

Uzbekistan
Metadata
Consumer price index

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0. Prerequisites

0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics acts independently in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Official Statistics” adopted on August 11, 2021.

The purpose of the Law is to regulate relations in the field of official statistics. This Law applies to producers and users of official statistics, respondents and suppliers of administrative data, as well as relations arising between them related to the production, dissemination and coordination of official statistics.

On September 2, 2017, the “Regulation on the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics” was approved, which defines the mandate, functions and structure of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, which is the main body responsible for coordination, monitoring and supervision of the National Statistical System, as well as for collecting, processing, analysis and dissemination of data. Its functions include providing a unified statistical methodology that meets international standards.

In accordance with article 14 of the Law, state statistics bodies have the right:

- receive from state and economic management bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, banks and other organizations forms of statistical observation and use statistical observation data for statistical purposes;
- to carry out statistical observations of the activities of statistical units and use the obtained primary data for statistical purposes;
- to reward respondents - individuals for participating in statistical observations;
- to request and receive from state and economic management bodies, as well as from other organizations, information necessary for the implementation of statistical programs;
- involve on a contractual basis individuals and legal entities to collect statistical data necessary for the production of official statistics, in accordance with the law;
- use and introduce into the national statistical system modern methods and tools for collecting, processing, summarizing, analyzing, disseminating and storing statistical data;
- in case of revealing violations related to the presentation of statistical data, give instructions on their elimination and make appropriate corrections to the statistical data;
- within the limits of their powers, apply to officials who have violated the procedure for

submitting statistical reports, measures of administrative penalties in accordance with the law.

According to Presidential Order No. P-5054 dated September 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country must comply with the requirements of the expanded General Data Dissemination System (r-GDDS) of the International Monetary Fund and be coordinated within this system.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to article 11 of the Law on Official Statistics, producers of official statistics are guided by internationally recommended definitions, classifications and methodology when producing statistics.

The authorized state body, within the framework of statistical programs, coordinates the activities of other producers of official statistics.

Producers of official statistics coordinate the methodology for producing statistics within their mandate.

If a discrepancy with international recommendations is revealed in the statistical methodologies of other producers of official statistics, the authorized state body, based on the results of the audit of statistical methodologies, has the right to make them mandatory submissions.

Other producers of official statistics that are part of the national statistical system create subdivisions responsible for generating statistical data and ensuring information exchange with the authorized state body.

Producers of official statistics and suppliers of administrative data submit to the authorized state body the statistical and (or) administrative data they have at their disposal free of charge in the manner and terms established by statistical programs.

According to Article 10 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, the Statistical Council is a collegial advisory body on the development, functioning and coordination of official statistics under the authorized state body.

The composition of the Statistical Council is formed from representatives of government bodies, research organizations, non-governmental non-profit organizations, as well as national experts in statistics.

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to Article 27 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, individual data held by the producers of official statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes to compile aggregate statistical data. Individual data cannot be used by state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies and other organizations, including international ones, for the purposes of investigation, control, litigation, administrative decisions or for other purposes concerning individuals and legal entities or households.

According to the Regulation on the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, the State Committee on Statistics has the right to conduct statistical observations of the activities of legal entities and individuals, including individual entrepreneurs, and use the data obtained for statistical purposes, also ensures the confidentiality of the statistical data obtained, the protection of statistical data, containing state secrets.

The State Committee on Statistics employees must comply with the code of ethics, including the principle of confidentiality, not disclose any information provided to them in the performance of their duties.

They are informed of the responsibilities at the time of appointment. Each employee of the State Committee on Statistics is obliged to sign an agreement that obliges him not to disclose such data.

0.1.4 Provision of statistical reporting

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to Article 14 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, state statistics bodies have the right to receive forms of statistical observation from bodies of state and economic management, self-government bodies of citizens, banks and other organizations. In accordance with Article 215 of the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Administrative Liability”, violation by officials of the procedure for submitting statistical reports, expressed in failure to submit reports and other data necessary for conducting statistical observations, distortion of reporting data or violation of the deadlines for submitting reports entails the imposition of a fine from seven to ten basic calculated values.

According to Article 16 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, when conducting statistical observations in accordance with statistical programs, respondents are obliged to provide producers of official statistics with reliable and complete data free of charge in the manner and terms established by the producer of official statistics.

0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing

The CPI is formed in the Central Office by 5 employees, in the territorial statistical offices - 1 employee each in the regional statistics departments included in the sample, and 3-4 each - in the Price Statistics Departments of the territorial statistical offices.

The number of employees is sufficient to fulfill the tasks set for the formation of statistical data on consumer price statistics.

All employees have higher education and at least once every 2 years are trained at the courses of the Institute for Professional Skills Upgrading and Statistical Research under the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics.

Each workplace is provided with a personal computer connected to the local network.

The software is developed directly at The State Statistics Committee, which allows, if necessary, to make updates and changes to it in accordance with existing and emerging tasks.

The financial resources provided are sufficient to carry out the work stipulated by the Program of State Statistical Works on consumer price statistics.

Adequate protection of electronic computing resources is provided.

1. Integrity

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to Article 6 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, the main principles of official statistics are impartiality and objectivity.

According to Article 13 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, state bodies, other organizations and their officials are not entitled to interfere with the activities of state statistics bodies carried out in accordance with this Law.

Territorial departments of statistics, departments of statistics of districts (cities) are independent from local government bodies and are directly subordinate to the authorized government body.

In the production of this statistical information, government intervention is not allowed, and professional independence is fully ensured.

When recruiting employees and appointing them to managerial positions, their experience and professionalism in the field of statistics are taken into account. Advanced training of management staff is provided through participation in training courses organized by the Institute for Professional Skills Upgrading and Statistical Research under the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, as well as in training courses, training seminars organized by international organizations. Management staff lecture at training courses organized by the Institute for Professional Skills Upgrading and Statistical Research. Organized the placement of scientific articles of employees of the department in the media.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to Article 33 of the Law “On Official Statistics”:

Producers of official statistics assess the quality of official statistics on an ongoing basis. To ensure quality assurance, official statistics are produced and disseminated on the basis of general principles and methods concerning coverage, definitions, statistical units and classifications of official statistics.

In order to improve the quality of official statistics, producers of official statistics have the right to analyze and edit data, combine data from various sources, link and compare data for statistical purposes, and use statistical methods to evaluate them.

Producers of Official Statistics document the sources and methods used in the production process as well as the resulting datasets. Users of official statistics are informed about the sources and methods of producing statistics and about the quality of official statistics through metadata.

1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The Regulation on the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics (clause 15) determines that The State Committee on Statistics has the right to consider and provide clarifications on cases of misuse and interpretation of statistical information and statistical data.

That is, The State Committee on Statistics may comment on misinterpretation and misuse of statistical data.

1.2 Transparency

1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

According to Article 6 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, the main principles of official statistics are clarity and transparency. The conditions for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistical data are included in the legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning statistics. These laws are posted on websites and are thus available to the public. The Law “On Official Statistics” and the statistical program, which clearly defines the terms for the development and dissemination of statistical data, are posted on the official website of the Committee (www.stat.uz). The law is available in the bulletin of the Oliy Majlis, the database of regulatory legal acts (norm), as well as in the database of the Ministry of Justice located at www.lex.uz. Statistical reporting forms submitted by respondents to generate statistical data are published in advance for users on the Committee's official website.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The government does not have access to the statistics produced by The State Committee on Statistics prior to their publication. State statistical bodies are independent in the dissemination of statistical data. Interference by state bodies is not allowed (Article 13 of the Law “On Official Statistics”). Only the Chairman of the Committee, his deputies and responsible employees have access to statistical data prior to their publication.

1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The logo and footnotes clearly identify that information published to the public in print statistical publications, newsletters and media is produced by The State Committee on Statistics.

1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The State Committee on Statistics notifies the public in advance about the transition to a new methodology and significant changes in existing methods and approaches. The State Committee on Statistics posts on its official website the relevant methodological guidelines explaining what changes users should expect. The expected changes are communicated to the public in articles, news and press conferences.

1.3. Ethical standards

1.3.1 Guideline for staff behavior

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The Rules of Conduct for The State Committee on Statistics employees were approved. They are required to comply with a code of ethics, including the principle of confidentiality, and must not disclose any information provided to them in the performance of their assigned duties. They are informed of these obligations upon appointment. An employee of The State Committee on Statistics is obliged to conclude an agreement containing an obligation not to disclose individual data.

2. Methodology

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions

The consumer price index (CPI) is one of the most important indicators of inflation, which measures the overall change in the value of a fixed set of goods and services purchased by the average consumer, i.e. characterizes the change in the total amount of consumer spending of the population in a certain period of time with a constant amount of consumed goods and services. The consumer price index averages the price movement for the whole variety of goods and services throughout the country.

The system for calculating the consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been introduced since January 1994 with the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Currently, the CPI is formed in accordance with the Methodological Regulations for the Organization of Observation of Consumer Prices (Tariffs) for Goods and Services and the Calculation of Consumer Price Indices (approved by the Resolution of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 46 dated November 30, 2020), developed on the basis of the "Guidelines for the Consumer Price Index : Theory and Practice "(IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank and ILO, 2007).

The implementation of the updated methodology has been carried out since January 2021. Previously, the CPI was formed on the basis of the Methodological Regulations for the organization of observation of consumer prices (tariffs) for goods and services and the calculation of consumer price indices (approved by the Resolution of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6 dated December 28, 2017).

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

Coverage of institutional units: The sample frame for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey is based on the 2010 microcensus. The sample size does not change and currently includes 10,000 households. The sample constitutes a part (0.2%) of the general population of

households. 833 new households are surveyed every month. An appropriate sampling method is used to select the number of households representing households with different income levels in each region of the country, as well as those located in urban and rural areas.

Geographic coverage: Survey of household budgets and observation of consumer prices are carried out in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, all regions and Tashkent city. Pricing information is collected in Nukus city, Tashkent city, regional centers and selectively - in cities and district centers (as of 2019 - 120 cities and districts), selected taking into account their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic and geographical location of the regions and the degree of saturation of the consumer market with goods and services. The sampling of territories for price observation is based on data on the population size and retail turnover of the regions. As of 2019, the coverage of territories for monitoring consumer prices is more than 70% of the population of the republic and over 80% of the turnover in the country.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

Population coverage: The household survey does not cover individuals in institutions such as military units, prisons, monasteries, nursing homes and student dormitories.

Coverage of goods: The CPI does not take into account the prices of second-hand goods, the value of private housing, and goods produced for own consumption.

Coverage of objects of trade and services: The sample for monitoring prices does not include objects of trade and the sphere of paid services, in which exclusive goods and services are sold, prices for which significantly exceed the average level of prices (tariffs) for similar goods (services).

Other: Purchases of financial assets such as bonds or stocks are excluded from the CPI calculation. they do not belong to any kind of goods and are not used to meet the personal needs and needs of household members. The purchase and sale of foreign currency is outside the scope of the CPI.

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

Trade in illegal goods and services such as prostitution and drugs are not included in the CPI.

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization

The methodology for conducting a sample survey of households is based on the recommendations of the World Bank and UNECE.

Since April 2000, a national classification based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) and adapted to national conditions has been introduced in household surveys.

To aggregate the CPI, the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018 is used, which is based on the UN international standard - Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018.

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation

CPI weights are determined based on consumption expenditure data estimated at the actual prices (tariffs) of the purchaser (including trade margins, transport margins, value added tax, excise tax and other indirect taxes).

The prices for calculating the CPI are also buyer prices and include all margins and taxes, i.e. the prices that the buyer actually pays for the goods (services) are registered.

Product specifications include pricing parameters to identify goods and services and eliminate assortment shifts.

2.4.2 Recording basis

Prices for goods and services are recorded during the period of their actual purchase. For certain types of services (for example, consumption of electricity, gas, and other types), accounting is carried out on an accrual basis.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures

The procedures are broadly in line with the 2008 SNA principles.

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs

For household surveys: data on consumer spending are compiled annually at a frequency corresponding to the rate of change in purchasing activity and consumer behavior. The formation of a sample of households is carried out in 2 stages:

a) at the first stage, the number of primary selection units (PSU) is determined for each region separately for the city and the village.

The primary sampling units are used in surveys for six months, after which they are completely replaced by new ones (100% semi-annual rotation). Thus, two samples of PSUs are made in one year. The number of selected PSUs is 216 for each semester, hence 408 PSUs per year. Similar figures for each territory (Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city) average about 15 and 30 PSUs, respectively.

b) at the second stage, after the selection of PSUs, before carrying out field work for all selected makhallas and villages, a list of all households living in them is compiled, from which a simple random selection is carried out by region on the basis of urban and rural strata.

All residents are covered; exceptions do not imply a weakening of the representativeness of the sample and the reliability of the survey results.

Household sample survey questionnaires are regularly revised to reflect the need for information.

In terms of collecting price information: The sample for observing prices and tariffs reflects the value of goods and services available to consumers, the number, types and geographical coverage of trade objects and the sphere of paid services related to each of the goods and services, as well

as the range of prices and tariffs among selected objects.

New goods and services are included in the set for monitoring consumer prices in cases where their share is at least 0.1% of the total consumer spending of the population. In some cases, the set for observation may include goods (services) that have a smaller share of the total consumer spending of the population. These include, for example, the social significance of a product (service) for a specific region or the republic as a whole, the need for information on the CPI for a product (service) for the purposes of statistical calculations by sectoral departments, etc.

The collection of price data is carried out in a granular manner, which ensures the comparability of data for each period.

International standards are monitored to determine the innovations that should be taken into account by the CPI compilation system.

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

The frequency of statistical surveys of prices is sufficient to comply with the monthly frequency of publication of the index.

The territorial coverage and the sample of objects of observation generally meet the requirements.

The original data are consistent with the time of recording and the base periods.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness

Registration of prices for calculating the CPI is carried out monthly from the 10th to the 20th day of the reporting month.

The initial data are provided within the time frame required for the formation of the CPI and the subsequent provision of the indicator in accordance with the recommendations of the GDDS.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment

Sampling errors are monitored regularly for each survey conducted. Data on price changes, misclassifications and extreme values are constantly monitored. When conducting a household expenditure survey, there may be errors in the answers. For example, households may understate spending on commodity groups such as alcoholic beverages. For this reason, adjustments are made to the data from household surveys according to the data on the sale of alcoholic beverages in the retail trade.

All atypical information about prices, as well as values that have significant deviations from previous periods, are checked and the reasons are specified.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques

Taking into account the specifics of the republic, on the recommendation of the IMF mission (February 17-March 2, 1998), from the May 1998 report, one of the methods of accounting for

prices for fruits and vegetables began to be applied, in which prices for goods that are absent in certain seasons of the year should be calculated conditionally, and for potatoes and other vegetables that are on sale all year round, but are harvested twice a year, the weighted average price is calculated taking into account the increasing share of the new crop in the total sales of this product. Also, on the recommendation of the IMF mission (November 1999), in 2001, the method of weekly registration of prices for 14 basic food products began to be applied, the average monthly price for which is included in the calculation of the monthly CPI. Since 2018, this procedure has been canceled and prices are recorded as actual prices for a specific date.

The following indices are used to calculate the notional prices with the complete disappearance of seasonal vegetables and fruits:

- a) for fruits and melons - price change for apples;
- b) for vegetables - price change for onions.

From 2003 to 2017, for fruit and vegetable products, when calculating the CPI, monthly variable weights were used, calculated using weighted average prices. Starting from January 2018, the CPI is formed using fixed weights for all items of goods and services.

The procedure for introducing new goods and services into the sample is based on the criterion according to which their share should be more than 0.1% of the total consumer spending of the population. There may be exceptions (described in clause 3.1.1).

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures

Household final consumption expenditure data are used to determine the weights.

The recorded value of goods and services represents the economic costs of the consumer at the time of purchase, regardless of the form of payment.

The calculation of individual price indices is carried out on the basis of geometric mean values for retail outlets and service objects. For the calculation of short-term price indices, the previous month is taken as the base, for long-term price indices - December of the previous year. In addition, price indices are calculated for the corresponding month and from the beginning of the year to the corresponding period of the previous year, as well as quarterly indices (to the previous quarter and to the corresponding quarter of the previous year).

Aggregation of indices is carried out in the State Statistics Committee of the republic using the modified Laspeyres formula.

CPI weights are updated annually.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results

The data obtained from the regions are analyzed, reconciled between regions and linked to the available data of administrative regulation. The information is also compared with data obtained from other sources (for example, with intra-republican prices of manufacturers of industrial goods or with prices for goods for which prices are monitored within the framework of the Statistical Works Program).

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data

Comparison of information with data is made using other sources (see 3.4.1). The State Statistics Committee investigates statistical discrepancies when necessary.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs

Comparison of information with data is made using other sources (see 3.4.1). The State Statistics Committee investigates statistical discrepancies when necessary.

3.5 Analysis of data revisions

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses

The revision of the data on the generated CPI is not carried out.

A retrospective analysis of the weights is carried out to determine the impact of substitution bias on the CPI.

In 2018, with the transition to the formation of the CPI based on fixed weights, a retrospective calculation of the CPI by fixed weights was carried out since 2016.

Since 2021, the CPI is formed on the basis of the COICOP Classifier of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018. In order to calculate long-term indices, a retrospective recalculation of the CPI for 2020 into the COICOP of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018 groupings was carried out.

4. Serviceability

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity

The CPI is compiled monthly in accordance with internationally recognized data dissemination standards.

4.1.2 Timeliness

Monthly totals are disseminated in accordance with the Statistical Work Program within the timeframes corresponding to the GDDS recommendations and provided for in the Data Release Calendar.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency

CPI for the republic is formed according to the following consolidated items of expenditure:

- all goods and services;
- food products;
- non-food products;
- services

The CPI for all goods and services from the set is aggregated by 13 main sections of the COICOP of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018. Each section is presented with disaggregated data by groups, subgroups and goods according to the Classifier of the COICOP of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency

Consecutive monthly time series of the CPI have been available since 1994. From 2003 to 2017, the CPI was formed using variable weights for goods in the group of fruits and vegetables, starting from 2018 - using fixed weights. Since 2021, the CPI has been published according to the COICOP Classifier of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018.

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency

Consistency of statistics with statistics obtained from other sources is ensured.

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule

CPI data are final and not revised. The update cycle of the weights for the calculation is annual and fairly stable.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data

CPI data are final and not revised.

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses

CPI data are final and not revised.

5. Accessibility

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation

Information about the CPI is published in the form of the Bulletin "Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services", and is also provided to interested users upon preliminary inquiries in printed form or in electronic form.

In addition, information on price indices is available on the official website of the State Statistics Committee www.stat.uz in the Open Data section. (<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/prices-and-indexes> and <https://stat.uz/ru/press-relizy/7657-press-reliz>). In addition, detailed data are available on the Open Data Portal under OPEN DATA <https://data.gov.uz>

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

Not available.

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Monthly bulletin

Not available.

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

Monthly bulletin “Consumer price indices for goods and services.”

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Annually bulletin

Not available.

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

Tables for special user requests.

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

Data on price indices are available on the official website of the State Statistics Committee www.stat.uz in the “Open Data” section. (<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/prices-and-indexes> and <https://stat.uz/ru/press-relizy/7657-press-reliz>).

5.1.3. Advance release calendar

5.1.4 Simultaneous release

5.1.5 Dissemination on request

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Official Statistics”, the Regulation “On the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics”, the Regulation on the organization of work on the preparation and dissemination of statistical information and other regulatory documents, statistical data are provided to users upon their request in the prescribed manner.

Dissemination of statistical information is carried out by providing, upon written request of legal entities or individuals, in the form of printed or electronic tables, statistical compilations, bulletins, express information, as well as in accordance with the agreements of the parties on information interaction.

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, coverage, classifications, basis of accounting, data sources and statistical methods

The website contains methodological guidelines for the formation of the calculation of statistical indicators for consumer price statistics <https://lib.stat.uz>.

5.3. Assistance to users

5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points

9. Plans

9.1 Recent

9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

In 2021, the list of consumer goods and services was updated, according to which prices are monitored (as of 2021, 510 items). Introduced CAPI technology using tablet devices in all regions selected for monitoring consumer prices.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

Future plans:

- improving the mechanism of adjustments for changes in quality and seasonality.

9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

In the medium term, measures are planned to improve methods of monitoring prices, taking into account the possibilities of modern technologies and advanced international experience. In particular, conducting “pilot” surveys based on the “scanning” method.

9.3 Financial

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

Funding provided under the annual Statistical Work Program.

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

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