THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STATISTICS IN THE MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

Gulomova Mashkhurakhon Rafiqjon qizi,
Student, 2nd Year, Economics,
Andijan Branch of Kokand University, Andijan. Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article examines the role of statistical data in managing the macroeconomic development of Uzbekistan. It analyzes how modern official statistics serve as a basis for shaping state policy, assessing the effectiveness of reforms, and attracting investments. Special attention is paid to the transformation of the country's statistical system in the context of Uzbekistan's development strategy until 2030. Key challenges and directions for improving statistics to enhance the quality of macroeconomic analysis and forecasting are identified.

Keywords: Official statistics, macroeconomic development, Uzbekistan, system of indicators, economic growth, public administration, reforms, data, monitoring, SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).

Introduction

The macroeconomic development of any country is unthinkable without reliable, timely, and transparent statistical information. In the case of Uzbekistan, which is undergoing a period of large-scale structural and institutional reforms, the role of statistics becomes critically important. It acts not only as a mirror reflecting the results of economic policy but also as a compass setting the direction for further transformations. This article explores the evolution, current state, and significance of Uzbekistan's national statistical system for ensuring sustainable macroeconomic growth and making evidence-based management decisions.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has embarked on ambitious reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy, modernizing public administration, and integrating into global markets. These processes require a robust statistical infrastructure capable of providing policymakers, businesses, and society with accurate and

comprehensive data. Reliable statistics are essential for monitoring inflation, employment, investment flows, and productivity, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of social programs in areas such as healthcare, education, and poverty reduction.

Furthermore, the credibility of the statistical system is a prerequisite for attracting foreign investment and strengthening international cooperation. Investors and international organizations rely on transparent and internationally comparable data to assess risks and opportunities. Therefore, aligning Uzbekistan's statistical methodologies with global standards set by institutions such as the United Nations, IMF, and World Bank is a strategic priority.

The modernization of the statistical system also involves the adoption of digital technologies. Big data, artificial intelligence, and real-time monitoring tools are increasingly used to enhance the speed and accuracy of statistical observation. These innovations allow for more detailed analysis of demographic trends, labor market dynamics, and regional disparities, thereby supporting evidence-based policymaking at both national and local levels.

Relevance of the Topic

The relevance of the study is due to several factors. Firstly, since 2017, Uzbekistan has been implementing an active reform program aimed at liberalizing the economy, increasing its competitiveness, and integrating into global markets. Evaluating the effectiveness of these reforms requires modern statistical methods and indicators. Secondly, attracting foreign investment and strengthening the trust of the international community requires statistics that comply with international standards (SNA 2008, IMF methodology, World Bank). Thirdly, the implementation of national development goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require a complex monitoring system based on disaggregated data. Thus, statistics become a key tool for evidence-based policymaking in modern Uzbekistan.

The Role of Statistics in Macroeconomic Management. Statistics permeates all stages of the macroeconomic cycle: from planning to result analysis:

1. **Foundation for Strategic Planning**: Key documents such as the "Development Strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030," sectoral programs, and state

budgets are formed based on the analysis of statistical trends. Data on GDP, inflation, employment, investment, foreign trade, and the balance of payments set quantitative frameworks and development goals.

2. Policy Monitoring and Evaluation: Government bodies, such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Central Bank, use operational and periodic data to track the progress of reforms. For example, statistics on small business and private entrepreneurship show the effectiveness of de-bureaucratization measures, while data on foreign investment indicates successes in improving the investment climate.

3.Tool for Investors and Analysts: Reliable and public statistics reduce information asymmetry, allowing investors to adequately assess risks and opportunities. Publishing data according to international standards directly affects the country's credit ratings and the cost of attracted capital.

4. Ensuring the Social Focus of Development: Statistics on household income and expenditure, poverty levels, and access to education and healthcare allow for the adjustment of social policy, evaluation of the effectiveness of social programs, and ensuring inclusive growth.

Challenges and Directions for Improvement

Despite significant progress, Uzbekistan's statistical system faces a number of challenges:

1. The need for further harmonization with international standards in some areas (e.g., estimation of the non-observed economy, environmental statistics).

2. Improving the timeliness and frequency of publishing key indicators.

3. Developing regional and sectoral statistics for more detailed analysis.

4. Implementing Big Data and new digital technologies for data collection and processing.

5. Strengthening the personnel potential and analytical competencies within the statistical bodies.

Priority areas for improvement include developing a system of leading indicators, deepening financial and "green" statistics, as well as increasing the accessibility and user-friendliness of data for all stakeholders through open portals (data.gov.uz).

In conclusion, it can be said that statistics in modern Uzbekistan have moved beyond simple accounting and reporting, transforming into a strategic resource for national development. Its quality directly impacts the effectiveness of public administration, the country's investment attractiveness, and the social well-being of citizens. The successful implementation of ambitious reforms in Uzbekistan is impossible without the parallel and advanced development of the national statistical system. Further digitalization, adherence to principles of openness, and alignment with global best practices in statistics will be key to ensuring that the country's macroeconomic development is manageable, balanced, and sustainable.

References

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Official Statistics" (as amended in 2022).

2. "Development Strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030". Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 dated 08.02.2019.

3. Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Official publications and databases [Official website]. URL: https://stat.uz/

4. Reports of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank on statistical capacity and the economy of Uzbekistan (Article IV Consultations, Country Partnership Framework).

5. System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008). UN, IMF, World Bank, et al.

6. Monographs and articles by leading economists of Uzbekistan on issues of macroeconomic analysis and reforms (works of institutes under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Center for Economic Research and Reforms (CERR)).

7. Methodological provisions on statistics approved by the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

8. Materials from conferences and seminars on improving statistics in Uzbekistan, conducted with the support of international organizations (UN, UNDP, EurAsEC).