
The coordinating body of the EITI Council is the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan. The extractive industry is represented by the companies "Anzob", Joint Venture "Zaraphshon", "Pakrut", "Aprelevka", the Tajik-Chinese Mining and Industrial Company "Talco-Gold".
During this session the participants were also informed about the activities of the Coalition of Public Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan "Transparency for Development." The trainer spoke about the history of the creation of the Coalition of Public Organizations, its composition and structure, the achievements and contributions of the Coalition members and other representatives of civil society in the implementation of the EITI in the Republic of Tajikistan, thanks to which good results have been achieved.

During the Session 4, "**New Directions for EITI Implementation**" the participants were told that 23 new requirements related to gender issues and anti-corruption in the extractive sectors had been included in the EITI Standard. The trainers delivered two presentations. During the first presentation, provided by trainer Abdunabizoda Sh., the requirements of the EITI on gender issues as an inclusive decision-making process were discussed.
The trainer also explained that all citizens, both men and women, should have equal access to employment opportunities in the extractive industries and to the management of the extractive sector, as extractive resources should benefit all citizens, regardless of gender. The trainer also provided data on the percentage of women and in which countries they are most active in the extractive sector.
It was also noted that even within a multilateral group of stakeholders, each party (government, companies, and civil society) needs to ensure gender balance to achieve the gender equality. In our

country, women are mainly represented as members of the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations "Transparency for Development," as well as in the Secretariat and EITI Council in the Republic of Tajikistan.

During the second presentation, which was devoted to the EITI as a mechanism for government anti-corruption programs, T. Azizova, Trainer told participants that the concept the EITI Standard means transparency initiative and it primarily provides for the fight against corruption. As due to the high cost of resources and related significant revenues, the extractive sector is particularly prone to corruption, thereof the EITI aims to reduce these risks by requiring countries to disclose information and adopt a multilateral approach.
It was also noted that, since Tajikistan is a member of Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan, all state-owned enterprises, as well as joint ventures, regardless of the industry must take anti-corruption measures in their activities.

In the course of the Session No. 5, **"Validation results of the EITI Standard Requirements"** trainer Abdullaeva M. spoke about how the validation process is carried out. She noted that it is precisely this process that assesses the implementation of the EITI Standard requirements in each of the EITI participating countries. In particular, the trainer elaborated on each EITI National Report and noted that the latest, Fourth EITI Report successfully passed validation and received 55% approval as a result of the EITI International Secretariat's decision. Participants were told that based on the assessments and corrective measures recommended by the EITI Board, the EITI Council in Tajikistan must take appropriate measures following the validation process. Preparations are currently underway for the next EITI National Report.

Many training participants were interested in acquiring information and to know about the EITI, therefore they not only actively asked questions, but also expressed their suggestions.
For example, Mirzorakhim Mirzoolim, Head of the Supervisory Department of the executive body of state authority in the Mastchokh district proposed to:

- establish an association of extractive companies to ensure closer coordination between participants in the extractive sector.
- translate all training materials, especially the EITI Standard, into the official language, as many residents in the regions do not speak other languages and it is necessary to ensure that the local population has access to this initiative.

The following questions were raised during the training:

- How is the EITI Report validation process carried out? It was explained that the process starts with the appointment of a validator and preparation for the study. Then, a validation report is prepared and submitted to the Validation Committee of the International Secretariat, after which the EITI Board decides on the country's status.
- Who is an auditor, who and how is the auditor is selected? The trainers and moderators explained that independent auditors, known as validators, are selected on a competitive basis.
- How many reports were submitted by Tajikistan? Participants were informed that a total of four reports were submitted and the second and fourth reports were particularly significant, as they contained data on the issuance of licenses for various types of minerals and the sizes of plots in four registers.
- How many countries are part of the EITI?
- Currently, 55 countries are members of this Initiative that carry out activities on the management of extractive resources in accordance with the EITI Standard.

Group work

To reinforce the knowledge acquired, the participants transitioned to a practical work phase organized into groups. They were asked to prepare answers to the following questions:

- The first group had to discuss in the group and answer the following questions: 'How many requirements the EITI Standard includes with an explanation of each of these requirements. Who are the three EITI stakeholders, and what are their goals and objectives in the Initiative?'
- The second group had to answer the following questions: 'What issues the EITI National Report

covers and what is its significance? What is validation and for what purposes it is carried out?'
Representatives of the first group, Umarov Farkhod, representative of the executive body of state authority of the Ayni District responded and Mirzorakhimov Mirzoolim, representative of the executive body of state authority of the Mastchoh District, supplemented his response by reading out all seven requirements and explained each of them separately, including: supervision by a multistakeholder group; legal framework, licenses and contracts; exploration and production; revenue collection; revenue management and distribution; spending on socio-economic needs; results and impact. She also told about three stakeholders in the EITI: the government, extractive companies and civil society and explained the role of each party for achieving the EITI's goals, as well as that Tajikistan's EITI Council consists of six members each, representatives of the Republic of Tajikistan, government bodies, the list of which is defined in the Government Resolution of the Republic of Tajikistan, representatives of the civil society nominated by the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations and representatives of extractive companies.
A participant of the second group, Sarimsokov Orif, a representative of the joint Tajik-Chinese company "Zarafshoy" told that the EITI National Report contains contextual information on extractive industries, including information on the legal framework and fiscal regime, a brief description of the industries, data on contribution to the economy, production volumes, etc.
He also answered the second question and explained that for an independent assessment of the country's performance in implementing the EITI, it is important to conduct a validation, the purpose of which is to elaborate recommendations that can help improve the EITI and maintain its level in the future.
At the end of the training, participants completed post-tests to evaluate how well they had learned the topic.

An assessment of participants by gender

Out of a group of 30 training participants, 19 were men (63%) and 11 were women (36%).

An assessment of training's impact on participant knowledge level

A pre-test was conducted to assess the knowledge of participants before the training and a final test (post-test) at the end of the training to assess how participants learned the material. The results of the post-test were compared with the results of the pre-test, which allowed to determine the level of progress in the participants' knowledge and awareness of the training topic. According to the questionnaire (pre-test and post-test), the following have been found:

Results of the pre-training questionnaire (pre-test)

	Questions	*Correct answers*
	Why is transparency in the extractive industry necessary?	60 %
	How many requirements does the EITI Standard include?	40%
	Which three parties are "stakeholders" in the EITI?	35%
	EITI Executive Body in the RT	45%
	EITI Implementation Cycle	35%
	Is there a need for an "Association of Extractive Companies" in Tajikistan?	75%

Results of the questionnaire at the end of the training (post-test)

Questions			Correct answers
		Why is transparency in the extractive industry necessary?	90%
		How many requirements does the EITI Standard include?	95%
		Which three parties are “stakeholders” in the EITI?	95%
		EITI Executive Body in the RT	85%
		EITI Implementation Cycle	90%
		Is there a need for an “Association of Extractive Companies” in Tajikistan?	100%

An analysis of the pre-test questionnaires showed that many training participants knew about the EITI, as they are representatives of the government agencies and companies that participated in some public hearings. Meanwhile, with regard to the question 1, while initially 60 answers were recorded correct (in percentage terms) at the end of the training, the results have showed that 90% of participants answered correctly, which indicates that almost all participants have learned the materials during the training.
As for the answers to question 2, it should be noted that while only 40% of participants answered correctly in the pre-test who indicated that there are seven requirements in the EITI Standard, this figure has increased twofold in the post-test (95%), where participants answered the question correctly.
During the initial questioning, with regard to the 3rd question on stakeholders of the EITI, it was revealed that not everyone was aware of which parties are included in the Multistakeholder Group (MSG). While only 35% of participants answered correctly at the beginning, by the end of the training, this figure had almost tripled, with 95% of participants giving the correct answer, indicating three parties—the government, extractive companies, and civil society—as the MSG.
Regarding question 4 of who is the executive body of the EITI in Tajikistan, only 45% of responses were correct in the pre-test, while in the post-test at the end of the training, 85% of responses were correct, indicating the National Secretariat of the EITI in Tajikistan as the executive body.
With regard to the 5th question, which was devoted to the EITI implementation cycle, as the analysis of the questionnaires showed, while 35% of participants answered correctly in the pre-tests, 90% answered correctly at the end of the training, i.e., the figure has increased 2.5 times.
The final 6th question was concerning the need to establish an association of extractive companies. While 75% of participants responded positively in the pre-test, the final questionnaire showed a result of 100%.
It should be noted that participants highlighted the importance of informing about the EITI and conducting training sessions. It was proposed to conduct such events and campaigns directly among the population in areas where mineral extraction takes place, so that they could be informed about the extractive sector, the extraction transactions to be concluded in the territories where they live, and the social and environmental obligations of companies, which in overall will help to develop the country's economy, by transforming it from an agrarian to an industrial one and to increase the well-being of the population as a whole

Recommendations from trainers:

- Conduct training sessions with stakeholders – government agencies, civil society and extractive companies separately – as each segment has its own questions and understanding of the subject.
- Provide more detailed information about validation, including handouts with a table summarizing the results of validation for Tajikistan, indicating the gaps that prevented the country from achieving a higher score.
- In future training sessions, to present and distribute handouts, especially the EITI Standard, in the official language, which will help participants to learn more easy materials.
- Ensure participants with access to high-quality internet so that they could learn the information materials on the EITI website in Tajikistan - https://pbo.eiti.tj.

Annex 1. Pictures

Annex 2. Training Program

TRAINING PROGRAM

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

08.30 – 9.00	*Participant registration*
09.00 - 09.30	**Waiting for participants. Commencement of the training and its purpose. Introduction**
09.30 –09.45	**Completing the pre-test (test before training)**
09.45 –10.15	**Opening remarks**
10.15 –11.00	**Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) as a global international standard.** History of the Origin and EITI Standard. Government Resolution of the Republic of Tajikistan № 449 dated August 31, 2012 "On accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative"
11.00 –11.30	*Coffee break*
11.30 -12.15	**EITI National Reports** Fourth Report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Implementation of the EITI Requirements
12.15 -13.00	**The EITI Council: a coalition of government agencies, companies, and civil society**. Information about the Coalition of Public Organizations of the Republic of Tajikistan "Transparency for Development" - position, goals, admission procedure, achievements, EITI tasks. The need to accept new members.
13.00 - 14.00	*Lunch*
14.00 - 14.30	New directions for implementing the EITI -Gender requirements of the EITI as a factor for inclusive decision-making -EITI as a mechanism for supporting state programs against corruption
14.30 - 14.45	Result of validation of the implementation of the requirements of the EITI Standard
14.45 –15.15	Questions and answers
15.15 -15.40	**Practical work (work in five small groups)**
	Group 1. How many requirements does the EITI standard include? Brief description of each requirement. Who are the three "stakeholders" in the EITI and what is their role in achieving the EITI's goals?

Khujand (Sugd Region)

The public debates in Khujand involved a total of 30 participants, took place on the 26th July 2025
Details are following

Public debates are one of the core requirements of the EITI Standard. The public debates were conducted with the support of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan and funded by the World Bank jointly with the executive body of the Sughd Region.
The event was attended in total by 31 representatives of different organizations - regional, city and district hukumats, extractive companies, non-governmental organizations and mass media in the Sughd Region.

Opening of the event

Welcoming remarks were given by:
Risolat Nazarova, National Coordinator of the EITI Secretariat of Tajikistan,
Rafika Musaeva, Chair of the Association of Energy Professionals of Tajikistan, member of the Transparency for Development Coalition, member of the EITI Tajikistan Council,
Bakhtiyorzoda Muhammad, representative of the executive body of the Sughd Region.
The speakers stressed the importance and relevance of the extractive industries in the country's economy and, in particular, in the Sughd region. It was noted that the Government of Tajikistan has been taking active steps in implementing economic reforms, improving the investment climate and fights against corruption.
Nazarova R. noted that the Ministry of Finance appointed as the EITI Coordinator makes every effort to fully comply with the requirements of the Standard, in particular, to promote the initiative through broad public discussions.
Bakhtiyorzoda M. informed that 84 new enterprises were established in the Sughd Region over the recent year, including 8 in the extractive sector. This contributes to the development of domestic production and export potential.

Significance and content of the Fourth National EITI Report
Rafika Musaeva, member of the Working Group on preparation of the Fourth National EITI Report for 2019–2021 highlighted on the importance of involving of all stakeholders—government agencies, civil society and business in discussions participation related to the use of revenues from natural resource extraction.

She noted that public debate based on the results of the report is an important step in raising public awareness and strengthening trust in the process.
Vazirzoda Sobir (Tax Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ph.D. in Economics) presented an analytical overview of the new report and noted that it covers data for 2019–2021, including a reconciliation of tax payments by the largest mining companies with government revenues. The report outlines the achievements and gaps and provides relevant recommendations.
He stressed that the effective development of the extractive industry contributes to economic growth and the well-being of citizens. Enterprises must operate within the legal framework and comply with tax discipline.

Discussion of the regulatory framework and practical issues
Participants familiarized themselves with current taxation legislation of extractive companies, tax distribution mechanisms and the requirements of the international EITI Standard.
The following questions were asked during the discussion:
Sarimsoqov O., Joint Venture “Zarafshon”— Why revenues from gold mining, despite significant tax deductions (more than 2 billion TJS) do not flow to the local budget?
Response: The state invests these funds to education, tourism development and other industries to diversify the economy, as it done by Japan, the UAE, and Azerbaijan.

Umarov F., Khukumat of the Ayni district — proposed to create a special fund in the extractive sector.
Response: Such a mechanism is unstable due to income fluctuations. It is more effective to use extra-budgetary sources and sustainable mechanisms.
Ustoev P., "Talko Gold" Company — on the percentage of field development and geological exploration.
Response: According to data from the Main Directorate of Geology, there are more than 600 fields and 800 occurrences in the country that require investment and exploration.
Abdusalomzoda F., "Fon-Yagnob" Company — question on calculating royalties based on the total amount of taxes.
Response: In accordance with the new Tax Code, royalties are calculated based on the volume of production or revenue, not from the total tax amount.
Saidburkhonov S., "Ohaki Istiklol" LLC — How can I close a company with debts?
Response: This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. If a company fails to repay its debts within a five-year period, it may face the possibility of being declared bankrupt

Development of legislation and social responsibility of companies
EITI Expert Marhabo Abdulloeva in her presentation focused on:
the country's industrialization strategy since 2019;
the resource potential of the Sughd region (lead, zinc, gold, coal, etc.);
growth in domestic coal production (88% of demand is covered by domestic production);
information on oil and gas (8 companies, including 2 state-owned);
a list of the largest gold mining companies: JV "Zaraphshon", State-owned enterprise "Tilloi Tojik", Pakrut, etc.
She also presented legislative initiatives on artisanal mining, licensing procedures, and the publication of registers of licenses and contracts posted on the EITI portal (pbo.eiti.tj) and the Ministry of Finance website (moliya.tj).

spending: practices and proposals
Expert Karimova M. (PhD in Economics) spoke about:
the share of the mining industry in the economy (8.5% of GDP, over 20% of total industrial output in 2021);
the contribution of the Sughd region
on the need to strengthen oversight over fulfillment of social obligations by companies
Rafika Musaeva cited the Ayni district as an example of effective growth from the extractive sector. According to her opinion, the development of transport and electricity networks in this district is a key to further development. She also mentioned the recently adopted law "On Social Entrepreneurship" and expressed hope for similar changes in the field of subsoil use.

Environmental safety and report validation
Karimova M. focused on the requirements based on the results of the validation of the Fourth National EITI Report:
disclosure of production volumes and value (requirements 3.2, 3.3);
removal of legal barriers to the publication of export data;
social and environmental costs recording (requirements 6.1, 6.2);
introduction of a financial reporting classification system (requirement 5.1).
Musaeva R. highlighted the need to assess the impact of production on the environment and people's lives, as well as the use of environmentally friendly technologies.

Questions from participants and next steps
Mallaev Sh., Hukumat of Istiklol city — how can we contact with the experts?
Response: Through the EITI portal or via the Secretariat's contacts.
On the timeframe of the new report:
The Fourth Report covers 2019–2021 while the Fifth Report covers 2022–2023. It was decided that it will not be subject to validation. The Sixth Report (2024–2025) is scheduled for next year.
Proposal from Umarov F. — to legally reinforce social commitments of investors.
Response: State Investment Committee can take regional needs into account when signing contracts. In other countries, such obligations are prescribed by law.

Examples from Mahmudzoda Kh. (“Angish”) — Chinese investors fulfill infrastructure obligations.
Question from Musaeva M. to Vazirzoda S. — on the inclusion of data on social spending into tax reports.
Response: Article 19 of the Tax Code and the Government Resolution define the mechanism for including social projects in the investment register.
Proposal by Musaeva R. —conduct a pilot study of the social expenditure mechanism jointly with the Tax and Customs Committees and the State Investment Committee.
A representative of the Khukumat of Sughd Region, Bakhtiyorzoda M., informed that industrial enterprises in the region allocate 1% of their production for the needs of the region.
The question on the monitoring the fulfillment of social obligations after obtaining a license.
It was proposed to create a monitoring mechanism.
An example from Zaripova M. (“TBEA”) on non-fulfillment of some obligations due to which a ban on exports was imposed.

Conclusion
The participants expressed their gratitude to the organizers and noted that the event was highly informative. They expressed their readiness to continue cooperation in promoting the EITI in Tajikistan.
It was proposed to poste all materials and presentations on the EITI portal and translate them into the official language.