



# SIS-CC 2026-2030 Strategy

## **Abstract**

The SIS-CC 2026–2030 Strategy sets an ambitious course to transform official statistics for the digital age. Our priorities are clear: make data universally accessible, modernise the entire data lifecycle, and build an inclusive global ecosystem. We will lead on AI-readiness, embed user-driven innovation, and pioneer the statistical Data Mesh paradigm to enable seamless integration and interoperability. At the same time, we strengthen our foundations in open-source delivery, cooperative investment models, and knowledge building, ensuring sustainable growth and shared value. This strategy reflects our commitment to innovation, collaboration, and measurable impact—empowering organisations worldwide to deliver trusted, high-quality data for better decisions.

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**Note:** This strategy is subject to annual evolutions and updates over 2026-2030 period according to reprioritisation and fast-paced technological advancements.

# 1. Foreword by Steve MacFeely



Chair of the SIS-CC Strategic Level Group (SLG)  
OECD Chief Statistician, and Director of Statistics and Data

From my current and past experiences, I have seen how profoundly data can shape decisions, policies, and lives. In an era of continuous digital transformation and in a world flooded with data of varying quality, the responsibility of official statistics, to provide reliable and meaningful information, is greater than ever.

Our 2026–2030 Strategy is bold. The strategy addresses technology, because mastering technology is a pre-condition for effectiveness. But the strategy is about so much more. It aims to strengthen confidence in our data.

Artificial Intelligence is redefining how information is accessed and consumed, but AI is only as good as the data—and metadata—it relies on. Without well-structured data and quality metadata, AI poses as many risks as benefits: it may misinterpret input, amplify bias, and ultimately lead to loss of trust and reputational damage. As producers of official statistics, we have a duty to ensure that our collective data remains discoverable, understandable, and interoperable, so that it can power intelligent systems without compromising integrity and quality. This Community can help us achieve that.

*“The SIS-CC Community has shown that when we work together—sharing knowledge, pooling resources, and embracing openness—we can achieve what no single organisation could accomplish alone, with the most precious of all currencies: trust.”*

By enabling structured conversations and cooperation we can forge the practices that will address the challenges of our age. We can move beyond the canons which sometimes hamper our capacity to act: “SDMX is complex, we should hide its complexity”; “Developing solutions in-house allows better agility and control”; “Tools for lower capacity countries cannot be the same tools for higher capacity institutions”; “SDMX is for reporting and cannot be used to support the full data lifecycle”, “SDMX is for IT architects, not statisticians”... All of these old chestnuts have proven false, as demonstrated by the achievements of this Community. Working together as a community gives us the strength to overcome inertia, obstacles and blockages.

Let me conclude by counselling that AI will not magically organise and harmonise messy data. This is a myth. Only human intelligence, embodied in individual’s skills, team spirit and good organisational governance, knock our data into shape. AI can assist with this work.

Our mission is clear: to empower societies with reliable, timely, and meaningful data for better decisions. Together, as a Community, we can turn this vision into reality by embracing cooperative innovation, safeguarding trust, and shaping the future of official statistics.

Steve MacFeely

## 2. Our Mission

“SIS-CC is a reference open-source community for official statistics, focusing on product excellence and delivering concrete solutions to common problems through co-investment and co-innovation.”

*SIS-CC mission statement*



Figure 1: SIS-CC 2026-2030 strategy in a nutshell

**Achieving common goals.** Our *raison d'être* and our common goals remain the same as in the SIS-CC 2020-2025 strategy [1.51]: (G1) *Build an inclusive data ecosystem*, (G2) *Make data more accessible*, (G3) *Modernise the data lifecycle*.

**Stretching the value proposition.** Exploring new territories together rather than alone is the essence of who we are—through peer-learning and support, but more so through co-investment and co-innovation, by which we can also pool resources and share the risks inherent to any innovation. The territories we want to explore in 2026-2030 are: (V1) *User Research*, (V2) *AI-Readiness*, and (V3) the *Data Mesh*.

- ⇒ With (V1) **User Research**, we look to mainstream, in our organisations, the techniques such as UX analytics, usability testing, surveys and interviews, that truly support the user-centred design of products—including by drawing on the relevant insights and evidence harvested through feedback loops, also enabling a dialogue between data producers and users. A collective effort in user research, through the *User research Task Force* (UTF, see sections 5.2 and 5.4) will allow us to better understand the myriads of variances in how our data is used and contributes to increase the delivered value—according to **who the (potential) users are** (e.g. policy maker vs. data engineer) as much as to **how they use the data** (frequency of usage, type of usage, key functionalities), and **why they use our data** (to do what, to have which impact)—and, perhaps more importantly, **why they don't use our data** and what are the obstacles to usage.
- ⇒ With (V2) **AI-Readiness**, we look to scale-up the positive use of AI in our organisations—by facilitating (a) **co-investment in frontier AI-related R&D** (such as through the “SDMX+AI” workstream undertaken by the Community, see [1.10]), (b) **production of AI-ready (meta)data** thanks to SDMX structure and semantics, enabled by AI (metadata enrichment) and enabling AI (especially, natural language search and conversational discovery of data), and (c) **interoperability with the Big Tech**

players (to better surface trusted statistics in AI-based access to information). AI-Readiness also applies to the Community itself, AI being a strong lever to augment our operational efficiency and product quality—for example in software development and quality assurance which are undergoing an AI revolution, including in the area of code security, as well as in support and product design tasks.

- ⇒ With (V3) the **Data Mesh**, which “gives domain teams autonomy to take control of their local decision making, for example, choosing the best data model for their data products, while it uses computational governance policies to impose a consistent experience across all data products, for example, standardising the data modelling language that all domains utilise.” (Zhamak Dehghani, in *Data Mesh*). We believe the harmonised SDMX information model, and associated tools (especially, the *.Stat Suite* and interoperable tools such as the *FMR*) and governance, can serve as the backbone (the “SDMX backbone”) to achieve the statistical *Data Mesh*, at the heart of the next wave of AI-based modernisation of official statistics. This requires investing in tools, techniques and governance to develop more easily *Data Hubs* (see [1.19]), integrating statistics from multiple domains into a single source of trusted data that can feed multiple dissemination channels, data visualisations, and AI-boosted data experiences.

**Consolidating the foundations.** Achieving these goals requires us to continually adapt to a context which calls for ever more agility in the adoption of new technologies while resources remain constant or on decline. This requires taking “cooperative investment models” to a new level, something we are equipped to do thanks to our strong foundations, built over the past 15 years: (F1) *Component-based Architecture*, blazing-fast and cloud-scalable; (F2) *Data Lifecycle Coverage*, toward metadata-driven automations; (F3) *Community-driven Funding*, enabling cooperative investments; (F4) *Open-source Delivery Model*, enabling use and re-use; and an addition in the new strategy: (F5) *Open Knowledge Building*, enabled by AI and enabling AI.

### 3. Where we want to be by 2030

#### 3.1 Make data more accessible

*“Let me easily access the organisation’s statistical data. Let me find, understand, and use the data I need.” Jens Dossé, OECD, in the vision statement for the Data Explorer.*

**Defining the levers to improve data accessibility.** According to our research, data accessibility can be improved through three functional levers: find, understand and use the data. **Find** the data through an efficient search—keyword and filter-based approach so far, with an increased focus on natural language and conversational exploration in the future. **Understand** the data to make sure that the data found fits the needs through appropriate data previews, charts, and contextual metadata—even more important for AI consumption. **Use** the data through selection and download in standard formats, APIs; share, bookmark or cite data.

**Data Accessibility is an ongoing quest for increased impact**, that is, capacity to bring the relevant facts to inform the debate in society and the online conversation. This requires a constant analysis of our data users (see *User Research*) to better empower them, through our platform and our data products, to find, understand and use data more efficiently. Over 2020-2025, we gained a leading edge in data dissemination through the *.Stat Data Explorer* (see [1.19]), as well as the *.Stat Core* data wholesale services based on performant and strictly compliant SDMX APIs. In the new cycle, we aim to achieve:

- ⇒ **Blazing-fast APIs** to cater for the ever-increasing myriads of dissemination channels, data visualisation products in 3<sup>rd</sup>-party platforms, programmatic access and AI tools.
- ⇒ **Support of binary formats and protocols** for highly performant data exchanges (see section 3.1), in addition to the existing non-binary formats (CSV, JSON).
- ⇒ **Full AI-readiness**, catering for the appropriate data structures and descriptions to enable proper data discoverability and consumption by AI agents and clients.

#### Overcoming the “cognitive gap” between data producers and users with AI

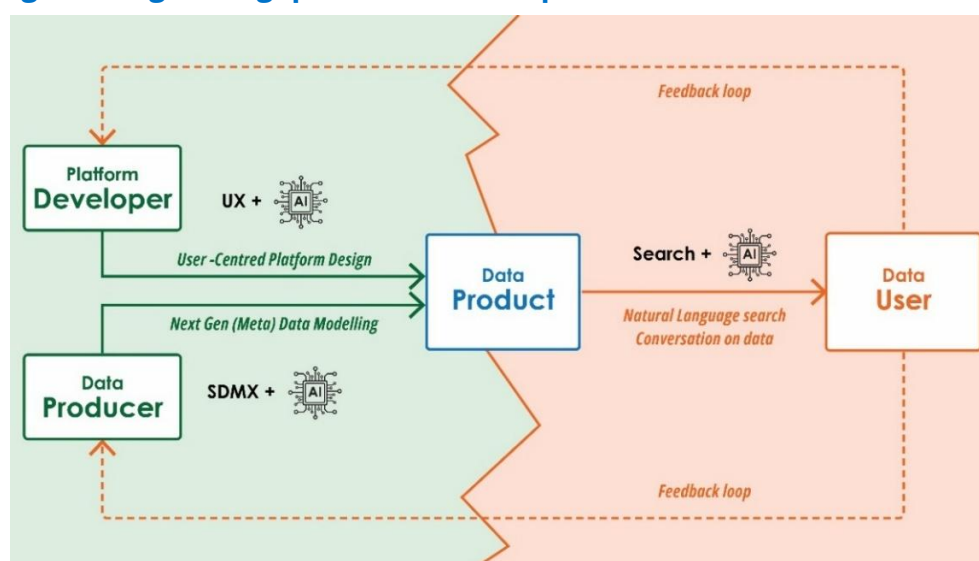


Figure 2: The AI-boostered data accessibility improvement cycle

In the previous cycle, improvement of data accessibility was envisaged as a result of (a) enhancing the user experience (UX) driven by more systematic user research, and (b) harmonising data products by applying SDMX good practice, combined with advanced lexical search features. The Community has still some way to go to draw value from this approach. However, **a cognitive gap remains between data producers and data users**, resulting from inherently different worldviews and ever varying ways of approaching and using the data. A potential leap forward in data accessibility should result from the development of a natural language access to statistical data, potentially a conversation on data, enabled by generative AI fed with statistical metadata. In 2025, three scenarios are being explored and experimented by the Community which are likely to evolve over 2026-2030 (see [1.10]):

- ⇒ **Data Explorer with natural language search** would feature a semantic search function, able to understand natural language queries to retrieve most relevant datasets and present them with optimal facets and possibly a summary of search results.
- ⇒ **Conversational Data Explorer:** The data user can interact via a chat to refine his/her data needs, with chatbot also offering options for additional information, formatting options and even simple analytical tasks.
- ⇒ **Global Trusted Data Commons:** Led by the IMF with the *StatGPT* project (see [2.1], [2.6]), the project aims to develop a global statistical concierge drawing on all SDMX sources worldwide. The *.Stat Suite*, being SDMX-native, is well-placed to expose data in a way that is easily consumable by the *Global Trusted Data Commons*.

**During the new cycle, combining generative AI technologies (NLP, LLM, MCP) with UX techniques and SDMX semantics, to complement traditional search with natural language, conversational access to data, is expected to become a dominant reality.** The Community is well-placed to pick up this task, in collaboration with partners, capitalising on the *.Stat Suite* SDMX-native architecture and its wealth of know-how in SDMX (meta)data modelling, as well as its emphasis on user research and open knowledge building (see section 3.6), all of which constitutes a solid basis for concretely developing AI-Readiness in statistical organisations. In doing so, AI could also help in assisting in (meta)data modelling tasks, as well as understanding better the data user experience and feedback (see section 4.4).

### Web content accessibility compliance: showing the way for user-centred design practice

The *.Stat Suite* is committed to a “web-accessibility-first” approach to ensure continuous compliance as an integral part of its design and development workflow. The *User research Task Force* (UTF) has established a focus group, led by Statistics Canada, which meets quarterly to set a plan and review progress. The group should assess continually the *Data Explorer* against WCAG (2.1 AA and higher versions) standards, and all *.Stat Suite* modules will undergo the same evaluation.



The group is committed to develop a proposal for integrating this approach across the modules, including providing web accessibility best-practice guidelines for developers and designers. At present, developers conduct regular automated web accessibility scans, especially when introducing new features. These checks are strengthened with manual testing that include keyboard navigation, screen reader compatibility, and colour contrast verification. While some user testing with people with disabilities has been carried out, we recognise the need for deeper engagement—particularly to understand the tools and assistive technologies used by visually impaired users—and will work to expand this feedback loop to guide future improvements.

## 3.2 Modernise the data lifecycle

*“In this vision, .Stat Suite becomes the single source of trusted statistics facilitating, on the one hand, integration of data from multiple domains, and, on the other hand, their dissemination through multiple channels...” Stéphane Crête, Statistics Canada, on Data Hubs*

### Categories of data practitioners according to their modelling expertise.

According to our experience, data producers can be categorised in 4 segments depending on their level of expertise in (meta)data modelling techniques:

**(1) level 1 data practitioners** work with simple tables and rely on a central expert team to make design decisions.

**(2) level 2 data practitioners** understand multidimensional data cubes and are involved in modelling decisions.

**(3) level 3 data practitioners** harness modelling techniques and are able to design models in relative autonomy.

**(4) (meta)data modelling experts** provide guidance and support to the other levels, usually positioned in a central team. In the previous cycle, emphasis has been on higher levels; in the new cycle, we should pay more attention to level 1-2 practitioners.

**The data lifecycle in many statistical organisations is fragmented**—across the steps in the process, the tools, the domains and the teams. This fragmentation hampers data integration as well as capacity to adapt smoothly to new demands or achieve efficiencies via mutualisation of tasks and automation (including, with AI agents). Over 2020-2025, we pioneered the use of SDMX information model to achieve data harmonisation, as a key enabler to improve, through better integration, data dissemination and internal data sharing. We extended the scope of use cases supported by the .Stat Suite in the data lifecycle (with several statistical organisations using the product to support their complete data lifecycle), as well as developed (meta)data modelling capacity (tools, governance, skills, methods, see for example: [1.7], [1.16], [1.32], [1.33], [1.41], [2.7]) in our organisations. In the new cycle, **we want to continue contribute to the modernisation of the data lifecycle through better data harmonisation, and more efficient management of data and metadata, leveraging all the value promised with SDMX 3.x** (After the release of SDMX 3.0 in 2022, SDMX 3.x refers to all subsequent 3. releases).

### Next generation SDMX (meta)data modelling to enable data harmonisation at scale

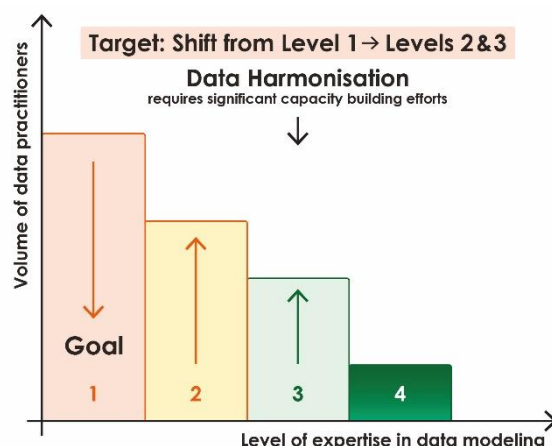
How far to go in such a journey varies across organisations. Many start with a centralised model (typically, central expertise, in a methodology team at level 4), taking care of modelling tasks on behalf of the whole organisation (data producers at level 1-2). It is assumed nevertheless that a level of intermediate expertise (power data producers at level 2-3) should and can become mainstream in organisations. This is essentially what will enable the statistical *Data Mesh*, that is, an organisation where team can make data modelling decisions in relative autonomy, but as part of a structured governance ensuring the harmonisation of data at scale. Such an evolution necessitates rethinking of the tooling and governance and requires significant capacity building efforts. The difficulty of this task has led many to think, over the past years, that “SDMX is too complex and should be hidden”, or even renounce to achieve data harmonisation at scale in their organisation. Our finding is that this assumption is mostly wrong:

⇒ **Data harmonisation, at scale, is a complex task** indeed, and comes with a cost. But it is now achievable, thanks to SDMX concepts, tools and ecosystem.

- ⇒ **Data harmonisation is a must to improve data accessibility.** It becomes a strategic asset to build AI-Readiness, as AI-boosted tools are hungry for well-structured data and quality metadata.
- ⇒ **The .Stat Suite offers the environment to bridge the gap** between mainstream data producers and SDMX experts and support a transition to the statistical *Data Mesh*.

No satisfactory solution can be achieved unless organisations transition a share of their level 1 data producers to level 2-3 and achieve a state of statistical *Data Mesh*. No AI magic will replace the need for proper governance, strong central (meta)data modelling expertise, and long-term commitment to capacity building across all data teams:

- ⇒ **Our goal with level 1-2 practitioners is to raise awareness and create incentives for transitioning to a higher level of (meta)data modelling skills.** Current state: “table”-minded statisticians, non-harmonised data, but an appetite to improve exists in the organisation. We miss the tools to enable discovery, learning of “cube” orientation and data modelling basics, typically wizard-based generation of data and structures to “see” the data in *Data Explorer*, including through an AI-based conversational experience.



- ⇒ **Our goal with level 2-3 practitioners is to scale up the pool and increase their skills, to achieve team autonomy in (meta)data modelling.** Current state: “cube” orientation, harmonised data exist in production, but not yet systematically. Harmonisation is not achieved to its full potential, or even far from it. The current tools lack the smarter conversion and mapping functionalities, starting with existing data (excel or questionnaires) to convert, in a semi-automated manner, potentially AI-assisted, to a defined target structure. Capacity to efficiently quality assure large volume of structures (compliance with set criteria) is also missing. Typically, a visual tool could show structures involved in a statistical domain and their relationships, potentially AI-assisted, and if possible, it would be desirable to move to a unified modelling tool—or at least more interoperable set of tools.

**The above is our vision for next generation SDMX (Meta)Data Modelling enabling data harmonisation at scale** (see [1.4]). **To successfully achieve such transition requires to:**

- ⇒ **Adapt the (meta)data modelling tooling** (with an emphasis on tools interoperability and complementarity, or even convergence, as undertaken by the Community, see [1.11] and [2.9.1]).
- ⇒ **Develop the adequate support and knowledge** (more online self-paced learning and documentation, more peer-learning, combined with more hands-on workshops and face-to-face coaching activities, see section 4.5).
- ⇒ **Establish the appropriate data governance**, relying on a mature, multi-disciplinary centre of excellence in (meta)data modelling.

### More efficient management of data and metadata thanks to SDMX 3.x

After the release of SDMX 3.0 in 2022, and subsequent releases (3.1 in 2025, 3.2 expected in 2026—see [2.8]), our goal in the new cycle is to draw all the potential value from these and future evolutions, in terms of efficient management of data and metadata (structural, referential, possibly process metadata), via progressive implementations of all the features in the *.Stat Suite*. This will allow progressively for:

- ⇒ **More efficient management of data and referential metadata:** full support of create/read/update/delete operations in SDMX-CSV is already implemented in the *.Stat Suite*. What

we are missing are (a) the flexibility to re-use previously uploaded data and referential metadata in the case of minor structural changes, and (b) more complete validations of data types, especially for measures and attributes.

- ⇒ **More flexible management of structural metadata (especially, code lists) over time:** in the maintenance of dependencies and hierarchies; in the versioning, inheritance and extension of code lists; in the enhanced management of constraints and mappings.
- ⇒ **Support of microdata and geospatial features:** with the management of array values validated against code lists it will become possible to represent multiple-choice questions of questionnaires in an intuitive way; the introduction of multi-measures and measure-specific attributes to help better manage microdata and support microdata integration and dissemination use cases in the *.Stat Suite*.
- ⇒ **Support for process metadata to enable “metadata-driven” approach,** triggering data pipelines based on events or schedules, and allowing for automations at scale; modelling and managing dependencies in SDMX intra-dataset and inter-dataset calculation rules (see section 3.2).
- ⇒ **Improved presentation of (very large) data tables enabled by SDMX 3.x:** for example, efficient table pagination for large selections of data (in the *Data Explorer* web page or downloadable, formatted Excel file) according to SDMX-compliant pagination feature and based on table rendering metadata.

### 3.3 Build an inclusive data ecosystem

*"As an active Community member, we are pleased to witness the progress and impact of our LMIS initiative with more than 40 projects ongoing, 6 already in production, including recent go-lives in Botswana and Uganda, and several more on the verge of release." Edgardo Greising, ILO, on Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS)*

**The Community footprint, a few facts.** This footprint, ultimately, corresponds to the billions of observations hosted as open data in dozens of *.Stat Suite* instances, serving millions of data users around the globe. We aim to measure this footprint in the new cycle, which depends on:

**(1) Tier-1 membership:** Over 2020-2025, the SIS-CC Tier-1 membership has grown by 50% (from 12 to 18 statistical organisations, including leading offices opting for *.Stat Suite* after extensive analysis and piloting phases, and deciding *.Stat Suite* is the best option on the market).

**(2) Tier-2/3 networks:** The *.Stat Suite* is deployed or being deployed in more than 50 entities (national, regional, international), with Tier-1 support or standalone, covering all statistical domains and regions of the world.

**(3) Global spread of knowledge:** By Dec 2025, more than 1,350 learners from more than 171 countries have enrolled in the *.Stat Academy*. The Community co-organised 6 capacity building events over 2023-2025 (with a total of ~500 participants), and several Community members (ILO, OECD and SPC) completed dozens of bilateral capacity building interventions in many countries over the same period.

During the 2020-2025 cycle, the *Multi-Tier Community model* (see section 5.1) allowed to vastly expand our footprint (as evidenced in the box). This contribution to the global agenda should deepen and broaden in the new cycle, securing ever more positive network effects for the Community:

- ⇒ **The Multi-Tier Community model to expand** through Tier-2 networks (sectorial ones—such as ILO's *Labour Market Information Systems*—see below; regional ones—such as the SPC-supported

Pacific islands, see [1.1bis]; possibly national networks of administrations and local governments forming an SDMX-based *National Statistical System*), as well as Tier-3 usage of the Community products (even more regional and national organisations expected to deploy a *.Stat Suite* infrastructure on their own, or with the support of a growing number of technology partners). By adding *Open Knowledge Building* as a foundation, the Community recognises the importance of its knowledge deliverables (documentation, training, capacity building and coaching activities; contribution to SDMX standard and guidelines) to enable this continuous expansion.

- ⇒ **The “cooperative investment model” between SDMX sponsors to scale up:** Initially focused on the collaboration between OECD and Eurostat (with the incorporation of Eurostat SDMX libraries as a key component in the *.Stat Suite*), this model extended to a higher level of collaboration with the BIS (see below), intense capacity building activities jointly with UNSD and UN regional organisations (for example, see [2.4]), and initialisation of co-investment opportunities with IMF (*StatGPT* project) and the WB, especially in AI-related innovations—see [1.10.1], [2.1.1]. The elaboration of tool interoperability criteria, an invaluable acquis from the previous cycle (see [1.11], [2.5], [3.2]), should now be fully enforced, and extended via a shared reference architecture vision (see section 4), to enable an optimal division of labour, or cooperative planning of investments in tools (versus the usual “ex-post code sharing” approach). With this, the broader ecosystem could move from duplicate and redundant initiatives to more proactively coordinated, and complementary investment decisions and delivery plans.
- ⇒ **The partnership with the private sector to take a leap forward:** An outcome from the previous cycle has been the emergence of commercial offerings, to develop, deploy and host the *.Stat Suite*, by reference private sector partners. More such partners, to meet the widening range of demands and needs of statistical organisations, are expected to get involved in the new cycle. A whole new range of private sector players (from start-ups to leading digital platforms, see [2.1]) have become acutely interested in SDMX and what it offers in terms quality data (well-structured and metadata-rich), to feed AI models or AI-based services. The Community largely contributed to this trend with its “SDMX+AI” initiative launched in 2024, which is expected to vastly grow in the new cycle (see [1.10]).

### LMIS: the ILO-led Tier-2 network of *.Stat Suite* users

The ILO has been leading the development of the largest network of Tier-2 organisations, users of the *.Stat Suite* in the context of their *Labour Market Information Systems* (LMIS) project. LMIS constitutes a unique network of institutions, practitioners, and information structures that enables the effective planning, monitoring, and evaluation of labour market policies and programs.

- ⇒ The ILO has been working with countries around the world to implement modern LMIS platforms— in Botswana, Uganda, Chile (see [1.1]) and Uruguay (see [1.12]) transformation of the LMIS has strengthened the country's data access and improved decision-making processes. In El Salvador, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security launched SIMEL, the second of its kind in the Latin American region (see [1.15]).
- ⇒ The success with the LMIS project has inspired the emergence of similar networks in other domains, such as the UNESCO-led *Education Management Information Systems* (EMIS) project, and the *Pacific Data Hub*, a regional initiative led by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), in partnership with UNESCAP and ADB, to equip Pacific Island states with modern statistical infrastructure [1.1bis].
- ⇒ Overall, the ILO's leadership, leveraging the *.Stat Suite* to build the global LMIS network, has had a significant impact on the wider community. By promoting open-source tooling, SDMX standard, and a greater coordination of partners, the ILO has helped to advance data management and dissemination practices, leading to better-informed decision-making and more effective labour market policies and programs.

## The multi-dimensional collaboration between the BIS and the Community

*“The successful integration of FMR Workbench with .Stat Suite demonstrates the power of close coordination and dialogue for delivering high-quality integrated solutions that address users’ concrete needs, efficiently and at pace. Further collaboration with both the OECD and other partners, including SDMX sponsor organisations and interested central banks, is planned under the BIS’s sdmx.io initiative which brings together open-source tools, patterns, guidance, learning resources and more into a cohesive and interoperable ecosystem centred on SDMX.” Rafael Schmidt, BIS, on the collaboration with SIS-CC*

Since 2022, and the shift of the BIS *FMR* (*Fusion Metadata Registry*, the leading SDMX structure authoring and management tool) project to an open-source model, the Community and the BIS have strongly developed their collaboration according to multiple dimensions, making the partnership with the BIS a foundational one for the Community in the new cycle:

- ⇒ **The *FMR* has been adopted by a growing number of Community members**, especially in its *FMR-Workbench* version, which interfaces seamlessly with the *.Stat Suite*, to manage structures stored in the *.Stat Core*, and as a pop-up service from within the *.Stat Data Lifecycle Manager* (*.Stat DLM*), to create or update a code list or any other SDMX artefact. A joint governance structure was established to engage consistently with the BIS on the Community priorities. For more details see [1.7].
- ⇒ **The BIS-led SDMX.IO initiative expected to play a crucial role** in facilitating the integration of SDMX-based software, and knowledge building activities toward technical audiences of data engineers and platform managers (see [3.3]). The initiative has led to one very promising outcome: the ***SDMX Lab***, featuring *.Stat Suite* and the *FMR*, for organisations to easily and seamlessly deploy SDMX services over the cloud, without the need to install and configure the different tools (“click and run”). The *SDMX Lab* was used as the reference platform for SDMX capacity building activities in 2025, including at the SDMX Global Conference (see [2.1]).

The BIS was also involved in the development of open-source components to support the SDMX+AI workstream, with opportunities for co-investment going forward (see [1.10]). Through the BIS-led IFC network (see [3.1] and [3.2]), the BIS plays a pivotal role in the promotion of SDMX and the *.Stat Suite* among central banks.

## 4. How we want to consolidate our foundations and improve delivery

### 4.1 Component-based architecture, blazing-fast and cloud-scalable

In the previous cycle, the *Component-Based Architecture* principle allowed the modular development of the *.Stat Suite*, in close collaboration with Partners such as Eurostat, thanks to efforts toward better interoperability of tools, underpinned by SDMX compliance. The level of modularity reached its limits, however, especially in terms of agility (tight coupling between some components entailing more iterations and complexity in the development) and performance (especially where more voluminous data are disseminated, e.g. datasets with 1B+ observations, 10B+ to be expected in the next cycle). Hence the introduction of a “micro-service” orientation—a vision, developed in consultation with Partners, and endorsed by Members in 2024, to serve as a basis for a generic “SDMX target architecture”.

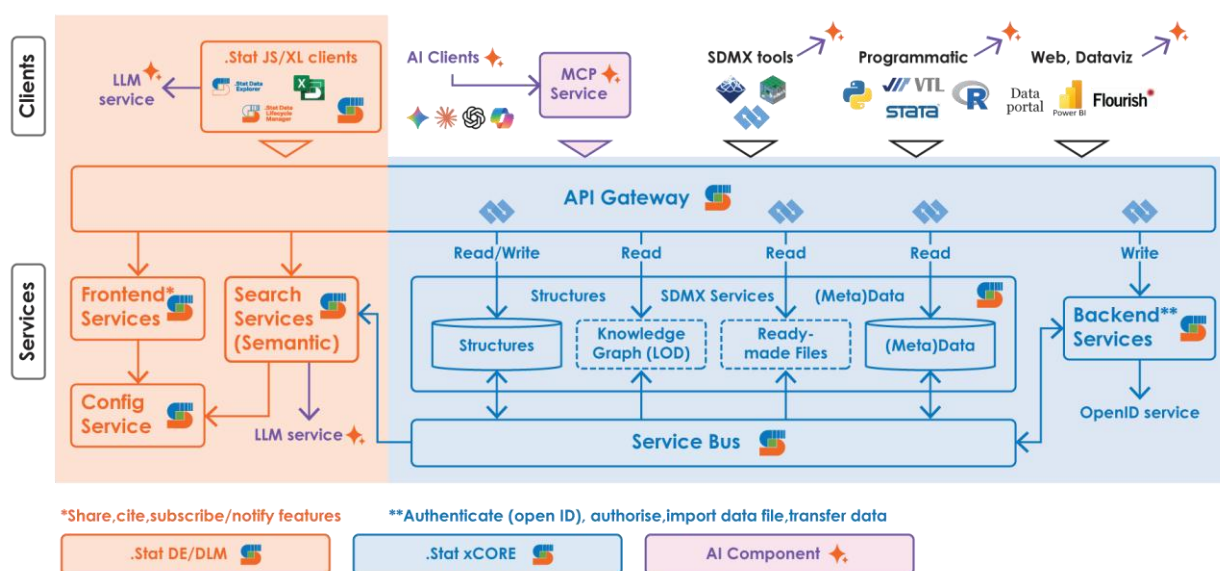


Figure 3: The *.Stat Suite* target architecture

**Defining AI services in the target architecture.** We see AI services progressively deployed at three levels: **(1) external AI clients** using SDMX semantics to explore the data, mediated by *Model Context Protocol* (MCP) services wrapping the SDMX APIs and possibly contributing to improve visibility in global AI services, or **(2) AI-boostered Data Explorer** relying on 3<sup>rd</sup>-party LLM services to support natural language search, with possibly textual summary rendering of search results, optimal search faceting, multilingual on-the-fly translation, and more. On this path, the use of embedding and vector database as part of the *.Stat Suite* search service could offer already a much-improved data accessibility. Much more to come as **(3) internal AI agents** spread over the entire data lifecycle and transform it, as organisations progressively become more AI-centric (see next section). **All client tools are also expected to progressively incorporate AI services** to support improved human interface and text analysis features—for example, LLMs to facilitate (meta)data modelling tasks by helping modeller in identifying a target structure or codification; LLMs used in coding functions manipulating SDMX data and metadata; LLMs used to facilitate the creation of dashboards and DataViz products.

The strategic implications of this orientation, to be progressively implemented over the new cycle as **the .Stat Suite target architecture**, are the following ones:

### **SDMX-compliant and blazing-fast APIs remain central in the value proposition**

As more and more third parties (programmable agents, search engines, AI clients and agents, and data visualisations) incorporate SDMX (meta)data sources in their products, from outside and inside statistical organisations, hyper-scalable APIs are needed, that can support a variety of use cases, data volumes and levels of structural complexity. The data extraction API and the SQL columnar data model are undergoing, in 2025, important redesign, that are expected to continue to allow for hyper-scalability and meet ever increasing requirements (for example, filtering by attributes, or allowing for pagination based on future SDMX 3.x standard feature). The **API Gateway** will allow to disintermediate the SDMX (meta)data services (read/write) from the database implementation. It will especially allow to mobilise different technologies for different use cases (e.g. a bulk download, a structure query or a specific dataset download may require different database technology in the background to achieve maximal performance) and serve better the API users. It will also offer sophisticated caching and regulation mechanisms to smoothen API usage and increase our knowledge of API usage patterns, as well as possibly introduce more easily premium API services that can be monetised.

### **We need binary data formats for highly performant data exchanges**

Binary formats (such as *Parquet* and *Protobuf*, and more to come in the next years), in addition to traditional non-binary and human-readable formats (*CSV*, *JSON*—Note: legacy *XML* for data to be partially deprecated in the new cycle), to cater especially for big data use cases over very large and complex datasets, as well as highly performant data exchanges (meaning: exchanges of very large volumes, or very frequent exchanges) within organisations and their statistical supply chain. The **Service Bus** will allow the asynchronous exchange of information between the different services composing the *.Stat Suite*, possibly interconnected with an organisation's corporate service bus if it exists, including to cater for event notifications and streaming of data from system to system. The bus will enable, for example, much more efficient data updates through queuing mechanisms, near real-time access to data for time critical operations within organisations, as well as automatic and efficient creation of ready-made, potentially very voluminous, bulk-download files upon modification.

### **Full open-source stack to enable hyper-scalability over the cloud**

The *.Stat Suite* technology stack, in 2025, is open-source with the exception of the database technology (*MS SQL*—including free version, *SQL express*, for small implementations), servicing data, referential metadata and structural metadata with one database. As more and more organisations deploy *.Stat Suite* over cloud infrastructures, **the use of open-source database technologies becomes a must to limit licensing cost**, availability of which becomes a strong objective for the Community. Also, it is expected that different database technologies be used for structures vs. data, something allowed by the micro-service architecture (for example: *MongoDB* for structural metadata, and *Clickhouse* or *PostgreSQL* for data and referential metadata). More generally, more freedom in the choice of technologies per organisation will be possible, in addition to a by-default, fully open-source stack maintained by the Community. Already deployable over any cloud infrastructure, the *.Stat Suite* is to continue on its path to **full "multi-tenancy"**, a key feature to allow the mutualisation of hosting among multiple organisations, allowing for stark reduction in operational costs (1 instance hosted, with N possible configurations, 1 per organisation, dividing by #N the marginal cost of application maintenance per organisation). As *.Stat Suite* is expected to be deployed over hundreds of organisations (from 50+ in 2025), "multi-tenancy" is expected to become a strategic growth enabler.

## Higher modularity requires investing further in platform management tooling

A richer, more modular architecture, featuring more technologies, will inherently pose more challenges in terms of deployment, hosting and monitoring of *.Stat Suite*, including when troubleshooting technical issues. A consistent, extensive and unified approach to platform logging and error management, health and configuration checking, performance testing, from the user as well as from the server perspectives—will be an even more important agenda than during the previous cycle, to make the life of platform administrators easier and contain platform maintenance costs. This will apply especially to fully leverage deployment automations and the “multi-tenancy” feature in a cloud context. The *.Stat Console*, a new module in the *.Stat Suite*, to cater for platform administrators’ needs, remains to be explored and possibly scoped and developed during the new cycle.

## 4.2 Data lifecycle coverage, toward metadata-driven automations

**One potential investment opportunity for the Community consists in extending the *.Stat Suite* to cover some or all the processing steps of the statistical business process.** This could be done by developing existing modules and/or adding third-party open-source solutions. From the pioneering work done by some of the Community Members (see [1.2]), this opportunity cannot be met with a monolithic solution for all aspects of processing, but rather a mixture of micro-services, each supporting specific tasks, bound together through common interfaces, i.e. SDMX, and automated, orchestrated and streamlined with an open-source workflow engine.

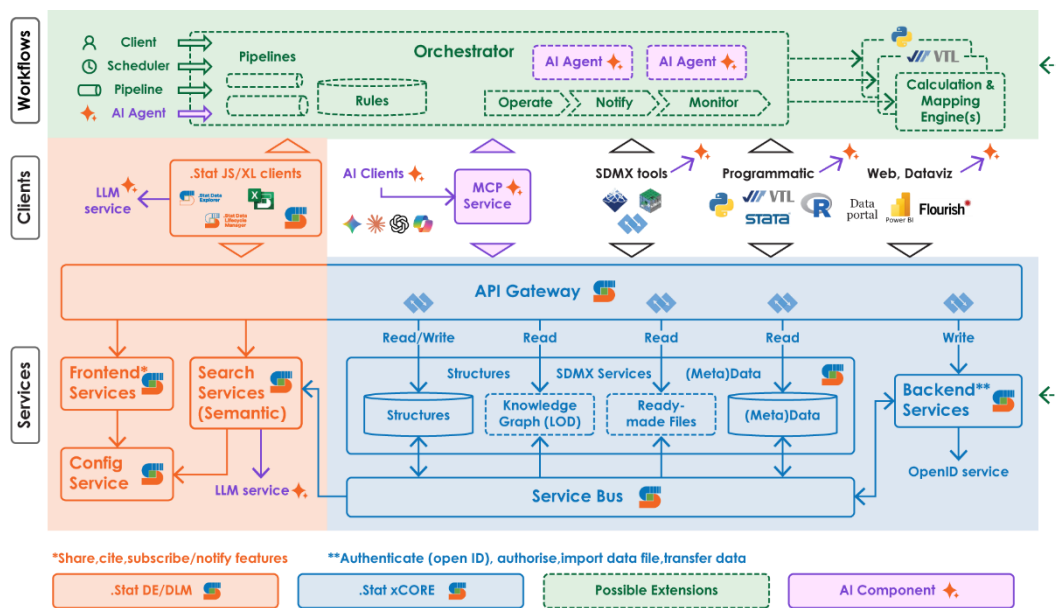


Figure 4: The *.Stat Suite* possible extension to orchestration, calculation and mapping features

**Defining metadata-driven automation in statistical operations.** In the SDMX context, “metadata-driven” means that process metadata can be queried to execute transformations and validations, which, in turn, orchestrate set sequences of data processing (the “workflow”). Process metadata are stored either in SDMX artefacts (e.g. *Transformation Schemes*, *RepresentationMaps*) or dedicated Microdata Structures (MSDs). The orchestration and execution can be performed by various client systems or services which can evolve independently from the definition and maintenance of the process metadata. AI agents could be envisaged to create process metadata and/or to consume them to execute transformations or data-augmentations.

Going forward, it is worthwhile distinguishing three different classes of computations as their roadmap may evolve differently and their position in envisaged architecture may slightly differ: (a) Format conversions and interoperability (no data changes, no key-changes); (b) Mappings and transcoding (key-changes only); (c) Calculations and content validations (both keys and data can change). The following outlines what these new services could offer, based on initial findings:

- ⇒ **For format conversions and interoperability:** The converters help bridge the gap between partially implemented SDMX-systems by acting as universal translators for transiting data. They may offer ways into SDMX for a few other data formats. In this domain there are already existing strong implementations (*SDMX Converter*, *FMR*)—and therefore the primary goal should be to interact with the maintainer of the tools to improve performance, ensure integration possibilities and address missing features.
- ⇒ **For mappings and transcoding:** SDMX standard offers objects (*StructureSets* and *RepresentationMaps*) to capture the mapping logic while *FMR* and a lightweight calculation engine offer execution capability. In this domain the goal is to converge the implementations to activate mappings as part of the transfer service (possibly within the *.Stat DLM*), improve the features related to partial key approximate mappings (useful for referential metadata attachment node mappings) and likely surface them in the *.Stat Excel add-in* or a similar tool. Additionally, a potential line of improvements, could be the provision of mapping assistance tools: e.g. a tool that can break down a complex mapping table of many-to-many (e.g. time-series to time-series correspondences) into simpler and more performant many-to-one mappings. AI assistance could be of help in this area.
- ⇒ **For calculations and validations:** Calculation engines are the most complex and least available in the context of SDMX tools. Here the major dilemma is whether to aim for one language to express calculation rules (such as VTL—clearly designed for that, but the adoption of which may entail important change efforts in most organisations) or rather be language agnostic, and architect SDMX tools (orchestrators and storage components) around a more generic calculation node (Python based, for example).

A **generic calculation engine** would be a service component that relies on a formally expressed grammar, has a parser that can validate expressions, has an executor that can execute operations expressed in the grammar, recognises various data objects described by the grammar (could be: time-series, cube-regions, tabular datasets, scalars etc.) and has connectors to reach out and pull those data objects to be used in the calculations, and then return or persist the computed data via the connectors. Depending on where calculation nodes are positioned in the architecture, the connectors would communicate via SDMX APIs (through API gateway) or potentially via the internal service bus. The calculation engine(s) should be high-performing, open-source and based on (source-code managed, open) algorithms and formulas, for which the SDMX-companion VTL (*Validation and Transformation Languages*) is the primary candidate, but other well-defined programming languages (such as Python or R) may play a role.

The last important component is the **orchestrator** which works at a higher level and makes sure that the necessary computations are executed at the right time in the right sequence—according to predefined rules managing set dependencies—or provides a way for data producers to execute data-pipelines manually on demand and/or based on pre-defined schedules or event triggers. The position of the orchestrator as part (or outside) of the *.Stat Suite* needs further studying. To achieve the objective of largely automating the data production workflow, from the area of data collection to data dissemination, so far lesser used SDMX structures (*Data Provider*, *Data Provision agreement*, *Process Scheme*, and *Transformation Scheme*) need to be revisited. Their suitability to capture process metadata needs to be assessed. In conjunction with that, the SDMX webservice API may need to be extended to offer new

functions related to orchestration (e.g. discovering not only individual transformation instructions by their ID, but resolving chains of dependencies, and data lineages embedded in transformation rules).

**The costs for this workstream are currently unknown and need to be determined.** Since many organisations already have implementations for these tasks or plan important rebuilding of their legacy equivalent during the next cycle, the costs often represent the efforts to make the tools more generic, to add SDMX interfaces, to translate algorithms to use a standard language (VTL), to manage the algorithms in a code repository or to make internal tools open source. There are also plenty of collaboration opportunities to and share investment costs with Community Partners, as manifest in the SIS-CC workshops on the topic (see [1.2], [1.4]).

### 4.3 Open-source delivery model, enabling use and re-use

With time, the Community is recognised as a reference open-source community supporting the official statistics ecosystem. This section draws on the SIS-CC contribution to the UNECE HLG-MOS 2024 project, “open-source for official statistics” (see [3.6], [3.7]), which was an opportunity for the Community to draw lessons and share experience from its 15 year-journey (see [1.19]).

**Defining the open-source software principles for official statistics.** These guiding principles were endorsed at the *Conference of European Statisticians (CES)*, June 2025, as a result of the 2024 HLG-MOS project “open source for official statistics” (see [3.6]). With this Charter, the Chief Statisticians recognise the strategic value of open-source software, and the imperative need for statistical offices to switch from a “nice-to-have” to a “should-have” attitude toward open-source software, based on the following principles: **(a)** Open-source by default; **(b)** Work in the open; **(c)** Improve and give back; **(d)** Think generic statistical building blocks; **(e)** Test, package, document; **(f)** Choose permissive; **(g)** Promote. The Community is committed to enforce these principles which it has contributed to define.

#### Open source as a culture to build the most valued currency: Trust

The journey from a closed community code-sharing paradigm to an open-source model represented a profound cultural shift for the Community, where transparency and multi-Tier engagement became our cornerstones. As Members transitioned to open-source practices, they embraced a culture that championed collaboration beyond organisational confines, paving the way for more innovative solutions. This shift confronted traditional viewpoints which emphasised proprietary control (wrongly assumed to ensure better agility), urging a reorientation towards shared stewardship, inclusive approach to problems and the conviction that pooling resources can lead to better outcomes (including, lower cost, better quality and increased agility). The Community experience demonstrates how **genuine transparency and inclusiveness build trust, which has become our main asset over time.**

Adopting an open-source culture necessitates overcoming numerous challenges. Developers have to recalibrate their approach to software development—learning to work in the open to ensure complete **transparency**; acknowledging the importance of **inclusiveness**, that is, that the broader community can contribute valuable insights and code improvements that no single entity could achieve alone. In practice, this is achieved with the shift to and continuous improvement of our **DevSecOps practice** (see section 5.3)—an ongoing overhaul where the team works collaboratively across the entire development and deployment cycle, breaking down traditional silos and constantly looking for incremental improvements to achieve better code quality and efficiencies. The approach requires a mindset that places equal

emphasis on non-functional requirements such as documentation and testing, speed and security, deployment and cloud-readiness, embedding them from the onset of development.

### MIT license facilitates widespread usage and smooth contributions

The Community's adherence to the principles of openness and collaboration is embodied in its choice to use **the MIT licence, a permissive free software licence that places minimal restrictions on the reuse of code, thereby maximising flexibility, interoperability and fostering an environment where innovation can thrive**. Compared with other opensource licences, the MIT license is rooted in the desire for simplicity and minimal complexity: for example, the concise language and straightforward terms avoid legal jargon, making it very accessible for users to understand and implement correctly; the very limited restrictions on the redistribution of software make it broadly compatible with other licences, and allow for greater interoperability of code across various projects and jurisdictions.

**The choice of using the MIT licence also reduces the barriers to entry for contributors.** In order to manage contributions effectively, the Community has opted for an automated and centrally controlled review and merge process whereby source code, reuse of libraries, and other components, are checked and validated for potential breaks in the licence chain. So far this has served the Community well and facilitated a number of contributions from outside of the core maintainers of the project—expected to grow in the new cycle, as more co-investment opportunities emerge, and more intense partnerships with the private sector loom on the horizon.

### Open source + Open standards → Cooperative Investments

The Community plays a pivotal role in driving and promoting the adoption of global open standards within the statistical community, specifically focusing on the **Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX)**, and the **Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)**. The adoption of open standards—and the strict compliance with them—is an important enabler in the interoperability between tools, organisations and processes across the data lifecycle and the statistical domains. It hence strongly contributes to increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness, by making it possible to use, re-use and integrate (open source) software assets at a low cost, a condition for “cooperative investment models” (see section 4.4).

**Powered by SDMX, the .Stat Suite illustrates this principle by design.** It has largely contributed to make the implementation of the standard accessible to a vast array of statistical organisations. The Community has also largely piggybacked on the workings of the SDMX ecosystem (global conferences, expert meetings, capacity building events, technical and statistical working groups) to create synergies with other SDMX sponsors and stakeholders (see, for example, [2.2], [2.3], [2.4], [2.5], [2.6]). Also, the *.Stat Suite* heavily relies on open-source and standard-compliant software assets developed by other SDMX sponsors (see section 3.3), a very tangible example of “cooperative investments”.

### Open-Source maturity requires many more dimensions

Open-sourcing is at the heart of the Community's fundamental goal, “Building an inclusive data ecosystem”, concretely **enabling Tier-2 networks to thrive** as described in section 3.3. There is also much more to open-sourcing that is reflected throughout the document and not repeated in this section: Toward a *Full open-source stack to allow for hyper-scalability over the cloud* (see section 4.1) the *Community-driven funding model*—as open-source does not mean “free” (see section 4.4); *Open Knowledge Building* as 5<sup>th</sup> foundation of our strategy (see section 4.5).

## 4.4 Community-driven funding model, enabling cooperative investments

With its continued growth over the past 15 years—in terms of Tier-1 membership, increased collaboration with Partners contributing in-kind to the project, and reliance on the thriving SDMX community as its bedrock—the Community has reached a maturity level where core resources allow not only to coordinate the Community, maintain and support its main products (.Stat Suite and .Stat Academy), but also **secure a “baseline scenario”** in terms of new features, architecture evolution and enhancements. But, as new technologies emerge, the **need for more frontier R&D requires further co-investment** which the Community is well-placed to pool and coordinate, with also more Partners, including from the private sector, involved in the cooperative efforts.

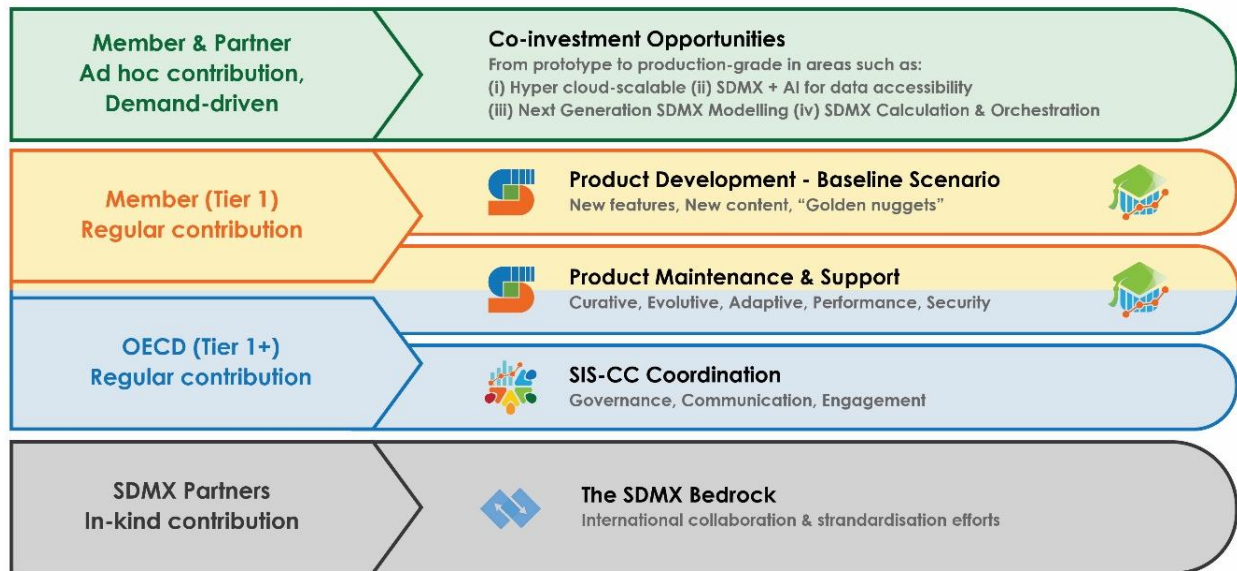


Figure 5: The SIS-CC funding model enabling cooperative investments, aka “co-investments”

**Assessing our criteria when making platform investment decisions.** For decision makers in statistical organisations, a crucial question to ask when confronted with a request for investment in a proprietary, in-house developed platform should be the following: *“is my investment capacity not better used as part of a coalition of peer organisations, rather than investing on my own, and carrying all the risk alone?”* Decision makers could adopt the “open source by default” (see section 4.3) in decisions to invest in platforms, especially in cases where the need cannot be matched by a commercial offering available on the market. For example, they could systematically challenge project managers requesting resources for in-house development and encourage them to consider co-investing with peer organisations as an option. **Our collective capacity to invest in frontier R&D ultimately depends on more statistical organisations—specifically, the better resourced ones—tilting their criteria, when making platform investment decisions, toward a more cooperative posture.**

### The basis: regular contribution by Tier-1 Members

**OECD, as Tier-1+ Member, brings the largest share of resources to the Community** (~50% of total expenditure in 2025, equivalent in absolute terms to the level of commitment in the previous cycle), covering for the Community coordination tasks (communication, governance, bilateral engagement), as well as product maintenance tasks (curative, evolutive, adaptive, performance and security). These activities largely synergise with OECD’s role as SDMX Sponsor organisation, supporting the development

of the standard in multiple ways, given that the Community essentially is about implementing SDMX in statistical organisations.

**Tier-1 Members' regular financial contribution covers for the product support and development (new features) under the "baseline scenario"** (representing approximately ~50% of the total expenditure). Tier-1 Members may also, at any point in time, make a special contribution to prioritise a scope of new features, or engage in R&D activities (development of a prototype, targeted user research activity...). The delivery of new features, financed by one or several Members through co-investment, can usually be managed under an OECD standard grant mechanism. These special project contributions correspond to the priorities of the funding Members and are aligned with the overall product technical and functional vision; they cannot serve to support custom developments or integration work that are specific to an organisation. **Tier-1 Members can become Tier-1+, by contributing significantly more than the standard regular contribution.**

### We agreed on a "baseline scenario" and secured its funding

This baseline scenario, as discussed with and agreed by Members, consists in ensuring the development over the new cycle of:

- ⇒ **SDMX 3.x full compatibility**, including compliance with FAIR principles and integration with the SDMX global discovery service. (see section 3.2)
- ⇒ **Blazing fast performance and scalability**, by implementing key parts of the *.Stat Suite* target architecture under the supervision of the *ATF*. (see sections 4.1)
- ⇒ **Security and quality by design**, by enforcing and continually improving *DevSecOps* practices (see section 5.4), under the supervision of the *S-ATF* on security matters.
- ⇒ **Continuous functional improvement**, driven by the user research practice under the *UTF* supervision and aligned with agreed Community priorities. (see section 5.4)
- ⇒ **Continuous improvement in platform management**, to facilitate deployment, monitoring, troubleshooting and cloud-readiness of the *.Stat Suite*. (see section 5.4)

The more detailed *.Stat Suite* **Flight Planner** (see [1.22]) regularly updated, reviewed and endorsed by the Management Level Group (*MLG*), set the priorities on an ongoing basis, including **Golden Nuggets**, or features required by Tier-1 Members (see section 5.3) that are aligned with the product vision and can reasonably be accommodated into the workplan to meet most urgent needs.

### We are well-placed to coordinate frontier R&D and co-investment initiatives

In addition to this baseline scenario, co-investment opportunities are identified as areas where additional, ad hoc financial and in-kind contributions by Members and Partners could allow to develop more features and values in the products. The following initial list of co-investment opportunities is considered by Members, subject to evolution throughout 2026-2030:

- (i) **Hyper cloud-scalable**, thanks to blazing fast performance for very large volumes (10B+ observation datasets) and full open-source stack, to allow for limitless scalability over the cloud (drawing on open-source database technologies such as *Clickhouse* or *PostgreSQL*, see section 4.1).
- (ii) **SDMX+AI for data accessibility**, with several variants envisaged (*Data Explorer* with natural language search; conversational *Data Explorer*; *Global Trusted Data Commons* with *StatGPT*) (see section 3.1).
- (iii) **Next Generation SDMX (meta)data modelling**, to bridge the gap between average data practitioners and (meta)data modelling experts with the needed tools, governance, support and knowledge (see section 3.2).
- (iv) **SDMX calculation and orchestration**, to support metadata-driven automations across the data lifecycle (see section 4.2).

While, by end 2025, the scoping and funding of (i) and (ii) are partially secured by interested Members and Partners for delivery in the first part of the new cycle, (iii) and (iv) are still under discussion and expected to reach agreement and funding later on. More opportunities for co-investment, not listed above, are likely to emerge throughout the new cycle.

## 4.5 Open Knowledge Building, enabled by AI and enabling AI

Building on the success achieved in the previous cycle, **Open Knowledge Building becomes a foundation in the new cycle**, as the Community will continue to deliver high quality and relevant self-paced, online learning content, capacity building events, and technical assistance projects mixing hands-on workshops, coaching sessions and support in establishing appropriate governance mechanisms.

The main Community output is the *.Stat Academy* (see [1.4x]), which we developed as a way to enable organisations to build the skills (for **data toolers** and **data producers**, see box) needed in deploying and using the *.Stat Suite*, as well as modelling (meta)data with SDMX. The *.Stat Academy's* success relies on:

- ⇒ The **learner-centred mindset**, as we continually seek and analyse feedback, and adapt our pedagogical approach and create new content and services accordingly, an approach that can work only if combined with...
- ⇒ The **trainer-centred mindset**, as experts are usually time-constrained, with limited experience on how to construct learning artefacts: supporting and training experts to become good trainers and coaches is hence a key success factor for knowledge building.

**Defining the learning paths in the *Stat Academy*.** The *.Stat Academy* offers learning paths designed for two main user profiles: **Data Producers** (including methodologists, statistical assistants, statisticians, and data reporters), and **Data Toolers** (including *.Stat Suite* platform managers, database managers, IT infrastructure managers, and developers-contributors). Learning paths are designed to build knowledge and skills over time, from foundational to expert. A total of 8 courses have been delivered in the *.Stat Academy* by 2025, with the majority targeting data producers, starting with building awareness in SDMX through to learning mapping and optimising SDMX content for an improved end-user experience on the *Data Explorer*.

### Continuing to blend online self-paced learning with hands-on and face-to-face activities

**The *.Stat Academy* represents a comprehensive effort to democratise access to knowledge, via self-paced online training. By the end of 2025, more than 1,350 learners from 171 countries had received a total of 1,485 certifications.** Online courses alone are not sufficient, and our method blends them with hands-on workshops, coaching sessions, and collaborative projects to facilitate learning by doing. Global and regional capacity building events in 2023-2025 (located in Bahrain, Jakarta, Sungkai, Amsterdam, Rome, Istanbul see [2.4]) leveraged the *.Stat Academy* to optimally train, in-person, ~500 learners in (meta)data modelling. This multifaceted approach ensures that participants gain practical experience—using cloud-based training environments such as the *SDMX Lab* (offered by the BIS, with its precursor offered by the ILO, see section 3.3) alongside acquiring theoretical knowledge. It can be smartly combined with organisation-specific approaches, making use of generic learning resources.

**Online learning has served as a prerequisite for a number of technical assistance projects and capacity building events that would otherwise be impossible to achieve** with traditional approaches. Data practitioners learn the basics in a self-paced online approach before engaging in hands-on

workshops focusing on their specific organisation and data context. This approach enables data practitioners to learn, at a high level, how to:

- ⇒ Iteratively design and maintain SDMX structural metadata, under the appropriate governance.
- ⇒ Practice (meta)data modelling and make initial design decisions in the data practitioners' context and with their own data.
- ⇒ Learn how to migrate from the existing data to SDMX modelled, harmonised (meta)data.

**This pedagogical approach, blending self-paced, face-to-face learning and hands-on practice in the SDMX Lab, is highly efficient, in that it makes the most of learners' and trainers' (expensive and limited) time**—especially time devoted to face-to-face (onsite or online) workshops and coaching activities—by preparing them with self-paced online learning and assignments. While developing courses and supporting organisations in building (meta)data modelling skills in SDMX, **we also developed the reference concepts, tools and practice to establish the proper governance mechanisms** for statistical organisations to make decisions on how to harmonise data (see [1.32], [1.33], [2.7.1]). Data governance tools and concepts will continue to be an important area of research for the Community, going forward, drawing on the Members' growing maturity.

### Going forward: SDMX (meta)data modelling and the AI-Readiness nexus

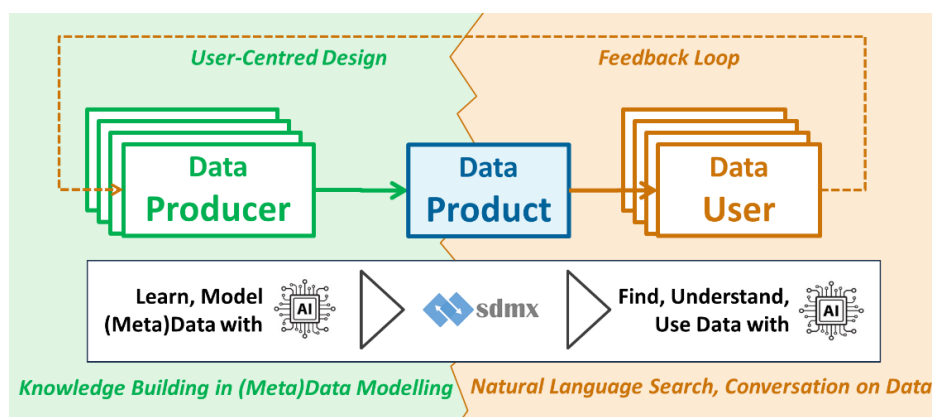


Figure 6: The interplay of Human Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence at producer & user sides

**AI-readiness should be at the heart of modernisation and data accessibility efforts in the new cycle**, the success of which largely depends on how far we go in scaling up data practitioners' skills in next generation SDMX (meta)data modelling (see section 3.2). This will indeed determine our capacity to systematically produce harmonised and high quality SDMX (structural, referential, possibly process and presentation) metadata, of which AI clients and agents are hungry. This agenda poses a formidable challenge to all statistical organisations, which the Community can help address through concerted *Open Knowledge Building* efforts to:

- ⇒ **Increase the user orientation among data producers**, by establishing the user research practice, to help them know better the users of their product and draw insights from the feedback loop.
- ⇒ **Simplify the learning of SDMX (meta)data modelling** by providing data practitioners with the learning toolkit that is accessible regardless of initial capacity (see section 3.2).
- ⇒ **Embrace AI-based adaptive learning techniques**: the *.Stat Academy* should be at the forefront of adopting them to facilitate learning and lower barrier to entry.
- ⇒ **Support learning of AI techniques in an SDMX context**: for data practitioners to develop AI agents and clients, drawing on SDMX semantics and registries, and deliver the new approach to AI-based automations (see section 4.2).

## 5. Community governance, support and delivery model

### 5.1 How our multi-Tier model works

The **Community multi-Tier model**, established since 2020, has allowed its continued growth both in the core Membership of Tier-1 organisations (aka “Members”), as well as extended group of Tier-2/3 organisations benefitting from the Community outputs (see section 3.3). This allows to reconcile commitment to agility and product excellence (Tier-1 funding and driving) with an inclusive approach maximising the impact (enabling benefits for Tier 2/3 organisations).

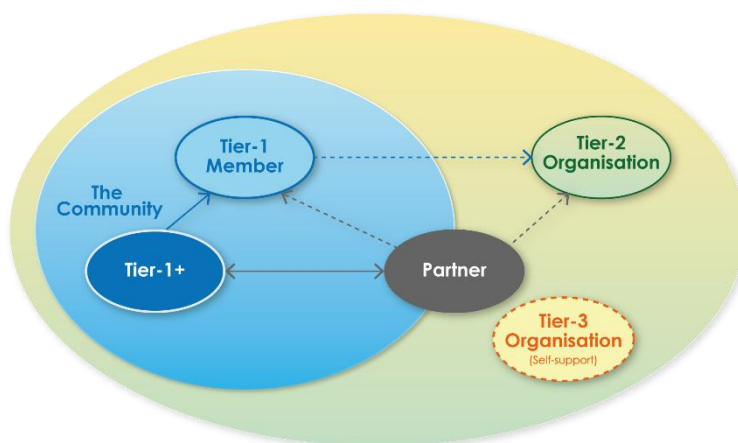


Figure 7: The Community multi-Tier model

**OECD is the Community lead and Tier-1+ organisation**, contributing a much larger share of resources than other Tier-1 Members. OECD is the Community lead and host to the core team taking care of the coordination, support, maintenance and development activities. As main project contributor, OECD has precedence in the Community decision-making (for example, in design decisions or in priority setting, especially should there be divergences between Member, something rarely observed in 15 years). However, consensus-building is the norm; it is the essence of what makes the Community attractive and builds trust (see section 4.3). The decision-making process is carried out in full transparency via the Community governance groups.

**“Tier-1” organisations, aka “Members”**: each Member participates actively in the governance (SLG/MLG/ATF/UTF, see section 5.2), including in driving the product development (vision, priority-setting, design...) and is directly supported by the core team and other Members. Extra support is important during the project inception phase, when an organisation joins the Community, and during later critical milestones in the Member’s project (see section 5.3). Being Tier-1 requires to contribute financially, on an equal footing with other Members, (90k€ on year 1, as a special contribution to product development and in order to cover for the extra support needed for project inception; 30k€/year from year 2 onwards to cover for ongoing support cost and contribute to product development).

**“Partners”, SDMX Sponsors**: each Partner contributes in-kind to the project without being a Member and as such, may influence the product priorities and vision and participates in some Community activities. In 2025, Eurostat and the BIS are the major Community Partners, contributing in-kind via open-source developments incorporated into the *.Stat Suite*; with them, regular collaboration mechanisms are in place to manage dependencies and priorities, make joint design decisions and increase the level of synergy (see the example of BIS, developed in section 3.3). UNSD, in association with UN regional and sectorial agencies, are the Community key partner in the area of capacity building (see section 4.5). Partners are associated to the Community governance via ad hoc arrangements.

**“Technology Partners”**: a private sector player, knowledgeable in all or a part of the *.Stat Suite* and related technologies, and able to offer development, integration, deployment and hosting services—or, alternatively, developing interoperable technologies (for example, *Microsoft* certified the Community-developed *PowerBI SDMX connector*, which it consequently deploys in all its user base, see [1.34]). Technology Partners are crucial players in the ecosystem to cater for the ever-widening range of

organisations and differentiated support needs. Also, some Technology Partners undertake important efforts in frontier R&D work directly useful for Members, something highly beneficial for the Community and that we encourage going forward. For example, Technology Partner *RedPelicans* developed the first blazing-fast and fully open-source backend stack, expected to become a new module in the *.Stat Suite*, the *.Stat SuperCore* (see section 4.4, co-investment stream (i)).

**“Tier-2” and “Tier-3”:** A Tier 2 organisation adopts the *.Stat Suite* as their platform without becoming a Member, yet receiving support either from a Tier-1 Member (typically: an NSO from Pacific island receiving support from SPC, or a Ministry of Labour receiving support from ILO in the context of the LMIS project, see section 3.3), or a Technology Partner (in the context of a commercial agreement). A Tier-3 organisation adopts the *.Stat Suite* as their platform, in a self-supporting model, using all the available open knowledge material and documentation. While Tier-2 organisations may have an indirect influence on product development priorities and receive support from the Community through their supporting Partner, this is not the case, even indirectly, for Tier-3 organisations. In the open-source spirit, requests for enhancements or information from Tier-3 organisations are nevertheless taken in consideration, on a best effort basis, yet at a lower level of priority vs. requests emanating from Tier-1 or Tier-2 organisations.

## 5.2 How we make decisions and collaborate

The **Strategic Level Group (SLG)** comprises senior executives from each Member organisation to steer the Community, by confirming the strategic directions, high-level priorities and committing resources to the project. The SIS-CC 5-year strategy, prepared by *MLG* and proposed to *SLG* for validation, is the reference document that guides the Community activities. The *SLG* is chaired by the OECD Chief Statistician. A virtual *SLG* meeting is held on a yearly basis to discuss possible amendments to the strategic directions, take stock of progress in achieving the strategic goals, and validate priorities and resources, based on the report on Community activities prepared by the *MLG*.

The **Management Level Group (MLG)** comprises senior managers appointed by Member organisations. Prioritising *.Stat Suite* (and *.Stat Academy*) product development through an ongoing, transparent and fair process is the key *MLG* task. Other tasks include monitoring the delivery and ensuring alignment with the strategic directions; signing off on business or technical architecture decisions; dealing with recurring or critical operational issues; preparing and contributing to the SIS-CC workshops, global conferences; preparing *SLG* meetings. A virtual *MLG* meeting is held on a bi-monthly basis, to perform the above tasks and for all Members to inform each other of their respective project plan and advancement, or issues faced with.

The **Architecture Task Force (ATF)** comprises technical experts appointed by Member organisations (technical architects, developers-contributors and platform administrators) to inform the technical architecture of the *.Stat Suite*, including all non-functional practices in the areas of performance, cyber-security, software quality assurance, platform deployment and cloud-readiness. A virtual *ATF* meeting is held on a quarterly basis. The *ATF* chair presents regular updates on *ATF* activities to the *MLG* and presents decisions for *MLG* to sign off. Any significant architecture decision, especially with business impact, is signed off at *MLG* level after analysis and recommendation by the *ATF*. The **S-ATF (ATF in Security configuration)** gathers, through a safe channel of communication, security experts from Member organisations, on a voluntary basis, to review reports on *.Stat Suite* vulnerabilities, share results of security audits, and more generally improve the security and safety of the *.Stat Suite*.

The **User research Task Force (UTF)** comprises business experts appointed by Member organisations (representing “data producers” as well as “data consumers”, including “API users”) to gather

feedback from data users and inform the functional and usability improvements of the *.Stat Suite* in a user-centred way according to the overall functional vision and design principles ([1.30], [1.31]). Developing the common tools and techniques to support the user-centred product design, and the measurement of user experience performance, is at the heart of the *UTF* mandate. A virtual *UTF* meeting is held on a quarterly basis. The *UTF* chair presents regular updates on *UTF* activities to the *MLG* and presents decisions for *MLG* to sign off. Any significant functional or design decision, especially with business impact, is signed off at *MLG* level after analysis and recommendation by the *UTF*. As part of its activities, *UTF* can organise coordinated usability campaigns, develop a common toolkit to measure usability and harvest user feedback, with interested Members. The **WCAG-UTF (UTF in Web Accessibility configuration)** gathers, separately, web accessibility experts from organisations with strong obligations toward visually impaired data users, with a view to achieve the highest possible level of WCAG compliance in the *.Stat Suite* (see section 3.1).

The **Developers' Advocate(s) (DA)**, appointed by Member organisations, on a voluntary basis, to bring the perspective of external developers and platform administrators to the *ATF* and core development team. The *DA* has an important role promoting improvement in the documentation, software packaging, as well as identification and prioritisation of deployment, maintenance or monitoring issues and proposing related tooling. As such, the *DA* has privileged access to the core team of developers through regular (weekly) review of issues and ideas.

The **Community Governance Secretariat**, for *SLG/MLG/ATF/UTF*, is hosted by the OECD, Statistics & Data Directorate, as lead organisation and main contributor to the project. The function includes, for all groups, meeting preparation, drafting of documents and reports, updating of all the relevant dashboards to support prioritisation exercise with sufficient information.

The **Community Management role (CM)**, under the supervision of the reference OECD manager, reporting to the OECD Chief Statistician, takes care of the *Community Governance Secretariat* on a daily basis, as part of the broader *CM* role, including all Community coordination, promotion and support tasks. Several OECD staff may exercise the role (typically, one for Community governance and development, one for the Member support role), in a coordinated manner.

**Note:** *The chairing of the different groups is usually exercised by the OECD as a way of convenience but is open for other Members on a voluntary and rolling basis (12-month terms). OECD to exercise systematically the secretariat as part of its coordination role. The indicated frequency of meetings is an average. Under the supervision of the MLG, activities can be more or less intense in given periods to achieve set objectives (typically, Community workshops are regularly organised to share experience and reflect on specific technical and functional topics).*

### 5.3 How Tier-1 Members are supported

The *CM* animates the **bilateral engagement with each Member organisation**, starting with the drafting of the *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)* and renewal of it, coordinating project kick-off, new Member onboarding and initial period of project inception (see below). Over the period covered by the *MoU*, *CM* supervises the support provided to the Member by the core team, and organises virtual bilateral meetings, at management level, to review project progress, support issues, milestones and priorities (*Golden Nuggets*). By default, meetings to take place on a semestrial basis; more often on a need- and mutually agreed basis, especially during inception period or project stages leading to critical milestones. Ad-hoc missions to the Member location can be envisaged, on a need- and mutually agreed basis and funded by the requesting Member. Upon request, *CM* will analyse and scope additional project agreements (on a cost-recovery basis) to cover needs beyond the standard support and maintenance

scope covered by the *MoU* (for example, development of specific features or technical assistance in the area of SDMX (meta)data modelling).

**During project inception, each Member receives extra support** through a number of project activities for a period of up to 1 year after *MoU* signature, before transitioning to business as usual from year 2, starting with the onboarding of the new Member, invited to nominate representatives in the different governance groups. The engagement takes place through regular bilateral meetings to agree on common activities, and to ensure the appropriate level of technical support. The core team assists the Member’s technical team in designing their platform architecture, deploying and operating it, and reviews together missing features and positions them on the *Flight Planner* (see [1.22]). Each Member is assumed to have a good level of autonomy in their migration to the new platform. Although most of the exchanges are centred around the *.Stat Suite*, and the technical components of it, the efficient management and migration of data is a key success factor. While the core team can provide some advice and support to the new Member in this respect, advanced support and trainings to be scoped, agreed and adequately resourced on a case-by-case basis.

**Each Member is expected to offer some level of assistance to peers, especially from experienced to newer Members**, in complement to the support provided by the core team, and especially on questions related to adapting the *.Stat Suite* to a specific context (for example, on how to deploy on a given cloud provider infrastructure not well-known to the core team, or how to design a data migration approach, or how to develop data pipeline automations integrating the *.Stat Suite* in the Member organisation, and any other topic where practical experience sharing can make a big difference for the new Member’s project success). Members are also expected to actively participate in the Community activities and lead where they have particular stake (for example, in 2025: *FMR User Group* led by NBB, *WCAG-UTF* group led by Statistics Canada).

**Inclusions, exclusions and additions:** Standard support includes the provision of a *.Stat Suite* test environment over the cloud, for testing purpose. No hosting of pre-production or production environments (on-premises or over the cloud) can be offered; these should be managed by each Member in autonomy or with the support of a *Technology Partner* (under separate commercial agreement). Also, only technical support on the *.Stat Suite* is offered; no direct support of end users in the Member organisation can be offered; assistance in SDMX (meta)data modelling (training, coaching, migration assistance...) can be offered but as an addition to the project, requiring additional funding.

## 5.4 How we deliver quality software and aim for product excellence

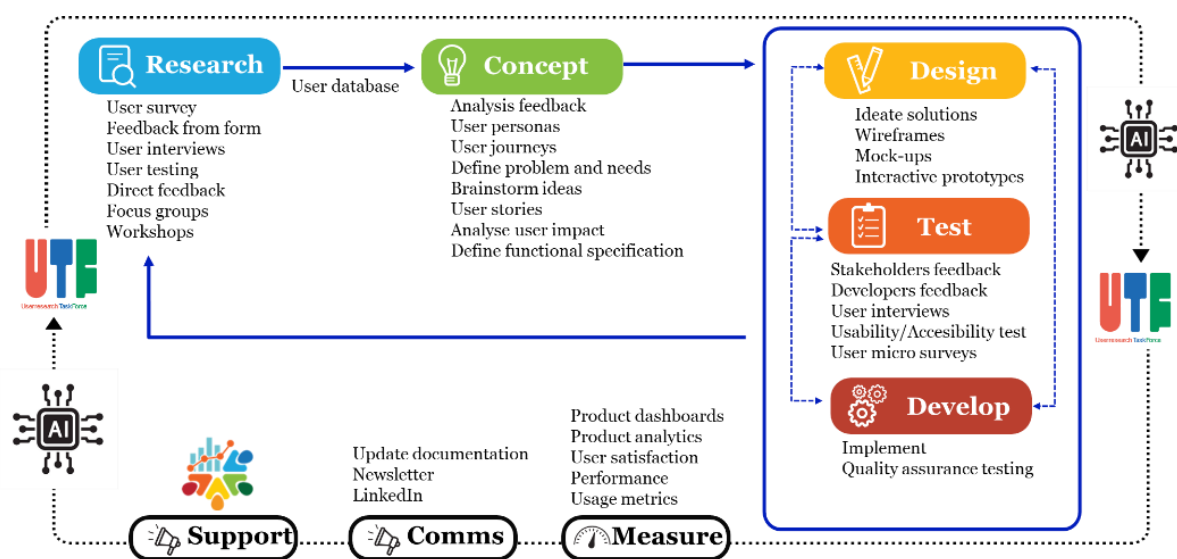


Figure 8: The user-centred design cycle

**We design our product with a user-centred approach** using a variety of research and design techniques (for an introduction, see [3.8.1]) involving users throughout the process to create highly focused and accessible products, ensuring a desirable look, feel, and usability. Under the *UTF*, the Community aims to progressively build a user database, with all information harvested through user research activities (survey, interviews, usability tests, direct feedback, etc.). **AI-enabled conversations with data users** are a potential source of first-hand information on data user intents, leading to potential breakthrough in the relevance and granularity of our knowledge of data users. These user research activities serve as basis for conceptualising issues and new features in terms of personas, functional needs, functional designs, user journeys, all tasks that are more and more facilitated by AI-enabled design and analysis tools. The design work is framed by the overall functional vision and design principles ([1.30], [1.31]), and, when needed, involves professional designers and generates specific user research activities (such as requirements gathering, mock-ups' testing, or targeted pop-up survey on newly released features), which themselves inform the functional vision and design principles. With time, we aim to create a Community-wide body of knowledge and a network of user research experts, including by sharing tooling and performance metrics across the board, to maximise knowledge spillover, user-centred culture and insights. Adopting **AI techniques in user research activities** is a cross-cutting objective for the task force.

**We work in an agile mode:** As project maintainers, we work in Kanban, a lean method to manage and improve work across human systems. This approach helps to manage work by balancing the demands with available capacity and better handling bottlenecks through an agile prioritisation process. Product releases happen in regular cycles, documented in the release notes captured in the *Changelog* (see [1.25]), with **semantic versioning** to provide a shared indication for library authors and users to communicate with each other, using a three-part number, MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH, incremented as follows:

- ⇒ MAJOR, when a change is API-incompatible with previous releases
- ⇒ MINOR, when new functionality is added in a backwards-compatible manner
- ⇒ PATCH, when bug fixes are made in a backward-compatible manner

**We are transparent** with all project assets (see [1.27]) and information (see [1.2x]) accessible and open to anyone, that serve as basis for the deliberation on product development priorities with Members, collaboration with Partners, and potentially any interested party. We make mid-term priorities public through the *Flight Planner* (see [1.22]), and our short-term program of work visible in the *Kanban Board* (see [1.23]). This information is the basis to build trust, support collaboration in the Community, as well as consultations within each Member organisation. Any user of the solution or developer-contributor can have a direct, real-time access to information on the items the core team is working on and bring feedback, in addition to creating tickets conveying requests for bug correction or ideas of enhancement. All interactions on features and issues can be traced back publicly in the project *Code Repository* (see [1.27]). All product features are extensively documented in the *Product Documentation* (see [1.26]).

**We deliver continuously** by constantly reviewing our priorities and adapting to new needs, through a regular cycle of prioritisation of the *Product Backlog* (see [1.24]) by Members, feeding a continuous stream of development of prioritised features, the *Kanban Board* (see [1.23]) with new versions of components, new features, patches, code refactoring or bug fixes tested and shipped for release and deployment. Continuous delivery implies a trade-off between frequency of new feature releases, quick bug fixes and security fixes (to increase value for users, satisfy stakeholders, and keep the burden of maintenance on the core team at a manageable level) and cost of each release (in testing, especially non-automated part of the testing, but also in deployment efforts within each Member organisation). The

*.Stat Suite Release & Maintenance Policy* (see [1.28]) defines this trade-off by setting the level of service offered by the core team regarding:

- ⇒ Evolutive maintenance, that is, non-optional enhancements.
- ⇒ Curative maintenance, that is, fixing of bugs and of security vulnerabilities.
- ⇒ Adaptive maintenance, that is, adaptation to new middleware version (libraries, DB).

**The policy comprises:**

- ⇒ The core team's obligations in terms providing patches or hotfixes.
- ⇒ The Member's obligations in terms of maintaining its *.Stat Suite* instance(s) at a reasonably recent version, or, in other words, the frequency of upgrades to be able to benefit from maintenance by the core team.
- ⇒ these obligations being differentiated, depending on the category of maintenance (evolutive, curative/non-security, curative/security, adaptive) and the level of criticality of the issue.

**We continually invest in software quality assurance** by following a streamlined development process from plan through to deploy, including multiple systematic testing and quality assurance procedures, that enables a continuous integrated flow and continuous feedback to enhance and improve. All functional and design specifications and merge requests undergo peer review to ensure consistent and high-quality stories (specifications) and code contributions, combined with automated functional, security and performance testing of the source code to ensure fit for purpose and maximise code quality in each release. In the new cycle, **AI-assisted software quality assurance** is expected to drive significant evolutions, some already in place (in AI-assisted generation or optimisation of program code, documentation and tests, as well as monitoring of bugs or vulnerabilities) (see [1.17]).

The average level of **automated unit testing** coverage of 70% remains our objective; the volume of scripted **functional tests** (mid-2025: 400 tests running 31 test scenarios for the *.Stat Data Explorer*; 62 integration tests running for the *.Stat Core*) should only grow with time and continually reduce the exposure to regression risks with new releases. Members can propose tests fitting their use cases to proactively prevent from regressions.

**Sufficient security is a mandatory** and permanent non-functional key requirement. The core team strives to provide solutions with as less as possible known vulnerabilities. In the past years, quality assurance in security has been empowered through the unification of tools, automations, and lifecycle integration. The software is constantly being tested and monitored for vulnerabilities: software composition analysis (SCA), static application security testing (SAST), dynamic application security testing (DAST), and additional dependency and docker image scans. The status of vulnerabilities is regularly reported to the community via the *S-ATF*, where security matters are reviewed and discussed on an ongoing basis.

**Performance is a mandatory** and permanent non-functional key requirement. Performance objectives are defined and regularly reviewed with Community Members (see [1.29]). Performance is systematically monitored through an automated benchmarking framework integrated into the *.Stat Suite* CI/CD pipelines. Results are versioned, reproducible, and made available to developers, product owners, and managers through dedicated dashboards, ensuring transparency, supporting capacity planning, and helping to anticipate and prevent performance regressions in production environments. Performance is tracked through three main categories of tests, based on real use cases provided by Members:

- ⇒ **"Generic" API performance tests** validate the system's ability to load and extract data in all supported SDMX formats, with both paginated and non-paginated responses, under different conditions (load, smoke, stress, spike, and long-duration testing).

- ⇒ **“Data Explorer-specific” API performance tests** reproduce the specific types of SDMX requests generated by the *Data Explorer* — including SDMX-JSON structure and data queries — to ensure smooth experience under multiple traffic patterns (load, smoke, stress, spike, and long-duration testing).
- ⇒ Finally, **“OECD traffic-based” API performance tests** replay real traffic observed in selected OECD data spaces (SDMX APIs), including extraction of very large datasets with billions of rows, to confirm resilience and scalability under peak demand. More replay tests can be developed by Members to carry out their own benchmark, based on their data and typical traffic, using a similar approach.

**We want to smoothen deployment of .Stat Suite**, over on-premises, cloud-based or hybrid infrastructure. We will continue to support 3 deployment strategies (see below) to accommodate Members’ varying infrastructure and IT capabilities. While in 2020, a minority opted for .Stat Suite as containers, for smooth deployment over the cloud, this segment has become dominant by 2025. We expect .Stat Suite as a service also to expand in the new cycle as several *Technology Partners* express interest in offering the service in a cost-efficient way. It is to note that the core team does not have the capacity to test and assure full compatibility of the .Stat Suite platform with all cloud providers. Knowledge on how to optimise deployment strategies for a given cloud-provider results from peer-to-peer knowledge sharing among Community Members. There are three distinct .Stat Suite delivery mechanisms:

- ⇒ **.Stat Suite as a service** requires no technical skills, limited configuration, and entails subscription costs for cloud service provisioning and application maintenance (services offered by *Technology Partners*, under commercial agreement, and not by OECD or as part of the Community offering).
- ⇒ **.Stat Suite as containers** requires availability and knowledge of Docker (container technology) and orchestration techniques (docker-compose or Kubernetes, which enable highly efficient deployment of new releases). Deployment, maintenance, continuity, scalability, and recoverability of service is the Member’s responsibility. Containers are usually deployed over the cloud, provisioned by the Member under their own procurement rules.
- ⇒ **.Stat Suite as codebase** requires a stronger technical knowledge of the underlying ecosystems (.Net, JavaScript, SQL etc.), with continuous integration being the Member’s responsibility. This approach allows for specific adaptations and integration approach within the technical environment, especially when the services are deployed on-premises and when containerisation is not an option.

## 6. Annex: Background information

The SIS-CC 2026-2030 strategy is the result of an ongoing conversation within the Community over the 2020-2025 period, manifested in multiple collaborative workshops and reports, listed below. The strategy also largely draws on the wider collaboration ongoing within the SDMX ecosystem, as well as in sister networks such as SDMX, the BIS IFC and UNECE HLG-MOS, and to which the Community largely contributes.

### 6.1 SIS-CC reference information

All available on <https://siscc.org>

#### 2023-2025 SIS-CC workshops

- [1.1] SIS-CC: [Advancing labour market intelligence: Botswana & Uganda launch modern LMIS platforms](#), August 2025
- [1.1bis] SIS-CC: [Transforming data access in the Pacific: Samoa and Fiji launch new National Data Portals](#), July 2025
- [1.2] SIS-CC: [Metadata-driven automation: Key Takeaways from the Calculation & Orchestration with SDMX](#), workshop, July 2025
- [1.3] SIS-CC: [Beyond the buzz: what does 'AI-readiness' really mean for official statistics?](#), OECD CSSP, June 2025
- [1.4] SIS-CC: [NextGen SDMX Data Modelling 2025: Key Takeaways](#), workshop, June 2025
- [1.5] SIS-CC: [UNECE GenAI & Official Statistics Workshop 2025: Key Takeaways](#), May 2025
- [1.6] SIS-CC: [SIS-CC 2025-2030 Strategy: Elaborating co-investment opportunities](#), workshop, April 2025
- [1.7] SIS-CC: [The transformative impact of integration: FMR Workbench + .Stat Suite](#), September 2024
- [1.8] SIS-CC: [Embracing open-source: The SIS-CC journey so far](#), June 2024
- [1.9] SIS-CC: [Applying User-Centred Design Approach to Official Statistics](#), workshop, May 2024
- [1.10] SIS-CC: [SDMX+AI: A path to explore generative AI for better data accessibility](#), [1.10.1] [report](#), April 2024.
- [1.11] SIS-CC: [Enhancing SDMX tools interoperability for improved organisational efficiency](#), March 2024
- [1.12] SIS-CC: [Strengthening data access: How Uruguay transformed their LMIS](#), January 2024
- [1.13] SIS-CC: [9th SDMX Global Conference Snapshot: Unveiling SIS-CC Impact](#), November 2023
- [1.14] SIS-CC: [Fostering a User-Centred Design Culture for Better Product Development](#), workshop, November 2023
- [1.15] SIS-CC: [ILO Labour Market Information Systems projects around the world](#), July 2023
- [1.16] SIS-CC: [Reference Framework for the SDMX Structural Metadata Governance](#), June 2023
- [1.17] SIS-CC: [Improving software quality in the .Stat Suite](#), workshop, May 2023
- [1.18] SIS-CC: [The impact of data hubs from Statistics Canada](#), April 2023
- [1.19] SIS-CC: [Enhancing and building new user experiences with .Stat Suite](#), workshop, February 2023

#### **.Stat Suite and SIS-CC SDMX Tools**

- [1.21] *.Stat Suite*: [High level product overview](#)
- [1.22] *.Stat Suite*: [Flight Planner](#)
- [1.23] *.Stat Suite*: [Kanban Board](#)
- [1.24] *.Stat Suite*: [Backlog](#)
- [1.25] *.Stat Suite*: [Changelog](#)
- [1.26] *.Stat Suite*: [Documentation](#)
- [1.27] *.Stat Suite*: [Code repository](#)
- [1.28] *.Stat Suite*: [Release and Maintenance Policy](#)
- [1.29] *.Stat Suite*: [Performance testing and objective](#)
- [1.30] *.Stat Suite*: [Design principles](#)
- [1.31] *.Stat Suite*: [Data Lifecycle Manager – Functional vision and product design](#)
- [1.32] *SDMX Matrix Generator*: [Code repository](#)
- [1.33] *SDMX Matrix Generator*: [Modelling statistical domains & exchange frameworks in SDMX](#)
- [1.34] *SDMX PowerBI Connector*: [Code repository](#)

## .Stat Academy

[1.41] .Stat Academy: Learning Paths for [Data Producer](#); [Data Tooler](#)

[1.42] .Stat Academy: [Courses](#)

[1.43] .Stat Academy: [Webinars](#)

[1.44] .Stat Academy: [Become an instructor](#)

## Past SIS-CC strategies

[1.51] SIS-CC: [SIS-CC 2020-25 strategy](#), January 2020

[1.52] SIS-CC: [SIS-CC 2014-2019 strategy](#), March 2014

## 6.2 SDMX reference information

[2.1] SDMX: [10th SDMX Global Conference: Smarter Data for Better Insights](#), Rome, October 2025, including [2.1.1] the [joint statement on AI-Readiness by SDMX sponsors](#).

[2.2] UNSC: [Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors](#), December 2024

[2.3] SDMX: [12th SDMX Expert Workshop](#), Amsterdam, October 2024

[2.4] SDMX: [SDMX Regional capacity Building Event](#), Istanbul, December 2024

[2.5] SDMX: [Test your SDMX API with the SDMX TCK](#), March 2024

[2.6] SDMX: [9th SDMX Global Conference: Empowering Data Communities summary report](#), Bahrain, November 2023

[2.7] SDMX: [SDMX Guidelines](#), [2.7.1] [Reference Framework for SDMX Structural Metadata Governance](#), March 2023

[2.8] SDMX: [SDMX technical specifications](#), incl. 3.1 and 3.0 versions; version 3.2 expected in S2 2026.

[2.9] SDMX: [11th SDMX Expert Meeting](#), Aguascalientes, October 2022, including [2.9.1] [Increasing the possibilities for interoperability between SDMX Compliant tools - drawing on the SIS-CC STAWG experience](#)

## 6.3 BIS IFC, SDMX.IO and UNECE HLG-MOS reference information

[3.1] BIS: [IFC Bulletin no 64 on Data science in central banking: unlocking the potential of data](#), May 2025

[3.2] BIS: [IFC Report on SDMX adoption and use of open-source tools](#), February 2025

[3.3] BIS: [The SDMX.IO initiative](#)

[3.4] UNECE: [HLG-MOS 2025 Workshop](#), Nov 2025, including [3.4.1] [Generative AI for official statistics – project report](#).

[3.5] UNECE: [Generative AI for official statistics workshop](#), May 2025

[3.6] UNECE: [HLG-MOS 2024 : Open Source Software](#), including the [3.6.1] [SIS-CC Case Study](#) and [3.6.2] [Embracing Open Source: Insights from the HLG-MOS Sprint Meeting in Belgrade](#)

[3.7] UNECE: [HLG-MOS 2023 : Co-development of Open Source Software : the .Stat Suite Business Case](#)

[3.8] UNECE: [HLG-MOS 2020: StatsBot, a chatbot for official statistics, webinar](#), including [3.8.1] presentation by OECD/Artik: [Joint User Research to drive value and innovation](#), November 2020



# SIS-CC

## 2026-2030

### Strategy

 [siscc.org](https://siscc.org)

 [academy.siscc.org](https://academy.siscc.org)

 [gitlab.com/sis-cc/](https://gitlab.com/sis-cc/)

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