

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

Links to data tables:

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

[Price Index for all goods and services in the Republic of Uzbekistan against the previous month](#)

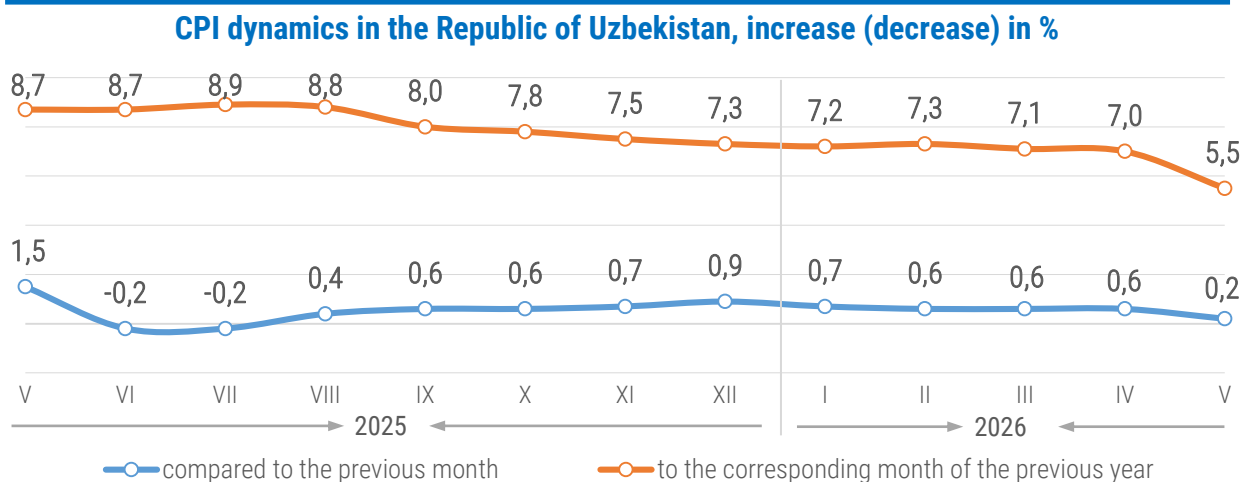
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I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In May 2026, the composite CPI for the month was **100.2%** (**101.5%** in May 2025), against December 2025 – **102.7%** (**104.4%** in May 2025), and year-over-year – **105.5%** (**108.7%** in May 2025).

For reference: The base effect played an important role in the slowdown of annual inflation. In particular, the high price base formed following increases in prices for certain regulated goods and services in May 2025 (namely electricity, piped and liquefied gas and methane for vehicles) had a downward effect on the annual inflation rate in May 2026.

Excluding changes in fruit and vegetable prices, the composite CPI for the month was **100.6%** (**102.3%** in May 2025), for January–May 2026 – **102.7%** (**104.7%** in January–May 2025), and year-over-year – **105.8%** (**110.4%** in May 2025).



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

"Food and non-alcoholic beverages" section

Among staple food products, price increases over the month were registered for the following items: boneless beef by **3.6%** (**+20.5%** vs. May 2025), bone-in beef by **2.9%** (**+19.0%** vs. May 2025), mutton by **2.9%** (**+22.8%** vs. May 2025), minced meat by **2.0%** (**+15.8%** vs. May 2025), granulated sugar by **1.5%** (**+1.3%** vs. May 2025), pasteurized milk by **1.1%** (**+5.1%** vs. May 2025), live and chilled fish by **1.0%** (**+6.9%** vs. May 2025), flour by an average of **0.9%** (**+4.6%** vs. May 2025), and vegetable oils by an average of **0.6%** (**+7.0%** vs. May 2025).

For reference: in May 2026, price changes were recorded for both imported beef (an increase ranging from 5 000 to 10 000 soums per kg) and domestic beef (an increase ranging from 2 000 to 7 000 soums per kg).

Over the month, a price decrease was noted for rice and crushed rice, by an average of **1.6%** (**-13.7%** vs. May 2025), eggs by **0.1%** (**+21.4%** vs. May 2025), poultry by **1.5–1.6%** (from **+3.4%** to **+4.5%** vs. May 2025), and raw milk by **0.8%** (**+5.1%** vs. May 2025).

The dynamics of prices for fruit and vegetable products were driven by seasonal factors. Among the main fruit and vegetable products, the following items saw price increases over the month: lemons by **19.0%** (**+86.6%** compared to May 2025), apples by **2.6%** (**+24.8%** compared to May 2025), beets by **1.6%** (**+1.1%** compared to May 2025), and carrots by **1.6%** (**-20.8%** compared to May 2025). A price decrease over the month was recorded for fresh cucumbers by **39.5%** (**+41.6%** compared to May 2025), tomatoes by **34.7%** (**-17.2%** compared to May 2025), eggplants by **23.6%** (**-27.3%** compared to May 2025), bell peppers by **19.7%** (**+2.0%** compared to May 2025), garlic by **12.3%** (**-22.0%** compared to May 2025), bananas by **4.1%** (**+5.8%** compared to May 2025), cabbage by **3.5%** (**+1.2%** compared to May 2025), onions by **2.9%** (**-22.9%** compared to May 2025), herbs by **1.4%** (**+1.8%** compared to May 2025), and potatoes by **1.1%** (**+19.9%** compared to May 2025).

“Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” section

Among the main utility services, an increase in tariffs for cold water supply and sewerage services was recorded in the Jizzakh region in May of this year. On average, across the republic, the price of this type of service increased by **0.8%** (**+22.4%** compared to May 2025).

Prices for housing maintenance and repair materials increased by an average of **0.8%** over the month (**+6.8%** compared to May 2025), while the services of specialists engaged in housing repair and maintenance became more expensive by an average of **0.8%** (**+6.2%** compared to May 2025). Rent payments for housing in May 2026 increased by **0.7%** (**+2.9%** compared to May 2025).

“Transport” section

The average level of consumer prices for gasoline increased by **0.6%** over the month (**+12.0%** compared to May 2025). Specifically, in May 2026, the price of AI-92 gasoline rose by **0.6%**, AI-95 by **0.8%**, and AI-98 and AI-100 by **1.6%**. Propane prices increased by **1.9%** for the month (**+22.1%** compared to May 2025), with maximum observed price of **7 200** soums per liter. Methane gas prices in May 2026 increased by **0.2%** (**+0.9%** compared to May 2025). Parking services became **1.1%** more expensive (**+10.6%** compared to May 2025), and maintenance and repair services for personal vehicles rose by **1.2%** (**+8.1%** compared to May 2025). Electric scooter and electric bicycle rentals increased in price by **6.2%** **over the month.**

Among passenger transport services, an increase in prices and tariffs was noted for tram travel (Samarkand region) by **15.5%** (**+15.5%** compared to May 2025), for taxis by **1.0%** (**+5.0%** compared to May 2025), for intercity buses and similar transport (Bukhara, Navoi, Namangan regions and Tashkent city) by **1.0%** (**+7.8%** compared to May 2025), and for city buses (Samarkand region) by **0.5%** (**+14.6%** compared to May 2025).

A decrease in prices associated with changes in the exchange rate of the Uzbek soum against the euro and the Swiss franc was recorded for long-distance train fares – by **0.3%** (**+13.0%** compared with May 2025) – and airfares – by **1.3%** (**-6.6%** compared with May 2025).

“Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services” section

The short-term CPI for goods and services in this section for May 2026 ranged from **99.8%** (perfume, eau de toilette, cologne) to **100.9%** (hair dye). For the annual CPI, these boundaries ranged from **100.2%** (baby diapers) to **124.7%** (precious metal rings).



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

	Section name	vs. April 2026	vs. December 2025	vs. May 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.9	103.9	106.6
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.6	103.2	106.0
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.4	101.3	102.9
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.4	101.7	106.3
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.4	101.6	102.5
VI.	Health	100.0	101.9	104.1
VII.	Transport	100.4	101.5	104.6
VIII.	Information and communication	100.1	101.3	104.9
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.4	101.6	104.5
X.	Education services	100.1	100.4	101.7
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.6	104.0	108.1
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.1	142.5	141.8
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.5	103.5	107.4

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 May 2026, in %

Region	vs. April 2026	vs. December 2025	vs. May 2025
Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.1	102.6	105.7
regions:			
Andijan	100.2	102.6	105.5
Bukhara	100.2	102.5	105.5
Jizzakh	100.3	102.7	105.2
Kashkadarya	100.2	103.1	105.8
Navoi	100.1	102.9	105.6
Namangan	100.2	102.6	105.5
Samarkand	100.3	102.9	105.7
Surkhandarya	100.1	102.6	105.5
Syrdarya	100.1	102.4	105.7
Tashkent	100.1	102.9	105.6
Fergana	100.2	102.6	105.0
Khorezm	100.1	102.5	105.4
Tashkent City	100.2	102.9	105.7

III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups

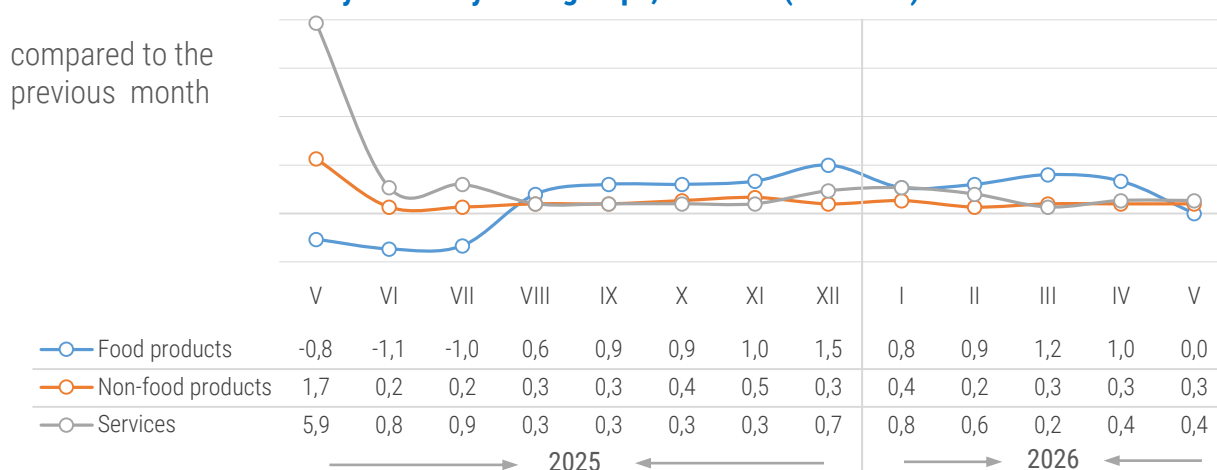
In May 2026, the monthly CPI for goods was **100.1%** (100.2% in May 2025), year-to-date it was **102.9%** (102.8% in January–May 2025), and year-on-year it was **105.4%** (106.5% in May 2025).

The CPI for food products was recorded at **100.0%** for the month (99.2% in May 2025), **103.9%** since the beginning of 2026 (102.8% in January–May 2025), and **106.7%** year-on-year (105.3% in May 2025).

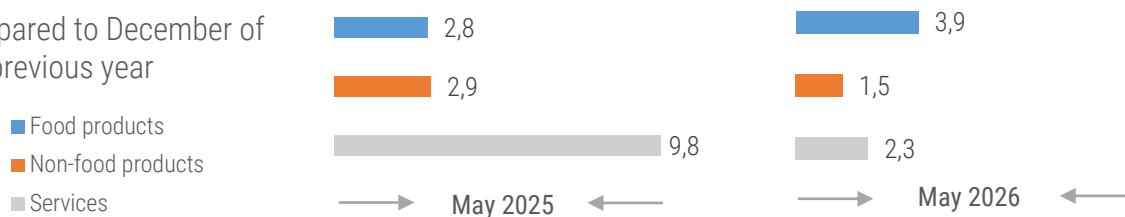
The monthly CPI for non-food products was **100.3%** (101.7% in May 2025), year-to-date it was **101.5%** (102.9% in January–May 2025), and year-on-year it was **103.7%** (108.2% in May 2025).

For services, the monthly figure reached **100.4%** (105.9% in May 2025), the year-to-date figure was **102.3%** (109.8% in January–May 2025), and the year-on-year figure was **106.1%** (115.9% in May 2025).

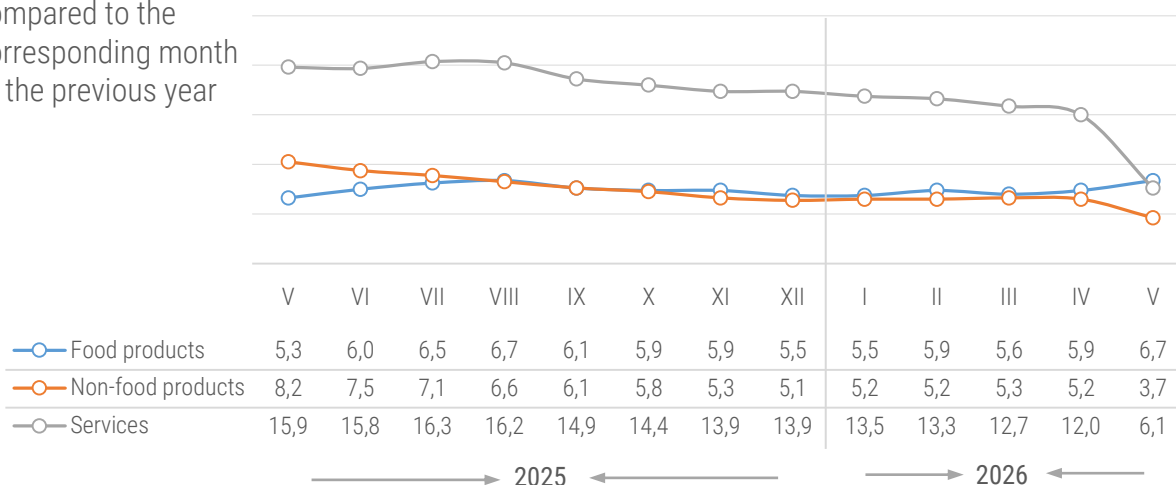
CPI dynamics by main groups, increase (decrease) in %



compared to December of the previous year



compared to the corresponding month of the previous year



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

The most significant contribution to the growth of the short-term composite indicator in May 2026 came from price changes in the "Clothing and Footwear," "Housing Services, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels," "Transport," and "Household Goods and Services, Miscellaneous Goods and Services" categories (totaling **+0.15 p.p.**). A change in prices in the "Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages" category acted as a restraining factor, reducing the composite indicator for the month by **0.03 p.p.** The impact of other categories was less significant (total contribution **+0.05 p.p.**).

Impact of the COICOP categories on the change in the composite CPI for May 2026, p.p.

compared to the previous month

I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0,03
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	0,01
III. Clothing and footwear	0,04
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0,04
V. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0,02
VI. Health	0,00
VII. Transport	0,04
VIII. Information and communication	0,00
IX. Recreation, sport and culture	0,01
X. Education services	0,00
XI. Restaurants and accommodation services	0,01
XII. Insurance and financial services	0,00
XIII. Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	0,03

Total impact

+0.17 p.p.

compared to December of the previous year

I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,53
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	0,02
III. Clothing and footwear	0,14
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0,19
V. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0,10
VI. Health	0,10
VII. Transport	0,15
VIII. Information and communication	0,04
IX. Recreation, sport and culture	0,04
X. Education services	0,01
XI. Restaurants and accommodation services	0,08
XII. Insurance and financial services	0,12
XIII. Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	0,18

Total impact

+2.70 p.p.

The largest contributor to the increase in the composite CPI for January–May 2026 was also price changes in the "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" section (**+1.53 p.p.**, or **56.7%** of the total impact). The total contribution from other sections amounted to **+1.17 p.p.**

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

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

In May 2026, the month-over-month CPI calculated using the geometric Young formula was **100.0%**, and compared to December 2025, it was **102.2%**.

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

Section name	vs. April 2026	vs. December 2025
I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.5	103.0
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.6	103.2
III. Clothing and footwear	100.4	101.3
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	101.7
V. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.4	101.6
VI. Health	99.9	101.9
VII. Transport	100.4	101.4
VIII. Information and communication	100.1	101.3
IX. Recreation, sports and culture	100.4	101.5
X. Education services	100.1	100.4
XI. Restaurants and accommodation services	100.6	104.0
XII. Insurance and financial services	100.1	123.3
XIII. Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.5	103.5

VI. Methodological Notes

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

The CPI is calculated based on (1) data on the structure of household expenditures (from sample household surveys), which serves as the basis for determining relative weights, and (2) information on changes in consumer prices.

Price information is collected in the cities of Nukus and Tashkent, in regional centers, and selectively in cities and district centers chosen for their representativeness in reflecting the regions' socio-economic and geographic situations and the level of saturation of their consumer markets with goods and services.

Prices and tariffs for goods and services are monitored selectively at both stationary retail and service facilities and mobile points of sale (tents, kiosks, etc.).

The calculations use information on price changes obtained from the following sources:

- (1) data based on CAPI¹ technology (price registration via visits to retail outlets);
- (2) administrative transactional data (from online cash register receipts from the tax authorities' database);
- (3) information from service providers via the eStat² system and from retailers

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.



(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 data is collected from the 1st to the 25th of each month. A separate schedule has been established for each method and source of price information, as set forth in the updated Methodological Provisions, which were prepared in accordance with the recommendations of international standards and implemented in January 2026.

The CPI is calculated using the modified arithmetic Young formula, the use of which was recommended by IMF experts for the short term.

For analytical purposes and to conduct a comprehensive assessment of inflationary processes in the republic, an **additional price index using the alternative geometric Young formula** has been generated since January 2026. The results of these calculations are published with the note "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 for 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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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.