

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

Links to tables with data:

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

[Price Index for All Goods and Services in the Republic of Uzbekistan, compared to the previous month](#)

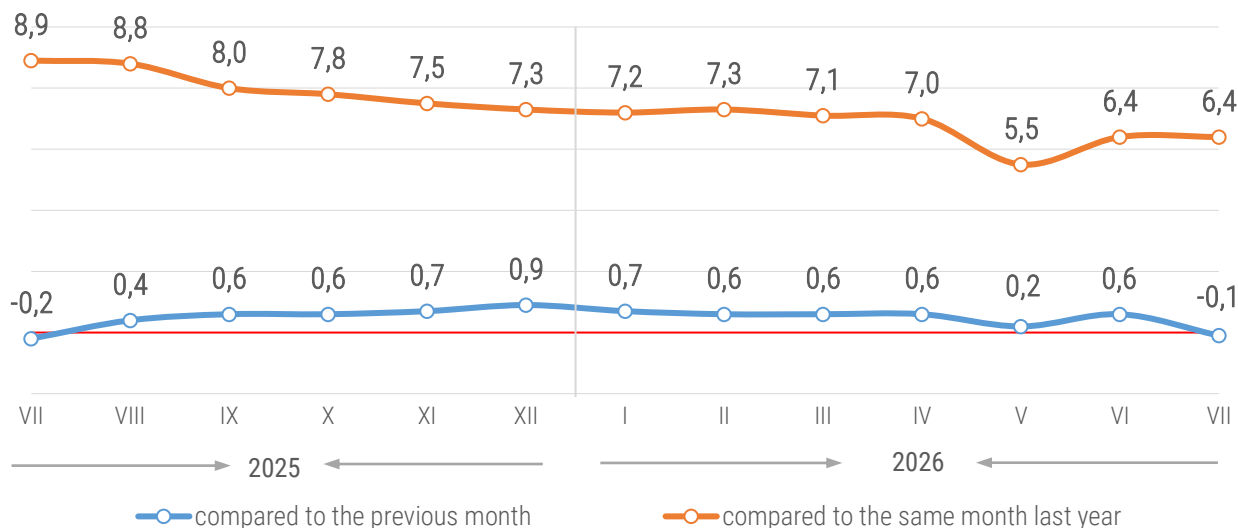
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I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In July 2026, the aggregate monthly CPI amounted to **99.9%** (**99.8%** in July 2025), by December of the previous year – **103.2%** (**104.0%** in July 2025), in annual terms – **106.4%** (**108.9%** in July 2025).

Without accounting for changes in fruit and vegetable prices, the aggregate CPI for the month amounted to **100.4%** (in July 2025 – **100.5%**), for January–July 2026 – **104.6%** (in January–July 2025 – **105.7%**), in annual terms – **106.7%** (in July 2025 – **110.2%**).

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



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

"Food and non-alcoholic beverages" section

Among the main food products, monthly price increases were recorded for the following types: rice and broken rice – by **5.9%** (**-6.3%** compared to July 2025), sugar – by **0.8%** (**+2.3%** compared to July 2025), pasteurized milk – by **0.8%** (**+6.7%** compared to July 2025), boneless beef – by **0.6%** (**+18.8%** compared to July 2025), flour – by **0.5%** (**+5.4%** compared to July 2025), mutton – by **0.4%** (**+20.9%** compared to July 2025), cottonseed oil – by **0.4%** (**+7.9%** compared to July 2025), and poultry meat – within **0.3–0.4%** (from **+1.6%** to **+2.6%** compared to July 2025).

A monthly price decrease was recorded for eggs – by **5.0%** (**+15.0%** compared to July 2025), and bone-in beef – by **0.1%** (**+16.0%** compared to July 2025).

The seasonal factor has influenced the price dynamics of fruit and vegetable products. Over the month, prices decreased for eggplants by **42.8%** (**-31.0%** compared with July 2025), bell peppers by **39.4%** (**+17.6%** compared to July 2025), fresh tomatoes – by **24.0%** (**+30.5%** compared to July 2025), watermelons – by **20.3%** (**+6.3%** compared to July 2025), potatoes – by **18.0%** (**-9.3%** compared to July 2025), melons – by **14.5%** (**+14.4%** compared to July 2025), peaches – by **10.6%** (**+12.9%** compared to July 2025), cucumbers – by **10.6%** (**-5.8%** compared to July 2025), and garlic – by **10.0%** (**-27.5%** compared to July 2025). Over the month, carrots rose in price – by **12.6%** (**-13.3%** compared to July 2025), and onions – by **1.7%** (**-16.5%** compared to July 2025).

"Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" section

Since July of this year, updated tariffs for household waste removal have been introduced in the Fergana region. Given the stability of tariffs in other regions, on average across the republic this type of service became more expensive by **2.7%** (**+25.6%** compared to July 2025). The fee for maintenance services in apartment buildings was raised in the Navoi region. On average across the republic, the amount of these payments increased by **0.6%** (**+3.2%** compared to July 2025).

Services for the maintenance, repair and security of residential premises rose in price by **0.8%** (**+6.0%** compared to July 2025), while actual rent for rented housing became higher by an average of **0.3%** (**+3.9%** compared to July 2025).

"Transport" section

The average level of consumer prices for gasoline increased over the month by **4.8%** (**+21.7%** compared to July 2025). At the same time, AI-92 gasoline in July 2026 increased in price by **3.9%**, AI-95 by **8.5%**, AI-98 and AI-100 by **10.0%**.

Over the month, propane rose in price by **1.7%** (**+34.6%** compared to July 2025), and methane prices increased by **0.3%** (**+10.3%** compared to July 2025).

For reference: according to the approved methodology, data from the tax authorities' database for the period from the 1st to the 25th of July were used to calculate the prices for gasoline and gas fuel for vehicles. To obtain the average price for gasoline, 26 324 price quotations were used across 886 price observation points, for propane, 8 284 quotations across 433 price observation points, and for methane, 13 075 quotations across 590 price observation points.

Among passenger transport services, the fare on city buses in the Tashkent region increased by an average of **15.0%** over the month, while across the republic as a whole the price level for this type of service rose by **1.4%** (**+10.6%** compared to July 2025). In addition, the fare on intercity buses and similar transportation by other types of road transport over the month, on average across the republic, became higher by **0.6%** (**+6.8%** compared to July 2025).

An increase in fuel surcharges across a number of observed international routes drove up air ticket prices. Across international destinations as a whole, the cost of air travel increased by **0.2%** over the month (**-9.4%** compared to July 2025). Domestic air travel, on the contrary, cost on average **0.9%** less than in June 2026 (**-7.4%** compared to July 2025), which was due to the strengthening of the national currency against the euro.

In July of this year, the cost of rail travel on certain international routes increased. At the same time, the decline of the Swiss franc against the sum partially offset the tariff increase, restraining the inflationary impact of higher rail transportation costs on the overall level of consumer prices. On average, prices for long-distance train tickets increased by **0.4%** over the month (**+11.8%** compared to July 2025).

The change in the price level during the month in other sections of the 2018 COICOP RU was less significant.

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

	Section name	by June 2026	by December 2025	by July 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.0	101.3	106.4
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.7	104.3	106.6
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.1	101.6	103.0
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	110.0	112.2
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.2	102.0	102.7
VI.	Health	100.3	102.4	103.8
VII.	Transport	100.8	104.8	107.1
VIII.	Information and communication	101.1	102.7	106.1
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.3	102.2	104.2
X.	Education services	100.1	100.5	101.6
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.3	104.9	107.6
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.3	143.9	143.6
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.4	104.3	107.2

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 July 2026, in %

	Region	by June 2026	by December 2025	by July 2025
	Republic of Karakalpakstan	99.8	103.0	106.4
	regions:			
	Andijan	99.8	103.0	106.7
	Bukhara	99.8	103.0	106.2
	Jizzakh	99.8	103.2	106.6
	Kashkadarya	99.7	103.3	106.6
	Navoi	99.8	103.2	106.3
	Namangan	99.8	103.0	106.2
	Samarkand	99.8	103.4	106.5
	Surkhandarya	99.8	102.9	105.9
	Syrdarya	99.8	102.5	105.4
	Tashkent	99.9	103.2	106.4
	Fergana	100.1	103.6	106.7
	Khorezm	99.8	103.3	106.6
	Tashkent City	100.0	103.2	106.9

III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups

In July 2026, the CPI for goods for the month amounted to **99.6%** (**99.5%** in July 2025), since the beginning of the year – **102.7%** (**101.8%** in January–July 2025) and in annual terms – **106.3%** (**106.7%** in July 2025).

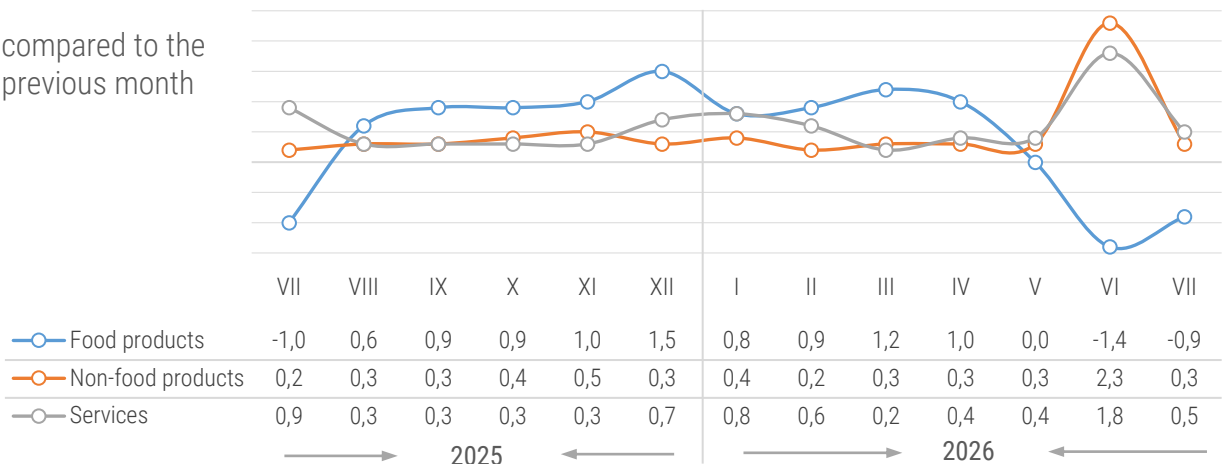
CPI for food products was recorded at **99.1%** for the month (**99.0%** in July 2025), **101.5%** since the beginning of 2026 (**100.6%** in January–July 2025) and **106.4%** in annual terms (**106.5%** in July 2025).

CPI for non-food products for the month amounted to **100.3%** (**100.2%** in July 2025), since the beginning of the year – **104.2%** (**103.3%** in January–July 2025), in annual terms – **106.0%** (**107.1%** in July 2025).

For services, the monthly figure reached **100.5%** (**100.9%** in July 2025), since the beginning of the year – **104.6%** (**111.7%** in January–July 2025), and in annual terms – **106.6%** (**116.3%** in July 2025).

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

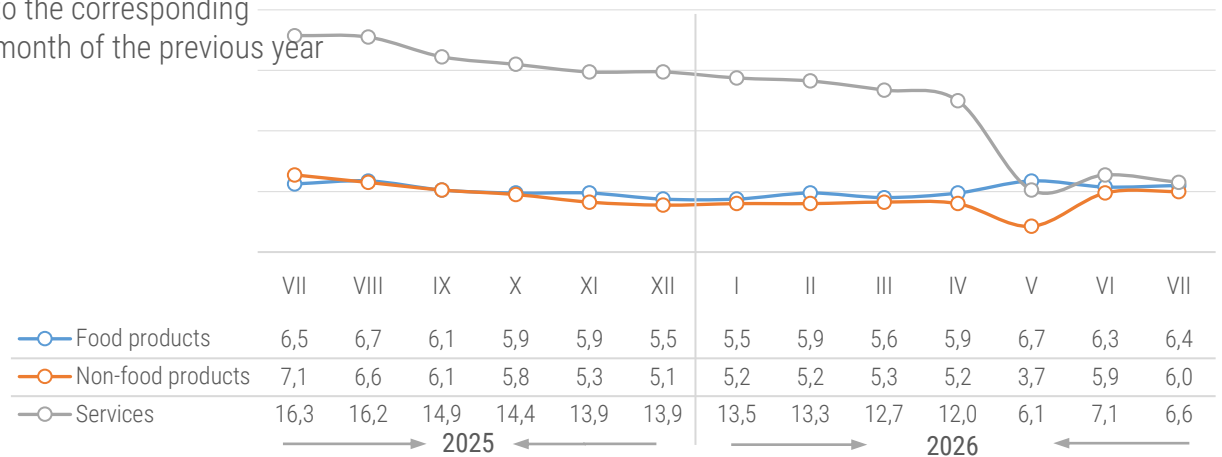
compared to the
previous month



compared to
December of the



to the corresponding
month of the previous year



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

A significant impact on the change in the short-term aggregate indicator in July 2026 was made by price changes in the "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" section. Owing to the decline in the average price level in that section, the aggregate indicator for the month became lower by **0.38 p.p.** Price changes in the "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" and "Transport" sections increased the composite CPI by **0.12 p.p.** The impact of other sections was less significant (total contribution **+0.11 p.p.**).

Impact of the 2018 COICOP RU sections on the change in the composite CPI for July 2026, p.p.

compared to the previous month

I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0,38
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	0,00
III. Clothing and footwear	0,01
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0,04
V. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0,01
VI. Health	0,02
VII. Transport	0,08
VIII. Information and communication	0,03
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	0,02
Total impact	-0.15 p.p.

compared to December of the previous year

I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0,51
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	0,03
III. Clothing and footwear	0,18
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1,13
V. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0,12
VI. Health	0,13
VII. Transport	0,48
VIII. Information and communication	0,08
IX. Recreation, sport and culture	0,05
X. Education services	0,02
XI. Restaurants and accommodation services	0,09
XII. Insurance and financial services	0,12
XIII. Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	0,22
Total impact	+3.16 p.p.

The largest contribution to the growth of the aggregate CPI for January–July 2026 was made by price changes in the "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel", "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" and "Transport" sections (totaling **+2.12 p.p.**, or **67.1%** of the total impact). The total contribution from other sections amounted to **+1.04 p.p.** (**32.9%** of the total impact).

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

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

In July 2026, the monthly CPI according to the geometric Young formula was **99.6%**, and compared to December 2025, it was **102.1%**.

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

	Section title	by June 2026	by December 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.4	99.2
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.7	104.3
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.1	101.6
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	108.6
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.2	102.0
VI.	Health	100.3	102.4
VII.	Transport	100.7	104.6
VIII.	Information and communication	101.1	102.6
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.3	102.1
X.	Education services	100.1	100.5
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.3	104.9
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.3	124.9
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.4	104.2

VI. Methodological notes

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

Price collection covered more than **2 million** price quotations in a month.

The calculation of the CPI is carried out based on (1) data on the structure of population expenditures (data from sample household surveys), which serve as the basis for forming specific weights, and (2) information on changes in consumer prices.

Price information is collected in Nukus and Tashkent, regional centers and selectively in cities and district centers selected taking into account their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic and geographical location of 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 fixed trade and service facilities and in mobile trade (tents, kiosks, etc.).

In the calculations, information on price changes obtained from the following sources is used:

- (1) data based on CAPI¹ technology (registering prices with a visit to retail outlets);
- (2) administrative transaction data (based on online cash receipts from the tax authorities' database);
- (3) information from service providers through 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 CATI⁵ technology (telephone surveys).

Price collection is carried out during the period from the 1st to the 25th of each month. A separate schedule has been established for each method and source of price information, as enshrined in the updated Methodological Provisions prepared taking into account international standard recommendations and implemented starting from January 2026.

The calculation of the CPI is carried out based on the modified Young arithmetic formula, the use of which was recommended by IMF experts in the short term.

For analytical purposes and to conduct a comprehensive assessment of inflationary processes in the republic, an **additional price index using an alternative geometric Young formula** is being formed starting January 2026. The results of these calculations are published with the entry "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 in 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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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.

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.