

Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan for August 2026

Links to tables with data:

[Consumer Price Index by sections of the 2018 COICOP RU](#)

[Price Index for All Goods and Services in the Republic of Uzbekistan, compared to the previous month](#)

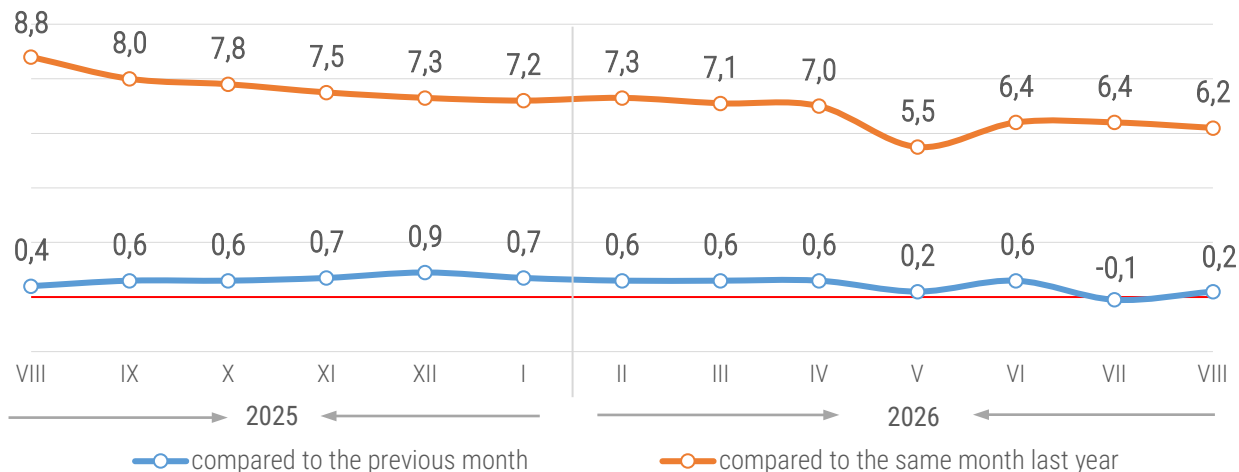
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I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In August 2026, the composite monthly CPI amounted to **100.2%** (**100.4%** in August 2025), by December of the previous year – **103.4%** (**104.5%** in August 2025), in annual terms – **106.2%** (**108.8%** in August 2025).

Without accounting for changes in fruit and vegetable prices, the composite CPI for the month amounted to **100.2%** (in August 2025 – **100.4%**), for January–August 2026 – **104.9%** (in January–August 2025 – **106.1%**), in annual terms – **106.6%** (in August 2025 – **109.6%**).

CPI dynamics in the Republic of Uzbekistan, increase (decrease) in %



Below are the price changes for main goods and services in August 2026 by sections of the 2018 COICOP RU:

"Food and non-alcoholic beverages" section

Among the main food products, monthly price increases were recorded for the following types: rice and broken rice – by **2.2%** (**-4.1%** compared to August 2025), buckwheat – by **1.1%** (**+8.1%** compared to August 2025), eggs – by **0.8%** (**+12.8%** compared to August 2025), flour – by **0.5%** (**+5.9%** compared to August 2025), mutton – by **0.7%** (**+20.0%** compared to August 2025), boneless beef – by **0.7%** (**+18.8%** compared to August 2025), bone-in beef – by **0.4%** (**+16.2%** compared to August 2025), and chicken drumsticks, leg quarters and other chicken parts – by **0.7%** (**+1.2%** compared to August 2025).

A monthly price decrease was recorded for sugar – by **0.6%** (**+1.6%** compared to August 2025), milk – by an average of **0.3%** (**+5.0%** compared to August 2025), and cottonseed oil – by

0.1% (+6.2% compared to August 2025).

The seasonal factor has influenced the price dynamics of fruit and vegetable products. Over the month, prices decreased for grapes – by **10.9%** (**-2.0%** compared to August 2025), bell peppers – by **9.2%** (**+9.8%** compared to August 2025), apples – by **7.2%** (**+9.1%** compared to August 2025), pears – by **6.0%** (**-13.3%** compared to August 2025), eggplants – by **5.5%** (**-31.8%** compared to August 2025), cabbage – by **4.9%** (**-3.8%** compared to August 2025), and potatoes – by **3.3%** (**-15.2%** compared to August 2025). Over the month, carrots rose in price – by **9.2%** (**-2.3%** compared to August 2025), watermelons – by **7.5%** (**-11.2%** compared to August 2025), onions – by **6.2%** (**-9.2%** compared to August 2025), and citrus fruits – by **1.6%** (**+9.2%** compared to August 2025).

"Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" section

Tariffs for the main types of utility services did not change in August of this year. Over the month, the actual rent for rented housing increased by **0.4%** (**+4.2%** compared to August 2025), while services for the maintenance, repair and security of residential premises rose in price by **0.3%** (**+5.8%** compared to August 2025).

"Health" section

In August 2026, the observed types of medicines became cheaper by an average of **0.2%** (**+2.3%** compared to August 2025), immunization services – by **0.2%** (**+2.8%** compared to August 2025), and vision aid products – by **0.6%** (**+1.2%** compared to August 2025).

"Transport" section

The average level of consumer prices for gasoline increased over the month by **1.9%** (**+20.2%** compared to August 2025). At the same time, AI-92 gasoline in August 2026 increased in price by **1.1%**, AI-95 by **4.9%**, AI-98 and AI-100 by **6.7%**. Over the month, propane rose in price by **5.8%** (**+41.4%** compared to August 2025), while methane prices remained at the level of July of this year (**+10.3%** compared to August 2025).

For reference: according to the approved methodology, data from the tax authorities' database for the period from the 1st to the 25th of August were used to calculate the average prices of gasoline and gaseous motor fuels for vehicles. To obtain the average price for gasoline, 21 753 price quotations were used across 898 price observation points, for propane, 5 825 quotations across 383 price observation points, and for methane, 10 554 quotations across 566 price observation points.

The price per litre of AI-92 gasoline ranged from 10 500 to 16 400 sums, AI-95 – from 12 500 to 20 000 sums, AI-98 and AI-100 – from 16 000 to 28 000 sums. The upper price limit for propane reached 8 800 sums per litre.

Among passenger transport services, in August of this year an increase in fares was recorded for air travel on domestic (**+0.1%** over the month) and international (**+1.7%** over the month) routes, which was driven by rising fuel costs and fluctuations in the euro exchange rate against the sum. In the Surkhandarya, Jizzakh and Navoi regions, as well as in Tashkent City, fares for intercity buses and similar transport services increased. On average across the republic, intercity passenger transportation by road transport became more expensive by **0.6%** (**+7.3%** compared to August 2025).

"Education services" section

Monthly price increases were recorded for the following types of educational services: attendance at private preschool educational organizations – by **0.3%** (**+3.2%** compared to August 2025), tutoring – by **0.2%** (**+5.0%** compared to August 2025), and tuition on language courses – by **0.1%** (**+4.4%** compared to August 2025).

"Insurance and financial services" section

The short-term CPI in this section fell below the 100.0% mark. The fee for money transfers in August of this year was **1.4%** lower than a month earlier, which was influenced by the strengthening of the sum against the US dollar and the Russian ruble.

CPI by 2018 COICOP RU sections for August 2026, in %

	Section name	by July 2026	by December 2025	by August 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.4	101.7	106.2
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.6	104.9	106.7
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.1	101.7	103.0
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.0	110.0	111.9
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.1	102.1	102.7
VI.	Health	99.9	102.3	103.4
VII.	Transport	100.4	105.2	107.1
VIII.	Information and communication	99.9	102.6	105.9
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.2	102.4	103.5
X.	Education services	100.1	100.6	101.5
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.3	105.3	107.2
XII.	Insurance and financial services	99.8	143.7	143.0
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.2	104.5	106.6

II. Composite CPI by region

By region, no sharp deviations from the national average were recorded for either the short-term or the annual CPI.

CPI by region for August 2026, in %

	Region	by July 2026	by December 2025	by August 2025
	Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.2	103.2	106.2
	regions:			
	Andijan	100.2	103.3	106.5
	Bukhara	100.2	103.3	105.7
	Jizzakh	100.2	103.4	106.3
	Kashkadarya	100.2	103.6	106.3
	Navoi	100.2	103.4	106.2
	Namangan	100.3	103.3	106.1
	Samarkand	100.3	103.6	106.3
	Surkhandarya	100.3	103.2	105.7
	Syrdarya	100.2	102.7	105.2
	Tashkent	100.2	103.5	106.1
	Fergana	100.3	103.9	106.6
	Khorezm	100.3	103.6	106.4
	Tashkent City	100.3	103.5	106.8

III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups

In August 2026, the CPI for goods for the month amounted to **100.3%** (**100.5%** in August 2025), since the beginning of the year – **103.0%** (**102.2%** in January–August 2025) and in annual terms – **106.1%** (**106.6%** in August 2025).

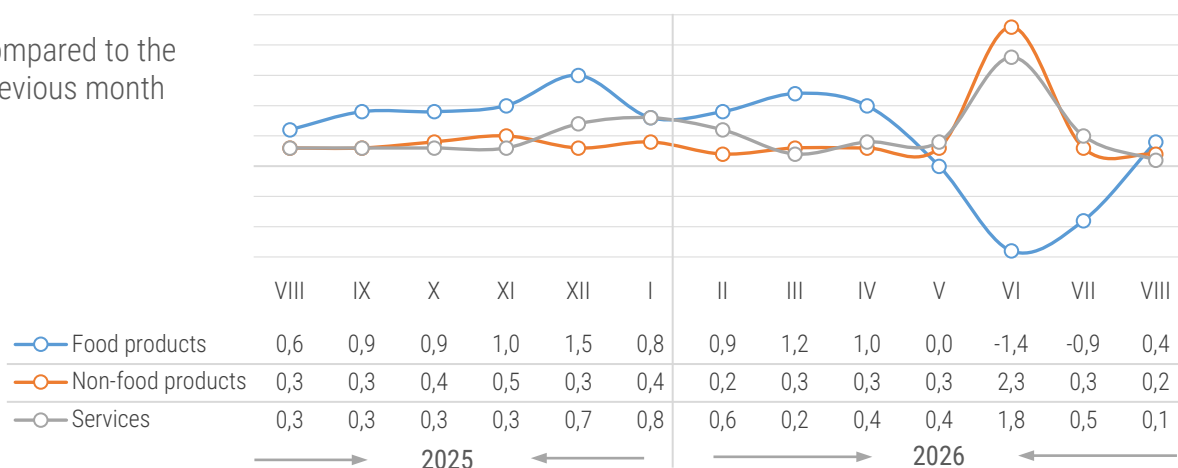
CPI for food products was recorded at **100.4%** for the month (**100.6%** in August 2025), **101.9%** since the beginning of 2026 (**101.3%** in January–August 2025) and **106.2%** in annual terms (**106.7%** in August 2025).

CPI for non-food products for the month amounted to **100.2%** (**100.3%** in August 2025), since the beginning of the year – **104.3%** (**103.6%** in January–August 2025), in annual terms – **105.9%** (**106.6%** in August 2025).

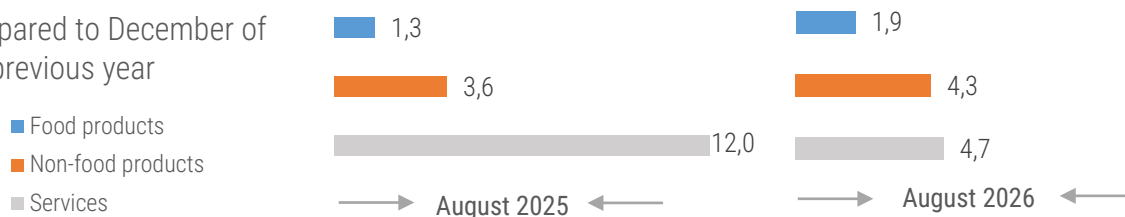
For services, the monthly figure reached **100.1%** (**100.3%** in August 2025), since the beginning of the year – **104.7%** (**112.0%** in January–August 2025), and in annual terms – **106.4%** (**116.2%** in August 2025).

CPI dynamics by main groups, increase (decrease) in %

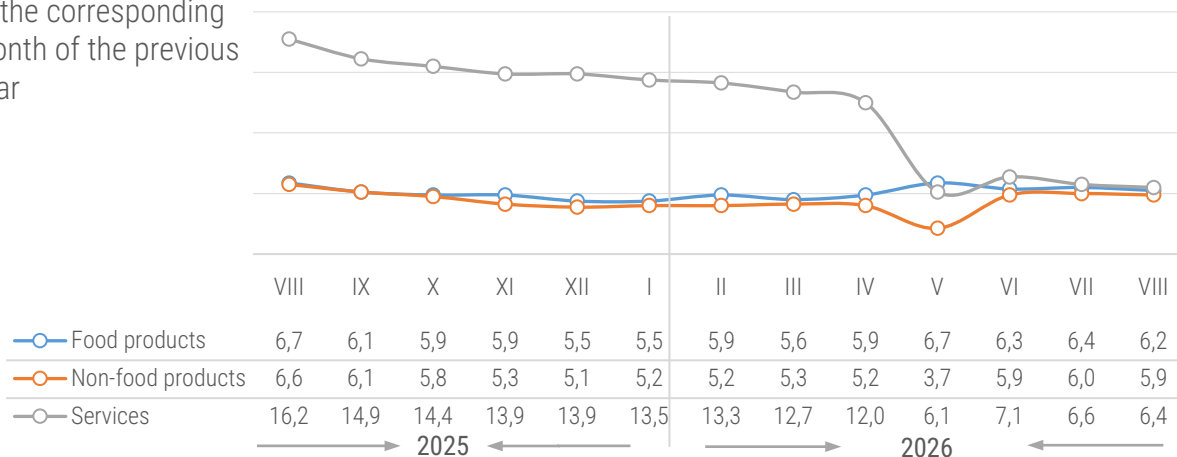
compared to the
previous month



compared to December of
the previous year



to the corresponding
month of the previous
year

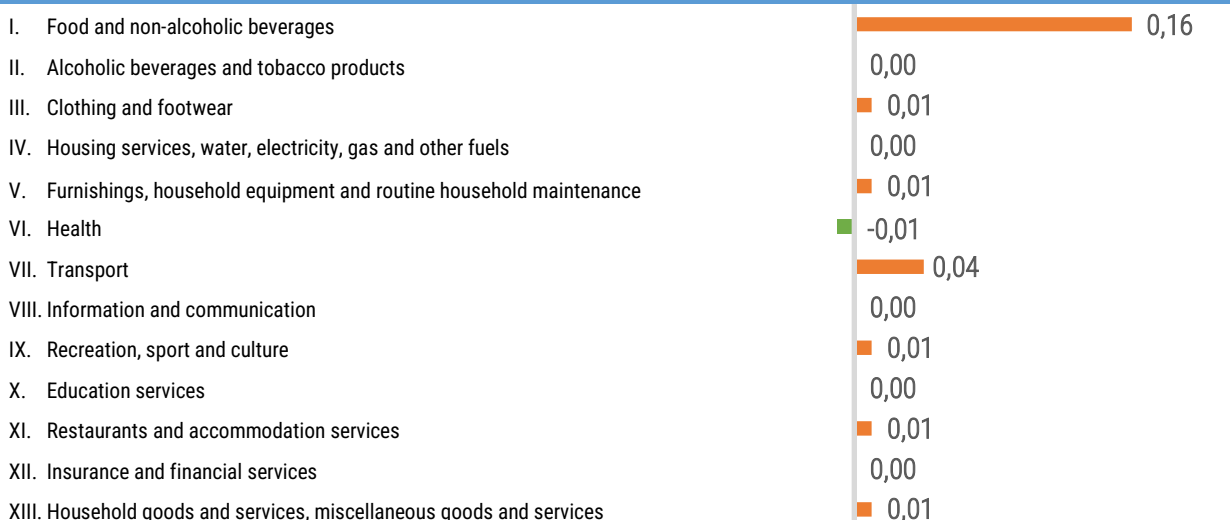


IV. Impact of the 2018 COICOP RU sections on the change in the composite CPI

A significant impact on the change in the short-term composite indicator in August 2026 was made by price changes in the "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" section. Owing to the growth in the average price level in that section, the composite indicator for the month became higher by **0.16 p.p.** Price changes in the "Transport" section increased the composite CPI for the month by **0.04 p.p.** The decline in the average price level in the "Health" section acted as a restraining factor, lowering the composite indicator by **0.01 p.p.** The impact of other sections was less significant (total contribution **+0.05 p.p.**).

Impact of the 2018 COICOP RU sections on the change in the composite CPI for August 2026, p.p.

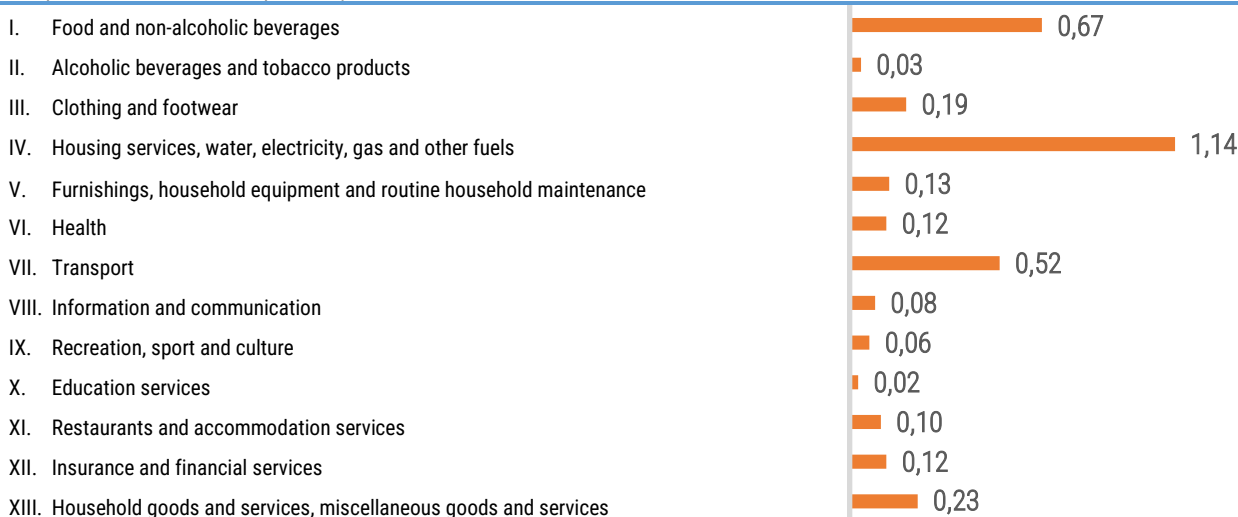
compared to the previous month



Total impact

+0.24 p.p.

compared to December of the previous year



Total impact

+3.41 p.p.

The largest contribution to the growth of the composite CPI for January–August 2026 was made by price changes in the "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels", "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" and "Transport" sections (totaling **+2.33 p.p.**, or **68.3%** of the total impact). The total contribution from other sections amounted to **+1.08 p.p.** (**31.7%** of the total impact).

V. CPI using the geometric Young formula (for analytical purposes)

Since January 2026, the National Statistics Committee has been calculating an additional CPI using the geometric Young formula. It may be used **for analytical purposes only** and **is not a substitute for or an alternative to the main CPI** published above (details in Section VI. Methodological notes).

In August 2026, the monthly CPI according to the geometric Young formula was **100.2%**, and compared to December 2025, it was **102.3%**.

CPI using the geometric Young formula for August 2026, in % (FOR ANALYTICAL PURPOSES)

	Section name	by July 2026	by December 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.4	99.6
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.5	104.9
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.1	101.7
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.0	108.7
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.1	102.1
VI.	Health	99.9	102.3
VII.	Transport	100.4	105.0
VIII.	Information and communication	99.9	102.5
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.2	102.3
X.	Education services	100.1	100.5
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.3	105.2
XII.	Insurance and financial services	99.7	124.6
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.2	104.5

VI. Methodological notes

The monthly calculation of the CPI starting January 2026 is based on **517** items of goods and services (in 2025 – **510** items), including **419** goods and **98** services.

Price collection covered more than **2 million** price quotations in a month.

The calculation of the CPI is carried out based on (1) data on the structure of population expenditures (data from sample household surveys), which serve as the basis for forming specific weights, and (2) information on changes in consumer prices.

Price information is collected in Nukus and Tashkent, regional centers, and selectively in cities and district centers selected taking into account their representativeness in reflecting the socioeconomic and geographical characteristics of the regions and the level of saturation of the consumer market with goods and services.

Monitoring of prices and tariffs for goods and services is carried out selectively both in fixed trade and service facilities and in mobile trade (tents, kiosks, etc.).

In the calculations, information on price changes obtained from the following sources is used:

- (1) data based on CAPI¹ technology (registering prices with a visit to retail outlets);
- (2) administrative transaction data (based on online cash receipts from the tax authorities' database);
- (3) information from service providers through the eStat² system and from retailers

(in API³/Excel format);

(4) prices based on web scraping⁴ technology and from various online sources (website data);

(5) data based on CATI⁵ technology (telephone surveys).

Price collection is carried out during the period from the 1st to the 25th of each month. A separate schedule has been established for each method and source of price information, as enshrined in the updated Methodological Provisions prepared taking into account international standard recommendations and implemented starting from January 2026.

The calculation of the CPI is carried out based on the modified arithmetic Young formula, the use of which was recommended by IMF experts in the short term.

For analytical purposes and to conduct a comprehensive assessment of inflationary processes in the republic, an **additional price index using an alternative geometric Young formula** is being formed starting January 2026. The results of these calculations are published with the entry "For analytical purposes."

The CPI calculated using the modified arithmetic Young formula serves as the primary indicator of inflation in the consumer sector, whereas the CPI based on the geometric Young formula acts as a supplementary indicator for analytical purposes.

The introduction of the geometric Young formula was recommended to the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan by IMF experts in the medium term.

The methodological changes, which took effect in January 2026, are detailed in the [press release "On Key Changes in the Methodology for Calculating Price Indices in the Republic of Uzbekistan"](#).

VII. Useful links

[Methodological Provisions for Calculating Consumer Price Indices](#)

[Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose for the Republic of Uzbekistan 2018](#)

[Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods \(2020\)](#)

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¹ Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing – in price statistics, a data collection method where registrars record prices by visiting trade and service facilities and using a tablet instead of a paper questionnaire for this purpose.

² An automated information system in Uzbekistan designed for collecting statistical reports in electronic form.

³ API (Application Programming Interface) is a software interface, a set of rules, commands and tools, allowing different applications to interact with each other and exchange data.

⁴ A technology for obtaining data by extracting it from web resource pages.

⁵ Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing is a data collection method that involves conducting telephone interviews using a computer.