

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 National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

On August 11, 2021, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Official Statistics” was adopted, which was developed on the basis of the Generic Law on Official Statistics for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

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.

Also, in accordance with the Regulations on the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 24, 2025 No. RP-75 “On measures to organize the activities of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the National Statistics Committee is responsible for compliance with the basic principles of official statistics and identity of statistical methodology consistent with international recommendations; organizing the collection of statistical data, statistical observations of households, conducting censuses, one-time counts, sample surveys and other statistical observations; providing users of all levels with official statistical data in the prescribed manner; maintaining statistical registers and classification systems for their use for statistical purposes.

At the same time, in accordance with Article 14 of the Law “On Official Statistics”, statistical authorities 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 №O-5054 dated September 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country must comply with the requirements of the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) of the International Monetary Fund and be coordinated within the framework of this system.

Management of statistical processes, including the preparation and dissemination of statistical data, is carried out in accordance with national procedures developed on the basis of international quality management models (GSIM, GSBPM, GAMSO).

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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 National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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.

The National Statistics Committee's 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 National Statistics Committee is obliged to sign an agreement that obliges him not to disclose such data.

0.1.4 Provision of statistical reporting

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

In the Central Office, 4 employees are engaged in the compilation of the Consumer Price Index (after referred to as the CPI), while in the territorial statistical bodies, there is 1 employee in each of the sampled district statistics divisions, and 1-2 employees in the price statistics divisions of the territorial statistics departments.

The number of employees is sufficient to perform the assigned tasks of generating statistical data on consumer price statistics.

All employees have a higher education and, at least once every two years, undergo training at the Institute for Professional Development and Statistical Research of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Each workstation is equipped with a personal computer connected to the local network; the regions selected for price monitoring are also supplied with tablets.

The software is developed in-house at the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which allows for updates and modifications to be made as needed, in accordance with existing and emerging tasks.

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

Sufficient protection of electronic and computing resources is ensured.

1.Integrity

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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.

When selecting the employees and appointing them to senior positions, their experience and professionalism in the field of statistics are taken into account. Improvement of the qualification of the department's employees is ensured through participation in training courses organized by the Institute for Professional Development and Statistical Research of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in training courses, training seminars organized by international organizations. Employees of the department give lectures at training courses organized by the Institute for Professional Development and Statistical Research. The placement of scientific articles of the department's employees in the mass media has been organized.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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 National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The National Statistics Committee 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 National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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 National Statistics Committee (<https://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 National Statistics Committee's official website.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The government does not have access to the statistics produced by the National Statistics Committee 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 National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The logo and footnotes clearly identify that the information published for the public in print statistical publications, information bulletins and in mass media is produced by the National Statistics Committee.

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

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The National Statistics Committee notifies the public in advance about the transition to a new methodology and significant changes in existing methods and approaches. The National Statistics Committee 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 National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Rules of Conduct for the National Statistics Committee's 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 National Statistics Committee 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, measuring the rate of change in prices for consumer goods and services between two periods. The consumer price index averages the movement of prices for the full variety of goods and services across the entire country.

The CPI is strictly an indicator of price changes, not the cost of living, as it does not account for changes in the current consumption structure of the republic's population.

The system for calculating the Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced in January 1994 with technical assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Currently, the CPI is compiled in accordance with the Methodological Provisions on the Compilation of Consumer Price Indices (approved by Resolution No. 2 of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2026), which was developed based on the "Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods" (IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank, and ILO, 2020).

This updated methodology has been in practical use since January 2026. The main changes were related to a change in the CPI calculation formula.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

Institutional unit coverage: The sampling frame for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey is based on the 2010 population microcensus. The sample size is 16,000 households. The sample population constitutes 0.2% of the general population of households. Each month, 1,339 new households are surveyed. An appropriate sampling method is used to select a number of households that represent households with different income levels in each region of the country, as well as those located in urban and rural areas.

Geographical coverage: Household budget surveys and consumer price observation are conducted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, all regions, and the city of Tashkent. Price information is collected in the cities of Nukus and Tashkent, regional centers, and selectively in other cities and district centers (as of 2026, 67 cities and districts). These are selected based on their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic and geographical position of the regions and the degree to which the consumer market is saturated with goods and services. The basis for selecting territories for price observation is data on the population size and retail trade turnover of the regions.

Product coverage: To calculate the CPI, prices are collected for 517 goods and services, of which 419 are goods and 98 are services.

The CPI includes all major groups of goods and services, covering more than 1.2 million price quotations monthly.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

Population Coverage: Household surveys do not cover individuals in institutions such as military units, prisons, monasteries, and nursing homes, or those residing in student dormitories.

Goods Coverage: When compiling the CPI, the prices of used goods (with the exception of automobiles), the cost of private housing, and goods produced for own consumption are not taken into account.

Other: The acquisition of financial assets, such as bonds or stocks, is excluded from the CPI calculation, as they do not constitute any type of good and are not used to satisfy the personal 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, is not included in the CPI.

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization

The methodology for conducting sample household surveys is based on the recommendations of the World Bank and the UNECE.

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

To aggregate the CPI, the Classifier of Individual Consumption by Purpose of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018 (COICOP RU 2018) is used, which is based on the UN international standard—Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018.

The CPI covers the first 13 sections of the COICOP RU 2018.

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation

CPI weights are determined based on consumption expenditure data, estimated at the actual prices paid by the buyer (tariffs), including trade and transport markups, value-added tax, excise tax, and other indirect taxes.

Prices for calculating the CPI are also buyer's prices and include all markups and taxes; i.e., the prices that the buyer actually pays for the good (service) are recorded.

Product specifications include price-determining parameters that allow for the identification of goods and services and the exclusion of assortment shifts.

2.4.2 Recording basis

Prices for goods and services are recorded in the period of their actual acquisition. For certain types of services (e.g., electricity, gas consumption), recording is carried out on an accrual basis.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures

The procedures are generally consistent with the principles of the 2008 SNA.

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs

Regarding household surveys: consumer expenditure data are compiled annually with a frequency that corresponds to the rate of change in purchasing activity and consumer behavior.

The household sample is formed in two stages:

At the first stage, the number of primary sampling units (PSUs) is determined for each city and village in each region. Mahallas are used as the primary sampling unit at the urban level, while rural mahallas and villages are used at the rural level.

In the surveys, primary sampling units are used for six months, after which they are completely replaced with new ones (100% semi-annual rotation). Thus, PSUs are selected twice a year. The number of PSUs to be selected is 309 every six months and 618 per year. For each region (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the provinces, and the city of Tashkent), these figures average from 18 to 28 every six months and from 36 to 56 PSUs per year, respectively.

When compiling the list of PSUs, hard-to-reach and inaccessible PSUs are not included.

With the exception of those specified in clause 2.2.1.2, all residents are covered. The exclusions do not compromise the representativeness of the sample or the reliability of the survey results.

The household sample survey questionnaires are regularly reviewed to account for information needs.

Regarding the collection of price information: the sample for monitoring prices and tariffs reflects the importance of goods and services available to consumers, the quantity, types, and geographical coverage of trade facilities and paid services related to each of the goods and services, as well as the price and tariff dispersion among the selected objects.

New goods and services are included in the basket for consumer price observation when their share is at least 0.01% of the population's total consumer expenditures. In some cases, goods (services) with a smaller share of total consumer expenditures may be included in the observation basket. Such cases include, for example, the social significance of a good (service) for a specific region or the republic as a whole, or the need for CPI data on a good (service) for statistical calculations by sectoral departments, etc.

Price data is collected in a detailed manner, which ensures the comparability of data for each period.

International standards are monitored to identify innovations that must 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 price surveys is sufficient to adhere to the monthly publication of the index. Prices for calculating the CPI are recorded according to an established schedule. The price collection period covers the first 25 days of the month.

Within this period, CAPI-based price collection is conducted for services from the 1st to the 7th of the month, for non-food goods from the 8th to the 15th of the month, and for food products from the 16th to the 25th of the month.

Data from online cash register receipts from the tax authorities' database is recorded daily from the 1st to the 25th of the month; web-scraping data is recorded according to a special schedule. Prices for 30 types of socially significant goods are recorded weekly via CAPI.

The territorial coverage and sampling of observed items generally meet the requirements. The source data is consistent with the time of its entry in accounting records and with the base periods.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness

The price registration schedule based on CAPI is designed so that the interval between price data collection for each type of good or service is one calendar month (or one week for 30 items of goods and services). Data from online cash register receipts covers a 25-day period and is collected daily.

Source data is provided within the timeframes required for compiling the CPI and subsequently providing the indicator in accordance with GDDS recommendations.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment

Information on sampling errors for each survey conducted is monitored regularly. Data on price changes, misclassifications, and extreme values are constantly reviewed.

When conducting household expenditure surveys, response-related errors may occur. For example, households might underreport expenditures on product groups such as alcoholic beverages. For this reason, household survey data is adjusted using information on retail sales of alcoholic products.

All atypical price information, as well as any values that deviate significantly from previous periods, are checked and the reasons for the deviations are clarified.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques

Seasonal products that are no longer for sale are accounted for using "imputed prices," which are generated by calculating an "imputed average value."

Prices for other temporarily unavailable goods and services are also imputed. If a selected type of good (service) disappears completely or a retail (service) outlet closes, a replacement is made in accordance with the sampling criteria and the good's (service's) specification.

The sample of representative goods and services, as well as retail outlets and service facilities, is updated annually.

The procedure for introducing new goods and services into the sample is based on the criterion that their share must be at least 0.01% of total consumer spending. There may be exceptions (described in section 3.1.1).

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures

Data on household consumption expenditures from special surveys is used to determine the weights.

The recorded price of goods and services represents the consumer's economic cost at the time of purchase, regardless of the payment method.

Individual price indices are calculated based on geometric mean values. For short-term price indices, the previous month is used as the base, while for long-term price indices, it is December of the previous year. Additionally, price indices are calculated for the corresponding month and year-to-date 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).

Price indices for the corresponding period of the previous year (month, cumulative period) are constructed using a method that involves chaining monthly price indices together to form a sequential time series with a fixed reference point or base period (t-2).

For statistical purposes, price indices may be created for various base periods (e.g., 2010=100%, 2020=100%, etc.). To generate these indicators, "linked" chain indices brought to a single base period are used.

The aggregation of indices is performed by the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan using a modified Young's arithmetic formula.

The base period for prices is December of the previous year. In December of the year preceding the reporting year, prices for the old and new baskets are collected to ensure the continuity of the chain series. Linking coefficients for the base periods of weights and indices are not applied.

Since 2023, a regional structure of weights has been introduced. The structure of weights for each region is formed based on the actual consumer expenditures of the population in that region. The sum of the weights of goods and services for a region is equal to that region's share in the republic's overall consumer expenditure structure. The structure of weights is designed so that their sum across all nomenclature items from all regions equals 1.0.

The weights for the CPI are updated annually and remain fixed for all items throughout the year.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results

The data received from the regions are analyzed, cross-checked between regions, and reconciled with existing administrative regulation data. The information is also compared with data from other sources (for example, with domestic prices from industrial producers or with prices of goods that are monitored as part of the Statistical Program). Data from online cash receipts from tax authorities are checked for extreme values.

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data

Information is compared with data using all available sources. The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan verifies statistical discrepancies when necessary.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs

The output data are analyzed, compared with data from previous periods, and, if necessary, collated with all available data.

3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses

Data for the compiled CPI are not subject to revision.

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

Since 2021, the CPI has been generated based on the COICOP RU 2018 Classifier. To calculate long-term indices, a retrospective recalculation of the 2020 CPI into the 2018 RU COICOP groupings was performed.

From January 2026, the CPI will be generated based on the modified arithmetic Young's formula. No retrospective recalculation of previous periods using this formula has been performed.

For analytical purposes, starting from January 2026, an additional CPI indicator will be generated using the modified geometric Young's formula. The methodology stipulates that the main indicator of inflation in the consumer sector is the CPI calculated using the modified arithmetic Young's formula.

4. Serviceability

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity

The CPI is compiled monthly, which meets internationally recognized data dissemination standards.

4.1.2 Timeliness

Monthly results are disseminated in accordance with the Statistical Program within the timeframes corresponding to GDDS recommendations and stipulated by the Data Release Calendar.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency

The CPI for the republic is calculated based on the following main expenditure categories:

- All goods and services
- Food products
- Non-food products
- Services

In addition, the CPI for all goods and services in the basket is aggregated across the 13 main divisions of the COICOP RU 2018. Each division is presented with disaggregated data by group, sub-group, and item, in accordance with the COICOP RU 2018 Classifier.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency

Consistent monthly CPI time series are available from 1994 onwards.

From 2003 to 2017, the CPI was calculated using variable weights for goods in the fruit and vegetable group; since 2018, it has been calculated using fixed weights.

Since 2021, the CPI has been published in accordance with the COICOP RU 2018 Classifier.

Starting in 2026, the CPI will be calculated using the modified arithmetic Young's formula, which eliminates the need for price-based weight updates.

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency

The consistency of statistical data with data from other sources is ensured.

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule

CPI data are final and not subject to revision. The weight update cycle for calculations is annual and quite stable.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data

CPI data are final and not subject to revision.

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses

CPI data are final and not subject to revision.

5. Accessibility

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation

Information on the CPI is published as an electronic bulletin, "Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services," and is also provided to interested users upon prior request.

Information on price indices is also available on the official website of the National 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>). Additionally, detailed data is available in the Integrated Information System "Statistika" (<https://siat.stat.uz>), as well as on the official National Summary Data Page (NSDP) –Uzbekistan <https://nsdp.stat.uz/>.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

Not released.

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Monthly bulletin

Not released.

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

Not released.

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Annually bulletin

Not released.

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

Tables are available by special request.

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

Price index data is available on the official website of the National Statistics Committee in the "Open Data" section (<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/prices-and-indexes>).

In addition, detailed data is available on the "SIAT" Statistics Portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan (<https://siat.stat.uz>).

5.1.3 Advance release calendar

Monthly results are disseminated in accordance with the Statistical Program within the timeframes corresponding to GDDS recommendations and stipulated by the Data Release Calendar.

5.1.4 Simultaneous release

Data is provided simultaneously to all users via the internet on the official website of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the form of press releases and tables, as well as in the integrated information system "Statistics" (<https://stat.uz/ru/default/press-relizy/66210-2026-god> and <https://siat.stat.uz>).

5.1.5 Dissemination on request

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Official Statistics" and other regulatory documents, statistical data is provided to users upon their request in the established manner.

Statistical information is disseminated by providing it upon the written request of legal entities or individuals in the form of printed or electronic tables, statistical digests, bulletins, and express reports.

5.2 Metadata

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

Methodological guidelines on the formation and calculation of statistical indicators are posted on the website <https://lib.stat.uz>.

5.3 Assistance to users

5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points

Official publications of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide contact information (mailing address, telephone, fax, email, etc.) for the employees responsible for preparing statistical data.

9. Plans

9.1 Recent

9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

The list of consumer goods and services for which prices are monitored has been updated.

Alternative sources of price data have been introduced: CAPI technology using tablets, transaction data from online cash register receipts from tax authorities, data from retailers and service providers, CATI technology, internet resources, and web scraping.

The price collection period has been extended (prices are recorded from the 1st to the 25th of the month).

A transition has been made to using the modified arithmetic Young's formula.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

Expanding the use of alternative sources and reducing the share of field price collection.

9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

Transitioning to the use of the modified geometric Young's formula for the main CPI indicator. Studying the potential for using multilateral price indices in the CPI.

9.3 Financial

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

Funding is secured within the framework of the annual Statistical Program.

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

It is necessary to study the experience of other countries and the recommendations of international experts on the application of the geometric Young's formula, as well as alternative multilateral indices.

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