

Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan for September 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](#)

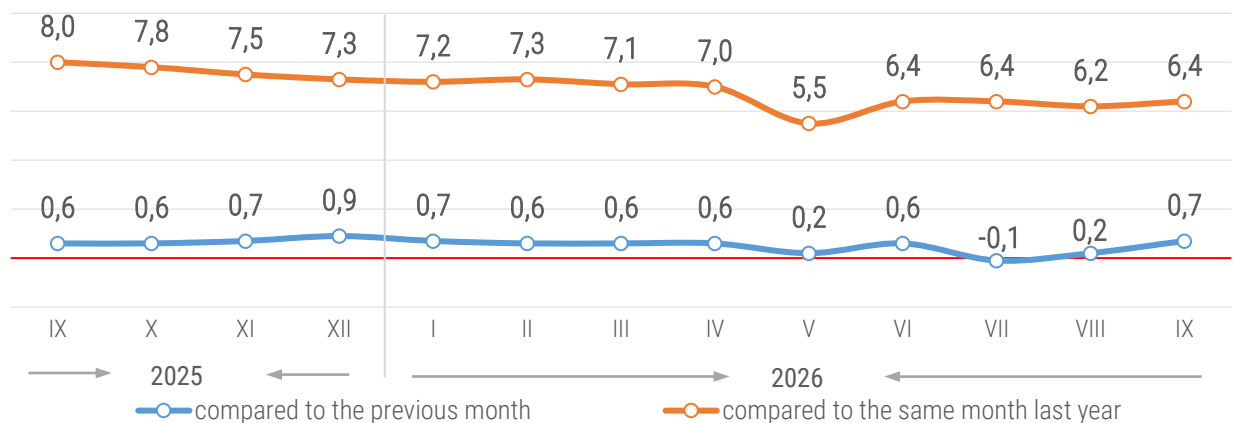
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I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In September 2026, the composite monthly CPI amounted to **100.7%** (**100.6%** in September 2025), by December of the previous year – **104.2%** (**105.1%** in September 2025), in annual terms – **106.4%** (**108.0%** in September 2025).

Without accounting for changes in fruit and vegetable prices, the composite CPI for the month amounted to **100.7%** (in September 2025 – **100.5%**), for January–September 2026 – **105.6%** (in January–September 2025 – **106.7%**), in annual terms – **106.8%** (in September 2025 – **108.9%**).

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



Below are the price changes for main goods and services in September 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 **1.0%** (**-2.7%** compared to September 2025), buckwheat – by **1.1%** (**+8.3%** compared to September 2025), eggs – by **5.3%** (**+11.4%** compared to September 2025), bone-in beef – by **1.7%** (**+16.2%** compared to September 2025), mutton – by **1.3%** (**+19.8%** compared to September 2025), boneless beef – by **1.1%** (**+17.9%** compared to September 2025), chicken drumsticks, leg quarters and other chicken parts – by **1.2%** (**+1.2%** compared to September 2025), raw and whole milk – by **0.8%** (**+5.3%** compared to September 2025), and butter – by **0.8%** (**+5.9%** compared to September 2025). A monthly price decrease was recorded for sugar – by an average of **0.9%** (**+0.1%** compared to September 2025).

The seasonal factor has influenced the price dynamics of fruit and vegetable products. Over the month, prices decreased for citrus fruits – by **12.0%** (**-2.7%** compared to September 2025), grapes – by **5.7%** (**-10.0%** compared to September 2025), apples – by **2.4%** (**+7.8%** compared to September 2025), and bananas – by **1.7%** (**-3.5%** compared to September 2025). Over the month, tomatoes rose in price – by **14.2%** (**+54.9%** compared to September 2025), cucumbers – by **13.5%** (**+14.4%** compared to September 2025), carrots – by **12.4%** (**+2.0%** compared to September 2025), eggplants – by **4.7%** (**-30.2%** compared to September 2025), bell peppers – by **4.9%** (**+4.3%** compared to September 2025), and onions – by **2.6%** (**-3.4%** compared to September 2025).

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

Among the main types of utility services, in September of this year an increase in tariffs for cold water supply and sewerage was recorded in the Surkhandarya region, as well as an increase in the fee for maintenance services in apartment buildings in the Navoi region. On average across the republic, cold water supply and sewerage services became more expensive in September 2026 by **2.1%** (**+2.8%** compared to September 2025), and maintenance services in apartment buildings – by **0.6%** (**+3.5%** compared to September 2025). Market prices of coal for the population increased over the month by **0.3%**, while firewood rose in price by **0.8%**.

"Transport" section

The average level of consumer prices for gasoline increased over the month by **1.2%** (**+20.1%** compared to September 2025). At the same time, AI-92 gasoline in September 2026 increased in price by **0.7%**, AI-95 by **4.2%**, AI-98 and AI-100 by **0.4%**. Over the month, propane rose in price by **4.2%** (**+48.9%** compared to September 2025), while methane prices did not change (**+10.1%** compared to September 2025).

***For reference:** according to the approved methodology, data from the tax authorities' database for the period from the 1st to the 25th of September were used to calculate the average prices of gasoline and gaseous motor fuels for vehicles. To obtain the average price for gasoline, 25 278 price quotations were used across 876 price observation points, for propane, 7 233 quotations across 380 price observation points, and for methane, 12 396 quotations across 569 price observation points. The price per litre of AI-92 gasoline ranged from 10 500 to 17 000 sums, AI-95 – from 13 500 to 21 500 sums, AI-98 and AI-100 – from 16 500 to 28 000 sums. The upper price limit for propane reached 10 000 sums per litre.*

Among passenger transport services, in September of this year tickets for long-distance trains became cheaper by **1.6%** (**+11.6%** compared to September 2025), as did air travel on the observed routes – by an average of **0.9%** (**-6.7%** compared to September 2025), which is attributable both to the strengthening of the sum against the euro and the Swiss franc and to the revision of fares by individual providers of these services. Courier and parcel delivery services became more expensive over the month by **3.0%** (**+4.4%** compared to September 2025).

"Education services" section

From September 2026, the fee for attendance at state preschool educational organizations increased by an average of **6.8%**, which is attributable to the increase in the base calculation value. The services of private kindergartens became more expensive by **1.7%**.

Private schools raised the prices of their services from September of this year by an average of **6.0%**. Tuition fees at state higher education institutions became higher from the new academic year by an average of **6.3%**.

Among other areas of education, tutoring services rose in price over the month by **1.9%** (**+5.8%** compared to September 2025), and tuition on foreign language courses – by **1.8%** (**+5.0%** compared to September 2025).

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

	Section name	by August 2026	by December 2025	by September 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.0	102.8	106.3
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.3	105.3	106.6
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.2	101.9	103.0
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	110.3	111.8
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.3	102.5	102.9
VI.	Health	100.2	102.5	103.4
VII.	Transport	100.5	105.8	107.2
VIII.	Information and communication	100.2	102.8	105.8
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.4	102.8	103.6
X.	Education services	104.2	104.8	105.4
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.7	106.0	107.5
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.1	143.9	143.8
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.5	105.0	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 September 2026, in %

	Region	by August 2026	by December 2025	by September 2025
	Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.67	103.9	106.0
	regions:			
	Andijan	100.74	104.0	106.7
	Bukhara	100.70	104.0	106.0
	Jizzakh	100.66	104.1	106.4
	Kashkadarya	100.71	104.3	106.5
	Navoi	100.73	104.2	106.2
	Namangan	100.72	104.0	106.3
	Samarkand	100.70	104.4	106.5
	Surkhandarya	100.99	104.2	106.2
	Syrdarya	100.71	103.4	105.4
	Tashkent	100.70	104.2	106.3
	Fergana	100.69	104.6	106.7
	Khorezm	100.64	104.2	106.6
	Tashkent City	100.82	104.4	107.0

III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups

In September 2026, the CPI for goods for the month amounted to **100.7%** (**100.6%** in September 2025), since the beginning of the year – **103.6%** (**102.9%** in January–September 2025) and in annual terms – **106.2%** (**106.1%** in September 2025).

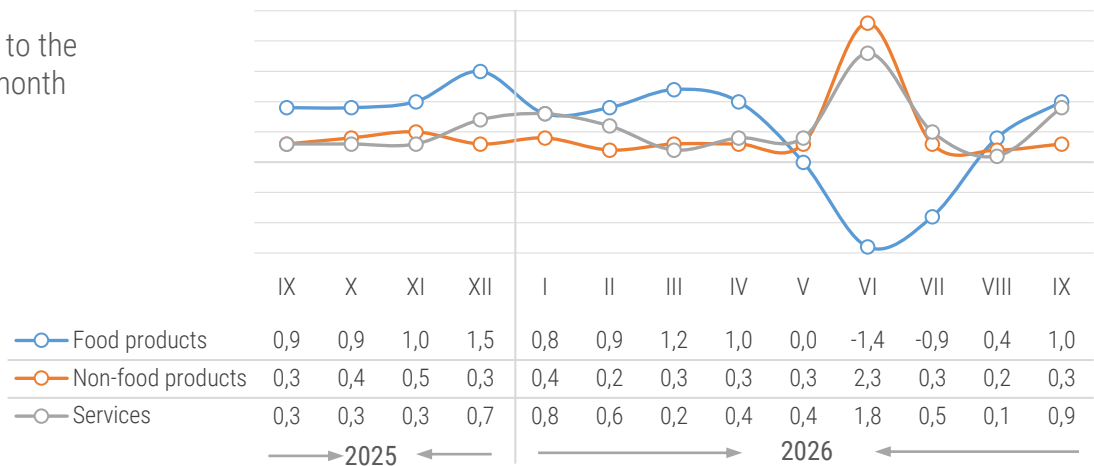
CPI for food products was recorded at **101.0%** for the month (**100.9%** in September 2025), **102.9%** since the beginning of 2026 (**102.1%** in January–September 2025) and **106.3%** in annual terms (**106.1%** in September 2025).

CPI for non-food products for the month amounted to **100.3%** (**100.3%** in September 2025), since the beginning of the year – **104.6%** (**104.0%** in January–September 2025), in annual terms – **105.8%** (**106.1%** in September 2025).

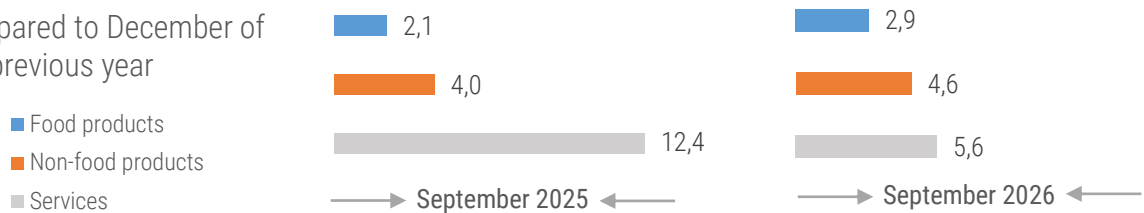
For services, the monthly figure reached **100.9%** (**100.3%** in September 2025), since the beginning of the year – **105.6%** (**112.4%** in January–September 2025), and in annual terms – **107.0%** (**114.9%** in September 2025).

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

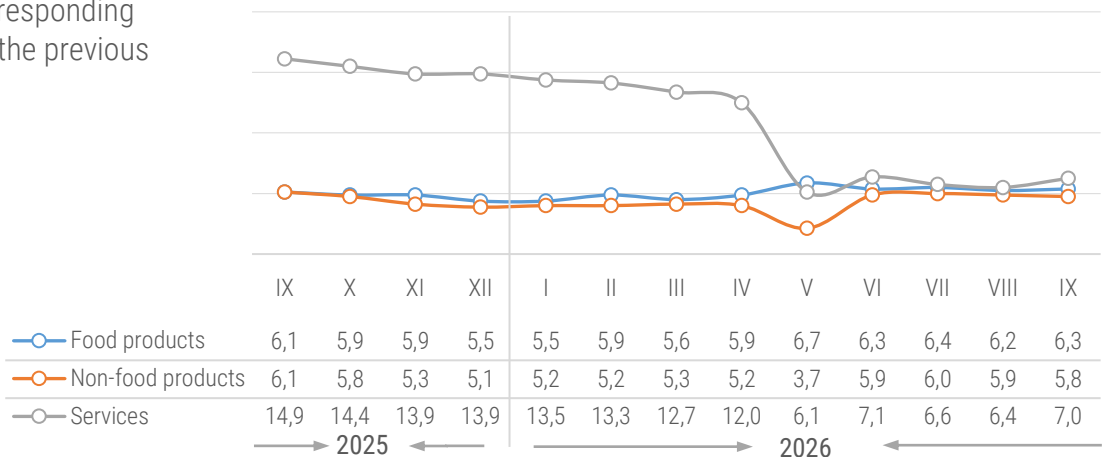
compared to the
previous month



compared to December of
the previous year



to the corresponding
month of the previous
year

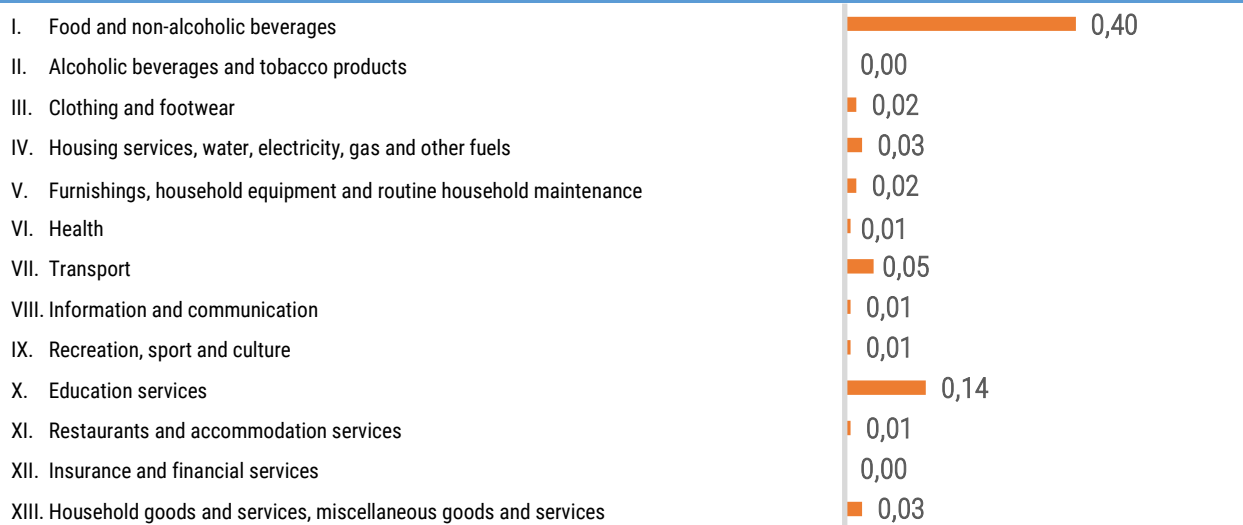


IV. Impact of the 2018 COICOP RU sections on the change in the composite CPI

A significant impact on the change in the short-term composite indicator in September 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 **0.40 p.p.** Price changes in the "Education services" and "Transport" sections together increased the composite CPI for the month by **0.19 p.p.** The impact of other sections was less significant (total contribution **+0.14 p.p.**).

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

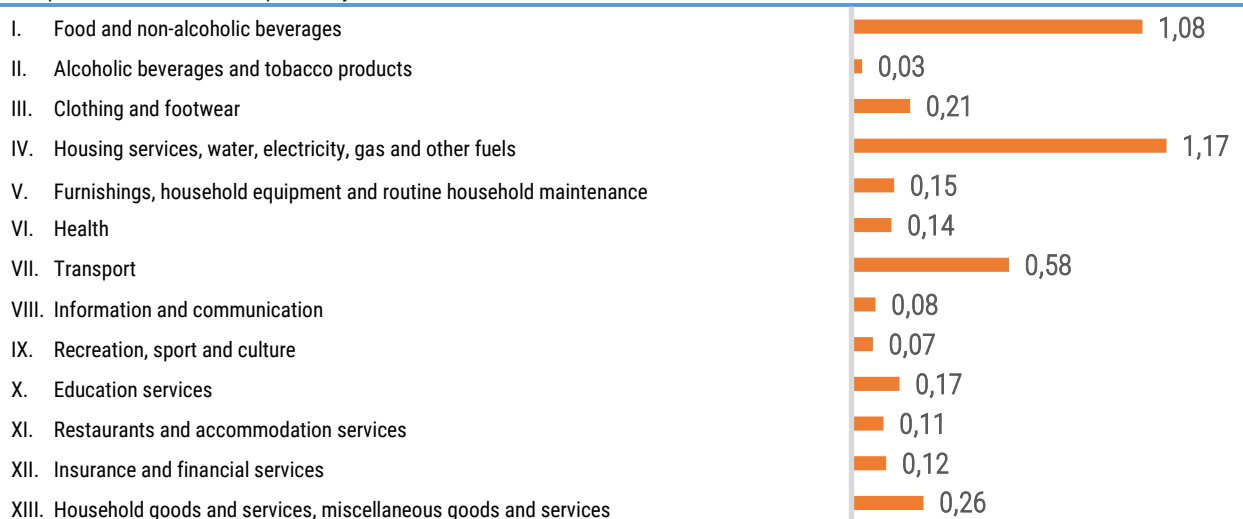
compared to the previous month



Total impact

+0.73 p.p.

compared to December of the previous year



Total impact

+4.17 p.p.

The largest contribution to the growth of the composite CPI for January–September 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 **+2.83 p.p.**, or **67.9%** of the total impact). The total contribution from other sections amounted to **+1.34 p.p.** (**32.1%** 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 September 2026, the monthly CPI according to the geometric Young formula was **100.8%**, and compared to December 2025, it was **103.1%**.

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

	Section name	by August 2026	by December 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.2	100.8
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.3	105.2
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.2	101.9
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	109.0
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.3	102.4
VI.	Health	100.2	102.5
VII.	Transport	100.5	105.5
VIII.	Information and communication	100.2	102.8
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.4	102.7
X.	Education services	104.2	104.8
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.7	106.0
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.1	124.8
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.5	105.0

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 modified 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.