

**Table 1. Mongolia–Data Categories and Indicators
Comparison of the GDDS Recommendations and National Practices**

	Coverage		Periodicity		Timeliness 1/	
	GDDS	Current Practice	GDDS	Current Practice	GDDS	Current Practice
1. Real Sector						
Comprehensive framework: National accounts	Producing and disseminating the full range of national accounts aggregates and balancing items in nominal and real terms, yielding Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Income, Gross Disposable Income, Consumption, Savings, Capital Formation and Net lending/borrowing. Producing and disseminating sectoral accounts and national and sectoral balance sheets as relevant.	Producing and disseminating Gross Domestic Product by industry and Gross National Product (Gross National Income) at current and constant prices; and Gross Domestic Product by expenditure at current prices based on <i>SNA 1993</i> .	Annual	Annual	10–14 months	4–5 months provisional estimates 16–17 months- final estimate
Data categories and indicators	National Accounts Aggregates: GDP (nominal and real) <i>Encouraged extension: Gross national income, capital formation, saving</i>	GDP by industry at current and constant prices and GDP by expenditure category at current prices <i>Gross National Product (Gross National Income)</i>	Annual <i>(Quarterly encouraged)</i> Annual	Annual Annual	6–9 months 6–9 months	4–5 months provisional 16–17 months final estimate <i>As above</i>
	Production index/indices: Manufacturing or industrial Primary commodity, agricultural, or other as relevant	Industrial Production Index is compiled on the basis of industry survey of main economic activity. In addition, a sample survey of agriculture was conducted in 1999. Not available.	Monthly As relevant	Monthly Not applicable.	6–12 weeks for all indices Same as above	10 days Not applicable

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	Price indices: Consumer price index	No national consumer price index (CPI) is compiled; the Ulaanbaatar CPI is used as the national CPI.	Monthly	Monthly	1 or 2 months	7–10 days
	<i>Encouraged extension: Producer price index</i>	<i>Not compiled. However, producer price data are collected on a monthly basis for manufacturing, on a quarterly basis for domestic trade, construction, communication, and transport, and on an annual basis for agriculture.</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Not applicable.</i>	<i>1 or 2 months</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
	Labor market indicators: Employment	Data are derived from a household survey and an establishment survey. The former provides information on employment by economic sector and area, the latter on employment by industry.	Annual	Annual (by sector) Monthly (by industrial classification)	6–9 months	6 months 1 week
	Unemployment	Data collected from the Employment Regulation Unit.	Annual	Monthly	6–9 months	1 week
	Wages/earnings	Collected but not disseminated	Annual	Not applicable.	6–9 months	Not applicable
2. Fiscal sector						
Comprehensive framework: Government transactions	Producing and disseminating comprehensive data on central government transactions emphasizing: (1) coverage of all central government units; (2) use of appropriate analytical framework; and (3) development of a full range of detailed classifications (tax and nontax revenue, current and capital expenditure, etc.) as relevant.	Only preliminary monthly (cumulative) data on central government operations, compiled in a framework broadly consistent with the <i>GFSM</i> 1986, are disseminated. Tax revenue are classified by type of tax, and expenditure are classified by economic type. Financing data are not disseminated.	Annual	Monthly (cumulative)	6–9 months	10–14 days

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Government debt	<i>Encouraged extension: General government or public sector operations data, strongly encouraged where subnational levels of government or public enterprise operations are of analytical or policy importance.</i>	<i>Actual annual data on general government operations are disseminated in an analytical framework indicated above. In addition to classification by economic type, expenditure classified by function are available. However, expenditure on defense and public safety and order are not separately identified. Financing data are not disseminated.</i>	Annual	Annual and preliminary monthly (cumulative)	6–9 months	5–6 months (10–14 days for cumulative monthly)
	Producing and disseminating comprehensive data on central government domestic and foreign financing, with breakdowns (debt holder, instrument, currency, etc. as relevant).	Data on central government domestic and foreign debt are compiled on a monthly basis; however, these data are considered confidential and are not disseminated to the public.	Annual	Monthly	6–9 months	Not disseminated
Data categories and indicators	Central government budgetary aggregates: Revenue, expenditure, balance, and Financing with breakdowns (debt holder, instrument, currency), as relevant.	Only preliminary monthly (cumulative) data on revenue and expenditure are disseminated. Overall balance and financing data are not available to the public.	Quarterly	Monthly (cumulative)	1 quarter	10–14 days
	<i>Encouraged extension: Interest payments</i>	<i>Preliminary monthly (cumulative) data on total interest payments are disseminated.</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Monthly (cumulative)</i>	<i>1 quarter</i>	<i>10–14 days</i>
	Central government debt: Domestic debt and foreign debt, as relevant, with appropriate breakdowns (currency, maturity, debt holder, instrument), as relevant.	No government debt data are disseminated to the public. Domestic and foreign debt data compiled by the MOFE are considered confidential and for official use only.	Annual (Quarterly encouraged)	Monthly	1–2 quarters	Not disseminated
	<i>Encouraged extension: Government guaranteed debt.</i>	<i>There is no government guaranteed debt in Mongolia.</i>	Annual	Not applicable	1–2 quarters	Not applicable

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3. Financial Sector						
Comprehensive Framework: Broad money survey	Producing and disseminating comprehensive data emphasizing: (1) coverage of all depository corporations (banking institutions), (2) use of an appropriate analytical framework; and (3) development of classifications of external assets and liabilities, domestic credit by sector, and components of money (liquidity) and nonmonetary liabilities.	Same coverage as recommended. The international definition of resident/nonresident transactions is not applied rigorously. Transactions of credit unions are not included in the production and dissemination process.	Monthly	Monthly	2–3 months	2 months
Data categories and indicators	Broad money and credit aggregates: Net external position, domestic credit, broad or narrow money	Same coverage as recommended.	Monthly	Monthly	1–3 month	2 months
	Central bank aggregates: Reserve money	Same coverage as recommended.	Monthly	Monthly	1–2 months	2 weeks
	Interest rates: Short- and long-term government security rates, policy variable rate	The BOM publishes partial data on short- and long-term interest rates. The dissemination program is currently under review and the BOM intends to meet recommended interest rate guidelines.	Monthly	Monthly	2/	2 weeks
	<i>Encouraged extension: Money or interbank market rates and a range of deposit and lending rates</i>	<i>The BOM disseminates a range of interest rates by maturity for domestic and foreign currency deposits and short term rates for domestic and foreign currency loans.</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>		<i>2 weeks</i>
	Stock market: <i>Share price index, as relevant</i>	<i>Same coverage as recommended.</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2/</i>	<i>2 weeks</i>

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4. External Sector						
Comprehensive framework: Balance of payments	Producing and disseminating comprehensive data on the main aggregates and balancing items of the balance of payments, including, e.g., imports and exports of goods and services, trade balance, income and transfers, current account balance, reserves and other financial transactions, and overall balance, with detailed components as relevant. <i>Encouraged extension: International Investment Position (IIP)</i>	Broadly, same coverage as recommended. Data compiled according to <i>BPM5</i> recommendations, but not all detailed components are available. <i>Not available.</i>	Annual <i>Annual</i>	Annual and quarterly <i>Not applicable</i>	6–9 months <i>6–9 months</i>	4 months for annual data, and 2 months for quarterly data <i>Not applicable</i>
Data categories and indicators	Balance of payments aggregates Imports and exports of goods and services, current account balance, reserves, overall balance	Same coverage as recommended.	Annual <i>(Quarterly encouraged)</i>	Annual and quarterly	6 months	4 months for annual data, and 2 months for quarterly data
	External debt and debt service Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding (with maturity breakdown)	Official data compiled and disseminated by the Ministry of Finance are not comprehensive and are not available within the recommended framework, nor with appropriate currency translation method.	Quarterly	Twice yearly	1–2 quarters	2 weeks

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Public and publicly guaranteed debt service schedule <i>Encouraged extension: Private external debt not publicly guaranteed</i>	A debt service schedule is not disseminated. <i>Limited information on flows related to private sector external debt is included in the balance of payments statement.</i>	Twice yearly (with data for 4 quarters and 2 semesters ahead) <i>Annual</i>	Not applicable <i>Quarterly and annual</i>	3–6 months <i>6–9 months</i>	Not applicable <i>4 months for annual data and 2 months for quarterly</i>	
International reserves: Gross official reserves denominated in U.S. dollars <i>Encouraged extension: Reserve related liabilities.</i>	Same coverage as recommended. <i>Same coverage as recommended.</i>	Monthly <i>Monthly</i>	Monthly <i>Monthly</i>	1–4 weeks <i>1–4 weeks</i>	2 days <i>2 days</i>	
Merchandise trade: Total exports and total imports <i>Encouraged extension: Major commodity breakdowns with longer time lapse</i>	Total exports and imports on a customs basis are disseminated monthly by the NSO. <i>The NSO also disseminates major commodity breakdowns.</i>	Monthly <i>Monthly</i>	Monthly <i>Monthly</i>	8–12 weeks <i>8–12 weeks</i>	1 month <i>1 month</i>	
Exchange rates: Spot rates	Same coverage as recommended.	Daily	Weekly	2/	1 working day	

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5. Socio-demographic data 3/						
Data categories and indicators	Population	Population size, births and deaths are available by age-sex distribution, area, location, and educational level where applicable. Population growth rate and age-specific and total fertility rates are computed and disseminated.	Annual	Annual	6 months	6 months
	Health	Infant mortality rates by area, morbidity rates by disease and area, medical personnel by specialization, number of facilities and beds by institution, and health expenditures are collected and disseminated.	Annual	Annual; in addition, data on infectious diseases are disseminated monthly	3–6 months; immediate reporting of infectious disease outbreaks	6 months; monthly within one-week; immediate notification of outbreak of infectious diseases
	Education	Data available on enrollment rates by level, type of program, and field of study; graduates classified by <i>ISCED</i> levels; teaching staff by level; and the number of primary and secondary institutions. Repetition rates by level and gender, and expenditures on education are collected annually but disseminated in an ad hoc fashion. Progression to grade 5 and literacy rates are available on an ad hoc basis.	Annual	Annual Ad hoc	Before beginning of next academic year	Before beginning of next academic year Ad hoc

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Poverty		Data (except access to credit) derived from the <i>Living Standard Measurement Survey 1998</i> (LSMS 1998).	Every three to five years	Every three years	6–9 months	One year after fieldwork completed

1/ With respect to reference data or end of reference period.

2/ Dissemination as part of a high-frequency (e.g. monthly) publication.

3/ All indicators should be classified as applicable by age, gender, urban/rural residence and/or relevant attributes.

Table 2. Mongolia–Salient Features of the Data Quality Matrix

	Statistical Infrastructure	Conceptual Framework	Source Data	Statistical Techniques	Serviceability	Accessibility
Real Sector						
National accounts aggregates; Production index	According to the 1994 <i>Law on Statistics</i> , the National Statistical Office (NSO) is an independent agency reporting directly to the parliament. The NSO is required to produce and disseminate objective and reliable statistical information, safeguard the integrity of the national statistical system, coordinate official statistical programs to ensure the adoption of international standards and methodology with respect to data collection, processing and dissemination, ensure the confidentiality of reported data, and provide all users equal access to statistical information.	The framework for the national accounts of Mongolia is based on the 1993 <i>SNA</i> . The NSO compiles and disseminates annual estimates of GDP by industry at current and constant prices and expenditure at current prices. Experimental estimates have been compiled for selected consolidated accounts for the nation, as have such extensions as an experimental supply and use table for 1997, experimental provincial accounts and estimates of quarterly GDP by industry at constant prices. Plans call for the compilation of constant price expenditure side estimates.	Administrative records and surveys of public and private institutions, enterprises, individuals engaged in economic activity, and households provide source data. The source data suffer from gaps and omissions, particularly in services and the small business sector. As part of a medium-term statistical development plan, major improvements have started to be introduced in the survey process. The national accounts estimates reflect the improvement in source data, with adjustments to earlier years to provide continuity.	Quantity indicators, single deflation, or direct deflation of value added are the techniques used to estimate constant price GDP by industry. The experimental quarterly GDP estimates use the Bench program for aligning the quarterly with the annual estimates and are seasonally adjusted using the X-12 program. The Production Index is not seasonally adjusted.	NSO publishes GDP by industry at current and at constant (1995) prices for 14 main MSIC headings, as well as a conversion of total GDP to the national concept. A percent distribution, by the main components of expenditure at current prices (final consumption, gross capital formation and net exports) is also published. Brief descriptions of concepts and methodology of and major revisions accompany the release. The Production Index is published at the 2-digit MSIC level, with a further breakdown for food and beverage manufacturing. The monthly and annual releases are accompanied by brief technical notes.	The national accounts aggregates are published in the <i>Mongolian Statistical Yearbook</i> and through news releases and the Internet. The Production Index is published in the <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , the <i>Mongolian Statistical Yearbook</i> , and through news releases and the Internet. NSO does not disseminate an advance release calendar, but will do so in the forthcoming publications catalogue. Methodology descriptions for selected components are published in Mongolian in the <i>Compendium of Selected Methodology and Classification Descriptions, 1999</i> .
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	See national accounts	The system comprises the CPI for Ulaanbaatar and CPIs for each of the 21 provinces (aimags).	The weights are derived from the 1995 Household Income and Expenditure Survey and will be	The CPI is not seasonally adjusted. Price data are collected through personal visits. In	No advance release calendar is published, but will be released in the forthcoming NSO catalogue of	The consumer price indices are published in the <i>Monthly Statistical Bulletin</i> , the <i>Mongolian Statistical</i>

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Real Sector		There is no national CPI, but the Ulaanbaatar CPI is used as the national CPI indicator. A modified Laspeyeres formula is used to compile the CPI. The Ulaanbaatar consumer basket comprises 205 items. The base period December is 1995. The CPIs for the aimags are based on a sample of 116 items. The classification used is COICOP.	updated using the 1999 Household Income and Expenditure survey results. The consumer basket will also be updated, starting with January 2001.	Ulaanbaatar about 50 shops, supermarkets, and service centers are visited, then checked.	publications. The CPI for Ulaanbaatar is published for the overall index, the eight main headings and a further breakdown of 8 categories within foodstuffs and 5 categories within clothing and footwear. Only the overall CPI is published for each <i>aimag</i> . In addition, price indexes for 94 selected goods and services in Ulaanbaatar are published each month.	<i>Yearbook</i> , and are disseminated through news releases and on the Internet. Short methodological descriptions accompany each release. The <i>Compendium of Selected Methodological and Classification Descriptions, 1999</i> , contains a more detailed methodology description of the calculation of the CPI by district.
Labor market indicators-- employment, unemployment, and wages	See national accounts.	Annual employment data cover the public and private sectors. The data are classified according to the <i>Mongolian Standard Industrial Classification</i> , which is based on the <i>ISIC Rev. 3</i> . Definition of unemployment is based on the recommendations of the ILO. No data on wages are currently disseminated.	Annual employment data are derived from a household survey, and monthly data from an establishment survey. The latter covers only industry and excludes employment in non-registered enterprises. Unemployment data are based on administrative records of the Employment Regulation Units.		Employment data are disaggregated by province (<i>aimag</i>), gender, and sector. Unemployment data are disaggregated by province (<i>aimag</i>), gender, and education.	The <i>Mongolian Statistical Yearbook</i> contains brief description of the methodology applied in the household and establishment surveys. The methodology is described in the NSO's <i>Methodology for Determining Indicators of Unemployment</i> .

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Fiscal Sector						
Central government budgetary aggregates	The <i>Budget Law of Mongolia</i> requires the MOFE to prepare semi-annual reports on the implementation of the central government budget. The <i>Law</i> also requires the MOFE's Treasury Department to consolidate the reports on the implementation of the local and central government budgets. Annual aggregates on general government operations derived from these consolidated reports are disseminated in the NSO's <i>Mongolian Statistical Yearbook</i> .	Compilation methodology is broadly consistent with the analytical framework in the IMF's <i>A Manual on Government Finance Statistics (GFSM) 1986</i> . Data cover the general government sector.	Data for government operations are compiled from the accounting records of the MOFE's Treasury Department.	No statistical or seasonal adjustments are made.	Data are presented with some component detail and in time series format. However, as no financing data are disseminated, users have very limited possibilities to assess reasonableness of the data. Also, no attempts have been made to reconcile government financing data with financial sector claims on and liabilities to government.	No description of methodology applied in compiling fiscal data is publicly available. More detailed data on government operations are available to official users. No ministerial commentary accompanies data on government operations published in the <i>Mongolian Statistical Yearbook</i> . There is no official policy governing data revisions. Preliminary data are not clearly distinguished from final data.
Central government debt	The 1994 <i>Act on Currency Coordination</i> requires the MOFE to maintain a register of government foreign debt.	Although data on government domestic and foreign debt are compiled by the MOFE, they are considered confidential and are not disseminated to the public. Borrowing from the IMF is not included in the debt of central government.	Data are compiled from the accounting records of the MOFE's Treasury Department.	No statistical or seasonal adjustments are made. Currency conversion for foreign debt is based on historic exchange rates as of debt transactions dates, rather than on the end-of-period exchange rates.	No government debt data are disseminated to the public.	Government debt data are not publicly available.

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Financial Sector						
Broad money and credit aggregates; central bank aggregates; Interest rates	The legal basis for the collection, compilation, and publication of financial data is the <i>Central Bank Law of 1996</i> , which grants the BOM the legal right to require the submission of information by banks, financial institutions, and other institutions. The law requires that the BOM ensure the confidentiality of all information it gathers. In addition, the statistical activities of the BOM are governed by the <i>Law on Statistics</i> .	The monetary survey is compiled in accordance with the analytical framework in the IMF's <i>Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)</i> . The survey consolidates the positions of the BOM and the commercial banks. Accounts of credit unions are not included in the monetary survey. Data are compiled on an accrual basis; transactions in financial instruments are valued at market prices.	Data are based on the monthly balance sheets and other accounting records of the BOM and on the monthly returns of commercial banks.	The monetary survey is based on actual accounting records of the BOM and the commercial banks. No sampling or estimations are applied. No statistical or seasonal adjustments are made.	The data are published within a balance sheet framework of the monetary survey. Separate balance sheet data for the monetary authorities and other depository corporations are published, which permit some cross-checking of the data. Data revisions and changes in the data compilation practices are noted in footnotes to the tables published in the BOM's <i>Monthly Bulletin and Annual Report</i> . The BOM disseminates monthly weighted average rates for commercial bank's loans and deposits, as well as lending rates by individual banks.	The compilation methodology is not published in national sources, but is based on the IMF's <i>MFSM</i> . Data are published in the BOM's <i>Monthly Bulletin and Annual Report</i> , and are posted on the BOM's website. However, the updates of the data on the website are very irregular. Data are released simultaneously to all users. Prior to release to the public, data are provided to parliament, government ministries, and international organizations. Data are published with commentaries and analyses to assist users in assessing developments. Data revisions and major methodological changes are highlighted in footnotes to tables. No advance release calendars are currently provided by the BOM.

Table 2. Mongolia–Salient Features of the Data Quality Matrix

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External Sector						
Balance of payments aggregates; International reserves; Merchandise trade; Exchange rates; International Investment Position (IIP); and External debt and debt service.	BOM is responsible for producing and disseminating data on balance of payments, international reserves, and exchange rates. The <i>Law on Statistics</i> specifies that the National Statistical Board of Mongolia, acting through the NSO, may delegate data collection authority to other agencies. The BOM has used this provision to develop direct surveys of enterprises.	The framework of the balance of payments conforms to the basic principles of <i>BPM5</i> . The definition of international reserve assets follows the methodology of <i>BPM5</i> . Transactions other than exports and imports are valued at market prices. A comprehensive IIP statement is not produced. Data on public external debt are based on the MOFE records, however, the BOM applies an end-of-period exchange rate for currency conversion purposes. Only limited data are available on private external debt.	Main sources are foreign trade statistics compiled by the Customs General Administration); the foreign exchange record derived from bank reports, and report forms completed by service enterprises and other institutions. Data on investment income are derived from tax submissions of major joint venture enterprises for direct investment and from Mongolian Stock Exchange for portfolio investment. Current cash transfers are derived from the MOFE and the Ministry of External Relations data.	Incomplete source data require various estimations. For foreign trade, BOM makes adjustments to customs data for imports undeclared by individuals. Also, exports data are adjusted to include sales of nonmonetary gold. Imports data are adjusted from the c.i.f. to the f.o.b. basis. Many components of services, income, and transfers are estimated. Travel credits are based on number of visitors, average length of stay, and an estimate of per capita spending. Workers remittances are estimated from commercial banks' records.	statement allows some checking through the <i>overall balance</i> which insures an identity between the current account balance plus the capital account equal to changes in reserve assets and exceptional financing. Users are alerted to revisions and changes in methodology through footnotes in published tables.	No description of the balance of payments methodology is available in national sources; however, the BOM provided its methodology to the IMF, and it has been published in the IMF's <i>Balance of Payments Yearbook</i> . Data are released simultaneously to all users through press releases and the BOM's <i>Monthly Bulletin</i> and <i>Annual Report</i> . High-frequency data on exchange rates (daily) are disseminated to subscribers of Reuters online service. No outside agencies have access to data before release. There is no ministerial commentary on the data at the time of release.

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Socio-Demographic Sector						
Population; Health; Education; Poverty	The 1994 <i>Law on Statistics</i> stipulates that “statistical respondents,” i.e., all legal institutions, both public and private, that operate in Mongolia, provide statistical information relating to the society, economy, and the environment, to all users who need the information for their activities.	Statistics on education are based on the <i>International Standard Classification of Education 1997</i> , and on morbidity and mortality on the <i>International Standard Classification of Diseases Rev. 10</i>	Administrative and civil registration records; population and housing censuses; and surveys of health status and educational institutions.	Population is estimated from the most recent census, using data on births, deaths, and migration flows.	Data are presented in sufficient component detail and time series to permit users to assess reasonableness of data. A post-enumeration survey was conducted to verify the coverage of the 2000 census. Discrepancies between administrative and survey data have not been reconciled.	Brief methodological notes are available in the <i>Mongolian Statistical Yearbook</i> . Survey and census methodologies and questionnaires are documented in reports. Data are released simultaneously to all users through publications, postings on the NSO web site, and on request.