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"GLOBAL RAQAMLI INTEGRATSIYALASHUV: 2030-YILGACHA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTGA O'TISHDA TEXNOLOGIK VA INDUSTRIAL SANOATNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI MIKRO VA MAKROIQTISODIY BARQAROR O'SISHNI TA'MINLASH DOLZARBLIGI"

"GLOBAL DIGITAL INTEGRATION: THE RELEVANCE OF ENSURING MICRO AND MACROECONOMIC SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY BY 2030"

«ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ЦИФРОВАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ: АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО МИКРО- И МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА ЧЕРЕЗ РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ И ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В ПЕРЕХОДЕ К ЗЕЛЁНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ К 2030 ГОДУ»

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05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish
05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
05.04.01 – Telekommunikasiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikasiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash
05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi
05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
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10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
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08.00.02 – Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 – Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 – Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 – Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
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08.00.07 – Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
08.00.08 – Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
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08.00.14 – Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
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08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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THE INDICATOR PASSPORT AND COMPOSITE INDEX APPROACH BASED ON IFUT-2 FOR THE STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. This paper examines the methodological foundations of statistical assessment of business development across regions and over time using an IFUT-2-based indicator passport and a composite index approach. The proposed indicator passport standardises information on observational units, classification, coverage, measurement units, price bases, data sources and quality control. The study emphasises the importance of harmonising indicator directions, selecting appropriate standardisation methods, assigning weights and conducting sensitivity analysis. It distinguishes between annual standardisation for interregional comparisons and fixed-base calculations with appropriate deflators for assessing growth over time. Particular attention is given to differentiating relative indicators from production volumes and macroeconomic aggregates. The proposed approach supports data comparability, reproducibility and the reliability of statistical assessments, providing a methodological foundation for subsequent econometric and regional analyses.

Keywords: business development, official statistics, IFUT-2, indicator passport, standardisation, composite index, regional analysis.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda IFUT-2 tasnifi asosidagi ko‘rsatkichlar pasporti va kompozit indeks yondashuvidan foydalangan holda hududlar kesimida hamda vaqt davomida biznes rivojlanishini statistik baholashning metodologik asoslari o‘rganilgan. Taklif etilgan ko‘rsatkichlar pasporti kuzatuv birliklari, tasnif, qamrov, o‘lchov birliklari, narx asoslari, ma’lumotlar manbalari va sifat nazoratiga oid axborotlarni standartlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqotda ko‘rsatkichlar yo‘nalishlarini uyg‘unlashtirish, tegishli standartlashtirish usullarini tanlash, vazn koeffitsiyentlarini belgilash va sezgirlik tahlilini o‘tkazishning ahamiyati asoslangan. Hududlararo taqqoslash uchun yillik standartlashtirish hamda vaqt davomida o‘sishni baholash uchun tegishli deflyatorlar yordamida o‘zgarmas bazaga asoslangan hisob-kitoblar farqlangan. Nisbiy ko‘rsatkichlarni ishlab chiqarish hajmlari va makroiqtisodiy agregatlardan ajratib tahlil qilishga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Taklif etilgan yondashuv ma’lumotlarning taqqoslanuvchanligi, hisob-kitoblarning takror ishlab chiqilishi va statistik baholash ishonchliligini ta’minlashga xizmat qilib, keyingi ekonometrik hamda hududiy tahlillar uchun metodologik asos yaratadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: biznes rivojlanishi, rasmiy statistika, IFUT-2, ko‘rsatkichlar pasporti, standartlashtirish, kompozit indeks, hududiy tahlil.

Аннотация. В тезисе рассматриваются методологические основы статистической оценки развития бизнеса в региональном и временном разрезах с использованием паспорта показателей на основе классификатора IFUT-2 и подхода к построению композитного индекса. Предлагаемый паспорт показателей обеспечивает стандартизацию информации о единицах наблюдения, классификации, охвате, единицах измерения, ценовой основе, источниках данных и контроле качества. В исследовании обоснована значимость согласования направленности показателей, выбора соответствующих методов стандартизации, определения весовых коэффициентов и проведения анализа чувствительности. Разграничены ежегодная стандартизация для межрегиональных сопоставлений и расчёты на основе фиксированной базы с использованием соответствующих дефляторов для оценки динамики роста во времени. Особое внимание уделено разграничению относительных показателей, объёмов производства и макроэкономических агрегатов. Предложенный подход способствует повышению сопоставимости данных, воспроизводимости расчётов и достоверности статистических оценок, формируя методологическую основу для последующего эконометрического и регионального анализа.

Ключевые слова: развитие бизнеса, официальная статистика, IFUT-2, паспорт показателей, стандартизация, композитный индекс, региональный анализ.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main methodological challenges in statistically assessing business development across Uzbekistan’s regions is that indicators with identical names may be compiled using different observational

units, periods, classification versions and price bases. If an enterprise-level indicator, a regional aggregate and a national aggregate are placed in the same series despite not representing the same economic concept, the comparison may be misinterpreted. Accordingly, the study aims to record indicator metadata in a standardised format before comparing business indicators and to establish a reproducible procedure for composite assessment [3].

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The study proposes using the IFUT-2 classification (O‘zDT 005-2011) to identify types of economic activity. Based on the principles of NACE Rev. 2, this classification identifies an enterprise’s principal economic activity. An IFUT-2 code is not equivalent to a product’s HS/Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature code or to the size category of a business entity. Industry, product and entity category should therefore be stored as separate attributes. This separation improves the semantic accuracy of data and reduces the risk of incorrect matching in inter-industry and interregional comparisons [2].

The purpose of an indicator passport is not merely to store an indicator’s name, but to document how it was calculated and under what conditions it can be compared. The proposed passport covers the following key fields.

Table 1. Key Fields and Requirements of the Proposed IFUT-2-Based Indicator Passport

Passport field	Requirements for calculation and comparison
Observational unit and coverage	Enterprise, region or national aggregate; coverage of small business must be specified clearly
Identifier	Region–year–activity type–entity category; duplicate records must be checked
Classification and version	Record the IFUT-2 code, principal activity and recoding history
Unit and price basis	Millions or billions of soums, or another currency unit; distinguish nominal from real values
Indicator direction	Positive or negative indicator; record the reason for transformation
Source and frequency	Specific statistical table, update date and annual/quarterly frequency
Quality control	Check missing, zero and negative values, confidentiality and changes in coverage

Source: Developed by the author based on the proposed methodological framework, using the IFUT-2 classification (O‘zDT 005-2011) [2].

In composite assessment, the direction of each indicator is first harmonised. For example, increases in profit, employment or exports are generally interpreted positively, whereas losses or certain cost indicators may have a negative direction. The indicators are then standardised to a common measurement scale. The weights must sum to one, the criterion used to select them must be explicitly stated, and equal weighting must also be recognised as a normative choice. Including several derived indicators that are strongly related by definition in the same index may lead to double-counting information. Sensitivity analysis of the index composition and weights is therefore necessary [3].

Regional comparison and time dynamics are not the same analytical task. If standard scores (z-scores) or another standardisation method are applied separately within each year, the resulting composite index indicates a region’s position relative to other regions in that year. However, because annual z-score standardisation centres the index around zero, it does not directly measure absolute growth at the national level. Assessing growth over time requires a consistent comparison base and coverage, while measuring real growth additionally requires an appropriate deflator. The study therefore proposes separating annual standardisation for relative interregional indices from fixed-base calculations for growth over time.

The interpretation of official statistics also illustrates the practical value of the passport approach. According to National Statistics Committee data, the share of small business in the economy declined from 56.7% in 2020 to 52.2% in 2025. The intervening values were 56.3% in 2021, 54.3% in 2022, 53.8% in 2023 and 53.5% in 2024 [1]. However, this decline of 4.5 percentage points does not, by itself, prove that the nominal or real volume of small-business output decreased. Since the indicator is a share, its denominator, coverage and price effects must be examined separately. The metadata for this indicator specify that the denominator is the

total gross value added of the economy's sectors. This example illustrates the value of an indicator passport in clearly distinguishing between an indicator's label and its statistical meaning.

The proposed approach is also important for the digital management of databases. Maintaining the classification version, source, unit of measurement and coverage for each indicator enables automated checks. For example, if a value is entered in billions of soums in one region and millions of soums in another, the system can detect the inconsistency through the unit attribute. Similarly, if an IFUT-2 code changes or is reclassified, historical correspondence can be recorded separately. This facilitates recalculation, auditing and consistent comparison of results across periods.

Practical significance. The indicator passport provides a minimum metadata standard for integrating regional business indicators into a single information and statistical system. It can be used in official statistics, regional analysis, academic research and management decision-making. In particular, where data are integrated from multiple agencies and sources, standardising identifiers, classification versions and units makes results reproducible. An important advantage is that it incorporates data compatibility checks into the analytical process before economic conclusions are drawn.

Methodological sequence. The indicator passport should be regarded not as an isolated technical element of statistical assessment but as the initial stage of data preparation. First, the observational unit and coverage are identified; then an identifier is created for the region–year–activity type–entity category combination. The IFUT-2 code and its version, unit of measurement, nominal or real price basis, source and frequency are then recorded. Missing, zero and negative values, confidentiality restrictions and changes in coverage are checked in dedicated quality-control fields. Only after these steps should standardisation and composite-index calculation begin. This sequence reduces the risk of mechanically combining indicators under a single index when they share a name but differ in meaning [2; 3].

Weights and sensitivity. Once indicator directions have been harmonised, weights are selected for the composite index. Equal weighting simplifies calculation, but it does not empirically prove that the indicators have equal economic importance. The sum of the weights should therefore be normalised to one, the weighting criterion should be clearly stated, and sensitivity analysis should assess how much the final index changes when its composition or weights change. Including closely related measures such as profit, net revenue, costs and turnover together may give excessive weight to the same information. Thus, index stability depends not only on the formula but also on the economic rationale behind the indicator set.

Reproducibility and digital integration. The practical advantage of an indicator passport is that it makes calculations reproducible. If a source table is updated or an IFUT-2 code is reclassified, the version and recoding history recorded in the passport help identify the affected series. When regional relative indices are standardised separately within each year, they show a region's relative position in that period; growth over time, by contrast, requires a fixed base and suitable deflators. Separating these two tasks prevents interregional comparison from being confused with dynamic analysis. The passport system consequently creates a common metadata layer for receiving data from different agencies, validating them automatically and preparing them for subsequent econometric or cluster analysis.

Distinguishing macroeconomic indicators. When linking business outcomes to production volumes, gross value added and national-accounts aggregates, their economic meanings must be distinguished. The volume of industrial output produced by small businesses is not, in itself, GDP, net domestic product or gross national income. In the System of National Accounts, these aggregates are linked through the relevant identities and coverage rules [5]. The indicator's level—enterprise, region or national aggregate—should therefore be a mandatory attribute in the passport. Existing panel regressions may describe statistical relationships between small-business industrial output and explanatory factors; however, such findings alone do not establish that separate regression estimates for GDP, net domestic product and gross national income have been obtained. This approach prevents different statistical aggregates from being substituted for one another merely because their names appear similar. It also recognises that nominal indicators require an appropriate deflator for comparisons in real terms over time, while shares do not support the same conclusions as level indicators. The passport thus becomes not merely a technical metadata tool but a methodological instrument that defines the limits of subsequent econometric interpretation.

Stages for practical use of the indicator passport. Implementing the proposed system in routine statistical practice requires sequential steps for receiving, checking, harmonising and forwarding data for analysis. First, a primary identifier is created using the source table, period, region and observational unit. Second, the IFUT-2 code and classification version are checked; where recoding has occurred, the history linking old and new codes is retained. Third, the unit of measurement and price basis are checked, and units such as millions and billions of soums or thousands and millions of US dollars are harmonised. Fourth, missing, zero and negative values are classified according to their meaning, since a zero value is not equivalent to unavailable data. Fifth, the indicator's positive or negative direction, transformation method and standardisation

base are documented. A relative interregional index or a fixed-base dynamic indicator is then calculated, as appropriate. Finally, sensitivity to the weights and indicator composition is tested, and the robustness of the results to different decisions is recorded. This sequence enables data to be recalculated and audited and allows subsequent cluster or econometric analyses to be reproduced on a consistent semantic basis.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Reliable statistical assessment of business development begins not simply with selecting a sophisticated model but with accurately documenting the meaning of the data. The IFUT-2-based indicator passport brings the observational unit, coverage, classification, unit of measurement, price basis and quality control into a unified system. Annual standardisation assesses relative positions across regions, whereas fixed-base calculations assess dynamics over time. The proposed approach therefore helps establish a consistent, comparable and reproducible data infrastructure for business statistics.

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