

Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan

for January 2026

Links to data tables:

[Consumer price index by sections of COICOP RU 2018](#)

[Price index for all goods and services in the Republic of Uzbekistan, compared to the previous month](#)

- I. Consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan
- II. Consolidated CPI by region
- III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups
- IV. The impact of the COICOP RU 2018 sections on the change in the consolidated CPI
- V. CPI using the geometric Young formula (for analytical purposes)
- VI. Methodological explanations
- VII. Useful links

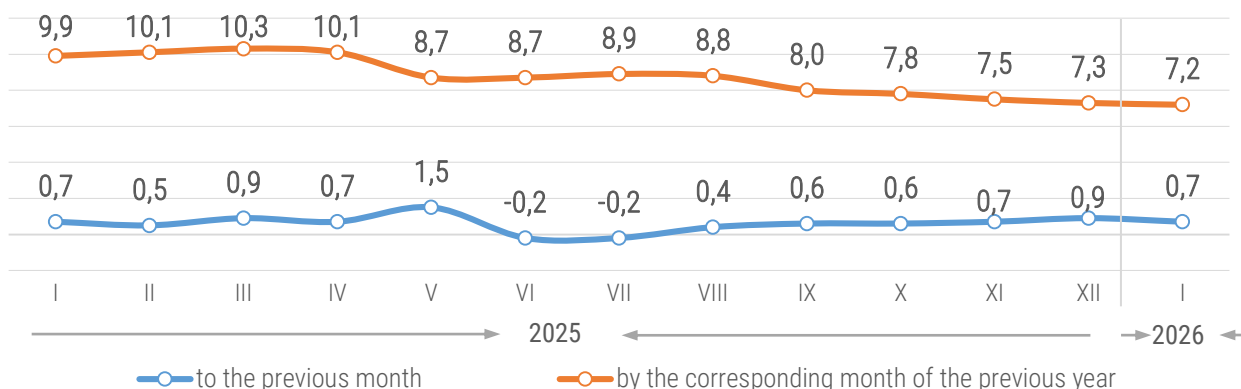
I. Consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In January 2026, the consolidated CPI for the month was **100.7%**, and in annual terms, **107.2%**.

For comparison: In January 2025, the consolidated CPI was 100.7% for the month and 109.9% for the year.

Excluding changes in prices for fruit and vegetable products, the consolidated Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month amounted to **100.6%** (**100.4%** in January 2025), while on a year-on-year basis it stood at **108.1%** (**112.0%** in January 2025).

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



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

Section "Food and non-alcoholic beverages"

Among the main food products, a month-on-month increase in prices was recorded for the following items: lamb – by **1.6%** (**+27.2%** compared to January 2025), boneless beef – by **1.1%** (**+25.0%** compared to January 2025), bone-in beef – by **1.0%** (**+23.8%** compared to January 2025), poultry meat – within the range of **1.4–1.5%** (**+5.3% to +5.8%** compared to January 2025), raw milk – by **1.0%** (**+6.0%** compared to January 2025), eggs – by **0.6%** (**+0.3%** compared to January 2025), vegetable oils – on average by **0.4%** (**+12.8%** compared to January 2025), granulated sugar – by **1.0%** (**-3.7%** compared to January 2025).



For information: in January 2026, price changes were recorded for both imported and domestically produced beef, and the average price of one kilogram of this meat across the republic increased by 500–1 000 soums.

Over the month, prices for rice decreased by **1.1%** (**16.7%** lower compared to January 2025), while prices for refined sugar fell by **0.4%** (**2.3%** lower compared to January 2025).

Among the main fruit and vegetable products, the following items recorded the most noticeable price increases over the month: bell peppers – by **18.5%** (**-11.0%** compared to January 2025), bananas – by **6.3%** (**-4.1%** compared to January 2025), lemons – by **4.9%** (**+90.8%** compared to January 2025), cabbage – by **3.8%** (**+27.9%** compared to January 2025), potatoes – by **1.9%** (**-15.9%** compared to January 2025), carrots – by **1.8%** (**+9.5%** compared to January 2025), and onions – by **1.2%** (**-1.9%** compared to January 2025). A decrease in prices over the month was recorded for mandarins – by **2.4%** (**+19.3%** compared to January 2025), oranges – by **2.3%** (**+8.8%** compared to January 2025), and tomatoes – by **2.1%** (**+1.6%** compared to January 2025).

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

The main increase in prices in January 2026 was recorded for coal (at market prices), which rose by **2.3%**, and firewood, which increased by **1.7%**. These items were included in the observation sample starting from January of the current year. In addition, tariffs for waste collection, hot water supply, and heating were raised in certain regions. On average across the republic, fees for waste collection increased by **0.2%**, heating by **0.3%**, and hot water supply by **0.9%**. The increase in the cost of materials and services related to the maintenance and repair of residential premises over the month did not exceed **0.5%**.

The “Healthcare” section

In the healthcare sector, diagnostic imaging services became more expensive by **1.5%** over the month (**+9.4%** compared to January 2025), outpatient medical and rehabilitation services by **1.0%** (**+8.8%** compared to January 2025), therapeutic massage services by **0.7%** (**+5.3%** compared to January 2025), dental services by **0.7%** (**+4.7%** compared to January 2025), inpatient medical and rehabilitation services by **0.7%** (**+6.7%** compared to January 2025), and medical laboratory services by **0.7%** (**+9.0%** compared to January 2025).

The “Transport” section

The CPI increase for gasoline over the month amounted to **0.6%**, including: AI-92 – **0.6%**, AI-95 – **0.4%**, and AI-98 and AI-100 – **0.3%**.

Propane prices increased by **8.9%** over the month (**+12.3%** compared to January 2025), with the upper price limit reaching **8 500** soums per liter. Methane prices in January 2026 changed only slightly (**+0.1%**), remaining **30.2%** higher than at the beginning of 2025.

Driver training courses, driving lessons, driving exams, and obtaining a driver’s license have become on average **5.0%** more expensive since January 2026.

Price reductions over the month were recorded for long-distance train services – by **0.5%** (**+8.6%** compared to January 2025) – and for air travel – on average by **5.0%** (**+17.1%** compared to January 2025). This is associated with the strengthening of the national currency, as well as changes in fares on certain monitored routes.

The “Information and Communication” section

In January 2026, mobile communication services increased in price by an average of **2.4%** (**+17.9%** compared to January 2025). At the same time, a decrease in the prices of streaming services (**-0.2%** for the month) and paid subscriptions for messaging apps and AI services (**-0.8%** for the month) was recorded.



The “Educational services” section

Prices for educational services did not change significantly over the month. An increase was recorded only for private kindergarten services – by **0.2%** (**+4.2%** compared to January 2025) – and for language courses and tutoring services – by **0.3%** (on average **+5.4%** compared to January 2025).

The “Insurance and Financial Services” section

After a prolonged period of stability, an increase in service prices in the insurance sector was observed starting from January 2026. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for personal vehicle insurance services for the month averaged **381.8%** across the country. Considering the weight of this category in the basket of goods and services used to calculate the CPI, such an increase led to a **0.11** percentage point rise in the overall CPI for the month.

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

The range of the short-term CPI for goods and services in the section was from **99.4%** (feminine hygiene products) to **107.0%** (precious metal rings). For the annual CPI, the boundaries were **101.3%** (baby diapers) to **132.6%** (precious metal rings).

Changes in the prices of goods and services in other categories were less significant or did not have a substantial impact on the overall indicator.

CPI by sections of the COICOP RU 2018 for January 2026, in %

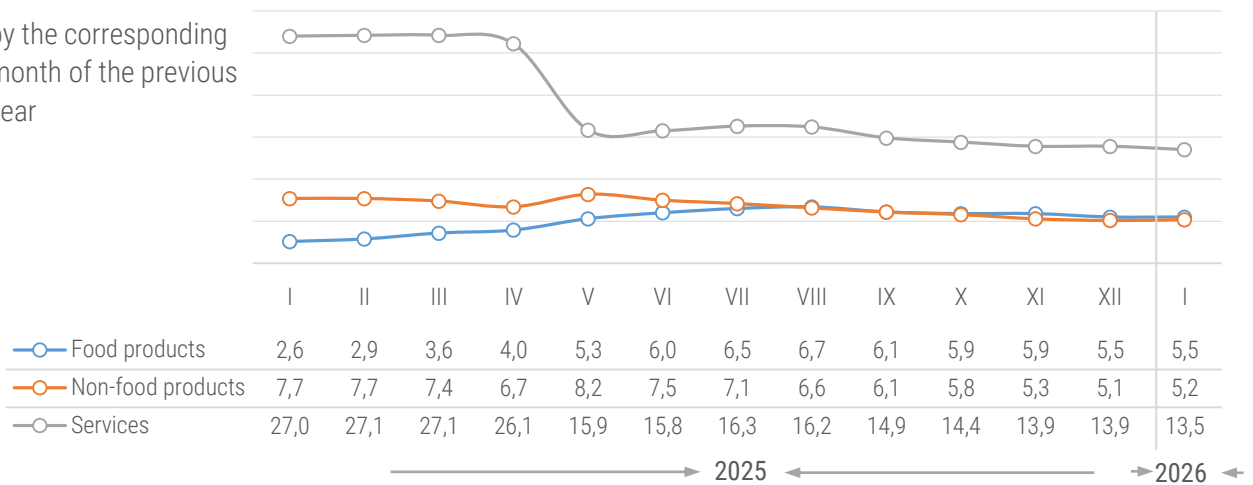
	Section name	by December 2025	by January 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.8	105.4
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.4	106.0
III.	Clothing and shoes	100.2	102.5
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.2	117.0
V.	Household items, household appliances and routine maintenance of housing	100.4	102.2
VI.	Healthcare	100.5	105.2
VII.	Transport	100.3	112.1
VIII.	Information and communication	101.1	110.1
IX.	Recreation, sports and culture	100.5	105.4
X.	Educational services	100.1	101.6
XI.	Restaurants and hotel services	100.7	108.4
XII.	Insurance and financial services	140.8	140.0
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	101.1	108.1

II. Consolidated CPI by region

No sharp deviations from the national average were recorded across regions for both the short-term and annual CPI.

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

by the corresponding
month of the previous
year

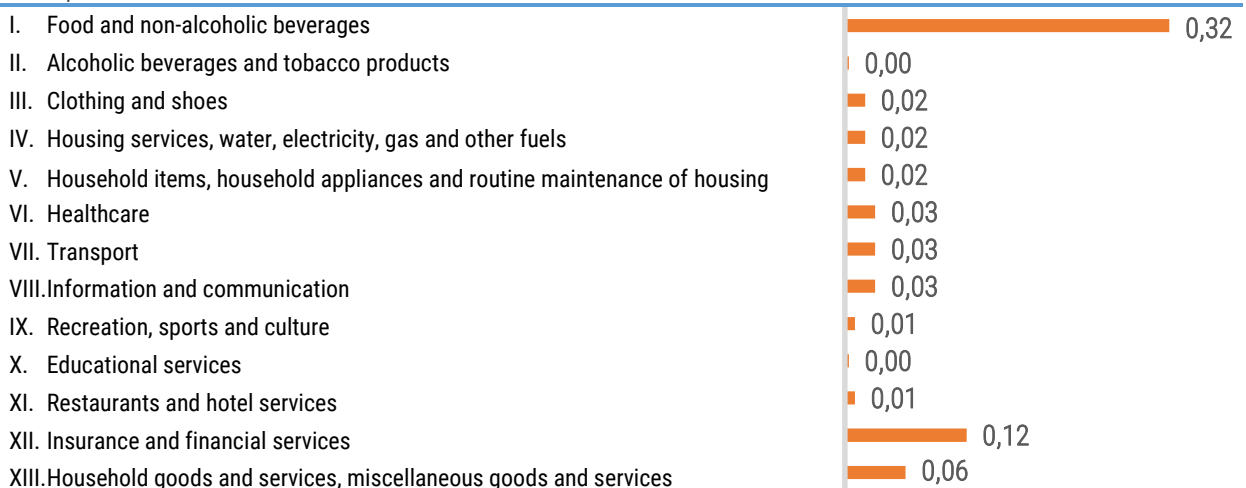


IV. The impact of the COICOP RU 2018 sections on the change in the consolidated CPI

The most significant impact on the short-term composite indicator in January 2026 was exerted by price changes in the “Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages” category, which increased the composite CPI by **0.32** percentage points (**47.8%** of the total impact). Price changes in the “Insurance and Financial Services” and “Household Goods and Services, Miscellaneous Goods and Services” categories together raised the composite CPI for the month by **0.18** percentage points. Due to price increases in other categories, the composite indicator rose by an additional **0.17** percentage points.

The impact of the COICOP RU 2018 sections on the change in the consolidated CPI for January 2026, pp.

to the previous month



Total impact

+0,67 p.p.

The largest contribution to the increase in the annual consolidated CPI for January 2026 came from changes in prices and tariffs in the categories “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” and “Housing services, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels.” The combined contribution of these categories reached **4.05** percentage points (more than half of the total increase). The impact of other categories was less significant.



V. CPI according to the Young's geometric formula (for analytical purposes)

Since January 2026, the National Statistics Committee has been compiling an additional CPI using the Young's geometric formula. **It may be used for analytical purposes only and does not serve as a replacement or alternative to the main CPI published above** (for details, see Section VI. Methodological Notes).

In January 2026, the CPI calculated using the geometric Young formula amounted to **100.6%** for the month.

Below is the CPI according to the Young's geometric formula, broken down by the sections of COICOP RU 2018.

CPI according to the Young's geometric formula for January 2026, % (FOR ANALYTICAL PURPOSES)

	Section name	by December 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.8
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.3
III.	Clothing and shoes	100.1
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.2
V.	Household items, household appliances and routine maintenance of housing	100.4
VI.	Healthcare	100.5
VII.	Transport	100.3
VIII.	Information and communication	101.1
IX.	Recreation, sports and culture	100.5
X.	Educational services	100.1
XI.	Restaurants and hotel services	100.7
XII.	Insurance and financial services	121.3
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	101.0

VI. Methodological explanations

Starting January 2026, the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is introducing an updated methodology for calculating the Consumer Price Index (CPI), prepared in line with international standards and recommendations, with technical assistance from the IMF.

The need to revise the CPI compilation methodology in Uzbekistan is driven by the development of information and communication technologies, the emergence of alternative sources of price information, and the practical implementation of international standards and recommendations in the field of price indices.



The methodological revision was carried out based on consultations with IMF experts during several missions conducted in 2025.

The key methodological changes coming into effect in January 2026 include:

1. **Expanding data sources.** The updated methodology provides for the use of the following methods and data sources to monitor prices in the consumer sector:

- (1) CAPI¹-based data (price collection via visits to retail outlets);
- (2) administrative transaction data (online cash register receipts from the tax authorities' database);
- (3) information from service providers via the eStat² system and from retailers (via API³ and in Excel format);
- (4) prices collected via web scraping⁴ and other online sources (website data);
- (5) CATI⁵-based data (telephone surveys).

The methodology also introduces a procedure for integrating data from sources with different collection frequencies (two-stage geometric averaging: first, averaging across sources; second, averaging for the item as a whole).

2. **Extending the consumer price data collection period.** The consumer price data collection period is being extended from the previously used **11-day period** to a **25-day period** (from the **1st to the 25th** calendar day of the month), which improves coverage of price changes in each reference month.

A specific price collection schedule is established for each data source.

In particular:

- online cash register receipt data will be recorded throughout the first **25 days** of the month;
- to distribute the workload among price collectors, CAPI-based collection will take place: from the **1st to the 7th** day of the month for services, from the **8th to the 14th** day for non-food goods, from the **15th to the 25th** day for food products. If price changes for socially important services (e.g., utility services, education services) occur after completion of the indicated collection period for services (after the 7th day of the month), additional collection will be carried out at the time the relevant supporting documents are published;
- prices for **30 socially important goods and services**⁶ (e.g., gasoline, flour, bread made from first-grade flour, rice, vegetable oil, meat, eggs, etc.) will be recorded **weekly** and used for monthly CPI compilation;
- **web scraping** data will be collected according to a separate schedule depending on the frequency of price changes and technical feasibility of regular collection;
- prices from other sources will be recorded once per month, ensuring a one-calendar-month interval between recordings.

3. **Changes to the list of goods and services for CPI observation.** Changes have been made to the list of goods and services monitored for consumer prices. Revising the basket allows the CPI to reflect the actual structure of household consumer expenditures.

Monthly CPI calculation starting January 2026 will be based on **517** items of goods and services (**510** items in 2025).

Changes to the basket were made based on an analysis of the consumer market and the structure of consumer expenditures for 2025.

In particular, reflecting the expanded use of certain services, the following items were added: education in non-state schools, streaming services, car rental, other communication



and information services (paid subscriptions to messaging apps and AI services), electric scooter rental, and electricity use for electric vehicles.

In addition, the list now includes previously uncovered items such as: purchase of used cars, water park services, sand, persimmons, shoe cream and other shoe-cleaning products, fees for core public services, dishwashing products, wood fuel (firewood and cotton stalks), seat covers for cars and motorcycles, training services in photography, music, dance, and performing arts, disinfectants, and rental of furniture, household items, and pile carpets (for celebrations and various events).

To provide more detailed measurement of price changes, items such as gasoline (by grades AI-92, AI-95, AI-98, and AI-100) and hard coal (differentiation by price types: regulated versus market prices) have been split.

Previously observed services related to driver training have also been expanded to include individual driving lessons, driving examinations, and issuance of a driver's license.

In total, **23 goods and services items have been added** starting in 2026.

At the same time, **16 goods and services items** that have lost relevance and do not meet the representativeness criterion (population expenditure share below 0.01%) **have been removed**. These include: korzhiki (pastry cakes), pork and pork fat, bay leaf and coriander seeds, women's fur coats and half-coats, women's fur hats, yarn, needles, pins, knitting needles and similar items, medical masks and gloves, landline telephones, monthly magazines, sets of men's, women's and children's underwear (given that relevant separate items—undershirts and briefs—are included in the list), as well as rental of household appliances.

4. **Change in the price index calculation formula starting January 2026.** Instead of the previously used modified Laspeyres (Lowe) formula, a modified arithmetic Young formula is being introduced. Use of this formula was recommended by IMF experts in the short term and is described in the Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods (IMF, ILO, Eurostat, UNECE, OECD and World Bank, 2020). Applying the modified arithmetic Young formula makes it possible to use actual data on household consumer expenditures directly, without applying an additional price-updating coefficient to bring the weights to the previous year's prices.

5. For analytical purposes and to provide a comprehensive assessment of inflation processes in Uzbekistan, **an additional price index based on an alternative geometric Young formula** will be compiled starting January 2026. The results of these calculations will always be published with the label "For analytical purposes".

The CPI compiled using the modified arithmetic Young formula will serve as the primary inflation indicator in the consumer sector, while the CPI based on the geometric Young formula will be an auxiliary 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.

1. **Changes to data publication timing.** From 2026, CPI data dissemination (in the form of a press release and tables on the official website stat.uz and in the integrated information system "Statistics" siat.stat.uz) will take place **on the 5th day** of the month following the reference month. This is due to the extended price data collection period, as well as additional workload related to expanded coverage of price quotations. According to paragraph 2.7 of the Guide for Participants and Users of the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS)⁷, participating countries are recommended to publish the CPI on a monthly basis within two



months after the reference month. Uzbekistan, as an e-GDDS participant, takes this recommendation into account when determining publication timelines.

All innovations are intended to adapt Uzbekistan's price statistics system to international standards. The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan will continue improving price statistics methodology in close cooperation with international experts. The ultimate goal is to enhance the quality and reliability of official data.

VII. Useful links

[Methodological Provisions for the Compilation of Consumer Price Indices](#)

[Classifier of individual consumption by Purpose of the Republic of Uzbekistan \(COICOP RU\) 2018](#)

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

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¹ In price statistics, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is a data collection method in which price collectors record prices by visiting retail and service outlets and using a tablet instead of a paper questionnaire.

² An automated information system in Uzbekistan designed to collect statistical reporting electronically.

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

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

⁵ Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) is a data collection method based on telephone interviewing with the use of a computer.

⁶ The full list is set out in the annex to the Methodological Provisions on the compilation of consumer price indices.

⁷ https://dsbb.imf.org/content/pdfs/eGDDS_Guide_for_Participants_and_Users.pdf («The e-GDDS encourages participants to disseminate consumer price indices on a monthly basis within two months after the reference month»).