

## Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan

for April 2026

Links to data tables:

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

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

- I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan
- II. Composite CPI by region
- III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups
- IV. Impact of the COICOP RU 2018 sections on changes in the composite CPI
- V. CPI according to the geometric Young formula (for analytical purposes)
- VI. Methodological notes
- VII. Useful links

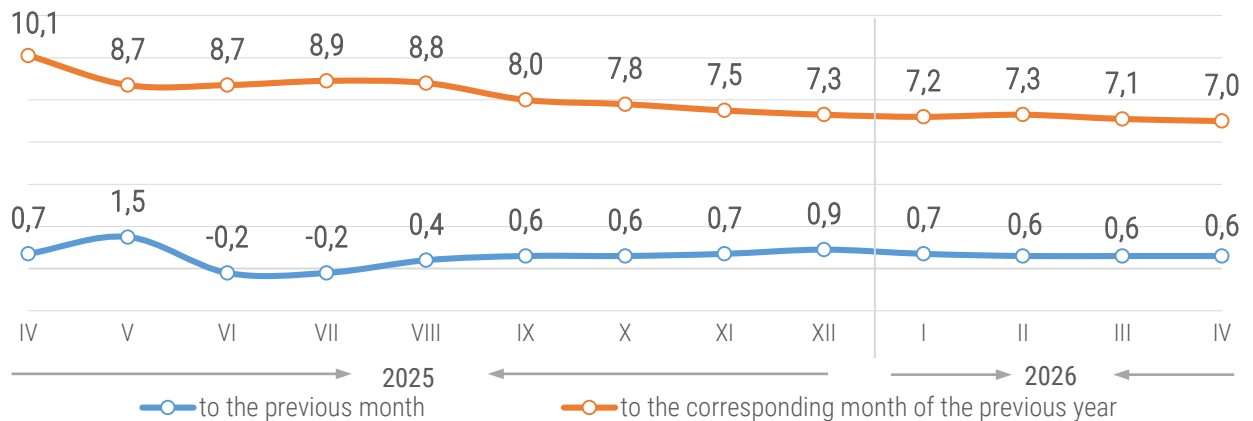
### I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In April 2026, the composite CPI for the month was **100.6%**, compared to December 2025 – **102.5%**, and on a year-over-year basis – **107.0%**.

*For comparison: in April 2025, the composite CPI was **100.7%** for the month, **102.9%** compared to December 2024, and **110.1%** – on a year-over-year basis.*

Excluding changes in fruit and vegetable prices, the composite CPI for the month was **100.6%** (in April 2025 – **100.7%**), for January–April 2026 – **102.1%** (in January–April 2025 – **102.3%**), and on a year-over-year basis – **107.6%** (in April 2025 – **112.3%**).

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



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

#### Section "Food and non-alcoholic beverages"

Among staple food products, a monthly price increase was registered for the following items: mutton—by **3.7%** (**+20.3%** compared to April 2025); bone-in beef – by **3.2%** (**+16.6%** compared to April 2025); boneless beef – by **3.2%** (**+17.3%** compared to April 2025); minced meat—by **2.9%** (**+14.1%** compared to April 2025); granulated sugar – by **2.2%** (**+2.1%** compared to April 2025); live and chilled fish—by **2.0%** (**+6.2%** compared to April 2025); vegetable oils – by an average of **0.8%** (**+10.6%** compared to April 2025); and milk – by an average of **0.4%** (**+5.6%** compared to April 2025).

*For reference: in April 2026, price changes were recorded for both imported beef (an increase ranging from 5 000 to 15 000 soums per kg) and domestic beef (an increase ranging from 2 000 to 5 000 soums per kg).*

Over the month, a price decrease was noted for the following: eggs—by **3.6% (+16.7%** compared to April 2025); rice and crushed rice – by an average of **1.1% (-12.8%** compared to April 2025); and poultry meat – by **1.2–1.3%** (from **+4.6%** to **+5.7%** compared to April 2025).

Among core fruit and vegetable products, the most significant price increases over the month were for the following items: bell peppers by **10.3% (-4.0%** compared to April 2025), potatoes by **6.5% (+18.9%** compared to April 2025), apples by **4.5% (+23.3%** compared to April 2025), and carrots by **3.2% (-10.4%** compared to April 2025). A monthly price decrease was recorded for fresh cucumbers, down by **26.1% (-8.9%** compared to April 2025); leafy greens, down by **3.3% (-4.5%** compared to April 2025); onions, down by **2.7% (-21.5%** compared to April 2025); tomatoes, down by **2.4% (-7.7%** compared to April 2025); cabbage, down by **2.4% (-9.8%** compared to April 2025); and bananas, down by **1.3% (+3.9%** compared to April 2025).

#### ***Housing, Utilities, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels***

Among essential utility services, the only tariff increase recorded in April of this year was for household waste collection. On average across the republic, the price for this service rose by **2.4% (+28.0%** compared to April 2025).

Prices for home maintenance and repair materials increased over the month by an average of **0.7% (+7.1%** compared to April 2025), while the cost of services from home repair and maintenance specialists rose by an average of **0.3% (+5.9%** compared to April 2025). Residential rent in April 2026 increased by **0.6% (+2.5%** compared to April 2025). In April 2026, a **0.7%** monthly decrease in **the market price** of coal was recorded.

#### ***Healthcare***

In the healthcare sector, diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services rose in price by an average of **0.6%** over the month (**+7.7%** compared to April 2025), vision support products by **0.6% (+3.1%** compared to April 2025), and dental services by **0.3% (+4.4%** compared to April 2025).

#### ***Transport section***

The average consumer price for gasoline increased by **1.4%** over the month (**+11.2%** compared to April 2025). Specifically, AI-92 grade gasoline became **1.6%** more expensive, AI-95 by **0.9%**, and AI-98 and AI-100 by **0.2%**. Propane became **2.8%** cheaper over the month (**+16.7%** compared to April 2025), with an upper price limit of **7 000** soums per liter. Methane prices in April 2026 increased by **0.7% (+27.9%** compared to April 2025). Parking services became more expensive by **0.8% (+11.8%** compared to April 2025).

Among passenger transport services, price and tariff increases were noted for the following: international flights by **2.6% (-7.9%** compared to April 2025), domestic flights by **2.3% (-13.1%** compared to April 2025), city bus travel by **1.6% (+16.4%** compared to April 2025), and long-distance trains by **1.4% (+13.6%** compared to April 2025).

Among freight transport services, a price increase was recorded for prepared food delivery services (**+0.8%** for the month, **+4.5%** compared to April 2025).

#### ***Household Goods and Services, Miscellaneous Goods and Services section***

The upper boundary of the short-term CPI for goods and services in this section for April 2026 reached **102.9%** (shampoos), while the lower boundary dropped to **99.6%** (wristwatches, pocket watches, and stopwatches).

For the annual CPI, these boundaries were **127.6%** (rings made of precious metals) and **100.1%** (baby diapers).

Price changes for goods and services in other sections were less significant or did not have a substantial impact on the composite indicator.

### **CPI by Sections of the COICOP RU 2018 for April 2026, in %**

	Section Name	by March 2026	by December 2025	by April 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.9	104.0	105.7
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	101.7	102.6	106.5
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.2	100.9	102.6
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	100.4	101.3	117.2
V.	Household goods, home appliances, and routine housing maintenance	100.2	101.2	102.3
VI.	Healthcare	100.2	101.9	104.4
VII.	Transport	100.5	101.1	109.7
VIII.	Information and communication	100.0	101.2	106.5
IX.	Recreation, sports, and culture	100.2	101.1	104.7
X.	Education services	100.0	100.3	101.7
XI.	Restaurants and hotel services	101.3	103.4	108.6
XII.	Insurance and financial services	101.0	142.4	141.7
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.8	103.0	107.7

### **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 April 2026, in %**

	Region	by March 2026	by December 2025	by April 2025
	Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.5	102.4	107.4
	regions:			
	Andijan	100.6	102.5	106.9
	Bukhara	100.5	102.3	106.9
	Jizzakh	100.5	102.4	106.3
	Kashkadarya	100.7	102.9	107.1
	Navoi	100.5	102.8	107.0
	Namangan	100.6	102.5	107.0
	Samarkand	100.6	102.6	106.8
	Surkhandarya	100.6	102.5	106.9
	Syrdarya	100.5	102.3	107.2
	Tashkent	100.8	102.7	107.0
	Fergana	100.6	102.4	107.1
	Khorezm	100.5	102.4	107.3
	Tashkent City	100.6	102.6	106.9

### III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by Major Groups

In April 2026, the monthly CPI for goods was **100.7%** (100.6% in April 2025), year-to-date it was **102.7%** (102.6% in January–April 2025), and year-on-year it was **105.5%** (105.2% in April 2025).

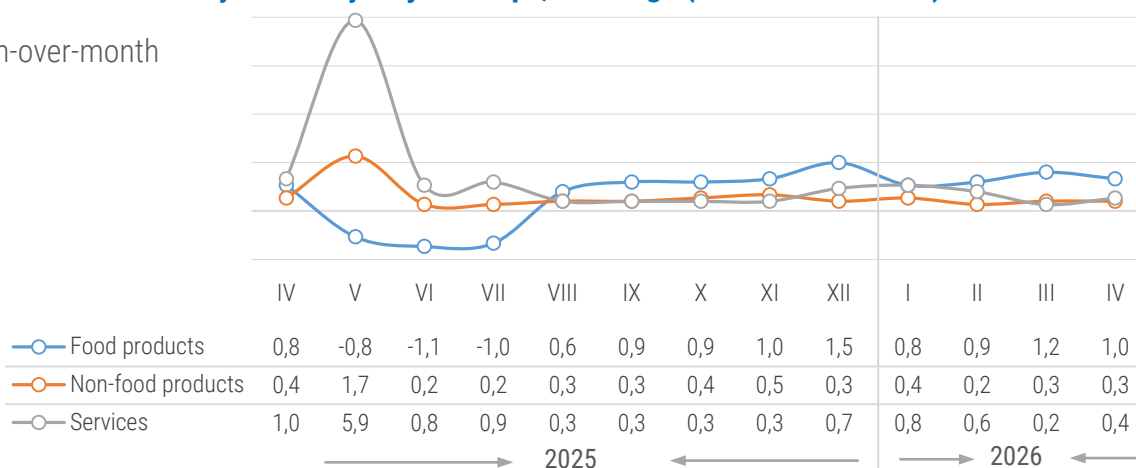
The CPI for food products was recorded at **101.0%** for the month (100.8% in April 2025), **104.0%** since the start of 2026 (103.6% in January–April 2025), and **105.9%** year-on-year (104.0% in April 2025).

The monthly CPI for non-food products was **100.3%** (100.4% in April 2025), year-to-date it was **101.2%** (101.2% in January–April 2025), and year-on-year it was **105.2%** (106.7% in April 2025).

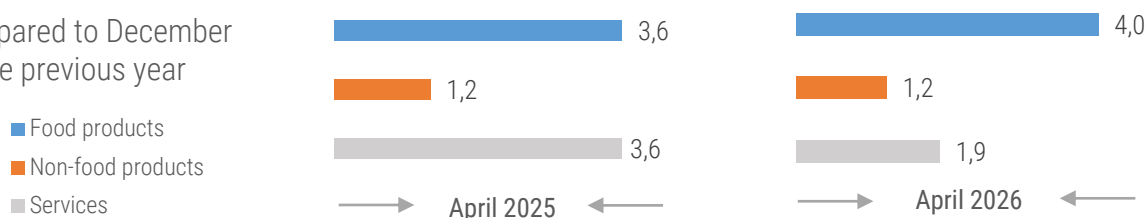
For services, the monthly figure reached **100.4%** (101.0% in April 2025), year-to-date it was **101.9%** (103.6% in January–April 2025), and year-on-year it was **112.0%** (126.1% in April 2025).

#### CPI Dynamics by Major Groups, % change (increase/decrease)

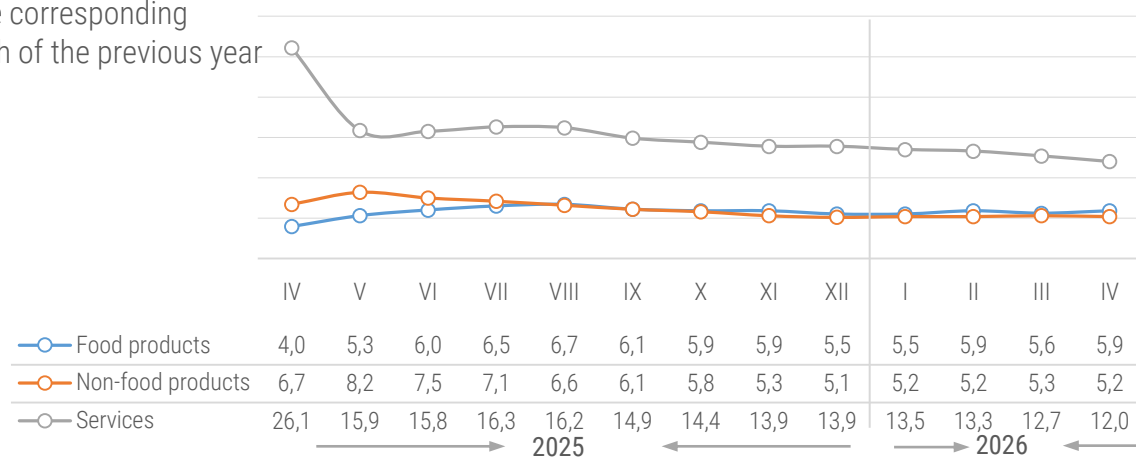
month-over-month



compared to December  
of the previous year



to the corresponding  
month of the previous year

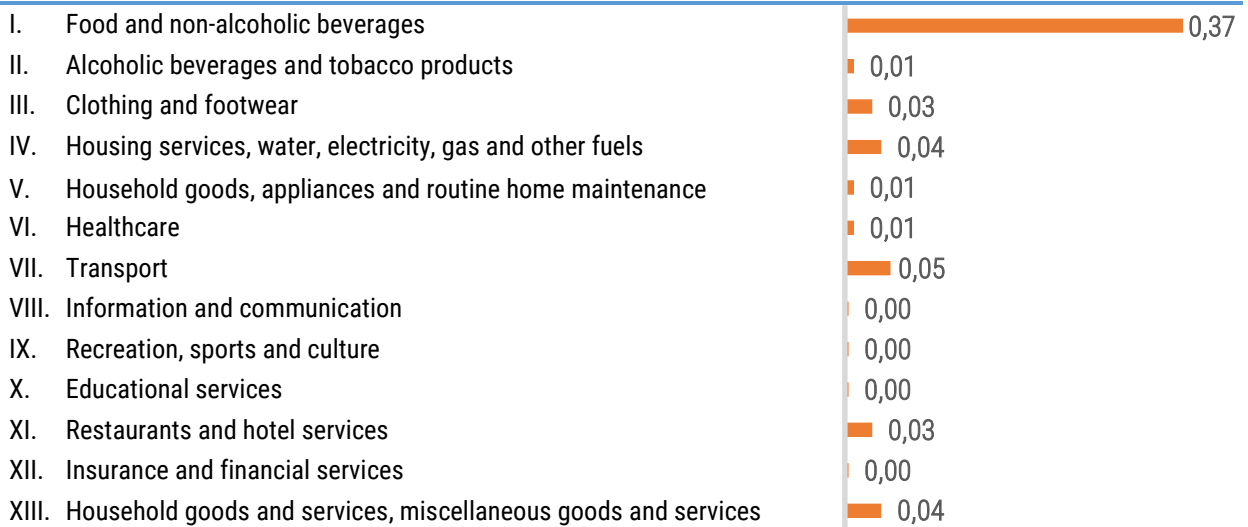


#### IV. Impact of COICOP RU 2018 sections on changes in the composite CPI

The most significant impact on the short-term composite indicator in April 2026 was from price changes in the "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" section, which caused the composite CPI to increase by **0.37 p.p.** (62.7% of the total impact). Price changes in the "Transport" section increased the monthly composite CPI by **0.05 p.p.** Due to price increases in the "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" and "Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services" sections, the composite indicator increased by a total of **0.08 p.p.** The impact of other sections was less significant (total contribution **+0.09 p.p.**).

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

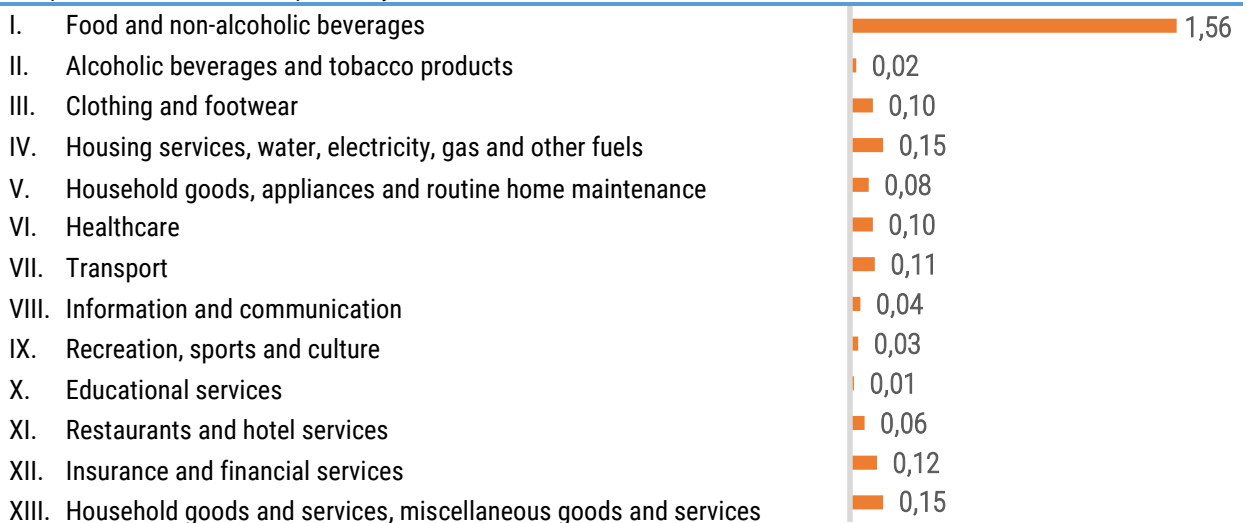
compared to the previous month



##### Total impact

**+0.59 p.p.**

compared to December of the previous year



##### Total impact

**+2.53 p.p.**

The largest contribution to the growth of the composite CPI in January–April 2026 was also made by price changes in the "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" category (**+1.56 p.p.**, or **61.7%** of the total contribution). The combined contribution of the other categories amounted to **0.97 p.p.**

## V. CPI according to 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 April 2026, the month-on-month CPI according to the geometric Young formula was **100.5%**, and compared to December 2025, it was **102.3%**.

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

	Category name	compared to March 2026	compared to December 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.7	103.5
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	101.7	102.6
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.2	100.9
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.3	101.3
V.	Household goods, appliances and routine home maintenance	100.2	101.2
VI.	Healthcare	100.2	101.9
VII.	Transport	100.4	101.0
VIII.	Information and communication	100.0	101.2
IX.	Recreation, sports and culture	100.2	101.1
X.	Educational services	100.0	100.3
XI.	Restaurants and hotel services	101.3	103.4
XII.	Insurance and financial services	101.4	123.1
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.8	103.0

## VI. Methodological Notes

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 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 CAPI<sup>1</sup> 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 eStat<sup>2</sup> system and from retailers (in API<sup>3</sup> /Excel format);

(4) prices based on web scraping<sup>4</sup> technology and from various online sources (website data);

(5) data based on CATI<sup>5</sup> 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 was recommended to the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan 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 Forming Consumer Price Indices](#)

[Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose for the Republic of Uzbekistan \(COICOP RU\) 2018](#)

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

Responsible for the release:  
Price Statistics Department

Address: 63 Mustaqillik Avenue,  
Tashkent, 100170

Contacts: [info@stat.uz](mailto:info@stat.uz)

Tel.: +998 71 203-80-00 (1100, 1101)



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> An automated information system in Uzbekistan designed to collect statistical reports in electronic form.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> A technology for obtaining data by extracting it from web resource pages.

<sup>5</sup> Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing is a data collection method that involves interviewing over the phone using a computer.