

**Gross regional product
of the Republic of Uzbekistan¹**
for January-June 2026²

- I. Gross regional product
- II. Sectoral structure of gross regional product
- III. Gross regional product per capita
- IV. The share of small entrepreneurship (business) in GDP (GRP)
- V. Explanations
- VI. Links

I. Gross regional product

In accordance with the Statistics program, the National statistics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan carried out a preliminary assessment of the gross regional product (GRP) of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city for January-June 2026.

Volume and growth rate of GDP (GRP), for January-June

	2025 ³		2026	
	Volume, billion soums	Growth rate, %	Volume, billion soums	Growth rate, %
Republic of Uzbekistan ⁴	900 694.2	107.2	1 072 670.1	108.5
Republic of Karakalpakstan	26 399.0	105.2	32 383.9	110.2
regions:				
Andijan	50 447.6	106.4	59 619.7	108.8
Bukhara	38 591.9	106.4	44 766.0	108.8
Jizzakh	25 075.3	107.9	29 694.6	108.6
Kashkadarya	48 589.9	105.9	55 712.6	108.4
Navoi	88 053.6	107.9	113 870.5	106.7
Namangan	36 777.2	107.3	45 540.0	108.3
Samarkand	56 041.9	107.0	67 361.0	109.7
Surkhandarya	31 428.1	105.7	35 865.3	107.3
Syrdarya	16 124.5	106.3	19 147.9	108.4
Tashkent	84 051.8	107.3	103 829.4	108.7
Fergana	56 674.4	106.8	65 221.6	109.1
Khorezm	28 354.2	107.4	32 933.3	109.1
Tashkent city	187 770.3	110.6	226 028.7	113.3

Link to topic:

[GDP \(GRP\) volume \(quarterly\)](#)

[GDP \(GRP\) growth rate \(quarterly\)](#)

¹ The data are presented taking into account the results of statistical surveys on the assessment of the non-observed economy.

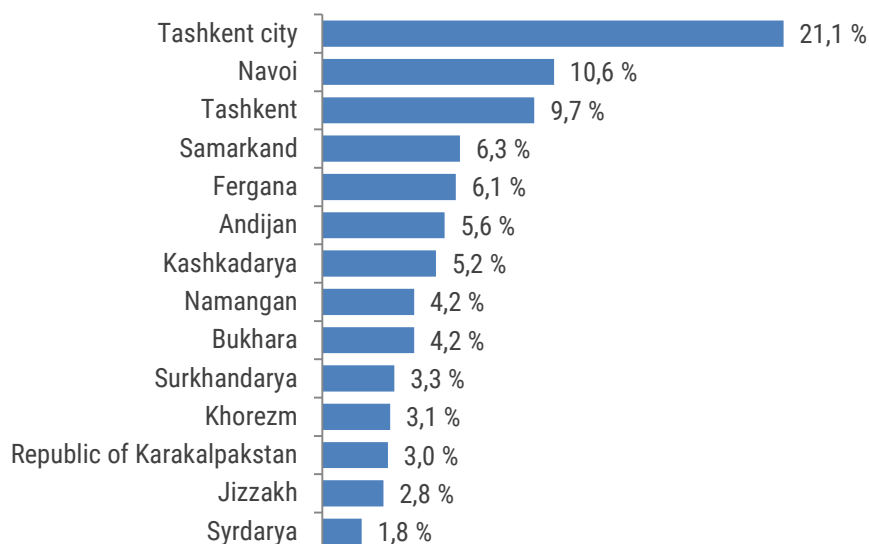
² The data are preliminary.

³ The data for January-June 2025 have been revised.

⁴ Including data not allocated by region.

In January-June 2026, Tashkent city made the largest contribution to the republic's GDP, accounting for **21.1 %**. Navoi and Tashkent regions followed, with figures of **10.6 %** and **9.7 %** respectively. Jizzakh (**2.8 %**) and Syrdarya (**1.8 %**) regions have the lowest share in the formation of the republic's GDP.

Regional participation in GDP formation for January-June 2026



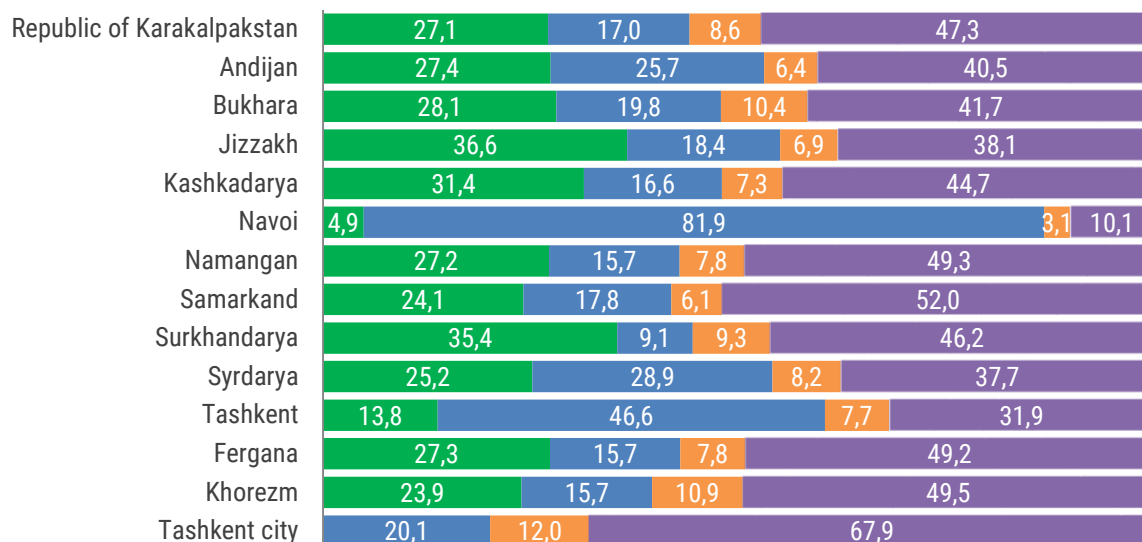
II. Sectoral structure of the gross regional product

GDP (GRP) by industry for January-June 2026, billion soums

	GDP (GRP)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Industry	Construction	Service sector	Net taxes on products
Republic of Uzbekistan	1 072 670.1	154 256.4	272 600.0	79 171.5	521 594.0	45 048.2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	32 383.9	8 581.8	5 372.9	2 713.0	14 978.4	737.8
<i>regions:</i>						
Andijan	59 619.7	16 062.5	15 032.7	3 775.8	23 714.0	1 034.7
Bukhara	44 766.0	12 336.2	8 690.9	4 554.0	18 291.2	893.7
Jizzakh	29 694.6	10 631.0	5 351.7	1 995.1	11 093.9	622.9
Kashkadarya	55 712.6	16 667.4	8 841.0	3 891.4	23 699.6	2 613.2
Navoi	113 870.5	5 539.1	92 627.6	3 534.5	11 424.1	745.2
Namangan	45 540.0	12 189.1	7 021.2	3 508.0	22 075.9	745.8
Samarkand	67 361.0	15 968.4	11 796.8	4 015.0	34 510.0	1 070.8
Surkhandarya	35 865.3	12 550.5	3 236.1	3 291.0	16 361.3	426.4
Syrdarya	19 147.9	4 688.5	5 384.8	1 522.3	7 038.2	514.1
Tashkent	103 829.4	13 899.9	47 075.3	7 789.9	32 280.4	2 783.9
Fergana	65 221.6	17 436.7	10 065.9	5 007.8	31 473.6	1 237.6
Khorezm	32 933.3	7 705.4	5 059.8	3 529.6	16 000.1	638.4
Tashkent city	226 028.7	-	42 278.8	25 357.6	143 120.6	15 271.7

According to the results of January-June 2026, the largest shares of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in the sectoral structure of GRP were held by Jizzakh (**36,6 %**) and Surkhandarya (**35,4 %**) regions, industry – Navoi (**81,9 %**) and Tashkent (**46,6 %**) regions, construction – the Tashkent city (**12,0 %**) and Khorezm region (**10,9 %**), services – Tashkent city (**67,9 %**) and Samarkand region (**52,0 %**).

Sectoral structure of GRP for January-June 2026, in % of total



■ Agriculture, forestry and fisheries ■ Industry ■ Construction ■ Services

GDP (GRP) growth rate by industry for January-June 2026, in %

	GDP (GRP)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Industry	Construction	Service sector	Net taxes on products
Republic of Uzbekistan	108.5	104.7	108.0	113.7	109.2	108.3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	110.2	106.0	107.5	140.2	108.9	113.1
regions:						
Andijan	108.8	104.5	109.2	119.3	109.6	112.6
Bukhara	108.8	104.2	108.2	115.5	110.6	113.0
Jizzakh	108.6	105.5	112.3	120.2	107.6	115.3
Kashkadarya	108.4	105.1	108.3	119.0	108.2	115.9
Navoi	106.7	104.4	105.4	127.2	112.3	107.2
Namangan	108.3	105.0	108.7	113.2	108.6	111.5
Samarkand	109.7	104.5	109.8	135.4	109.4	117.7
Surkhandarya	107.3	104.1	108.2	119.5	107.3	112.4
Syrdarya	108.4	104.2	108.1	116.0	109.0	114.8
Tashkent	108.7	104.9	108.4	112.4	109.5	111.0
Fergana	109.1	104.5	108.3	122.4	110.0	111.4
Khorezm	109.1	104.4	108.5	122.0	109.1	112.0
Tashkent city	113.3	-	108.0	110.2	115.5	113.9

III. Gross regional product per capita

In January-June 2026, Navoi region became the region with the highest GRP per capita among all regions of Uzbekistan. At current prices, its volume amounted to **102.1** million soums.

Tashkent city ranked second with a GRP per capita of **70.7** million soums, while Tashkent region rounded out the top three with **32.7** million soums.

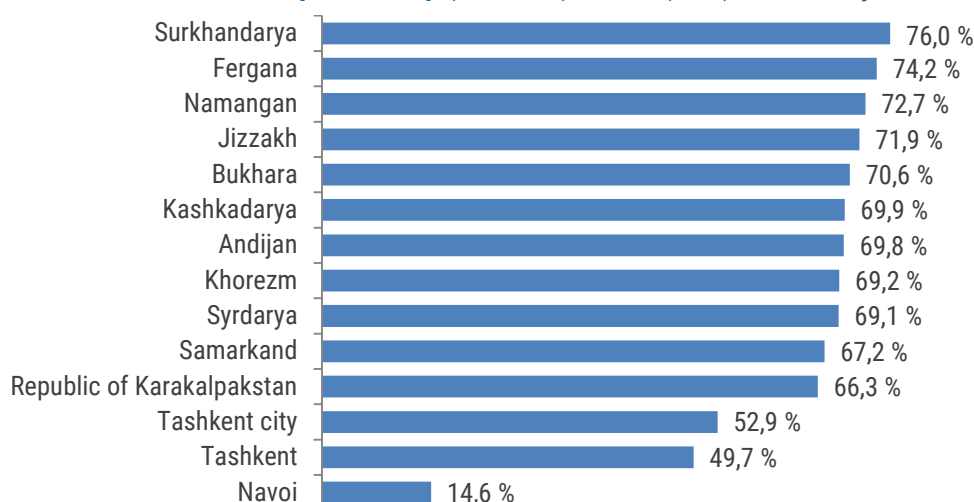
Volume and growth rate of GDP (GRP) per capita, for January-June

	2025		2026	
	Volume, thousand soums	Growth rate, %	Volume, thousand soums	Growth rate, %
Republic of Uzbekistan	23 890.2	105.2	27 950.1	106.6
Republic of Karakalpakstan	12 971.2	103.8	15 740.7	109.0
<i>regions:</i>				
Andijan	14 519.6	104.4	16 872.3	107.0
Bukhara	18 525.3	104.8	21 194.6	107.3
Jizzakh	16 234.0	105.8	18 878.1	106.6
Kashkadarya	13 288.5	103.6	14 931.2	106.2
Navoi	80 123.0	106.1	102 108.0	105.2
Namangan	11 693.6	105.1	14 221.5	106.4
Samarkand	12 982.9	104.8	15 320.7	107.7
Surkhandarya	10 617.7	103.3	11 860.4	105.0
Syrdarya	17 251.8	104.4	20 167.1	106.7
Tashkent	26 928.2	105.4	32 701.3	106.9
Fergana	13 614.4	104.7	15 387.5	107.1
Khorezm	13 905.7	105.4	15 876.5	107.2
Tashkent city	60 009.8	108.1	70 740.8	111.0

IV. The share of small entrepreneurship (business) in GDP (GRP)

As of January-June 2026, the share of small business (business) in the republic's GDP was **50.5** %. Regionally, its largest share was observed in Surkhandarya (**76.0** % of the total gross value added created in the region), Fergana (**74.2** %) and Namangan (**72.7** %) regions. The smallest share was observed in Navoi region (**14.6** %), followed by Tashkent region (**49.7** %).

The share of small entrepreneurship (business) in GDP (GRP) for January-June 2026



V. Explanations

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the System of National Accounts (SNA), characterizing the final result of the production activities of resident economic units, measured by the value of goods and services produced by these units for final use.

Gross regional product (GRP) is a summary indicator of regional development. GRP is identical to GDP in its economic content; it represents the value of final goods and services produced by economic units resident in a given region.

GRP is calculated at the national level for 14 administrative-territorial entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions, and Tashkent city) using the production method.

The production method for calculating GRP is based on the principles of constructing the SNA production account and estimates GRP as the sum of gross value added by type of economic activity at basic prices and net taxes on products. The methodological principles for calculating GRP and its components are similar to those for calculating GDP at the economy-wide level. However, certain components of GDP are not calculated at the regional level or distributed among regions due to the absence or limited availability of information at the regional level, as well as the specific nature of their accounting. Therefore, they are included in the calculation as an undistributed portion only for the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole.

GDP (GRP) per capita is determined by dividing the total GDP (GRP) at current prices by the average population of the country (region) over a given period.

The following data are used as inputs to calculate the gross domestic (regional) product per capita: gross domestic (regional) product data and demographic and labor statistics.

VI. Links

[Methodological provisions for calculating gross regional product](#)

[Methodological provisions for statistical assessment of the non-observed economy](#)

[Gross regional product](#)

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