

Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Uzbekistan

for June 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 against the previous month](#)

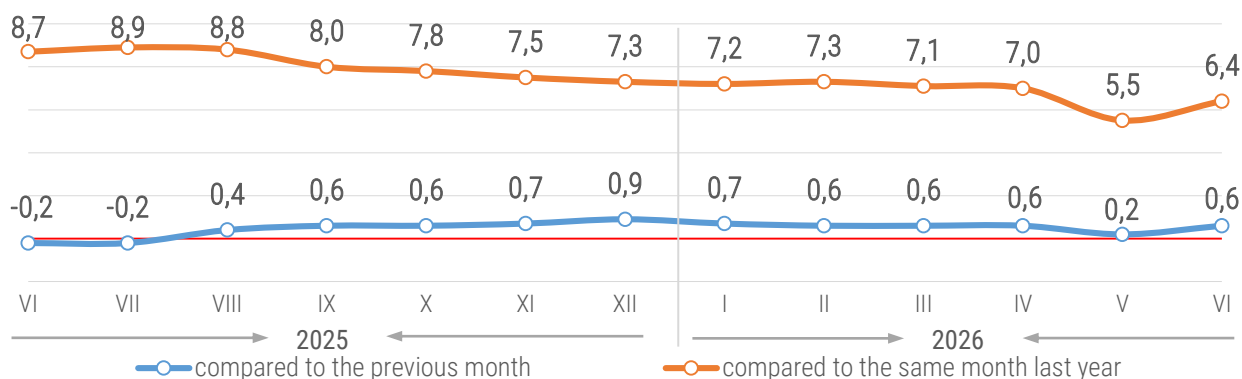
- I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan
- II. Composite CPI by region
- III. CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups
- IV. Impact of 2018 COICOP RU sections on changes in the composite CPI
- V. CPI using the geometric Young formula (for analytical purposes)
- VI. Methodological notes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

I. Composite CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan

In June 2026, the aggregate monthly CPI amounted to **100.6%** (**99.8%** in June 2025), by December 2025 – **103.3%** (**104.2%** in June 2025), in annual terms – **106.4%** (**108.7%** in June 2025).

Without accounting for changes in fruit and vegetable prices, the aggregate CPI for the month amounted to **101.5%** (in June 2025 – **100.5%**), for January–June 2026 – **104.2%** (in January–June 2025 – **105.2%**), in annual terms – **106.9%** (in June 2025 – **110.3%**).

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



Below are the price changes for main goods and services in June 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 crushed rice – by **2.3%** (**-11.9%** compared to June 2025), buckwheat – by **1.2%** (**+6.0%** compared to June 2025), pasteurized milk – by **1.2%** (**+6.2%** compared to June 2025), sugar – by **1.0%** (**+1.5%** compared to June 2025), mutton – by **1.0%** (**+23.1%** compared to June 2025), boneless beef – by **1.0%** (**+20.6%** compared to June 2025), eggs – by **0.8%** (**+16.2%** compared to June 2025), and live, fresh, and chilled fish by **0.7%** (**+7.6%** compared to June 2025).

The seasonal factor has influenced the price dynamics of fruit and vegetable products. A monthly price decrease was recorded on eggplants – by **46.6%** (**-19.7%** compared to June 2025), fresh tomatoes – by **38.3%** (**-4.3%** compared to June 2025), bell peppers – by **31.4%** (**+12.8%** compared to June 2025), cucumbers – by **25.0%** (**+53.8%** compared to June 2025), grapes – by **18.7%** (**-3.1%** compared to June 2025), watermelons – by **26.3%** (**-20.8%** compared to June 2025), potatoes – by **12.8%** (**+6.2%** compared to June 2025), garlic – by **13.5%** (**-24.6%** compared to June 2025), cabbage – by **5.6%** (**+24.0%** compared to June 2025), bananas – by

5.9% (+6.9% compared to June 2025), and fresh herbs – by 4.4% (+3.1% compared to June 2025). Over the month, carrots rose in price by 6.5% (-25.0% compared to June 2025), and onions by 3.6% (-19.3% compared to June 2025).

“Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” section

Since June of this year, updated tariffs for electricity and piped natural gas have been implemented for the population. On average across the republic, electricity became more expensive by 9.6% (total share 2.3%, contribution to monthly CPI growth +0.22 p.p.), and piped natural gas by 10.7% (total share 1.5%, contribution +0.16 p.p.).

For reference: when calculating the CPI for electricity and gas, the structure of their consumption was taken into account depending on the established norms. Price indices, in accordance with the recommendations of the Guidelines on Consumer Price Indices: Concepts and Methods (IMF, 2020) and the national methodology, were formed as weighted average values from tariff changes for each category based on the specific weights (shares) of each category.

Data on annual electricity consumption volumes and the number of subscribers across six categories for 2025, received from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were used as the basis for calculating the average change in electricity tariffs.

The tariff for consumption up to 200 kWh was increased by 8.3%, from 201 to 500 kWh by 12.5%, from 501 to 1 000 kWh by 10.0%, from 1 001 to 5 000 kWh by 6.7%, from 5 001 to 10 000 kWh by 8.6%, and over 10 000 kWh by 10.0%.

When calculating the average change in tariffs for piped natural gas, data from “Hududgazta'minot” JSC on average annual gas consumption volumes and the number of subscribers for 2025 for each consumption category were used. At the same time, the tariff for gas consumption up to 100 m³ in the warm period (up to 500 m³ in the cold) increased by 10.0%, from 101 m³ in the warm period (501 m³ in the cold) to 2 500 m³ – by 11.1%, from 2 501 to 5 000 m³ – by 9.5%, from 5 001 m³ to 10 000 m³ – by 8.0%, over 10 000 m³ – by 10.0%.

The prices of coal previously sold to the population at regulated prices rose to 2.1 times their previous level. This led to a monthly increase in the aggregate CPI by 0.48 p.p.

For reference: Starting from June 2026, coal has been excluded from the list of strategic types of socially significant goods and state price regulation for it has been abolished.

In the Jizzakh region, the fee for removing household waste has been increased. On average across the republic, this type of service has increased in price by 1.8% (+29.2% compared to June 2025).

“Transport” section

The average level of consumer prices for gasoline increased by 3.9% (+16.7% compared to June 2025). At the same time, AI-92 gasoline in June 2026 increased in price by 3.6%, AI-95 by 6.0%, AI-98 and AI-100 by 3.9%. Propane has risen in price by 11.3% (+41.1% compared to June 2025) at the upper price limit of 7 800 soums per liter. Methane prices in June 2026 increased by 8.8% (+10.1% compared to June 2025).

For reference: According to the approved methodology, data from the tax authorities' database for the period from 1st to 25th of June were used to calculate the prices for gasoline and gas fuel for vehicles. To obtain the average price for gasoline, 29 479 price quotations were used across 777 price observation points, for propane, 9 190 quotations across 396 price observation points, and for methane, 13 470 quotations across 527 price observation points.

Among passenger transport services, a monthly increase in prices and tariffs was recorded for taxi services - by 1.3% (+6.2% compared to June 2025). Railway fares, on the contrary, decreased by 0.3% over the month (+7.8% compared to June 2025), while air travel became 0.6% (-7.8% compared to June 2025) cheaper, which was influenced by changes in the national currency exchange rate against the euro and Swiss franc, as well as fuel surcharges across a number of destinations.

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 June 2026, in %

	Section name	by May 2026	by December 2025	by June 2025
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.5	102.3	106.2
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.4	103.6	106.1
III.	Clothing and footwear	100.2	101.5	103.0
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	107.8	109.6	113.4
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.2	101.8	102.6
VI.	Health	100.2	102.1	103.6
VII.	Transport	102.4	103.9	106.8
VIII.	Information and communication	100.3	101.6	105.1
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	100.3	101.9	104.4
X.	Education services	100.0	100.4	101.6
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	100.5	104.6	107.8
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100.8	143.6	144.0
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.4	103.9	107.3

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 June 2026, in %

Region	by May 2026	by December 2025	by June 2025
Republic of Karakalpakstan	100.6	103.2	106.2
regions:			
Andijan	100.6	103.3	106.6
Bukhara	100.7	103.2	106.5
Jizzakh	100.7	103.4	106.4
Kashkadarya	100.5	103.6	106.7
Navoi	100.5	103.4	106.4
Namangan	100.6	103.3	106.5
Samarkand	100.7	103.6	106.8
Surkhandarya	100.6	103.1	105.7
Syrdarya	100.3	102.7	106.4
Tashkent	100.5	103.3	106.4
Fergana	100.9	103.4	106.2
Khorezm	101.0	103.5	106.4
Tashkent City	100.4	103.2	106.5

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

The most significant contribution to the growth of the short-term aggregate indicator in June 2026 was made by price changes in the "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel" and "Transport" sections (totaling **+1.13 p.p.**). The price change in the "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" section served as a restraining factor, ensuring a decrease in the aggregate indicator over the month by **0.61 p.p.** The impact of other sections was less significant (total contribution **+0.09 p.p.**).

Impact of the COICOP sections on the change in the composite CPI for June 2026, p.p.

compared to the previous month

I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0,61
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	0,00
III.	Clothing and footwear	0,02
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0,89
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0,01
VI.	Health	0,01
VII.	Transport	0,24
VIII.	Information and communication	0,01
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

+0,61 pp.

compared to December of the previous year

I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0,90
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	0,02
III.	Clothing and footwear	0,16
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	1,10
V.	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0,11
VI.	Health	0,11
VII.	Transport	0,40
VIII.	Information and communication	0,05
IX.	Recreation, sport and culture	0,05
X.	Education services	0,01
XI.	Restaurants and accommodation services	0,09
XII.	Insurance and financial services	0,12
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	0,20

Total impact

+3,32 pp.

The largest contribution to the growth of the aggregate CPI for January–June 2026 was made by price changes in the "Housing services, water, electricity, gas, and other types of fuel" and "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" sections (totaling **+2.00 p.p.**, or **60.2%** of the total impact). The total contribution from other sections amounted to **+1.32 p.p.**

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 June 2026, the monthly CPI according to the Young geometric formula was **100.2%**, and compared to December 2025, it was **102.5%**.

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

Section title	by May 2026	by December 2025
I. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	97.9	100.8
II. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	100.4	103.6
III. Clothing and footwear	100.2	101.5
IV. Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	106.6	108.3
V. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100.2	101.8
VI. Health	100.2	102.1
VII. Transport	102.3	103.8
VIII. Information and communication	100.3	101.6
IX. Recreation, sports and culture	100.3	101.8
X. Education services	100.0	100.4
XI. Restaurants and accommodation services	100.5	104.6
XII. Insurance and financial services	101.0	124.5
XIII. Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100.4	103.9

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.

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 stationary 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

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.



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's 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's 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's 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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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.