

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

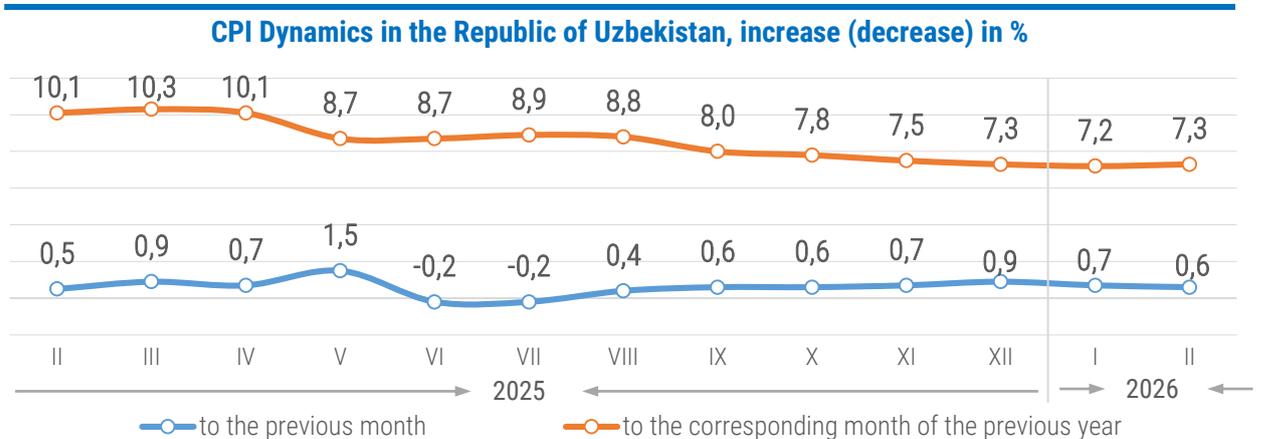
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### I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In February 2026, the composite CPI for the month was **100.6%**, relative to December 2025 it was **101.3%**, and on an annual basis it was **107.3%**.

*For comparison: in February 2025, the composite CPI was **100.5%** for the month, **101.3%** relative to December 2024, and **110.1%** on an annual basis.*

Excluding price changes for fruit and vegetable products, the composite CPI for the month was **100.5%** (in February 2025 – **100.3%**), for January-February 2026 – **101.1%** (in January-February 2025 – **100.7%**), and on an annual basis – **108.3%** (in February 2025 – **112.0%**).



Below are the price changes for major goods and services in February 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: lamb - **by 2.6% (+27.4%** compared to February 2025), boneless beef – **by 1.6% (+24.0%** compared to February 2025), bone-in beef – **by 1.6% (+22.4%** compared to February 2025), poultry – **by 1.4-1.8%** (from **+7.0%** to **+7.5%** compared to February 2025), granulated sugar – **by 2.2% (-0.6%** compared to February 2025), sausages – **by 0.9-1.0%** (from **+4.8%** to **+7.1%** compared to February 2025), eggs – **by 0.7% (+14.8%** compared to February 2025), milk – **by an average of 0.4% (+5.8%** compared to February 2025), flour – **by an average of 0.5% (+1.3%** compared to February 2025), and vegetable oils – **by an average of 0.4% (+12.8%** compared to February 2025).

For reference: in February 2026, price changes were recorded for both imported and domestic beef, and the average price of 1 kilogram of this meat across the republic increased by 500–2 000 soums.

Over the month, a price decrease was noted for rice and crushed rice – by an average of **0.9%** (**-14.1%** compared to February 2025), green tea – by **0.3%** (**+2.5%** compared to February 2025), ready-to-eat breakfast cereals ("dry breakfasts") – by **0.5%** (**+3.0%** compared to February 2025), caramel – by **0.3%** (**+2.1%** compared to February 2025), and marmalade – by **0.2%** (**+2.9%** compared to February 2025).

Among core fruit and vegetable products, the following items saw the most significant price increases over the month: tomatoes, by **12.1%** (**-12.5%** compared to February 2025); pumpkin, by **11.7%** (**-57.1%** compared to February 2025); potatoes, by **5.0%** (**+2.0%** compared to February 2025); bell peppers, by **4.2%** (**-15.1%** compared to February 2025); apples, by **4.1%** (**+12.4%** compared to February 2025); lemons, by **3.6%** (**+90.0%** compared to February 2025); bananas, by **3.0%** (**+2.4%** compared to February 2025); carrots, by **1.8%** (**+8.8%** compared to February 2025); and cabbage, by **1.8%** (**+10.6%** compared to February 2025). A monthly price decrease was recorded for fresh cucumbers, by **13.8%** (**-13.0%** compared to February 2025); mandarins, by **5.6%** (**+15.8%** compared to February 2025); oranges, by **5.4%** (**+6.8%** compared to February 2025); beets, by **1.7%** (**+8.3%** compared to February 2025); and onions, by **0.9%** (**-3.0%** compared to February 2025).

#### **Section "Housing Services, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels"**

In February of the current year, while tariffs for basic utility services remained stable, household waste removal fees were increased in a number of regions. On average across the republic, this type of service became more expensive by **4.7%** (**+32.6%** compared to February 2025). Residential rent increased over the month by **0.5%** (**+2.3%** compared to February 2025), and materials and services for the maintenance and repair of residential premises increased by an average of **0.4%** (**+6.2%** compared to February 2025).

#### **Section "Healthcare"**

In the healthcare sector, the cost of outpatient treatment services rose by an average of **1.1%** for the month (**+6.5%** compared to February 2025), while diagnostic imaging and medical laboratory services increased by **0.8%** (**+9.3%** compared to February 2025). Inpatient treatment costs went up by **0.6%** (**+7.1%** compared to February 2025), and pharmaceuticals and medical products by **0.4%** (**+3.9%** compared to February 2025).

#### **Section "Transport"**

The average consumer price for gasoline decreased by **0.5%** over the month (**+10.1%** compared to February 2025). Specifically, AI-92 gasoline became **0.5%** cheaper and AI-95 by **0.7%**, while AI-98 and AI-100 grades, conversely, increased in price by **0.3%**.

The price of propane rose by **1.9%** for the month (**+9.7%** compared to February 2025), with an upper price limit of **8 500** soums per liter. Methane prices in February 2026 changed insignificantly (**+0.1%**), remaining **30.3%** higher than in February 2025. The cost of services for maintenance and repair of personal vehicles rose by **0.8%** in February of this year (**+6.9%** compared to February 2025).

Since February of this year, long-distance train fares on monitored routes have increased by an average of **14.0%** (**+14.9%** compared to February 2025), while airfares have risen by an average of **4.4%** (**-0.2%** compared to February 2025).

#### **Section "Household Goods and Services, Miscellaneous Goods and Services"**

The upper limit of the short-term CPI for goods and services in this section for February 2026 reached **101.5%** (precious metal rings), while the lower limit dropped to **99.8%** (other personal care appliances, articles, and goods not elsewhere classified). For the annual CPI,



the limits were **132.1%** (rings made of precious metals) – **100.3%** (toothbrushes).

Price changes for goods and services in other sections were less significant or had no material effect on the composite index.

### CPI by COICOP RU 2018 sections for February 2026, in %

	Section Name	by January 2026	by December 2025	by February 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.0	101.8	105.8
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.3	100.6	105.7
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.2	100.3	102.4
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100.5	100.7	117.5
V.	Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance	100.4	100.7	102.4
VI.	Healthcare	100.6	101.2	105.2
VII.	Transport	100.5	100.8	110.9
VIII.	Information and communication	100.2	101.3	110.0
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.2	100.7	105.2
X.	Education services	100.1	100.2	101.6
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.6	101.3	108.4
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.3	141.2	140.3
XIII.	Personal care, social protection, and miscellaneous goods and services	100.6	101.7	108.0

### 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.

### Regional CPI for February 2026, in %

Region	by January 2026	by December 2025	by February 2025
Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.6	101.3	107.6
regions:			
Andijan	100.6	101.2	107.2
Bukhara	100.5	101.2	107.5
Jizzakh	100.5	101.2	106.7
Kashqadarya	100.9	101.6	107.4
Navoiy	100.9	101.6	107.4
Namangan	100.6	101.3	107.5
Samarkand	100.6	101.4	107.3
Surkhandarya	100.5	101.2	107.5
Syrdarya	100.5	101.2	107.3
Tashkent	100.6	101.3	106.9
Fergana	100.5	101.2	107.8
Khorezm	100.6	101.2	107.5
Tashkent city	100.6	101.3	107.1

### III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups

In February 2026, the monthly CPI for goods was **100.6%** (100.5% in February 2025), the year-to-date figure was **101.3%** (101.1% in January-February 2025), and the year-over-year figure was **105.6%** (105.0% in February 2025).

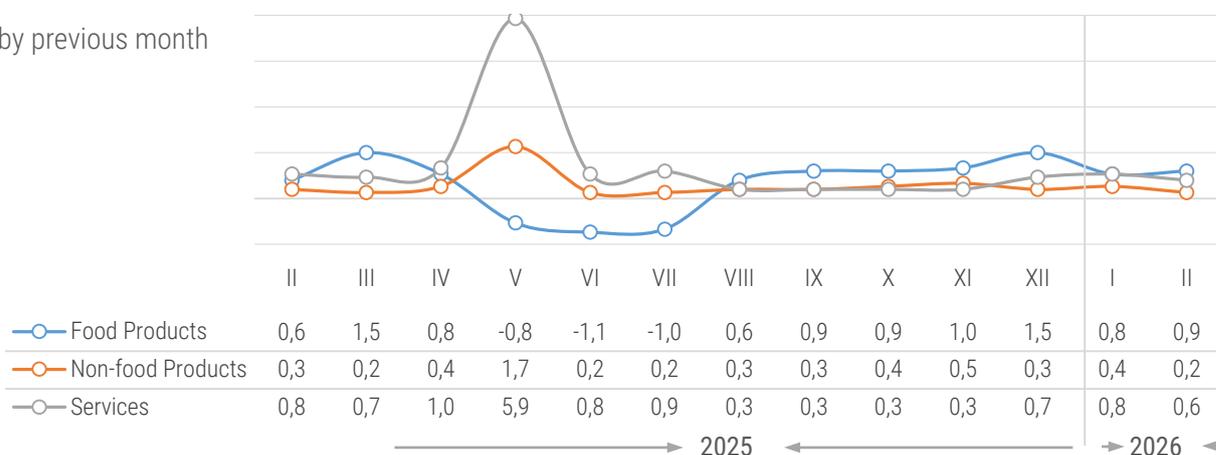
The monthly CPI for food products was recorded at **100.9%** (100.6% in February 2025), **101.7%** year-to-date (101.4% in January-February 2025), and **105.9%** year-over-year (102.9% in February 2025).

The monthly CPI for non-food products was **100.2%** (100.3% in February 2025), the year-to-date figure was **100.7%** (100.6% in January-February 2025), and the year-over-year figure was **105.2%** (107.7% in February 2025).

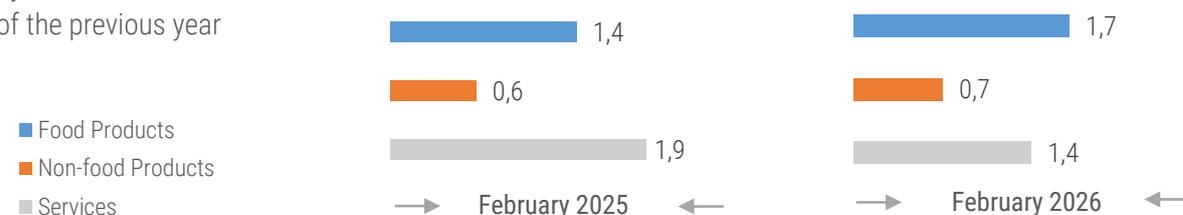
For services, the monthly indicator reached **100.6%** (100.8% in February 2025), the year-to-date figure was **101.4%** (101.9% in January-February 2025), and the year-over-year figure was **113.3%** (127.1% in February 2025).

#### CPI dynamics by main groups, % change (increase/decrease)

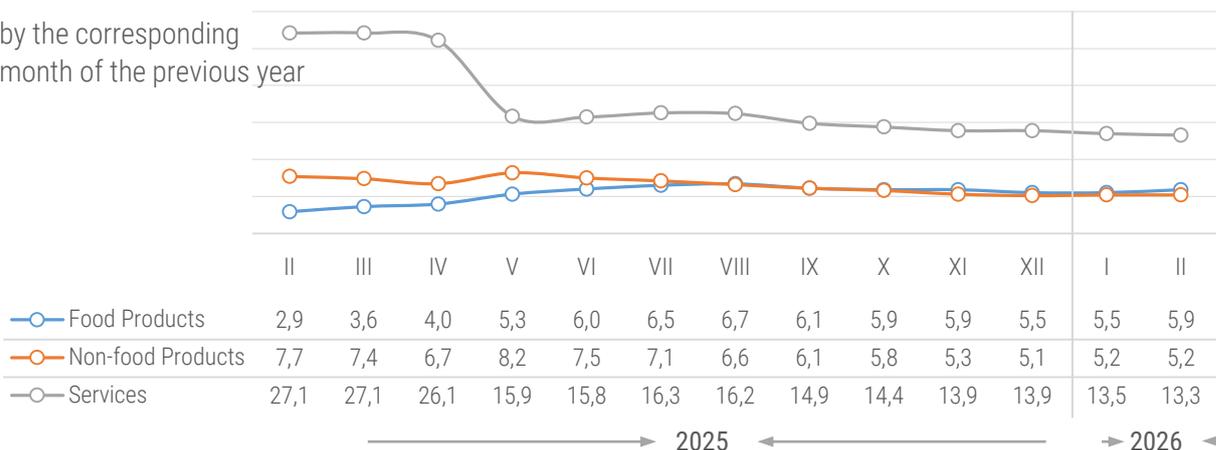
by previous month



by December  
of the previous year



by the corresponding  
month of the previous year

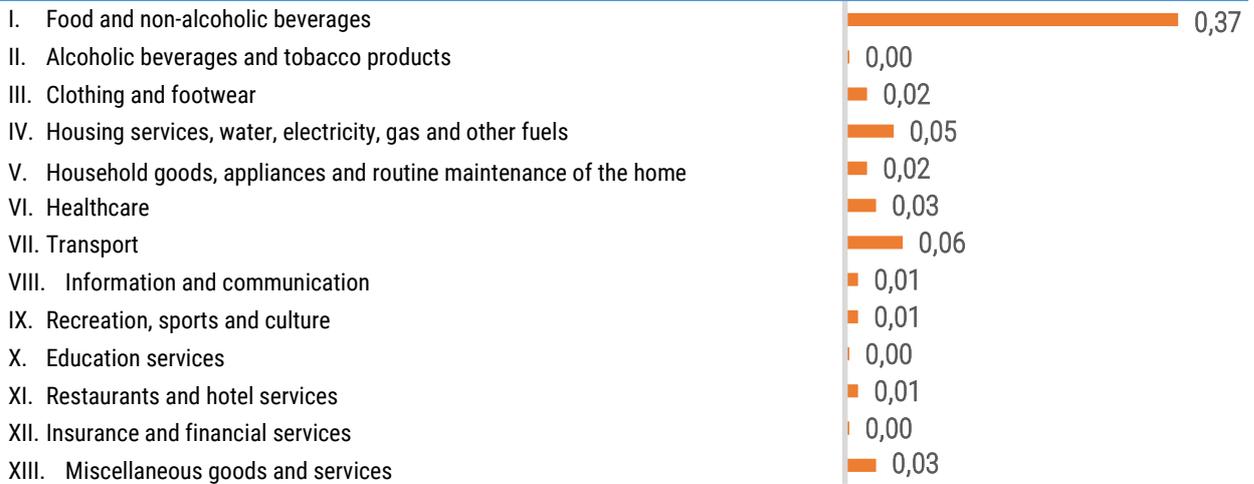


#### IV. Impact of the COICOP RU 2018 sections on the change in the consolidated CPI

The most significant impact on the short-term consolidated indicator in February 2026 came from price changes in the “Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages” section, which caused the consolidated CPI to increase by **0.37 p.p. (60.7%** of the total impact). Price changes in the “Housing Services, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels” and “Transport” sections collectively increased the consolidated CPI for the month by **0.11 p.p.** Due to price growth in the remaining sections, the consolidated indicator increased by another **0.13 p.p.**

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

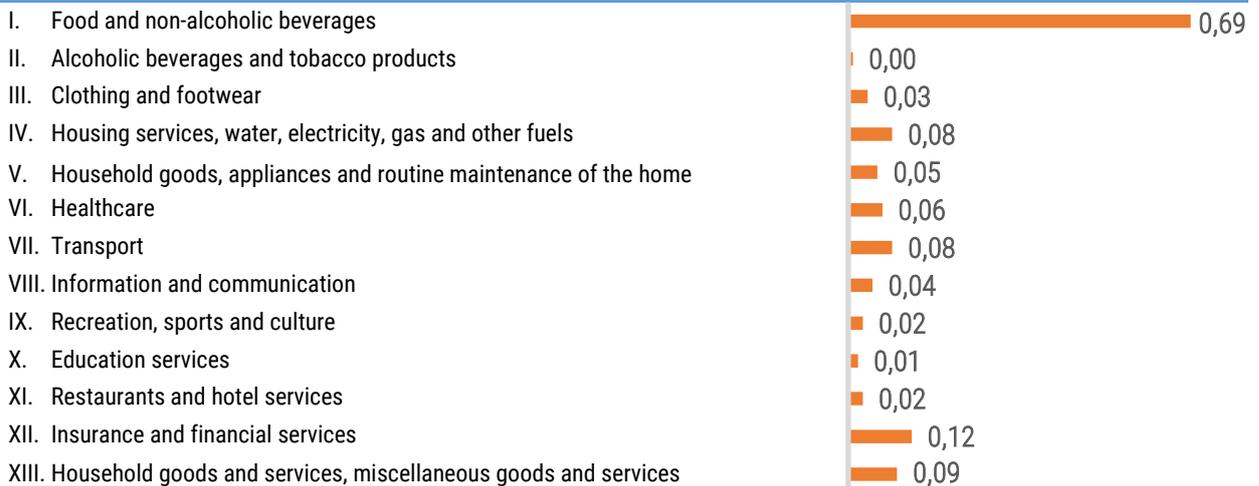
by the previous month



#### Total impact

**+0,61 p.p.**

by December of the previous year



#### Total contribution

**+1,29 p.p.**

The largest contribution to the increase in the aggregate CPI for January-February 2026 was also made by price changes in the “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” category (**53.5%** of the total contribution). Due to price growth in the “Insurance and financial services” category, the aggregate CPI for January-February 2026 increased by another **0.12 p.p. (9.3%** of the total contribution). Another **0.25 p.p.** was added by price changes in the “Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels,” “Transport,” and “Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services” categories. The contribution of other categories was less significant.

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

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

In February 2026, the month-over-month CPI using the geometric Young formula was **100.6%**. and compared to December 2025, it was **101.2%**.

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

	Category name	by January 2026	by December 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.9	101.7
II.	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Products	100.3	100.6
III.	Clothing and Footwear	100.1	100.3
IV.	Housing Services, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	100.4	100.6
V.	Household Goods, Appliances and Routine Household Maintenance	100.3	100.7
VI.	Health	100.6	101.2
VII.	Transport	100.5	100.8
VIII.	Information and Communication	100.2	101.3
IX.	Recreation, Sport and Culture	100.2	100.7
X.	Education Services	100.1	100.2
XI.	Restaurants and Accommodation Services	100.6	101.3
XII.	Insurance and Financial Services	100.4	121.8
XIII.	Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	100.6	101.7

## VI. Methodological Notes

Starting from January 2026, the monthly CPI calculation is based on **517** goods and service items (in 2025, there were **510** items), which includes **419** goods and **98** services.

The CPI is calculated using data on the structure of household expenditures (from sample household surveys), which serve as the basis for forming weights and for information on changes in consumer prices.

Price information is collected in the cities of Nukus and Tashkent, in regional centers, and, on a sample basis, in cities and district centers selected for their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic and geographical situation of the regions and the saturation level of the consumer market with goods and services.

The monitoring of prices and tariffs for goods and services is conducted on a sample basis at both stationary retail and service facilities and at mobile points of sale (tents, kiosks, etc.).

The calculations use information on price changes obtained from the following sources:

(1) data based on CAPI<sup>1</sup> (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) technology, involving price registration during visits to retail outlets;

(2) administrative transaction data (from online cash register receipts from the tax authorities' 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 obtained using web scraping<sup>4</sup> technology and from various online sources (website data);

(5) data collected using CATI<sup>5</sup> technology (telephone surveys).

Price data is collected from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month. A separate schedule is established for each method and source of pricing, as stipulated in the updated Methodological Provisions, which were prepared in accordance with international standards and implemented in January 2026.

The CPI is calculated using a modified arithmetic Young's formula, the use of which was recommended by IMF experts for the short term.

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

**The CPI calculated using the modified arithmetic Young's formula serves as the main indicator of inflation in the consumer sector, while the CPI using the geometric Young's formula acts as a supplementary indicator for analytical purposes.**

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

The methodological changes that entered into force in January 2026 are described in detail 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 \(COICOP-RU\) 2018](#)

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

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<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.