Gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan[1]

for January-June 2026[2]

I. Dynamics of gross domestic product
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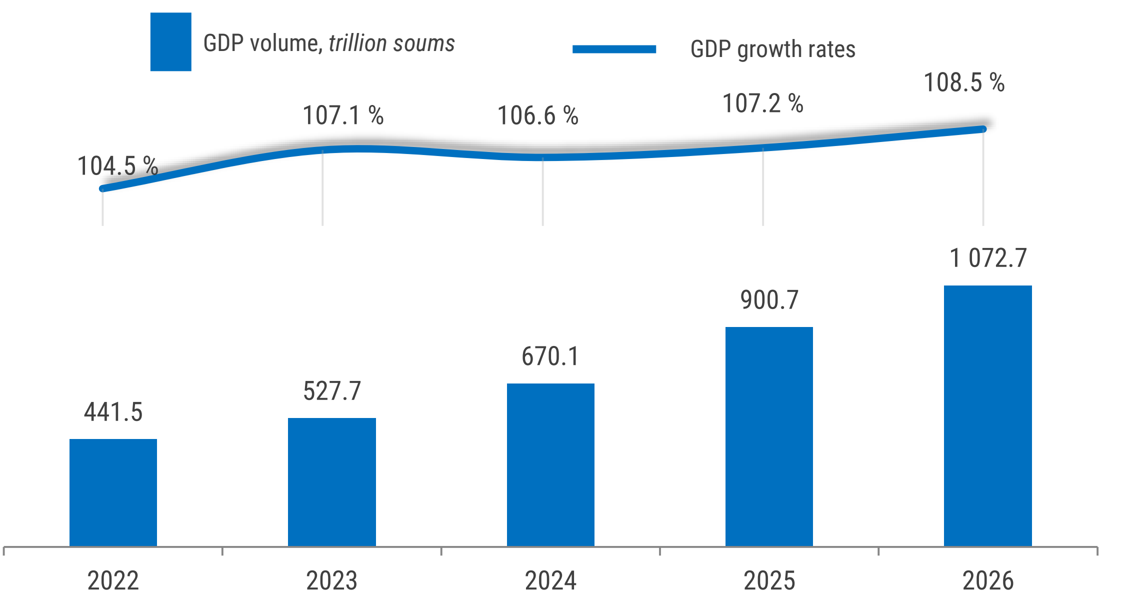
I. Dynamics of Gross domestic product

According to preliminary data, in January-June 2026, the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to **1 072.7** trillion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2025, increased in real terms by **8.5** %.

GDP volume and growth rate[3], *for January-June*



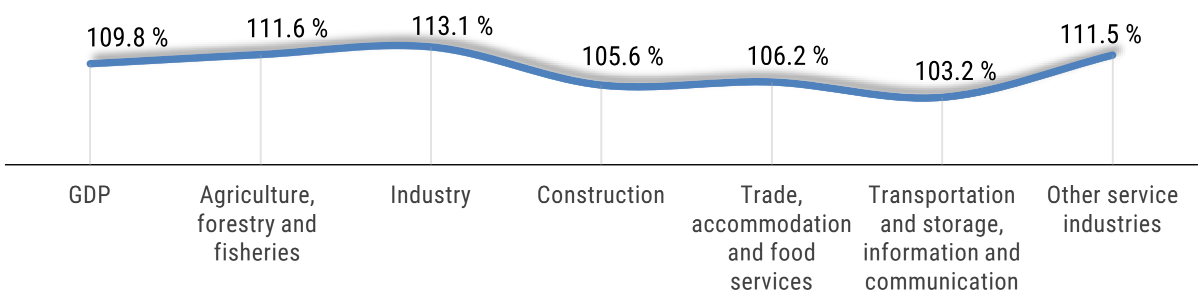
Link to the topic:
[GDP (GRP) volume (quarterly)]
[GDP (GRP) growth rate (quarterly)]

[1] The data reflect the results of statistical surveys on the non-observed economy.
[2] Preliminary data
[3] The data for January-June 2025 have been revised.

The GDP deflator index, relative to the prices of January-June 2025, was **109.8** %. The highest values of deflator indices in the GDP structure were observed in industry – **113.1** %, agriculture, forestry and fisheries – **111.6** % and other service sectors – **111.5 %**.

Deflator indices below the national average were observed in transportation and storage, information and communication – **103.2** %, construction – **105.6** % and trade, accommodation and food services – **106.2** %.

GDP deflator indices by economic activity for January-June 2026



Link to the topic:
[GDP deflator Index (quarterly)]

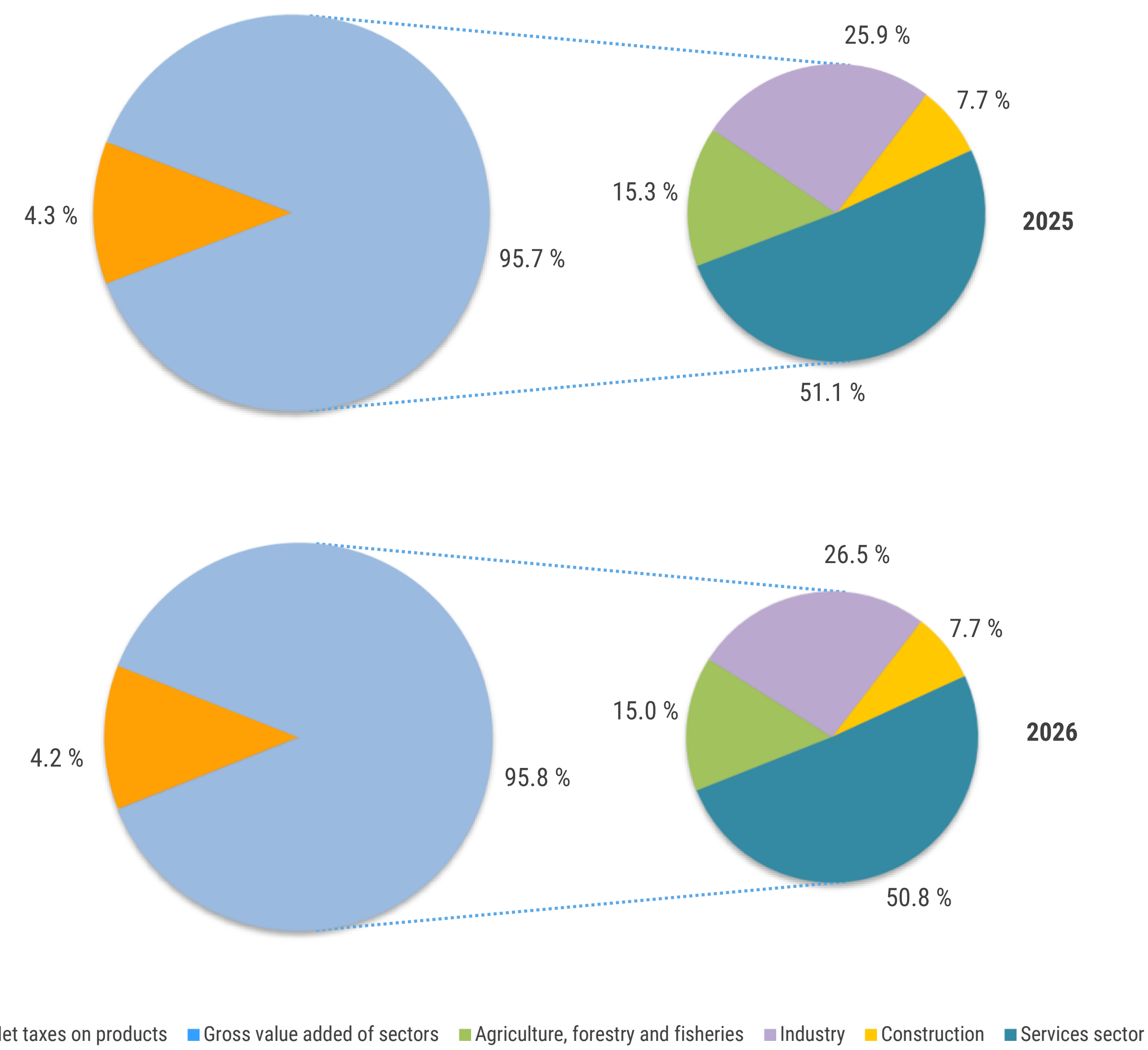
II. Gross domestic product by economic activity

GDP production by type of economic activity is expressed by data presented in the following table:

	Volume, *billion soums*		Growth rates, *in %*	Contribution to GDP growth, *in p.p*
	January-June 2025	January-June 2026		
GDP – total	900 694.2	1 072 670.1	108.5	x
including:				
Gross value added by sectors	861 787.8	1 027 621.9	108.5	8.1
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	132 020.3	154 256.4	104.7	0.7
industry	223 246.0	272 600.0	108.0	2.0
construction	65 910.6	79 171.5	113.7	1.0
trade, accommodation and food services	125 403.8	151 197.9	113.5	1.8
transportation and storage, information and communication	71 965.3	88 039.2	118.6	1.5
other service industries	243 241.8	282 356.9	104.1	1.1
Net taxes on products	38 906.4	45 048.2	108.3	0.4

The economic growth rates are due to positive dynamics in the main sectors of the economy. Thus, the gross value added created by all its sectors amounted to **95.8 %** of the total GDP and increased by **8.5 %** (contribution to GDP growth – **8.1** percentage points). In the GDP structure net taxes on products accounted for **4.2 %** and demonstrated growth at the level of **8.3 %** (contribution to GDP growth – **0.4** percentage points).

Sectoral structure of GDP, *for January-June*



According to the results of January-June 2026, minor changes were observed in the sectoral structure of GDP. Thus, compared to the same period in 2025, the share of industry in the sectoral structure of GDP (GVA) increased from **25.9** % to **26.5** %, while the share of the service sector decreased from **51.1** % to **50.8** %, agriculture, forestry and fisheries – from **15.3** % to **15.0** %. The share of construction (**7.7** %) remained at the same level as in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In January-June 2026 agriculture, forestry and fisheries demonstrated positive growth rate of **4.7** %.

The positive growth dynamics in this sector is due to the growth of forestry by **6.3** % and fisheries by **35.8** %.

According to the results of January-June 2026, the gross value added created in industry amounted to **272 600.0** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2025, an increase of **8.0** % was observed.

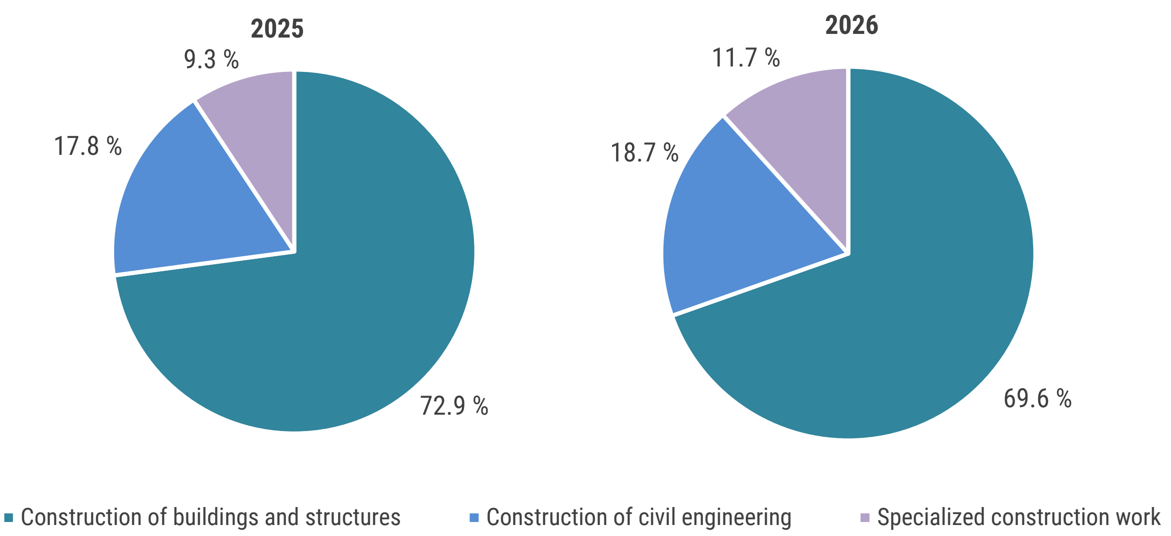
The positive dynamics in this industry are mainly due to the growth of value added in the manufacturing industry – by **8.8** %.

	Volume, *billion soums*		Growth rate, *in %*
	January-June 2025	January-June 2026	
Industry – total	223 246.0	272 600.0	108.0
Including:			
mining and quarrying	24 973.8	27 161.5	102.1
manufacturing industry	183 246.8	227 609.1	108.8
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13 675.1	16 122.0	107.9
water supply; sewerage, waste collection and disposal	1 350.3	1 707.4	115.9

Based on the results of January-June 2026, the gross value added created in construction amounted to **79 171.5** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2025, construction works increased by **13.7** %.

At the same time, the construction of buildings and structures increased by **8.5** %, civil engineering by **21.5** % and specialized construction works by **39.8** %.

Structure of gross value added in construction, *for January-June*

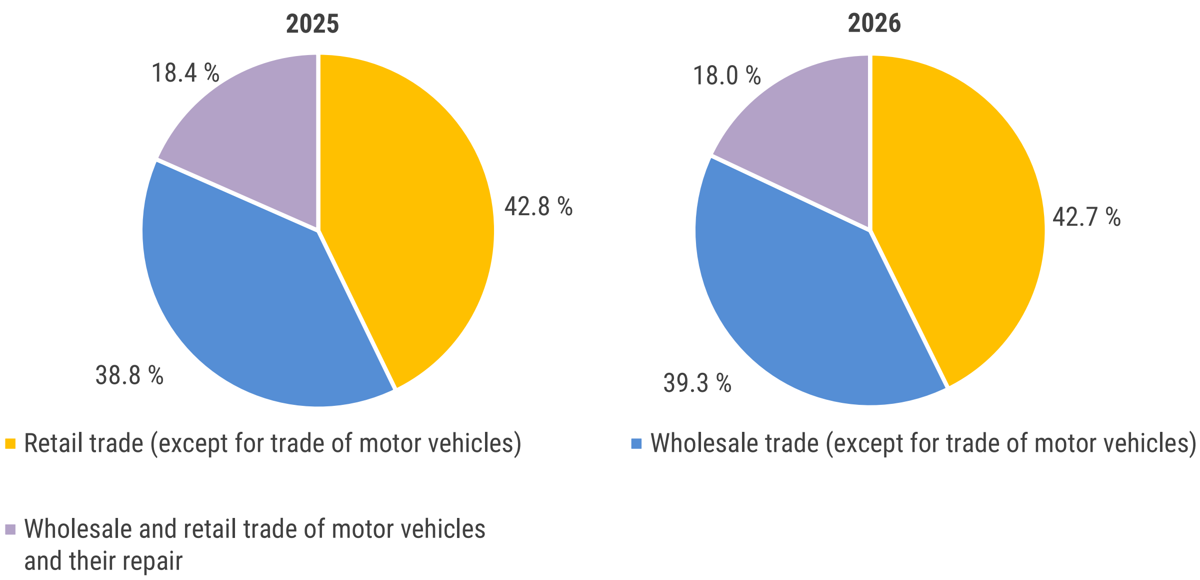


In January-June 2026, the gross value added of the service sector amounted to **521 594.0** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2025, increased by **9.2** %. This includes trade services, which grew by **15.0** %, accommodation and food services by **10.8** %, transportation and storage by **15.8** %, information and communication by **23.2** % and other services by **4.1** %.

	Volume, *billion soums*		Growth rate, *in %*
	January-June 2025	January-June 2026	
Service sector - total	440 610.9	521 594.0	109.2
Including:			
trade services	80 259.6	97 022.9	115.0
accommodation and food services	45 144.2	54 175.0	110.8
transportation and storage	45 372.6	53 883.7	115.8
information and communication	26 592.7	34 155.5	123.2
other services	243 241.8	282 356.9	104.1

In January-June 2026, in the structure of gross value added in trade, the largest share belonged to retail trade (excluding the trade of motor vehicles) and reached **42.7** %. The share of wholesale trade (excluding the trade of motor vehicles) was **39.3** %, while wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and their repair accounted for **18.0** %.

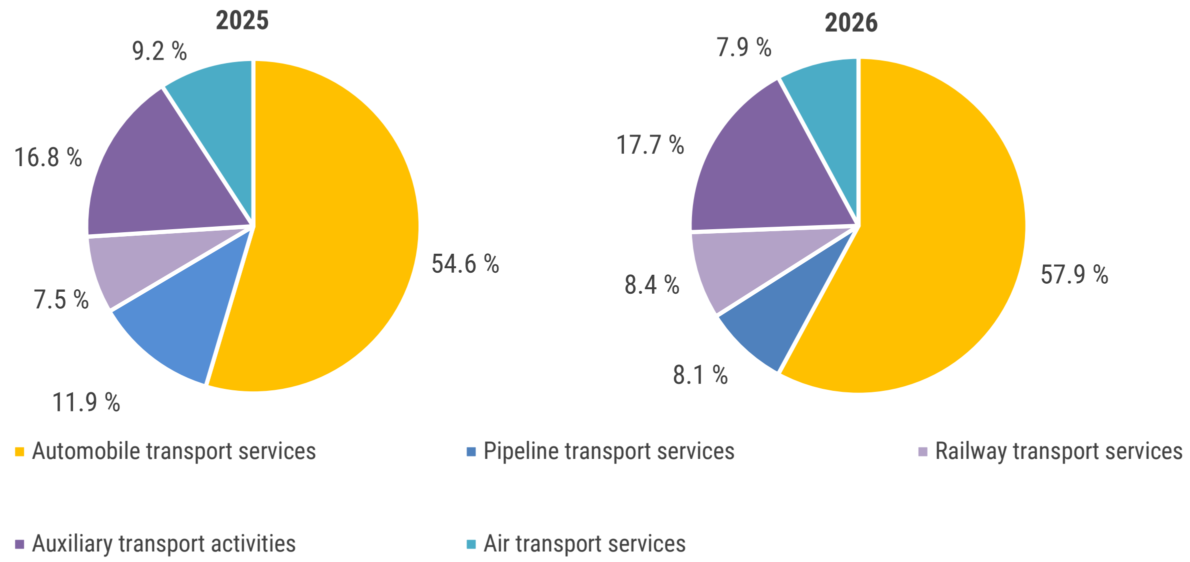
Structure of gross value added in trade, *for January-June*



According to the results of January-June 2026, the share of transportation and storage in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan was **5.3** %.

In the structure of gross value added of the transportation and storage industry the largest share was attributed to road transport – **57.9** %. Pipeline transport accounted for **8.1** %, railway transport – **8.4** %, auxiliary transport activities – **17.7** %, air transport – **7.9** % of the total value added of this industry.

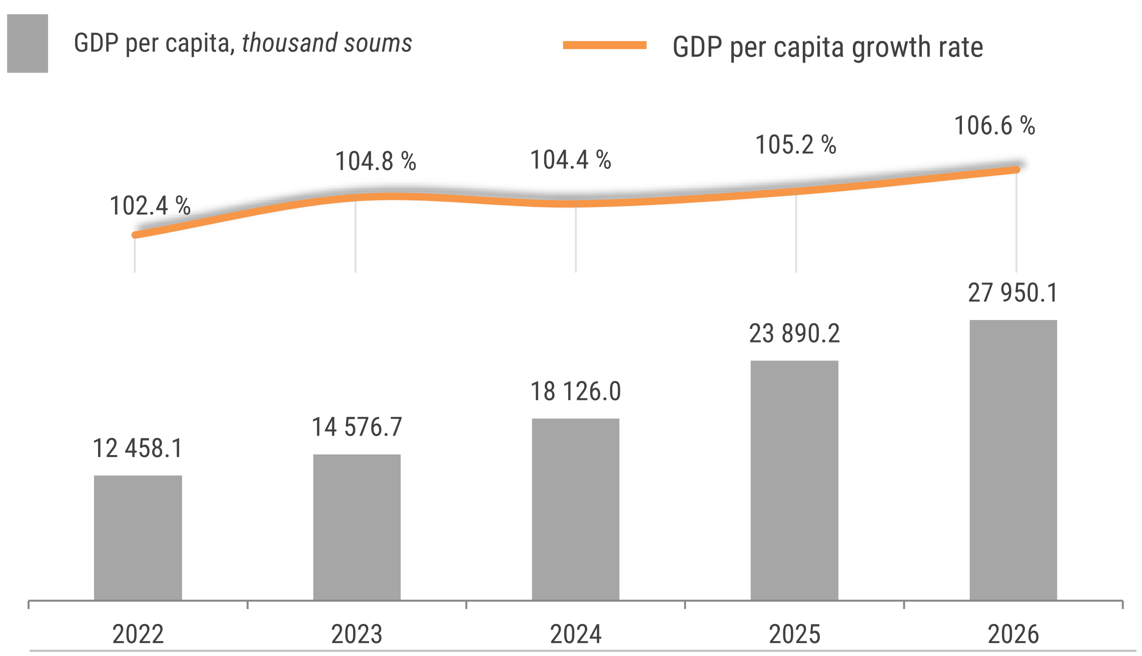
Structure of gross value added in transportation and storage, *for January-June*



III. Dynamics of gross domestic product per capita

Based on the results of January-June 2026, GDP per capita reached **27 950.1** thousand soums, which is **6.6** % higher in real terms compared to the same period in 2025.

GDP per capita volume and growth rate, *for January-June*

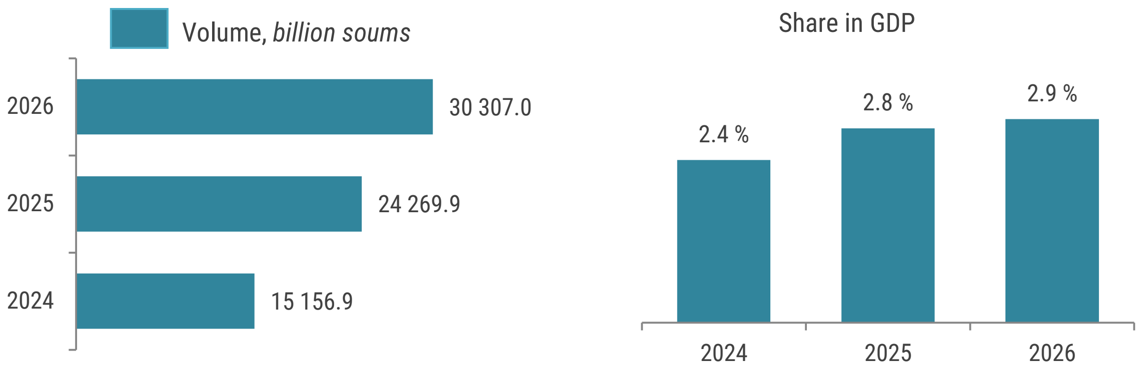


IV. The share of information and communication technology services in gross domestic product

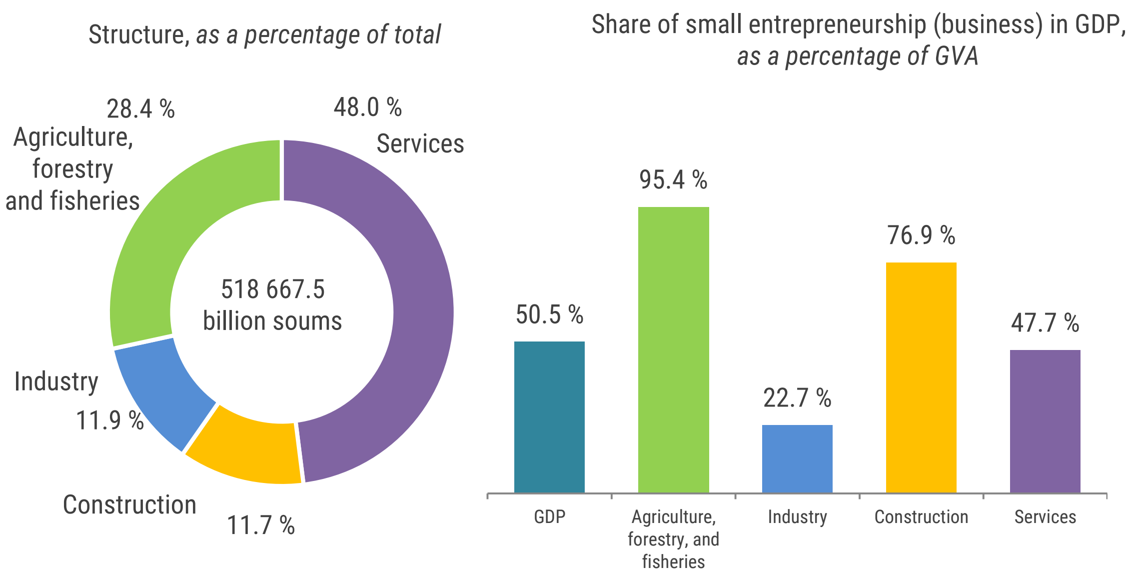
In January-June 2026, the share of information and communication technology (ICT) services in the country's economy was **2.9** %.

The gross value added of ICT services consists of communication services – **28.9** %, computer programming, consulting and other related services – **53.6** %, data hosting and processing services, web portals – **10.5** %, software publishing – **4.4** %, computer and communication equipment repair – **2.6** %.

Gross value added of ICT services, *for January-June*



V. Gross value added created by small entrepreneurship (business)



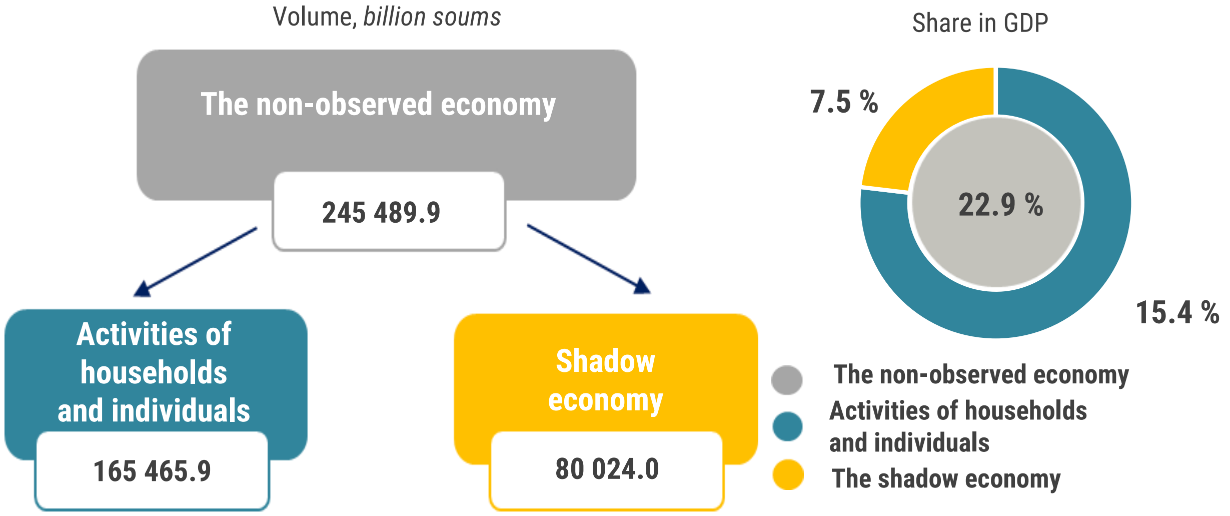
Based on the results of January-June 2026, small entrepreneurship (business) entities created value added amounting to **518 667.5** billion soums, or **50.5** % of the total value added in the economy. At the same time, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the total gross value added of small entrepreneurship (business) amounted to **28.4** %, industry – **11.9** %, construction – **11.7** % and the service sector – **48.0** %.

The share of small entrepreneurship (business) in the main sectors of the economy was: in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – **95.4** %, construction – **76.9** %, services – **47.7** % and industry – **22.7** %.

VI. The non-observed economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

According to the results of January-June 2026, the gross value added of the non-observed (activities of households and individuals and the shadow) economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **245 489.9** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **22.9** % (in January-June 2025 – **26.1** %).

Of this, the gross value added of activities of households and individuals in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **165 465.9** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **15.4 %**. The gross value added of the shadow economy amounted to **80 024.0** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **7.5** %.



Link to the topic:
[Non-observed economy]

In January-June 2026, the share of activities of households and individuals and the shadow economy in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors was **60.5** %, in the service sector – **23.0** %, in construction – **17.8** % and in industry – **6.7** %.

VII. Explanations

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

GDP covers all resident units of the economic territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by type of economic activity.

When estimating GDP by the production method, the National Classifier of Economic Activities (NCEA ed.2) is used as an industry classification.

GDP per capita is determined by dividing the total GDP in current prices by the average population of a country over a certain period of time.

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as the difference between the value of goods and services produced (output) and the value of goods and services fully consumed during production (intermediate consumption).

Physical volume index of GDP (real growth rate) is calculated as the ratio of the GDP of the reporting period calculated in constant prices, i.e. in prices of the corresponding period of the previous year (real GDP) to GDP at current prices of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The GDP deflator index characterizes the average price change in the economy and is calculated as the ratio of nominal GDP (GDP of the reporting period at current prices) to real GDP.

The non-observed economy is a type of economic activity that is not fully or partially covered by regular statistical observations, and is also evaluated by indirect methods when reflected in statistical indicators.

The activities of households and individuals are economic activities related to the production of products (provision of services) carried out by households or individuals without registration in accordance with the established procedure.

The shadow economy is an economic activity that is not prohibited by law, but is intentionally hidden from government authorities in order to evade taxes and avoid compliance with legal requirements.

VIII. Links

Methodological guidelines for calculating gross domestic product using the production method
Methodological guidelines for statistical assessment of the unobserved economy
Gross domestic product by production method

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