

Inside Uzbekistan's Data Systems Transformation: Reforms, Innovation, Impact

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Uzbekistan has entered a new phase of statistical transformation

From stronger legal foundations and early modernization gains to whole-of-system transformation through 2030

Why this matters now

Official statistics are now a strategic reform asset for Uzbekistan - not only a technical function.

The challenge is no longer whether modernization should happen, but how to connect reforms into one integrated operating model that improves quality, timeliness, interoperability, and public value.

Reform trajectory

2023-2025

Foundations

Updated law on official statistics; NSC institutional strengthening and reform mandate.

2025-2026

Early delivery

Transformation Office established; census executed digitally; macro-statistics and dissemination upgrades.

2026-2030

System transformation

Integrated data and registers; quality architecture and metadata; digital platform, skills, and user services.

Converting reform priorities into implementation instruments

The reform package directly addresses the bottlenecks through mandate, delivery mechanisms, coordination, training, and digital acceleration

System mandate and coordination

- Upgraded the Statistics agency to the **National Statistics Committee**.
- Created the **Statistical Council**.
- Mandated integration to **reduce reporting burden**.
- Launched the “**Regional Statistics**” information system and new **user-oriented statistical products** and **services**.

Transformation and delivery

- Established the **Transformation Office**.
- Prioritized **methodological modernization**, including micro-level observation methods.
- Strengthened **coordination** and methodological alignment across **producers of official statistics**.
- Introduced user feedback, international partnerships, **capacity building**.

Skills and digital acceleration

- HR transformation by hiring **100** young specialists with strong analytical skills.
- Training for **50** data analysts and data scientists.
- The **Institute for training and statistical research** has been strengthened.
- Created capacity to train **3,000** specialists every two years.
- Accelerated work on administrative data, modern methodology, and **informal/creative economy estimation**.
- Target is a doubling of **digital services**.

Population and Agricultural Census 2026

Uzbekistan's first population and agricultural census in 37 years combined digital self-enumeration and nationwide fieldwork. Preparation period was short 6-8 months to catch momentum and take advantage of awareness of population.

82.3%

online self-enumeration rate, demonstrating strong digital take-up.

Quality assurance built in

A post-enumeration survey on a **10%** sample, GIS-based verification, admin-data cross-checks and secure data infrastructure strengthened credibility.

8,992

mahallas covered through nationwide digital and field enumeration.

Processing now underway

A unified individual-level database with **200M+** records has been assembled; **50+** specialists are processing and validating results ahead of July 2026 preliminary release.

30+

government databases integrated

Digital-first census design

Online portal, tablets, GPS mapping and real-time dashboards were combined with integrated government databases and **230M+** rows cross-verified.

55,000+

field staff deployed to deliver the operation at national scale.

Strategic value for the NSDS

The census will strengthen population, housing and agriculture statistics, improve sampling frames, and provide a better base for business and household surveys.

International organizations that supported the preparation and implementation of the census



WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank



UN Population Fund

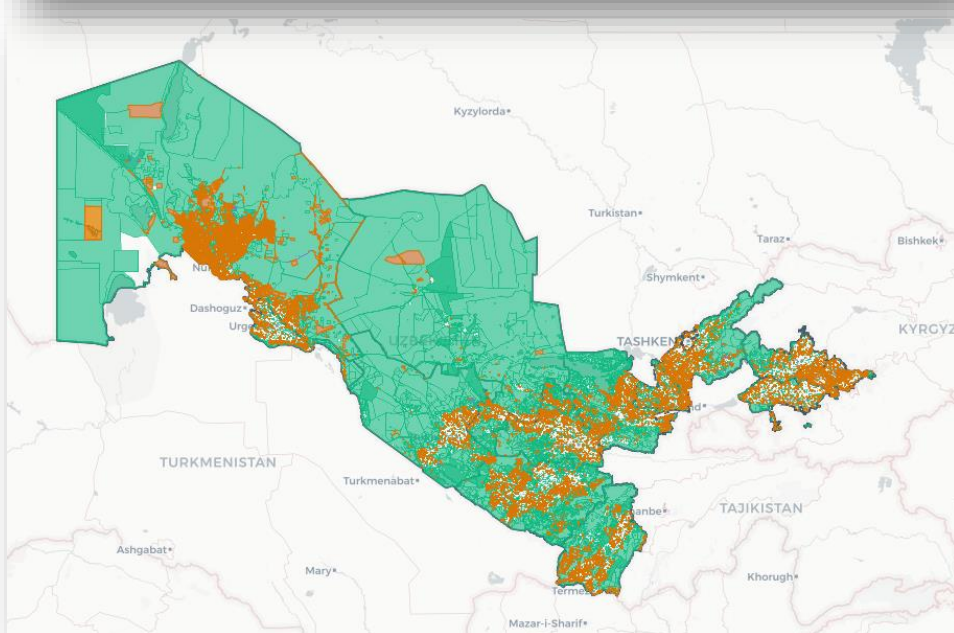
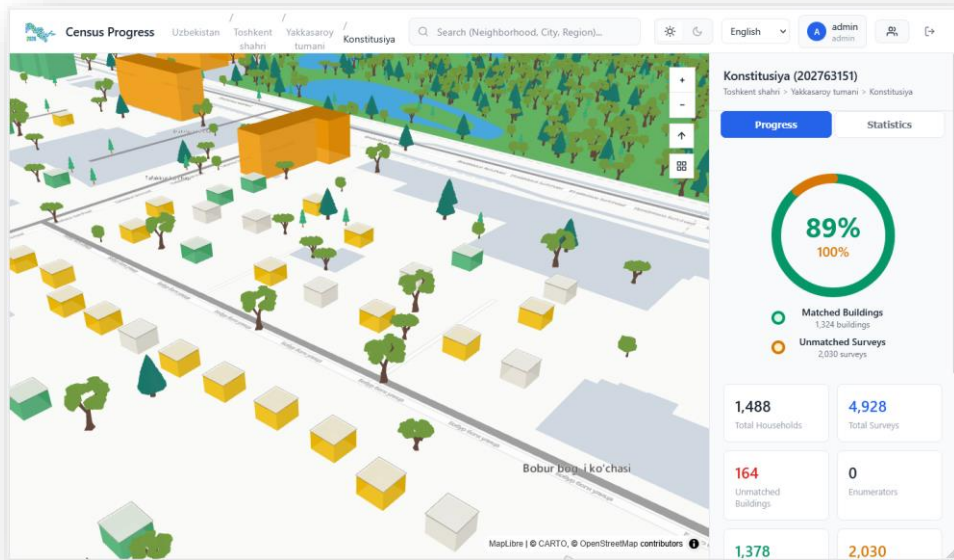


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United
Nations



International Organization
for Migration

Use of GIS technologies in the census



✓ GIS-based monitoring of questionnaires filled out by enumerators

✓ Analyzing data by regions using interactive maps based on completed questionnaires

✓ Monitoring enumerator workload using daily GIS tracking

✓ Identification of unenumerated residential units

✓ 3D Building Analytics
Linking questionnaires to specific buildings improved geographically traceable coverage

✓ Decision-Ready Map Products
20+ static map categories, interactive web monitoring maps, and a **3D map** for visualizing visited structures and coverage gaps for senior decision-makers.

Recent reforms

Selected milestones that demonstrate delivery capacity and create a stronger platform for the next NSDS cycle

5+

Global assessments, sector reviews, diagnostics by UNECE, EFTA, EUROSTAT and international consulting companies.

27%

of statistical reports cancelled and reporting reduced significantly.

60+

active integrations with information systems of other government agencies has been established.

1.2 million

price quotes the National Statistics Committee receives each month.

ODIN performance

Uzbekistan has markedly strengthened its position in the Open Data Inventory (ODIN), reaching **11th** place globally in 2024 and demonstrating major progress in the openness and accessibility of official statistics.

Macroeconomic statistics

Public-sector sectorization, clearer GDP revision timetable, discrete quarterly GDP and monthly production indicators, and stronger work on non-observed economy estimation.

Price statistics

New CPI methods, broader data sources, 517-item basket, longer collection window, web and transaction data, and early PPI e-invoice use.

Survey foundations

First Business Census planned; modernization of economic surveys and Household Budget Survey moving onto a stronger sampling and register base.

Microdata dissemination and digitalization

Expanded microdata access and the establishment of DIGITSTAT under the NSC are accelerating digitalization, improving data services, and supporting more modern dissemination

A modern and fully equipped **Media Center** has been established within the NSC. This has significantly improved **communication** with data users, media, and the wider public.

The remaining bottlenecks are systemic, not sectoral

Basis: Sector review and diagnostics

Fragmented production and low automation

Many workflows still rely on non-integrated tools, repeated manual processing, and limited reuse of methods or systems.

Weak institutionalized quality assurance

Quality practices exist, but a unified NQAF-based framework, quality unit, common indicators, and systematic process evaluation are not yet embedded.

Limited administrative data integration

Data exchange remains uneven, and full interoperability across producers of official statistics is not yet in place.

HR, skills and regional workload pressures

Skill gaps persist in IT, analytics, project management, and user services; headquarters workloads are rising while regional roles are changing.

User orientation and microdata access

Demand for easier access, clearer products, better feedback loops, and responsible microdata access is increasing faster than current services.

Metadata, registers and architecture gaps

GSIM-aligned metadata, central variable catalogues, process ownership, and integrated register architecture are still underdeveloped.

The NSDS 2026-2030 turns these gaps into an integrated transformation program

Eight mutually reinforcing pillars create the backbone for institutional, methodological, digital, and human-capital reform

Trusted, integrated and user-oriented National Statistical System by 2030

1 Institutional modernization and governance

2 Statistical production and quality assurance

3 Data collection transformation and statistical programs

4 Administrative data integration and interoperability

5 Digital transformation, innovation, AI and technology

6 Dissemination, communication, user engagement and open data

7 Capacity building, HR transformation and regional training hub

8 International cooperation, implementation, monitoring and delivery

The NSDS organizes reform around pillars - but delivery depends on sequencing, cross-pillar coordination, and visible ownership.

The next wave of work focuses on integrated delivery

NSDS implementation is sequenced from foundational actions to scale-up and institutionalization

2026

Foundations

Statistical programs

- Process and publish census results;
- Launch Business Census preparation;
- Improve HBS and survey design.

Data and technology

- Set IT strategy, process mapping;
- Data Warehouse and metadata designs and portal requirements.

Institution and people

- Establish delivery and quality foundations;
- Launch skills audit, training pathways, and change-management tools.

2027-2028

Scale-up

Statistical programs

- Roll out modern economic surveys;
- Stronger sampling frames, business/population registers;
- Reduce respondent burden.

Data and technology

- Expand administrative data exchange;
- SDMX/APIs;
- GIS and AI-enabled pilots.

Institution and people

- Strengthen methodology, quality, metadata and coordination functions;
- Build middle-management and regional training capacity.

2029-2030

Institutionalize

Statistical programs

- Scale register-based and mixed-source production in priority domains;
- Embed stronger survey and census foundations.

Data and technology

- Move to reusable production services, integrated dissemination, and analytics at scale across the NSS.

Institution and people

- Institutionalize continuous improvement;
- User oriented service and delivery discipline.

Partnership will be most valuable where reforms must scale fastest

NSC has momentum and high level mandate; targeted support can now accelerate system-wide implementation

Where external support has the highest return

Macroeconomic modernization

SNA 2025 transition, non-observed economy, quarterly GDP, external sector statistics.

Integrated data and digital architecture

Data Warehouse, business and population registers, interoperability, and microdata access.

Quality and process transformation

NQAF implementation, GSBPM/GAMSO/ GSIM operationalization, and dissemination platforms.

Human capital and delivery capability

Regional training hub, middle-management capability, secondments and twinning.

Why support can be catalytic now

- ✓ The high level mandate is explicit and backed by presidential decrees and reform decisions.
- ✓ Early reforms have already demonstrated delivery capacity in census, macro statistics, and digitalization.
- ✓ The NSDS provides a common architecture to coordinate technical assistance.
- ✓ Uzbekistan is positioning itself not only to modernize nationally, but also to become a stronger regional statistical partner over time.

Uzbekistan is ready to move from modernization to full system transformation

By 2030, the objective is a statistical system that is trusted, integrated, internationally aligned, digitally enabled, and genuinely useful for policy, business, researchers, and citizens.

Mandate

The legal framework for reform is in place.

Momentum

Early achievements show that modernization is already delivering tangible results.

Partnership

Targeted support can now help scale reforms into a fully modern NSS.

We welcome continued partnership to build a modern statistical system that serves Uzbekistan's development ambitions and international commitments.