

UZBEKISTAN
Metadata
National Accounts (GDP)

0. PREREQUISITES

0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The State Statistics Committee (SSC) is operating independently under the Law on "State Statistics" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 12, 2002, amended in 2012, which regulates relations in the sphere of organization of state statistics work, defines powers of state statistics agencies and creates a normative basis for maintaining the uniform system of statistical information.

In September 2017, a new Statute on the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been introduced to specifying the mandate, the functions and the structure of the SSC, which shall be the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing and dissemination agency responsible for co-ordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. Its functions include the provision of a uniform statistical methodology corresponding to international standards.

The SSC, like other State statistics agencies performing statistical work, shall have the right, within the limits of their powers, to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations, as well as explanations appended to the reports from other offices.

According to the presidential decree Nr.5054, dated December 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country should be compliant and coordinated under the IMF GDDS system.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to the Article 9 of the Law on Statistics, State statistics agencies shall perform statistical work in interaction with other state bodies in fulfillment of the Program of State Statistical Works. State statistics agencies permit other state agencies and legal entities to perform separate actions concerning their powers in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. Other state agencies and legal entities shall conduct statewide statistical observations according to the Program of State Statistical Work, as well as departmental statistical observations according to the forms coordinated with the authorized state statistics agency. The data of departmental statistical observations shall be submitted to the authorized state statistics agency at its request.

In addition, the Statistics Council, a collegial advisory body, ensures coordination on problems associated with the development, functioning and coordination of state statistics under the authorized state statistics agency. The Statistics Council may appoint expert commissions to examine separate matters of state statistics. Experts may be invited to meetings of the Statistical Council and the expert commissions, and representatives of ministries, state committees and departments may be heard on

matters of state statistics. The composition of the Statistical Council shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Under the Article 7 of the Law on State Statistics, State statistics agencies shall be obliged to ensure confidentiality of individual statistical data, preservation of state secrets and trade secrets of legal entities and anonymity of data regarding individuals. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Sep.2017) stipulates that the SSC shall take security measures to prevent confidentiality issues (art. 13.c, §15), including on bank secrecy (13.c, §11). Lastly, according to the Article 5 of the Law on State Statistics, interference by state agencies and local public authorities in the state statistics activities shall not be permitted.

The employees of SSC must follow a Code of Ethics, including an oath of secrecy, not to disclose any information availed to them while carrying out their duties as assigned to them. They are informed of duties upon appointment. Each employee of the SSC is required to sign a contract which requires him not to disclose such data.

0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The SSC follows the Generic Statistical Business Processes Model (GSBPM) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which lists the statistical business process that ensures quality management and metadata management.

To ensure the reporting of information by respondents, the State statistics agencies, within the limits of their powers, shall have the right to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations (at any stage of their development), as well as explanations appended to the reports, from financial, customs, tax authorities, banks, other departments and services, legal persons and their representations and branches, natural persons, including individual businessmen, and use them for statistical purposes.

In addition, state statistics verifies the reliability of statistical data of enterprises and institutions, conducts an expert analysis of the completeness and objectivity of the obtained statistical data, and in cases of violations, gives instructions necessary to correct them, and makes appropriate adjustments to the statistical data.

0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing (Encouraged)

There are 19 employees in the Department of Macroeconomic Indicators. The Department consists of 4 divisions:

1. Division of formation and analysis of macroeconomic indicators;
2. Current accounts Division;
3. Accumulation accounts and satellite accounts Division;
4. Division of cost and output statistics.

Training of staff on the methodology of national accounts is ongoing. Employees of the Department improve their skills:

- at courses of the Institute for Advanced Training and Statistical Studies of Goskomstat;
- training courses organized by the International Monetary Fund, jointly with the Joint Vienna Institute, as well as other seminars of international statistical organizations;
- at online courses organized by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and International Monetary Fund.

The office has a sufficient number of computers – each employee works on a personal computer. Personal computers are connected to the local network and have access to the Internet.

Financial resources are provided within the framework of the Program of state statistical works and are sufficient to carry out the statistical works provided by the Program, as well as the implementation of the planned measures for the implementation of the updated manual "System of national accounts - 2008" in statistical practice.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions (Required)

The State Statistics Committee (SSC) generates GDP on an annual and quarterly basis, based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the 1993 SNA. Work is under way to introduce the new provisions of the 2008 SNA into statistical practice.

Currently, in the practice of the state statistics Committee GDP is calculated in two ways:

- production method (defined as the sum of gross value added produced by resident producers plus net taxes on products (excluding subsidies on products));
- expenditure method (characterizes the amount of institutional sector expenditure on final consumption, gross savings and net exports).

The methodological basis of the GDP estimates are "Methodical provisions by calculation of gross domestic product by production approach" (Decree of the state statistics Committee No. 9 of 29.06.2016 g), "Methodical provisions by calculation of gross domestic product by final use" (Decree of the state statistics Committee No. 3 dated 01.04.2011)

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope (Required)

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

The system of national accounts of Uzbekistan currently includes the following accounts developed by activities and institutional sectors of the national economy:

- goods and services account;
- account of production by types of economic activity, which reflects the formation of value added;
- income generation by type of economic activity for the analysis of the value structure of GDP;
- primary income distribution account;
- secondary income distribution account to determine the total amount of income received as a

result of production activities and redistribution processes;
use of disposable income, reflecting expenditure on final consumption of households and public administration;
the capital account, which reflects the formation of resources for capital expenditures and their use for accumulation.

At present, the national accounts data cover all resident units of the economic territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by type of economic activity. Statistical indicators for the informal sector of the economy, including production of outputs for own final use, are evaluated. The indicators of the shadow economy and illegal activities are not evaluated.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

No exceptions

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

Statistical indicators on the informal sector of the economy are evaluated, indicators of the "shadow" economy and illegal activities are excluded.

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization (Required as relevant to data category)

The SNA of Uzbekistan identifies the following sectors of the national economy: non-financial corporations; financial corporations; public administration; households; non-profit organizations serving households. The linkages between domestic sectors and other countries are reflected in the "rest of the world" accounts, which bring together all non-resident institutional units to the extent that they interact with residents of the national economy.

When estimating GDP by the production method, the national classification of economic activities (NCEA) is used as an industry classification (NCEA Rev.2).

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation (Required as relevant to data category)

- The valuation rules used to account for flows and inventories are generally consistent with the 2008 SNA:
- • The price of tradable goods is specified in the basic prices;
- • Output for own consumption is estimated at equivalent market prices;
- • Imports are estimated based on CIF prices and exports based on FOB prices;
- • Transactions in foreign currency are translated at the average exchange rate on the market at the time of their implementation;
- • Accounting for economic transactions in the SNA is mainly carried out on an accrual basis in prices at the time of the transaction (in current prices);
- • Non-market goods and services are valued using the market price of similar goods and services sold on the market, if it can be determined, or the cost of production, if the market price is not available. In particular, the cost of production is estimated to be the services of public administration and non-profit organizations serving households.

2.4.2 Recording basis (Required as relevant to data category)

Transactions and flows are recorded on an accrual basis in accordance with the recommendations of the 2008 SNA. Data on the public administration sector are recorded on a cash basis.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures (Encouraged)

GDP is calculated on a gross basis, i.e. gross value added is equal to the difference between output and intermediate consumption. Gross value added of industries is calculated on a gross basis, i.e. including consumption of fixed capital.

3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs (Required)

Production method

The sources of information for the estimation of GDP by the production method are: short-term surveys of economic activities, a network of sample surveys of small enterprises, micro-firms and individual entrepreneurs, household budget surveys, structural surveys of enterprises and organizations, as well as administrative data on the performance of the state budget, customs and tax authorities, financial indicators of extra-budgetary funds, the Central Bank and others.

Quarterly statistics are compiled in full on the basis of statistical reports of large enterprises and on the basis of a sample survey of small enterprises and microfirms. The corresponding data of the forms of state statistical observations and financial statements of enterprises are used to obtain annual and quarterly estimates.

Expense method.

Household expenditure on final consumption is determined by groups of goods and services on the basis of data from the state statistical reporting on retail trade, statistics of market services provided to the population, the balance of basic food resources and household budget surveys.

The value of goods produced for own consumption is taken into account on the basis of current market prices of goods. The assessment of expenses of public administration bodies is made on the basis of data of the report on execution of the State budget of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The final consumption costs of NOSH (non-profit organizations serving households) include the costs of consumer goods and services that they provide to households free of charge. This category also includes the costs of educational, health, cultural institutions financed by enterprises and organizations to provide free services to their employees.

To calculate this indicator, the data obtained in the calculation of GDP by the production method in the amount of costs for the maintenance of objects of social and cultural sphere are used. The volume of goods and services provided by non-governmental non-profit organizations to households is determined on the basis of state statistical observations of non-profit organizations.

Indicators of gross accumulation and changes in inventories are determined by the state statistical observations.

Exports and imports of goods and services are recorded on the basis of data from the State customs Committee and forms of state statistical observations.

3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording (Encouraged)

The baseline data are consistent with the definitions, statistical coverage and classification of national accounts, and in terms of accounting time, reporting periods and valuation principles. In order to obtain the necessary data for the compilation of national accounts, the requirements for the compilation of national accounts are taken into account in the revision of the forms of state statistical observations.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness (Encouraged)

The initial data are received in a timely manner, the terms of data submission are defined in the Program of state statistical works approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment (Encouraged)

In the preparation of national accounts, the following data are used as initial information: data of state statistical observations of legal entities (enterprises and organizations), the results of regular surveys of the informal sector by sectors of the economy, provided by the Program of state statistical works, sample surveys of household budgets, data on the execution of the state budget of the Ministry of Finance, data of the State tax Committee, the State customs Committee, balance of payments of the Central Bank and other administrative sources.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques (Required as relevant to data category)

GDP by the production approach.
Methods of calculation in constant prices.
The calculation of GDP components in constant prices is carried out using two main methods:
- deflation of data for the reporting period in current prices by corresponding price indices;
- extrapolation of data in current prices for the corresponding period of last year by volume indices or natural indicators adequately reflecting the dynamics of development of this type of economic activity.
In some cases, the method of direct revaluation is also used, the calculation of indicators in constant prices at which is carried out by multiplying the number of products produced in the reporting period by the prices of the corresponding period last year.
Deflation is the predominant method for calculating GDP components, and extrapolation is used in the absence of suitable price indices.
Since the components of GDP are aggregates, the methods for estimating them are a combination of the above-mentioned methods.
GDP by income use.
Methods of calculation in constant prices:
For conversion to constant prices of GDP use indicators are used:
- consumer price index – for household final consumption expenditure;

- natural indicators, including changes in the number of employed sectors – for government expenditure;
- fixed capital investment price index – for fixed capital accumulation;
- producer price indices in industry – for changes in inventories;
- price indices for export and import products, taking into account the exchange rate of the national currency – for export and import.

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures (Required as relevant to data category)

Annual and quarterly national accounts do not evaluate activities prohibited by law. Informal activities are estimated using data from special surveys, administrative data and household budget surveys.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results (Encouraged)

Individual data sources are scanned to check for outliers. In case of detection of outliers for the drafters of contact with the relevant departments to clean up data. The source data is analyzed and checked for dynamic matching.

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data (Encouraged)

Possible discrepancies in the main intermediate data are analysed and adjusted to correct the discrepancies. In particular, the following factors are carefully checked: intermediate consumption/output, gross value added/output. In addition, the structure of value added by activity is also checked for chronological compliance.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs (Encouraged)

The statistical differences between GDP calculated by the production method and GDP by the expenditure (end-use) method are analysed once a year. Tables of resources and use of goods and services are compiled and analysed annually.

3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

The schedule for the revision of GDP indicators is reflected in the annually approved Programme of state statistical work. Annual (preliminary) GDP estimates are presented 14 days after the end of the reporting year. These GDP estimates are refined on the basis of annual statistical reports in the 15 months following the reporting year.

4. SERVICEABILITY

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity (Required)

GDP estimates are compiled quarterly and annually.

4.1.2 Timeliness (Required)

Preliminary quarterly GDP estimates – a month after the reporting quarter.
Clarification of quarterly preliminary estimates of GDP - after 12 months.
Final estimates of annual GDP are after 15 months.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency (Required as relevant to data category)

Statistical discrepancies between GDP, calculated by the production method and GDP by the method of expenditure (final use) are clearly indicated. An analysis of discrepancies in GDP estimates is carried out.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency (Encouraged)

Annual GDP estimates have been available since 1991 and quarterly estimates since 2000. Estimates of GDP for 1991-1993 were expressed in rubles and since 1994 in sums. Since First quarter of 2016, GDP estimates are based on NCEA-2. In the NCEA-2 structure, annual GDP estimates have been recalculated since 2010.

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency (Encouraged)

Some balance of payments items, as well as public Finance statistics, are used in the compilation of national accounts. Integrated national accounts for the institutional sectors of the economy under SNA-93 and SNA 2008 are currently being developed.

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule (Required)

The data revision cycle is determined in advance and is fairly stable from year to year. The schedule for the revision of the quarterly GDP is reflected in the annually approved Programme of state statistical work.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data (Required)

Preliminary data are identified and explained in the publications as necessary.

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

The revised (final) data are distributed through the publications of the state statistics Committee and on the official website.

5. ACCESSIBILITY

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation (Required)

Quarterly and annual data are provided to users through the publications "Socio-economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "statistical review of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "National accounts of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Statistical Yearbook of Uzbekistan", "Uzbekistan in figures", etc., as well as on the official website of the state statistics Committee of Uzbekistan at <http://www.stat.uz> ahhh!

GDP estimates, growth rates and unit weights are published in an understandable form with graphs and tables and a brief analytical commentary. GDP by the production approach and the expenditure approach (final use) should be published on a disaggregated level.

For the correct interpretation of the data, the publications provide methodological explanations for the main indicators, in addition, methodological provisions on the formation, calculation of statistical indicators are mixed on the website. To compare data in publications and on the website, the figures for several periods are presented in tables and graphs.

Schedules of statistical publications (data) are reflected in the Program of state statistical works approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan annually.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format (Required)

5.1.2.1 *Hard copy - New release*

The data are distributed to users in printed form through publications of the state statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, such as "Socio-economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (quarterly), "statistical review of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (quarterly), "Uzbekistan in figures" (annually) "Statistical Yearbook of Uzbekistan" (every two years), "National accounts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (every two years), etc. In Addition, the data are provided on the agreed layouts of tables to public authorities and other users upon their request.

Macroeconomic indicators are published in the form of tables, graphs and charts with brief analytical comments.

5.1.2.2 *Hard copy - Weekly bulletin*

Not available

5.1.2.3 *Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin*

Not available

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

Quarterly publications "Socio-economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "statistical review of the Republic of Uzbekistan" are distributed, as well as statistical data in the form of tables are provided to public administration bodies and other users upon their request.

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

Annual data is disseminated through the publications "Uzbekistan in Figures" (annually), "Statistical Yearbook of Uzbekistan" (every two years), "National Accounts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (every two years), "Supply and Use Table", "Input-Output Table"(annually), etc.; annual data are also presented according to the agreed table layouts to government bodies and other users upon request.

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

Statistical data, time series in the form of spreadsheets, press releases, which constantly updated on a quarterly basis, are posted on the official website of the Goskomstat of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "Key Indicators of Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is also published on the website.

5.1.2.7 Electronic - Other

Data are provided quarterly and annually in the form of spreadsheets to public authorities and other users upon request.

5.1.5 Dissemination on request (Encouraged)

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state statistics", the Regulation "On the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics", the Regulations on the organization of work on the preparation and dissemination of statistical information and other normative documents, statistical data are provided to users at their request in the prescribed manner. Distribution of statistical information is carried out by providing at the request of legal entities or individuals in the form of printed or electronic tables, statistical collections, bulletins, Express information, as well as providing in accordance with the agreements of the parties on information interaction.

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques (Required)

Data on concepts, statistical coverage, classifications, basis of accounting, data sources and statistical methods are reflected in the statistical compilations distributed as methodological explanations of the main indicators. The web site contains guidelines for the formation, calculation of statistical indicators.

9. PLANS

9.1 Recent

9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

Implemented in statistical practice NCEA Rev.2;
Tourism satellite account introduced

9.2 General

9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

Implementation of the new provisions of 2008SNA;
Improving estimations of the main aggregates of national accounts at constant prices discretely quarters;
Improving the methodology of GDP calculation using the expenditure method.

9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

The improvement of the non-observed economy estimates

9.3 Financial

9.3.1 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term

Technical assistance is required to improve the calculation of macroeconomic indicators in accordance with the SNA-2008

9.3.2 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term

Technical assistance is required to improve the unobserved economy estimates

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