

Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan

for March 2026

Links to data tables:

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

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

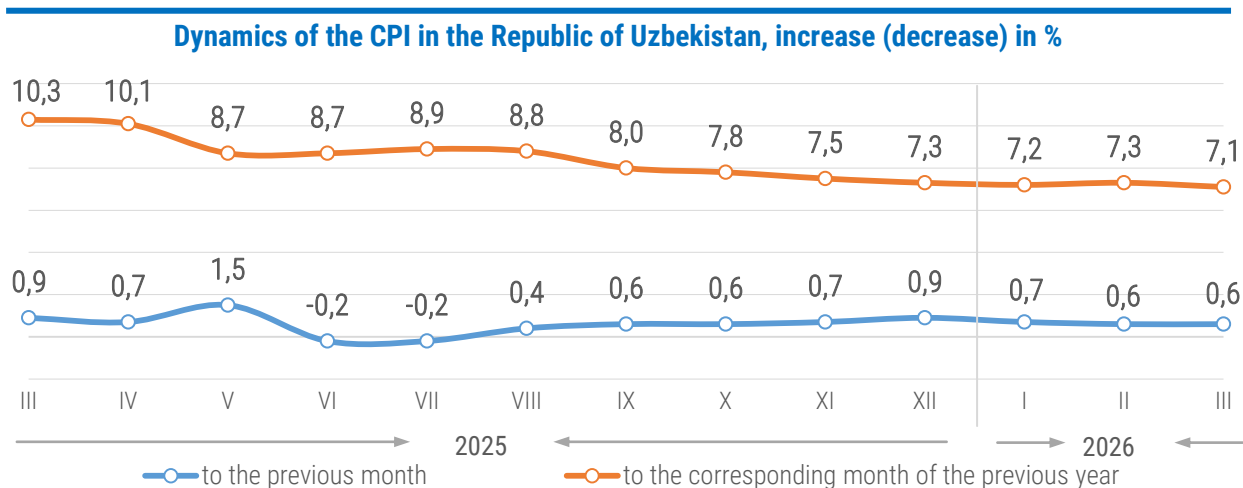
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I. Consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In March 2026, the consolidated CPI for the month was **100.6%**, by December 2025 – **101.9%**, in annual terms – **107.1%**.

*For comparison: in March 2025, the consolidated CPI was **100.9%** for the month, **102.1%** for December 2024, and **110.3%** on an annual basis.*

Without taking into account changes in prices for fruit and vegetable products, the consolidated CPI for the month was **100.5%** (in March 2025 – **100.9%**), for January-March 2026 – **101.5%** (in January-March 2025 – **101.6%**), in annual terms – **107.8%** (in March 2025 – **112.5%**).



Below are the changes in prices for basic goods and services in March 2026 by sections of the COICOP RUz 2018:

Section "Food and non-alcoholic beverages"

Among the main food products, price increases for the month were recorded for the following types: eggs – by **2.1%** (**+17.0%** compared to March 2025), beef with bones – by **1.8%** (**+15.1%** compared to March 2025), lamb – by **1.2%** (**+18.2%** compared to March 2025), boneless beef – by **1.2%** (**+15.5%** compared to March 2025), live fresh and chilled fish – by **1.7%** (**+5.3%** compared to March 2025), granulated sugar – by **1.7%** (**+0.8%** compared to March 2025), milk – by an average of **0.3%** (**+5.2%** compared to March 2025), flour – by an average of **0.6%** (**+3.4%** compared to March 2025), vegetable oils – by an average of **0.9%** (**+13.3%** compared to March 2025).



For information: in March 2026, price changes were recorded for both imported and domestic meat. At the same time, the price of the cheapest beef increased by 5 000 soums per kilogram on average across the country.

Over the month, a decrease in prices for rice and chopped grain was noted by an average of **0.4%** (**-12.3%** compared to March 2025), poultry meat – within **0.3-0.4%** (from **+5.9%** to **+7.1%** compared to March 2025).

Of the main fruit and vegetable products, the following types have increased in price most significantly over the month: tomatoes – by **11.5%** (**-6.5%** compared to March 2025), potatoes – by **9.8%** (**+16.3%** compared to March 2025), bell peppers – by **10.0%** (**-10.0%** compared to March 2025), pumpkin – by **9.4%** (**-51.9%** compared to March 2025), apples – by **7.4%** (**+19.9%** compared to March 2025), bananas – by **6.0%** (**+7.4%** compared to March 2025), citrus fruits – by an average of **2.7%** (**+41.2%** compared to March 2025). A monthly price decrease was recorded for fresh cucumbers – by **20.7%** (**-19.1%** compared to March 2025), cabbage – by **4.7%** (**+2.8%** compared to March 2025), onions – by **4.6%** (**-9.2%** compared to March 2025), carrots – by **1.0%** (**-6.9%** compared to March 2025).

Section "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel"

Of the main utilities, the only tariff increase recorded in March of this year was for household waste removal. On average, this service increased by **0.9%** across the republic (up **28.7%** compared to March 2025).

Prices for materials for home maintenance and repair increased by an average of **0.5%** over the month (**+7.0%** compared to March 2025), while the services of specialists engaged in home repair and maintenance increased by an average of **0.9%** (**+6.6%** compared to March 2025). Rent increased by **0.2%** in March 2026 (**+2.2%** compared to March 2025).

Section "Healthcare"

In the healthcare sector, prices for medicines increased by an average of **0.7%** over the month (**+4.6%** compared to March 2025), diagnostic imaging and medical laboratory services by **0.8%** (**+9.7%** compared to March 2025), and outpatient treatment by **0.2%** (**+6.7%** compared to March 2025).

Section "Transport"

Average consumer prices for gasoline decreased by **0.9%** over the month (up **9.2%** compared to March 2025). AI-92 gasoline fell by **0.9%**, AI-95 by **1.3%**, and AI-98 and AI-100 by **0.5%**.

Propane prices fell by **3.2%** over the month (**+9.6%** compared to March 2025) with the upper price limit of **8 400** soums per liter. Methane prices in March 2026 remained at the level of February 2026, remaining **30.3%** higher than in March 2025. Services for the maintenance and repair of personal vehicles increased in price by **0.9%** over the month (**+7.0%** compared to March 2025), parking – by **0.7%** (**+12.6%** compared to March 2025).

Among passenger transport services, price and fare reductions related to the strengthening of the national currency against the euro and the Swiss franc were recorded for air travel – an average of **4.1%** for the routes monitored – and long-distance train travel – a **0.5%** decrease. Price increases were noted for international buses and similar services – a **1.4%** increase, taxis – a **0.4%** increase, and freight transportation services – an average of **0.4%**.

Section "Educational services"

In March 2026, fees for children attending private kindergartens increased by **0.8%** (**+4.8%** compared to March 2025), while fees for language courses increased by **0.1%** (**+5.0%** compared to March 2025).



Section "Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services"

The upper limit of the short-term CPI for March 2026 for goods and services in the section reached **101.7%** (hand and face cream), the lower limit dropped to **99.9%** (school bags, including briefcases, satchels and backpacks). For the annual CPI, the boundaries were **129.7%** (precious metal rings) – **100.3%** (toothbrushes).

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

CPI by sections of COICOP RUz 2018 for March 2026, in %

	Section name	by February 2026	by December 2025	compared to March 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.2	103.0	105.5
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.3	100.9	105.8
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.3	100.6	102.6
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	101.0	117.5
V.	Household goods, appliances and routine home maintenance	100.3	101.0	102.4
VI.	Healthcare	100.6	101.7	105.6
VII.	Transport	99.8	100.6	110.2
VIII.	Information and communication	99.9	101.2	108.0
IX.	Recreation, sports and culture	100.2	101.0	105.1
X.	Educational services	100.1	100.3	101.7
XI.	Restaurants and hotel services	100.8	102.1	108.3
XII.	Insurance and financial services	99.8	140.9	140.4
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.5	102.2	107.6

II. Consolidated CPI by region

In terms of regions, no sharp deviations from the national average were recorded for either the short-term or annual CPI.

CPI by region for March 2026, in %

Region	by February 2026	by December 2025	compared to March 2025
Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.6	101.9	107.3
regions:			
Andijan	100.6	101.9	107.0
Bukhara	100.6	101.8	107.3
Jizzakh	100.6	101.8	106.4
Kashkadarya	100.6	102.3	107.1
Navoi	100.6	102.2	107.1
Namangan	100.6	101.9	107.3
Samarkand	100.6	102.0	107.0
Surkhandarya	100.7	101.9	107.0
Syrdarya	100.6	101.8	107.2
Tashkent	100.6	101.9	106.8
Fergana	100.6	101.9	107.5
Khorezm	100.6	101.8	107.4
Tashkent city	100.7	102.0	106.9

III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups

In March 2026, the CPI for goods for the month was **100.8%** (**100.9%** in March 2025), since the beginning of the year – **102.1%** (**102.0%** in January-March 2025) and in annual terms – **105.4%** (**105.3%** in March 2025).

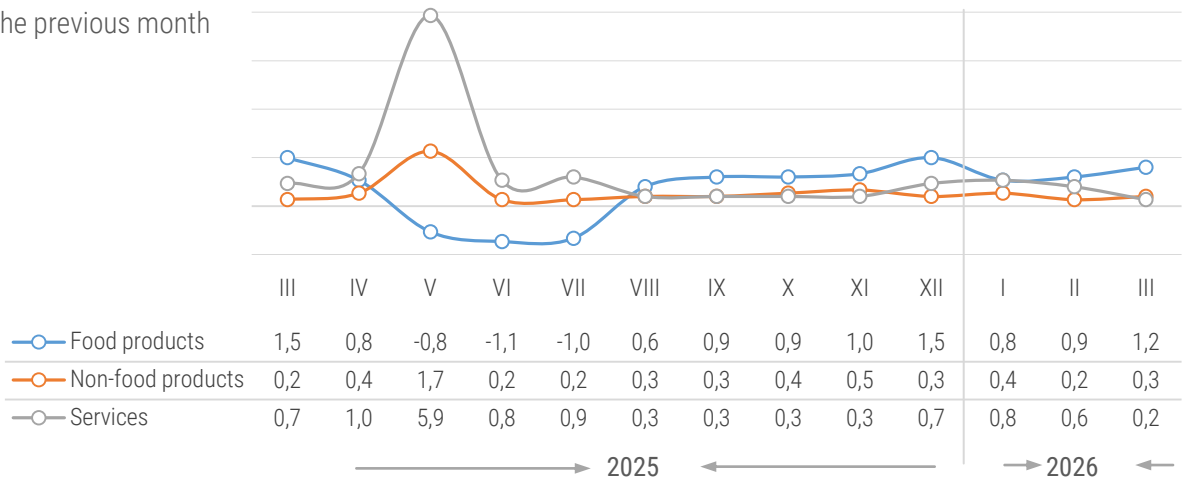
The CPI for food products is fixed at **101.2%** for the month (**101.5%** in March 2025), **103.0%** since the beginning of 2026 (**102.9%** in January–March 2025) and **105.6%** in annual terms (**103.6%** in March 2025).

The CPI for non-food products for the month was **100.3%** (**100.2%** in March 2025), since the beginning of the year – **100.9%** (**100.8%** in January-March 2025), in annual terms – **105.3%** (**107.4%** in March 2025).

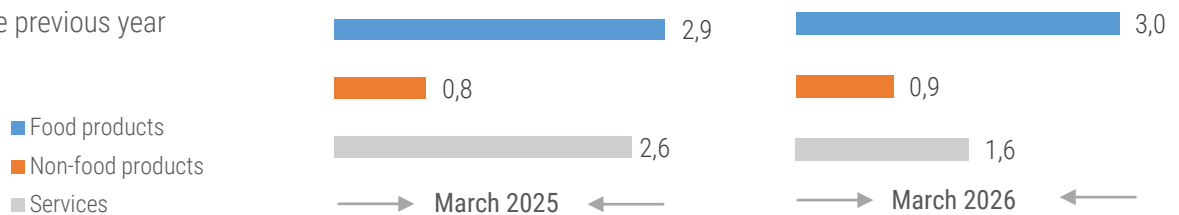
For services, the monthly indicator reached **100.2%** (**100.7%** in March 2025), since the beginning of the year – **101.6%** (**102.6%** in January-March 2025), in annual terms – **112.7%** (**127.1%** in March 2025).

Dynamics of the CPI by main groups, increase (decrease) in %

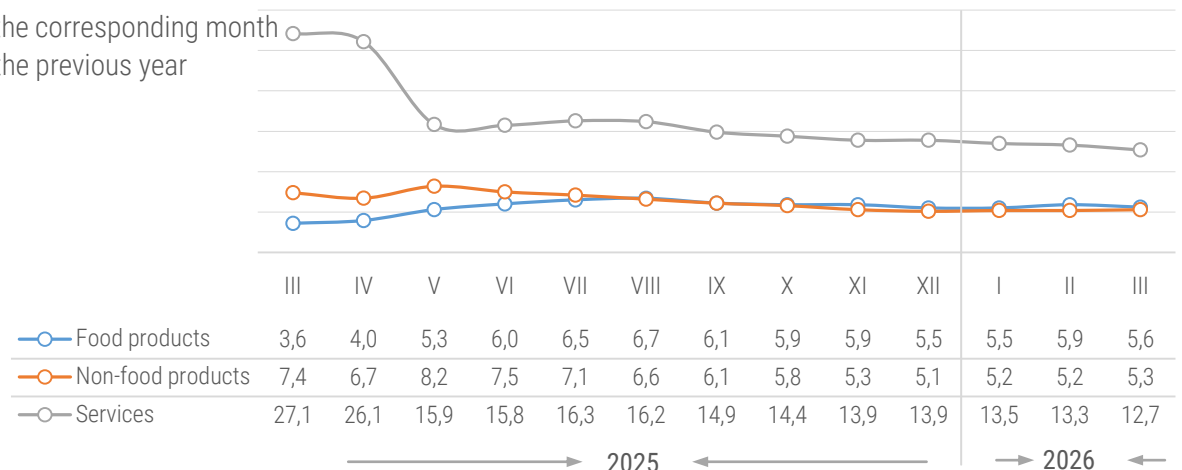
to the previous month



by December
of the previous year



to the corresponding month
of the previous year



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

The most significant impact on the short-term composite indicator in March 2026 was exerted by price changes in the “Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages” section, which increased the composite CPI by **0.48** percentage points (**76.2%** of the total impact). Price changes in the “Transport” section decreased the composite CPI for the month by **0.02** percentage points. Due to price increases in the remaining sections, the composite indicator increased by **0.17** percentage points.

The impact of the sections of the 2018 COICOP RUz on the change in the consolidated CPI for March 2026, p.p.

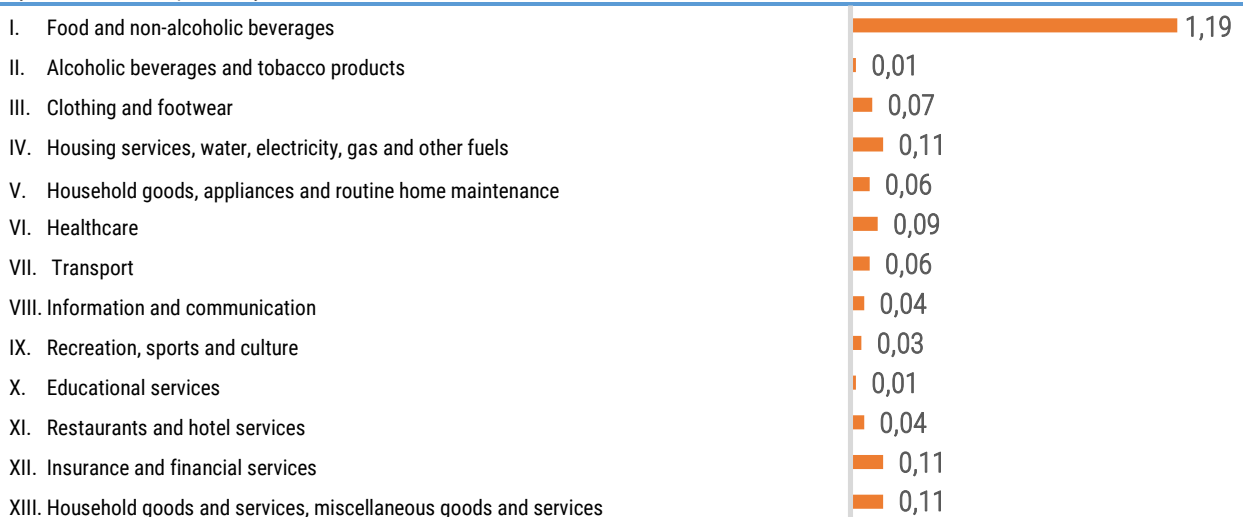
to the previous month



Total impact

+0.63 p.p.

by December of the previous year



Total impact

+1.93 p.p.

The largest contribution to the increase in the consolidated CPI for January–March 2026 was also made by price changes in the “Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages” section (**61.7%** of the total impact). Price increases in the “Housing Utilities, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels,” “Insurance and Financial Services,” and “Household Goods and Services, Miscellaneous

Goods and Services” sections each added **0.11** percentage points to the consolidated CPI for January–March 2026. Price changes in other sections increased the consolidated indicator by an additional **0.41** percentage points.

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

Since January 2026, the National Statistics Committee has been producing a supplementary CPI using the Young geometric formula. **It may 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 March 2026, the CPI according to the Young geometric formula for the month was **100.6%**, and by December 2025, it was **101.8%**.

CPI according to the geometric Young formula for March 2026, in % (FOR ANALYTICAL PURPOSES)

Section name	by February 2026	by December 2025
I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.1	102.8
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.3	100.9
III. Clothing and footwear	100.3	100.6
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	101.0
V. Household goods, appliances and routine home maintenance	100.3	101.0
VI. Healthcare	100.6	101.7
VII. Transport	99.8	100.6
VIII. Information and communication	99.9	101.2
IX. Recreation, sports and culture	100.2	100.9
X. Educational services	100.1	100.3
XI. Restaurants and hotel services	100.8	102.1
XII. Insurance and financial services	99.7	121.4
XIII. Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.5	102.2

VI. Methodological explanations

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

The CPI is calculated on the basis of information on (1) the structure of population expenditure (data from sample household surveys), which serves as the basis for the formation of specific weights and (2) information on changes in consumer prices.

Price information is collected in Nukus, Tashkent, regional centers, and selectively in cities and district centers selected based on their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic and geographical position 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 stationary retail and service facilities, and in mobile trade (tents, kiosks, etc.).

The calculations use information on price changes obtained from the following sources:
(1) data based on CAPI¹ technology (registration of prices with a visit to retail outlets);



(2) administrative transaction data (based on online cash receipts from the tax authority database);

(3) information from service providers via 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 CAT⁵I technology (telephone surveys).

Price collection is carried out from the 1st to the 25th of each month. A separate schedule has been established for each pricing method and source, as set out in the updated Methodological Provisions, prepared in accordance with international standards and implemented since January 2026.

The CPI is calculated based on a 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 inflation processes in the republic, **an additional price index has been compiled since January 2026 using an alternative geometric Young formula**. The results of these calculations are published with the note "For analytical purposes."

The CPI, formed using the modified arithmetic Young formula, serves as the main indicator of inflation in the consumer sector, while the geometric Young CPI serves as an auxiliary indicator for analysis purposes.

The introduction of the geometric Young formula to at the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan was recommended by IMF experts in the medium term.

The changes in the methodology, which came into effect in January 2026, are described in detail **in the press release "On key changes in the methodology for forming price indices in the Republic of Uzbekistan."**

VII. Useful links

[Methodological provisions for the formation of consumer price indices](#)

[Classifier of Individual Consumption by Purposes of the Republic of Uzbekistan \(COICOP RUz\) 2018](#)

[Handbook of Consumer Price Indices: Concepts and Methods \(2020\)](#)

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¹ Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing is a data collection method in price statistics in which registrars record prices by visiting trade and service facilities and using a tablet instead of a paper questionnaire.

² An automated information system in Uzbekistan designed to collect statistical reports in electronic form.

³ An API (Application Programming Interface) is a programming interface, a set of rules, commands, and tools that allow 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 interviewing over the phone using a computer.