Factsheet: Tajikistan

Last update: 24 October 2014

DEFINITION OF YOUTH


CANDIDACY AGE

| Lower House | 25 |
| Upper House | 35 |

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

Partially indirectly elected and appointed or by other means.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without Parental Consent</th>
<th>With Parental Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Source: UNSD, ILGA

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.52
114 out of 170 countries.
Year: 2013
Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

LITERACY RATES

99.88%
Both sexes (15-24) %
Year: 2015
Source: UNESCO

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School
83.17%
Both sexes %
Year: 2011
Source: UNESCO

VOTING AGE

18
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

MAJORITY AGE

18
Source: Criminal Code of Tajikistan (1998)

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

14
Minimum Age
From 14 years of age a child will be considered liable for serious crimes, for minor crimes liability is set at 16 years of age. Source: Criminal Code of Tajikistan (1998)

CANDIDACY AGE

| Male | 18 |
| Female | 18 |

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PREVALENCE OF HIV

0.1%
Male (15-24) %
Year: 2013
Source: World Bank

0.1%
Female (15-24) %
Year: 2013
Source: World Bank

TOBACCO USE

5.10%
Both sexes (13-15) %
Year: 2010
Source: WHO

6.80%
Male (13-15) %
Year: 2010
Source: WHO

2.80%
Female (13-15) %
Year: 2010
Source: WHO

POLICY & LEGISLATION

The national youth law (2004) defines the parameters of a youth policy: its principles & measures; bodies responsible for implementation, and; employment, education & health rights. It also mandates that funding be allocated for the implementation of a youth policy. The main priorities of the national youth policy (2006) are: ensuring rights and freedoms of youth; guarantees on education, labour and employment; creating conditions for professional, spiritual and physical development; supporting young talent; social protection; prevention of religious extremism, and; the promotion of youth organisations. The Youth Programme (2012) is a practical guide on the implementation of a social development programme for youth. It is aimed at authorised government bodies responsible for youth.

Is there a national youth policy?
YES
Tajikistan has a youth law, a youth policy and a youth programme. A 2010 book has details.

Budget & Spending

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or...
The national youth policy (2006) assigns the Committee on Youth Affairs to be the government agency responsible for the implementation of the policy, together with other ministries, agency and local authorities. According to a 2010 book on Tajikistan’s youth policy, the main objectives of the committee are also to provide legal and normative assistance in formation of state policy, developing measures to evaluate the implementation of the youth policy, and the arrange cooperation with international and foreign youth organisations.

### YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

While Tajikistan has a national level youth law (2004) and policy (2006), there is no national level youth council. Instead, various initiatives exist to create provincial or local level councils with foreign or international assistance. For example, in 2012 the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) provided funding to create a youth council in the Gorno-Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), and the US-based National Endowment for Democracy has pledged funding for the establishment of various local youth councils.

### BUDGET & SPENDING

According to a 2010 book on Tajikistan’s youth policy, the budget allocated for the national programme “Youth of Tajikistan” for 2007-2009 was TJS 2.2 million (USD 460,801). Data for the youth budget in more recent years could not be found. According to the World Bank, Tajikistan spent 13.82% of its government expenditure and 3.94% of its GDP on education provision in 2011.

### TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of GDP</th>
<th>% of Gov. Expenditure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
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Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

### PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

Visit our library for further reading:

Documents about Tajikistan