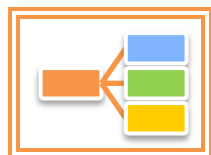
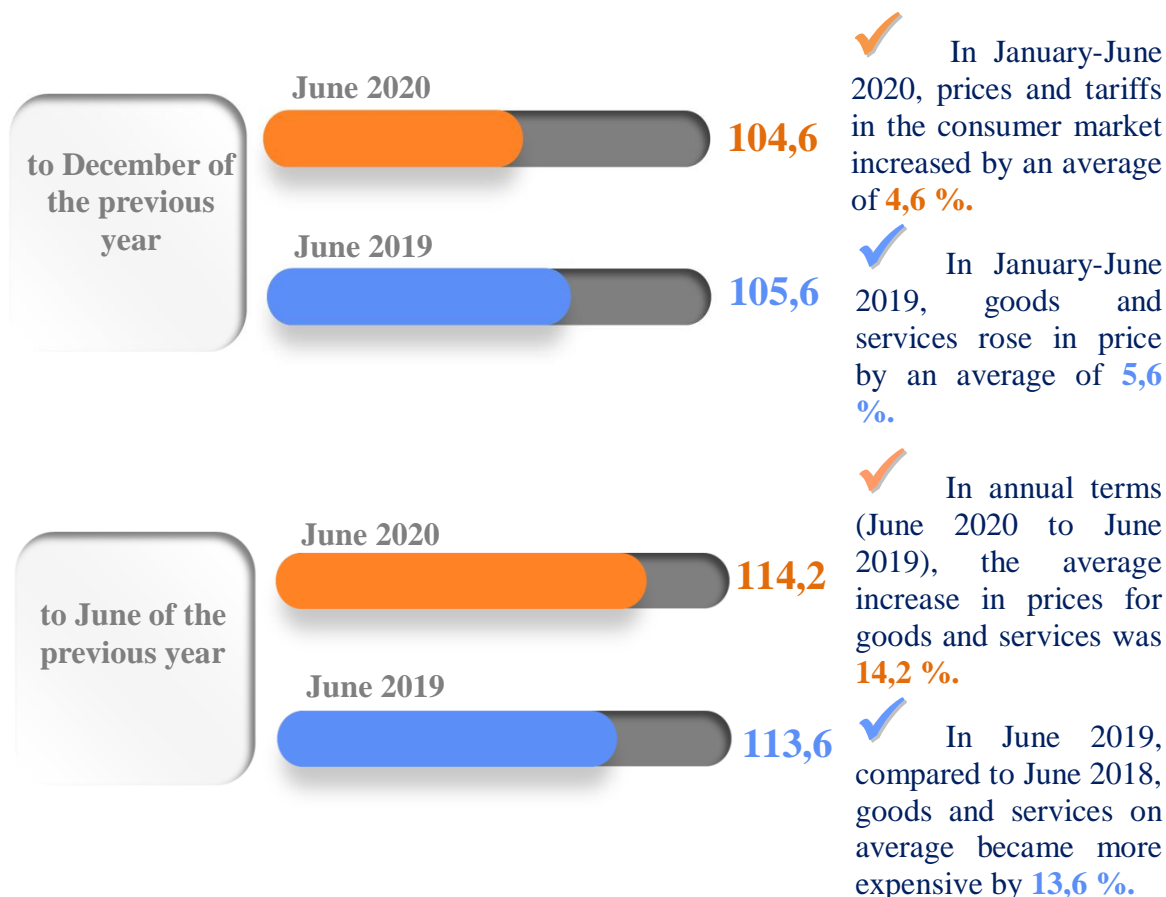


## X. PRICES

### SECTION 1. CONSUMER PRICES



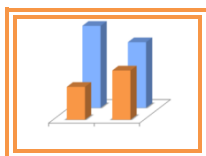
#### Consolidated consumer price index (CPI) for the Republic of Uzbekistan, %



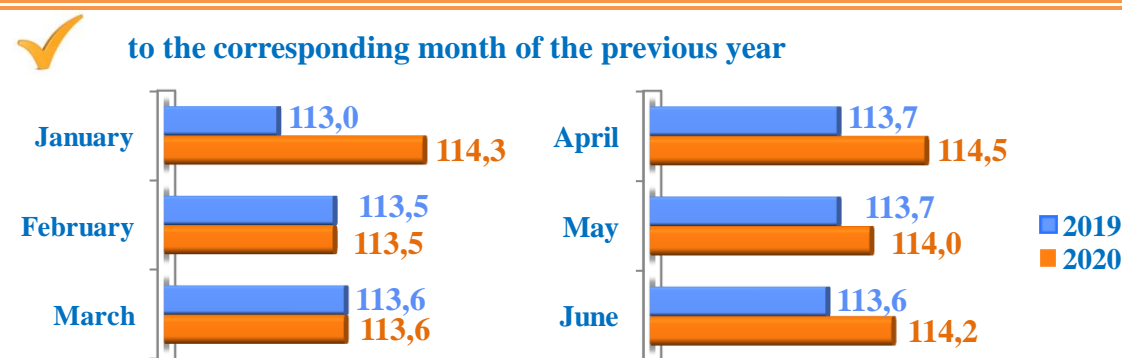
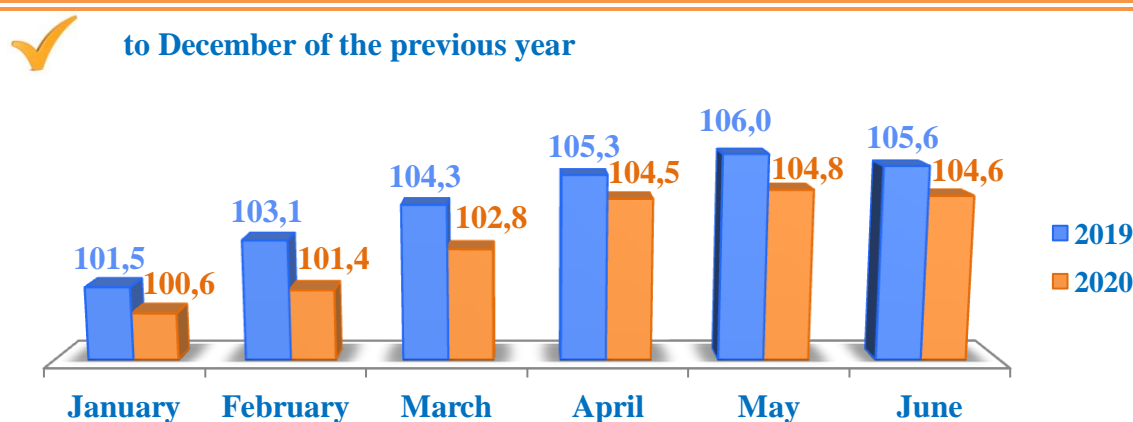
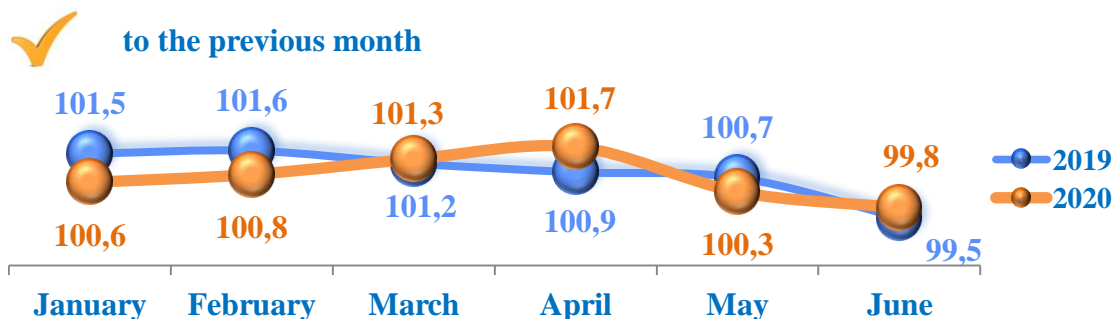
Thus, the consolidated CPI for January-June 2020 was 1.0 points lower than in January-June 2019. Calculation of the average monthly CPI<sup>1</sup> growth for the first half of the year showed that for the indicated period of 2020 it was **0,8 %**, while for the same period of 2019 it was **0,9 %**.

In contrast, the annual consolidated CPI in June 2020 was 0.6 points higher than the same indicator for 2019. At the same time, in January, the maximum gap was noted for this indicator (114.3% in 2020 against 113.0% in 2019, or 1.3 points), in February and March, the indicators of two years became equal, and since April the annual consolidated CPI became higher again for 2020.

<sup>1</sup>The average monthly increase in the price index was calculated as the geometric mean of the short-term price indices to the previous month for each month of the period under review.

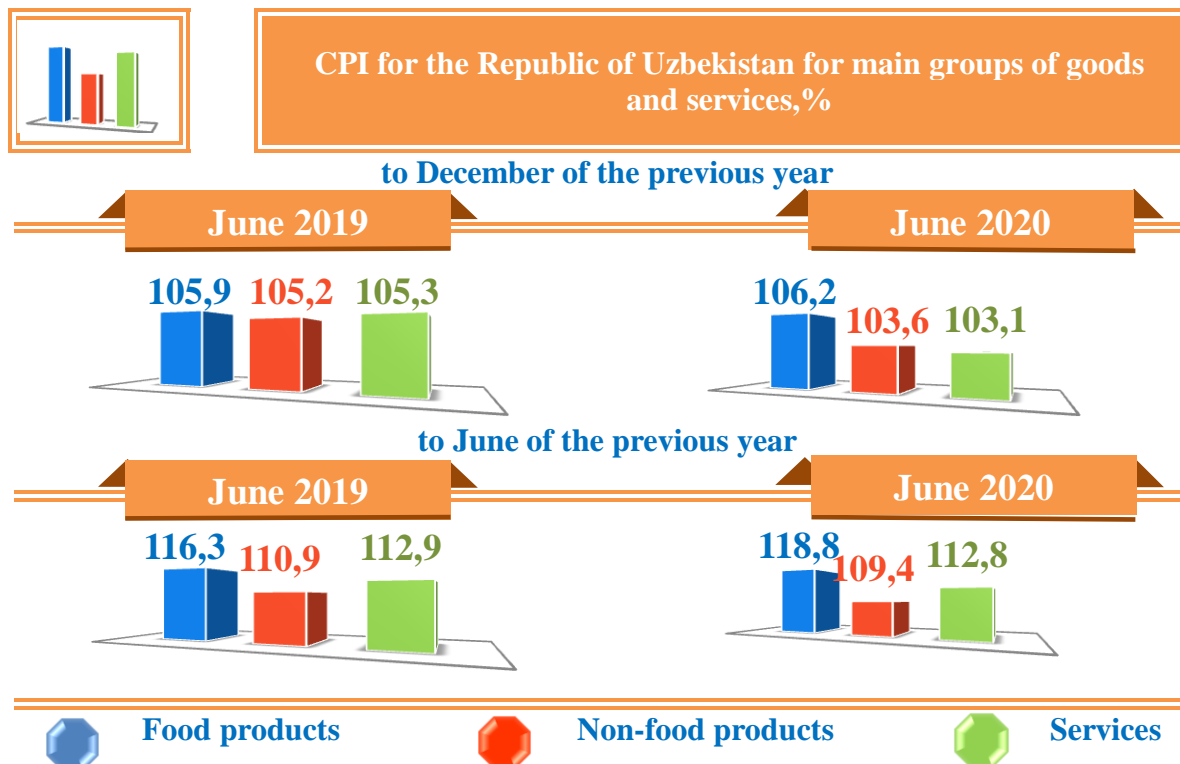


### Dynamics of the consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June, %



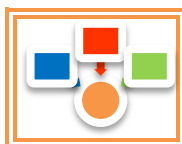
As for the change in the CPI in the context of the main groups, in general, in the first six months of 2020, the level of prices for **food products** increased by **6.2%**, **non-food products** - by **3.6%**, **services** - by **3.1%**. Thus, the increase in prices for food products in January-June of this year was higher than the aggregate indicator for the specified period by 1.6 points, while the change in prices for non-food products and services, on the contrary, was lower than the aggregate CPI by 1.0 and 1.5 points respectively.

**For information:** in January-June 2019, the increase in prices for food and non-food products, as well as for services, respectively, amounted to 5.9%, 5.2% and 5.3%.



Comparison of short-term CPI (to the previous month) by major groups for January-June 2020 and 2019 showed the following:

- ✓ The peak of growth in prices for a month for **food products** in the period under review in 2020 was registered in April (3.3%), and in the same period of 2019 - in January (2.8%), which is largely due to price trends for fruits and vegetables. products. The largest gap in the CPI for food products in the compared periods was recorded in April and amounted to 2.3 points (103.3% in 2020 against 101.0% in 2019), and the minimum gap in March was 0.5% (101.9 % versus 101.5%);
- ✓ The most significant increase in prices for **non-food products** during the first half of 2020 was noted in March (100.9%), and for the same period of 2019 - in February (101.5%). The CPI gap for goods of this group reached its maximum in February (100.6% versus 101.5%, or 0.9 points);
- ✓ the monthly growth rates of tariffs for **services** during January-June 2020 were lower than in the first half of 2019, and the most significant gap was noted in May (0.7 points).

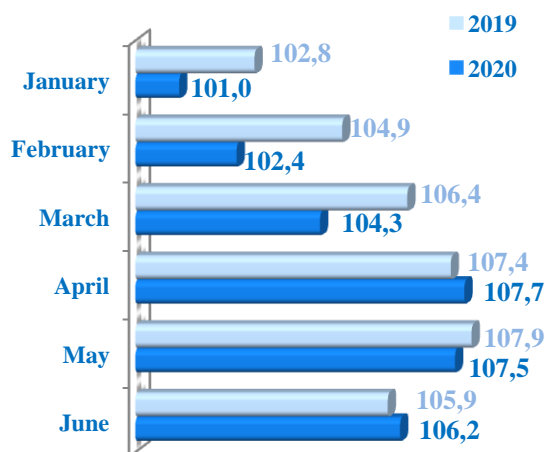


## Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for main groups of goods and services, %

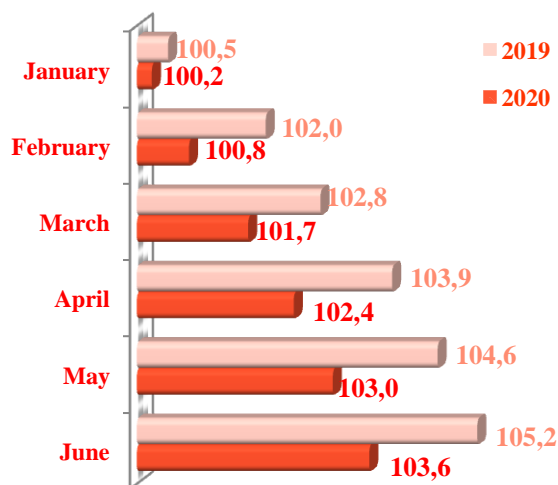
to December of the previous year



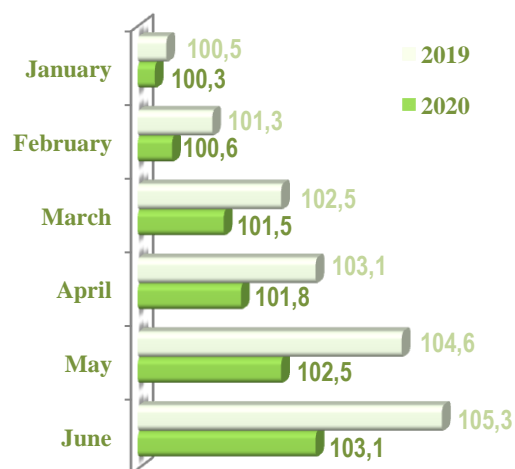
### Food products



### Non-food products



### Services



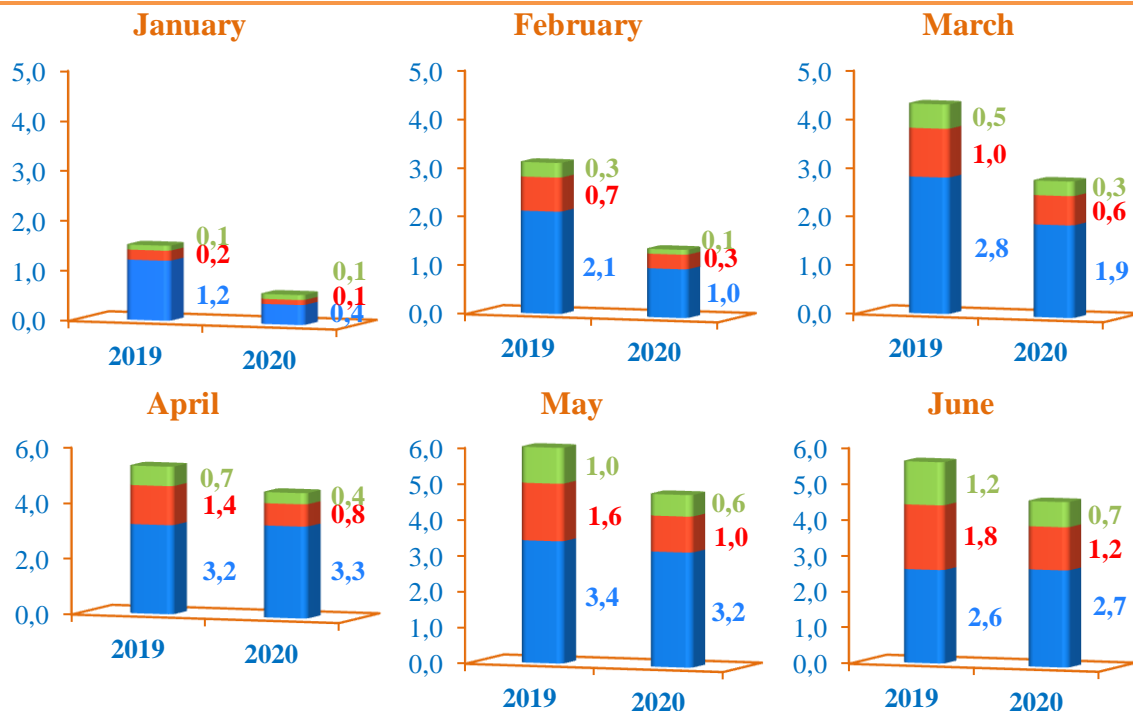
An assessment of the contribution of price changes, taking into account the share of each enlarged group, showed that in January-June 2020, food products played a dominant role in the increase in the consolidated CPI by December 2019. Inflationary pressure from price changes on them during this period gradually increased from 0.4 percentage points (January, then – p.p.) to 3.3 p.p.. (April), and in May it began to decline and in June it reached 2.7 p.p., despite this maintaining its leadership in terms of influence.

The contribution of the growth in prices for non-food products and paid services to the population in the increase in the aggregate indicator by December 2019 was less pronounced. So, for non-food products, this indicator from January to June increased from 0.1 percentage points. to 1.2 p.p., and for services - from 0.1 p.p. up to 0.7 p.p.



The impact of price changes for the main groups of goods and services on the growth of the consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-June, pp.

to December of the previous year



Food products



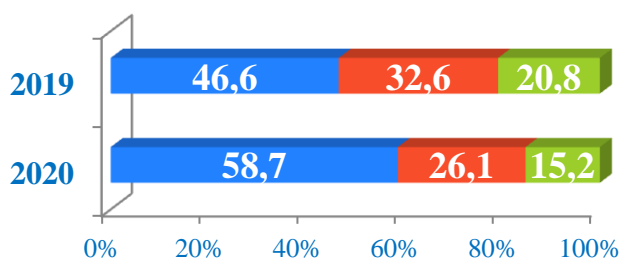
Non-food products



Services

The structure of the influence of price changes in the main groups of goods and services on the growth of the consolidated CPI for January-June, %

to December of the previous year



Food products

Non-food products

Services

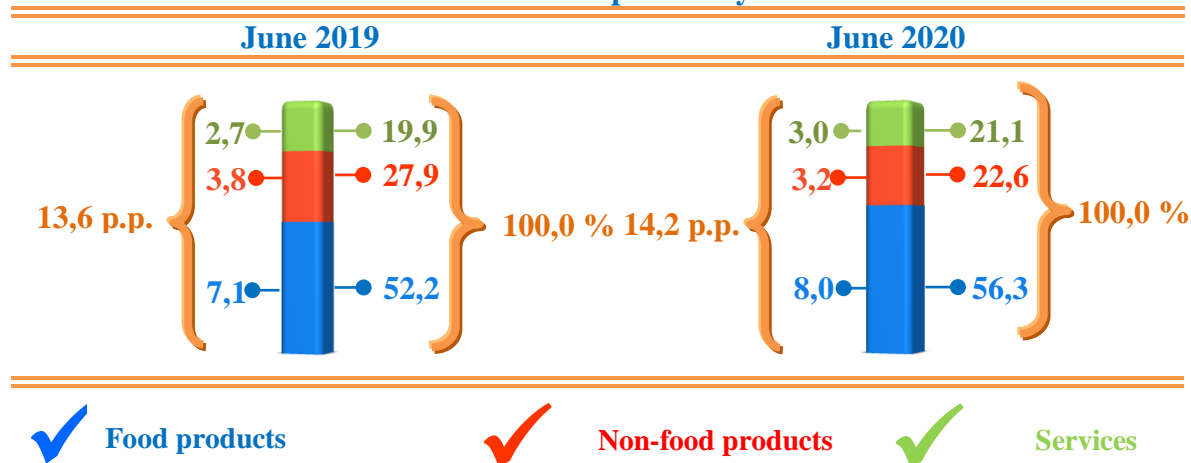
In specific indicators, the share of the impact of price changes in food products in January-June 2020 amounted to 58.7% (46.6% in 2019), non-food products - 26.1% (32.6% ), services - 15.2% (20.8%) of the total increase in the consolidated CPI versus December of the previous year.

Thus, the impact of rising food prices was predominant both in January-June of this year and in the same period of the previous year.

Contribution of price changes of the main groups of goods and services to the growth of the annual consolidated CPI, pp. and%



to June of the previous year



As for the impact of price changes in the main groups of goods and services on the growth of the consolidated CPI in annual terms, at the end of June this year, this indicator was 8.0 percentage points for food products, 3.2 percentage points for non-food products, services - 3.0 p.p.

In percentage terms, food products accounted for 56.3% of the total increase in the consolidated CPI by June 2019. The influence of non-food goods and services is approximately in equal proportions and, respectively, is 22.6% and 21.1%.

**For information:** the consolidated CPI in June 2019 to June 2018, due to the rise in prices for food products, increased by 7.1 percentage points, non-food products - by 3.8 percentage points, services - by 2.7 percentage points.

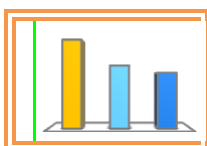
Thus, the share of the influence of food products was 52.2%, non-food products - 27.9%, services - 19.9%.



## SECTION 2. DYNAMICS OF PRICES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS

Since the beginning of this year, **food products** have become more expensive by **6.2%**. The determining factor in the price dynamics for this group of goods was the increase in prices for bakery products, meat and dairy products, as well as seasonal trends for fruits and vegetables and eggs.

Compared to June 2019, food prices increased by **18.8%** on average.



CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for food products  
for June 2019 and 2020, %



**June 2019**

by December  
2018

**105,9**

by June  
2018

**116,3**

**106,2**

by December  
2019

**118,8**

by June  
2019

**June 2020**



## CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for the main groups of food products, %

to December of the previous year

January-June 2019

January-June 2020

### Bread products



### Meat, poultry and fish



### Dairy products



### Fruits, vegetables and potatoes



### Sugar, tea and other products



### Eggs



### Oil and fats



### Soft drinks



### Alcoholic drinks



In the first half of 2020, the most significant price increases were recorded for bakery products (11.5%), eggs (8.1%), as well as for meat, poultry and fish (7.6%). At the same time, in January-June 2020, the growth in prices for bakery products, meat products, oil and fats was more pronounced than in the same period in 2019.

Along with this, in the first half of 2020, the growth rates of prices for dairy products, fruits, vegetables and potatoes, sugar, tea and other food products and drinks slowed down significantly. Egg prices for the first half of 2020 increased by 8.1%, while in the same period last year they decreased by 5.6%.



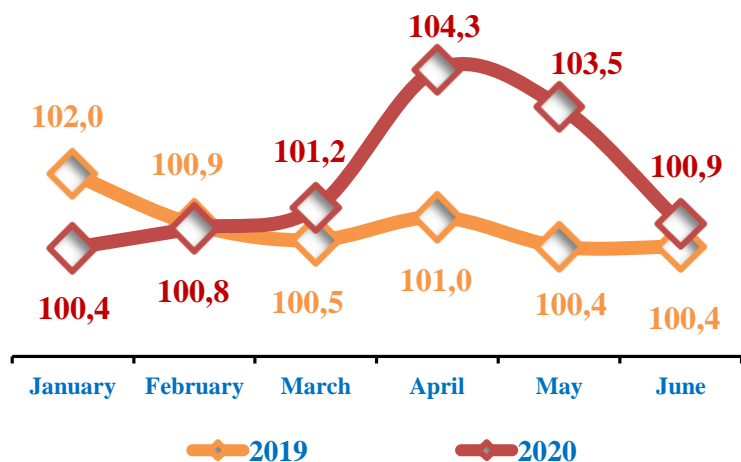
**For information:** in January-June 2019, dairy and fruit and vegetable products (10.1% and 8.1%), as well as the catering sector (10.6%), were in the lead in terms of price growth relative to December 2018. In addition, there was a significant rise in prices for alcohol (8.4%), baked goods, sugar, tea and other food products (5.3%), as well as for meat, poultry and fish (5.2%). At the same time, eggs in June 2019 were cheaper than in December 2018 by 5.6%.

A more detailed analysis of price changes for each product group is illustrated below.



### Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for bakery products, %

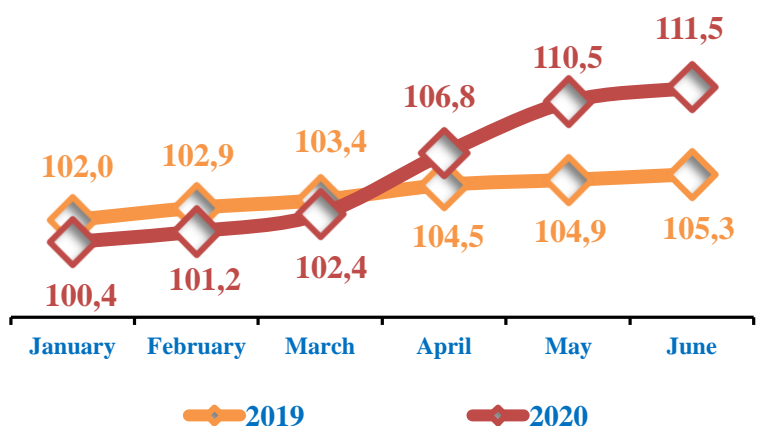
to the previous month



The peak of growth in prices for **bakery products** during January-June 2020 was recorded in April, when prices for goods in this group increased by an average of 4.3%.

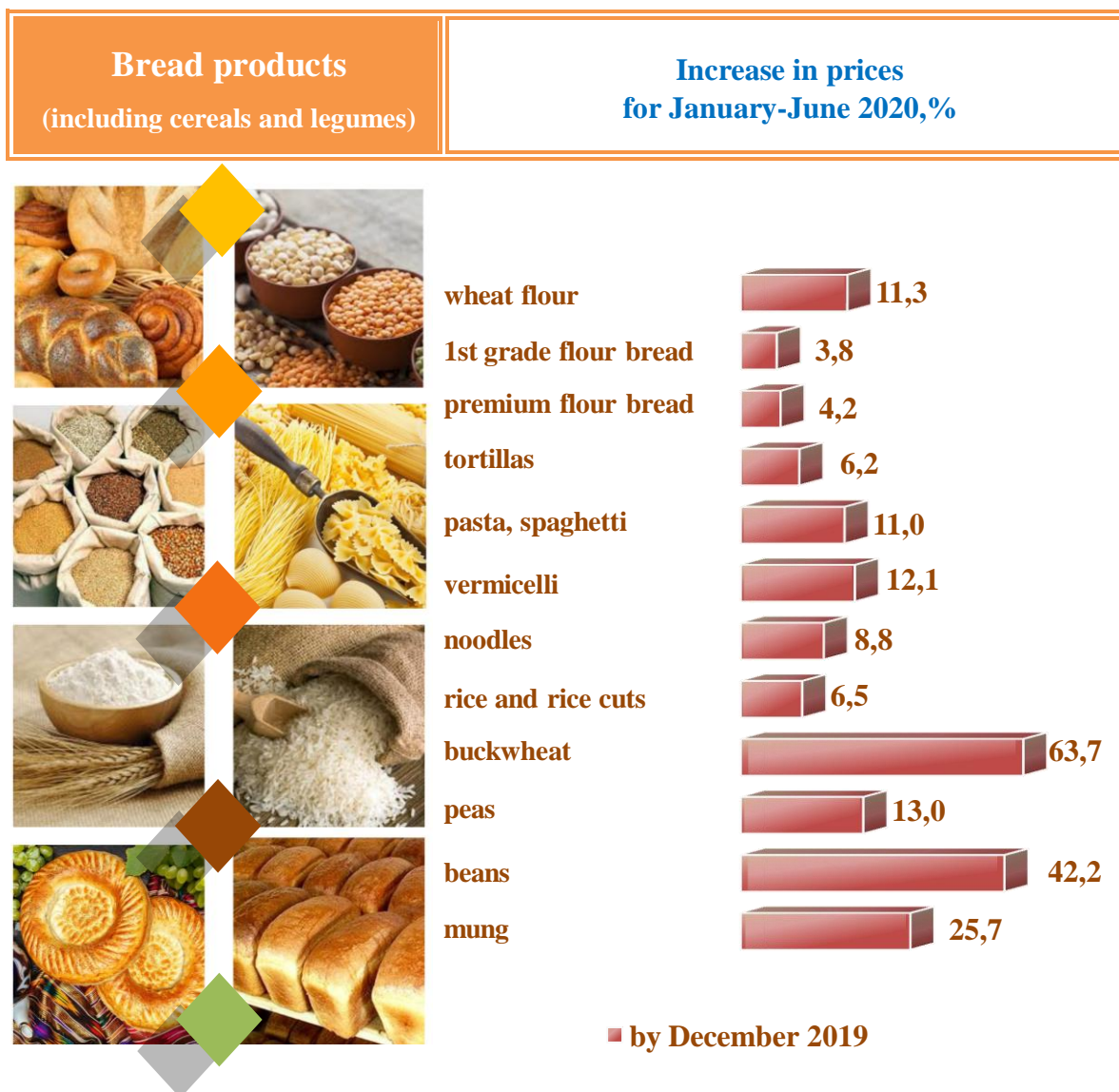
**For information:** during the first half of 2019, the peak value of price growth in this group was recorded in January (2.0%).

to December of the previous year



The CPI for bakery products in January-June of this year amounted to 111.5% against December 2019, with an average monthly increase of the index by 1.8%.

**For comparison:** in January-June 2019, the increase in prices for bakery products amounted to 5.3% with an average monthly increase of 0.9%.



In the first half of this year, **bakery products** (including cereals and legumes) were higher than the average growth rate for this group; prices for buckwheat (1.6 times) and beans (1.4 times) increased. The price for mung bean increased by 25.7% in the first half of the year, peas - by 13.0% and noodles - by 12.1%.

**For information:** in the first half of 2019, there was an increase in prices for mung bean (14.1%), vermicelli, pasta and similar products (10.6%), as well as for beans (10.4%), rice (9.7%), flour wheat (3.6%) and buckwheat (3.4%).



### Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for meat, poultry and fish, %

to the previous month



to December of the previous year



The most significant monthly increase in prices for **meat, poultry and fish** was observed from February to April, and their minimum monthly growth was recorded in January and June of this year.

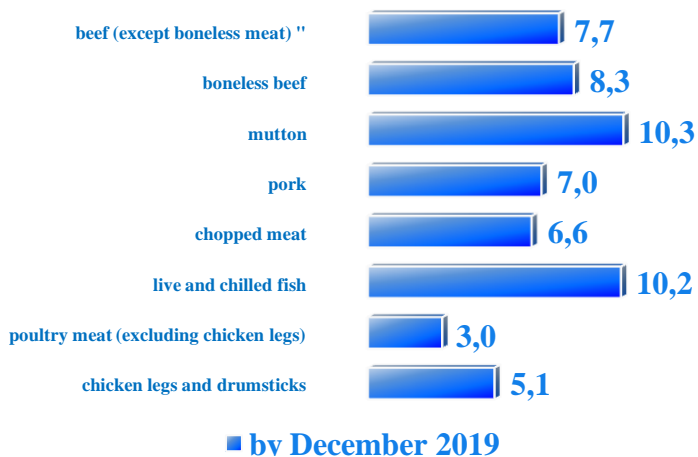
**For comparison:** during the first half of 2019, the peak value of price growth in this group was recorded in February (1.5%).

The CPI for these products in June this year to December 2019 amounted to 107.6% with an average monthly increase of 1.2%.

**For comparison:** the same indicator for 2019 was 5.2% with an average monthly growth of 0.9%.

### Meat, poultry and fish

### Increase in prices for January-June 2020, %



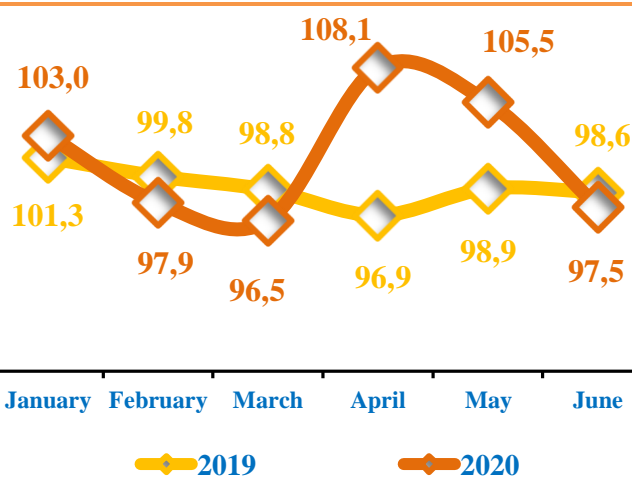
Since the beginning of 2020, **meat products** have become more expensive by 7.6%. Lamb rose in price by 10.3%, live and chilled fish - by 10.2%, boneless beef - by 8.3%, other beef - by 7.7%, sausages - by 8.1% - 8.2%, minced meat - by 6.6%, chicken legs and drumsticks - by 5.1%, other poultry meat - by 3.0%.

**For information:** in January-June last year, meat, poultry and fish rose on average by 5.2%. During this period, prices increased more significantly for live and chilled fish (by 14.8%), as well as for sausages (by 12.3% -13.1%).

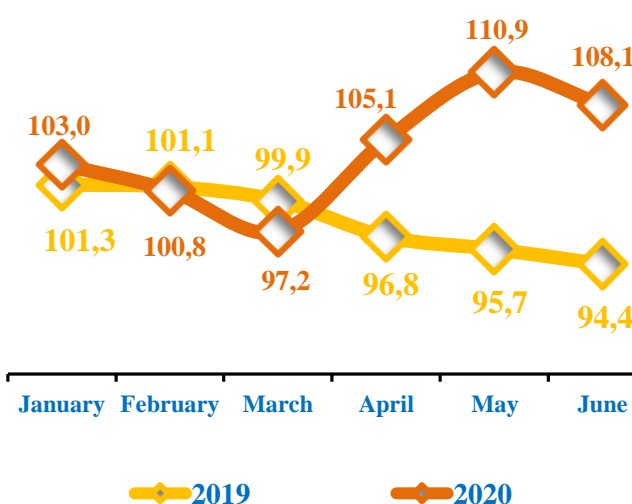


### Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for eggs, %

to the previous month



to December of the previous year



The dynamics of **egg** prices in the first half of 2020 was uneven. Decrease in prices for the month was registered in February (by 2.1%), March (by 3.5%) and June (by 2.5%), and the peak of price growth was in April (8.1%).

**For comparison:** during the first half of 2019, prices increased only in January (1.3%), and in the following months, egg prices decreased monthly in the range from 0.2% to 3.1%.

The CPI for eggs in June this year against December 2019 amounted to 108.1%, with an average monthly growth of the index of 1.3%.

**For comparison:** in January-June 2019, egg prices, on the contrary, decreased by 5.6%.





### Dynamics of CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for dairy products, %

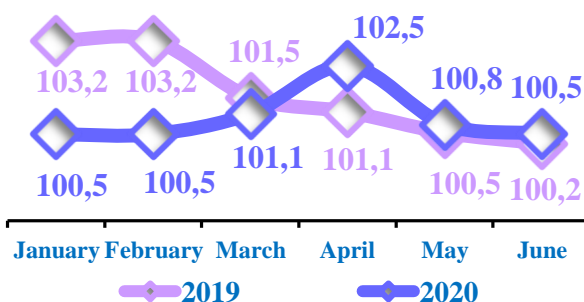
The dynamics of prices for **dairy products** in the first half of 2020 is characterized by an upward trend. The maximum monthly growth in prices in this group was observed in April (2.5%), and the minimum - in January, February and June (0.5% each).

**For comparison:** The peak of growth in prices for goods of this group in the first half of 2019 was noted in January and February (3.2% each).

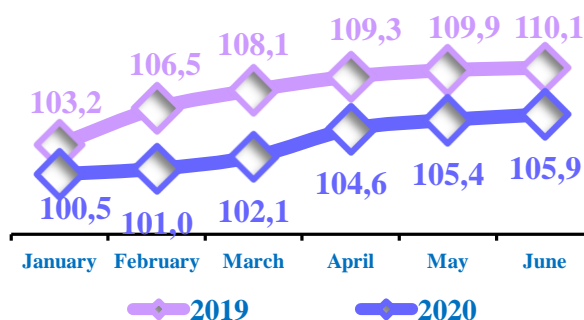
The CPI for dairy products in June this year against December 2019 amounted to 105.9% with an average monthly growth of the index by 1.0%.

**For comparison:** In June 2019, compared to the end of 2018, dairy products became more expensive by 10.1%, with an average monthly growth of the index by 1.6%.

#### to the previous month

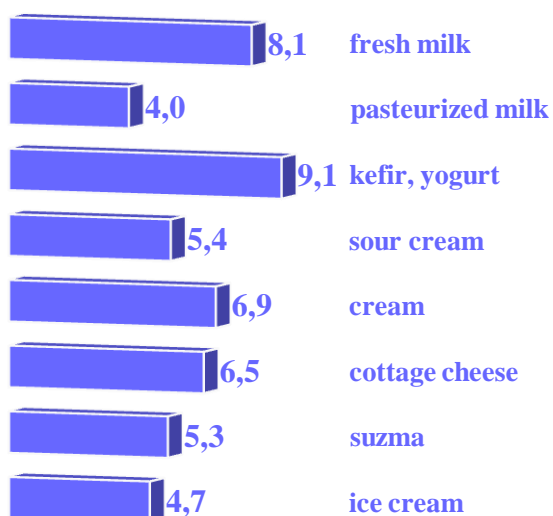


#### to December of the previous year



### Dairy products

#### Increase in prices for January-June 2020, %



■ to December of 2019



Of the **dairy products**, prices for kefir, yogurt (9.1%) and fresh milk (8.1%) have grown more significantly since the beginning of 2020.

**For information:** in January-June 2019, the most pronounced growth in prices was for kefir and yogurt (14.6%).



### Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for fruits, vegetables and potatoes, %

to the previous month



Price changes for **fruit and vegetable products** are traditionally the most subject to significant seasonal fluctuations.

So, during January-June 2020, the maximum rise in prices for the month was recorded in April (6.6%), and the maximum decrease - in June (by 8.4%). At the same time, the average price level for these products in June of this year exceeded the value of December last year by 1.8%, and the average monthly CPI growth for fruits, vegetables and potatoes for the first half of 2020 was 0.3%.

to December of the previous year

















In general, in the first half of this year, the growth in prices for fruits and vegetables slowed down to 1.8% against 8.1% in the same period of 2019.

**For comparison:** The peak of growth in prices for goods of this group in the first half of 2019 was noted in January (8.3%), and a decrease in prices was recorded in June (10.6%).



Compared to December 2019, the leadership in price growth belongs to lemons (2.3 times), potatoes (1.4 times) and apples (26.4%). Fresh cucumbers (by 77.1%) and tomatoes (by 71.1%), as well as bell peppers (by 79.0%), were significantly cheaper than in December 2019.

Fruits, vegetables and potatoes		Increase (decrease) in prices for January-June 2020, against December 2019, %	
<b>Cucumber</b>	 -77,1 %	<b>Tomatoes</b>	 -71,1 %
<b>Potatoes</b>	 +38,3 %	<b>Onion</b>	 -27,1 %
<b>Carrot</b>	 +19,2 %	<b>Bananas</b>	 +10,2 %
<b>Cabbage</b>	 -35,6 %	<b>Apples</b>	 +26,4 %
<b>Garlic</b>	 -12,3 %	<b>Grapes</b>	 +26,1 %
<b>Bell pepper</b>	 -79,0 %	<b>Lemon</b>	 +135,1 %
 Price decrease		 Price increase	

**For information:** in January-June 2019, goods of this group rose in price by 8.1%. The maximum price increase was noted for onions (2.1 times), grapes (1.8 times), pears (1.4 times), watermelons, melons and carrots (1.3 times), and the most significant decrease was for cucumbers (84.5%) and tomatoes (57.5%).



### Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for sugar, tea and other products, %

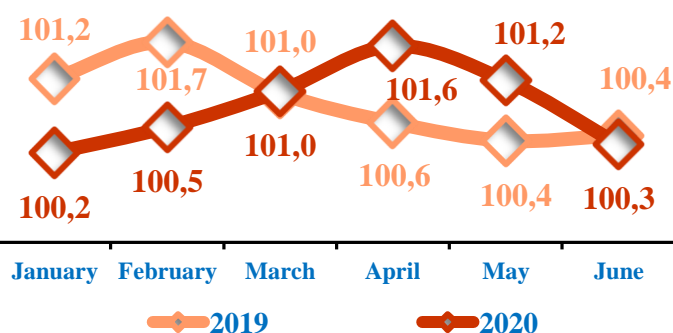
**Sugar, tea and other products** increased in price from March to May more significantly than in other months (in the range from 1.0% to 1.6%), and in June they became more expensive by 0.5%.

**For comparison:** The peak of growth in prices for goods of this group in the first half of 2019 was noted in February (1.7%).

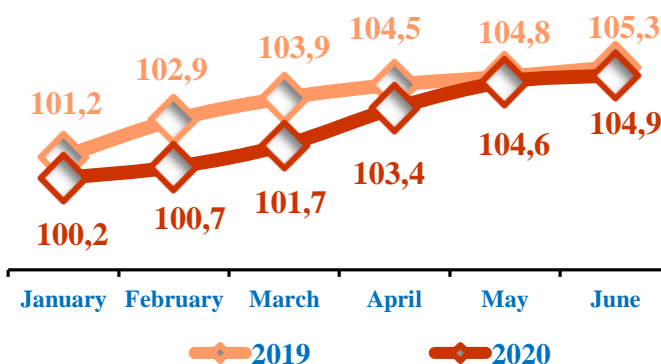
The CPI for this group of goods in June this year to December 2019 amounted to 104.9% with an average monthly growth of the index by 0.8%.

**For comparison:** the increase in prices in the first half of 2019 was 0.4 points higher than in the same period of 2020, and the average monthly increase in the index was 0.9%.

#### to the previous month

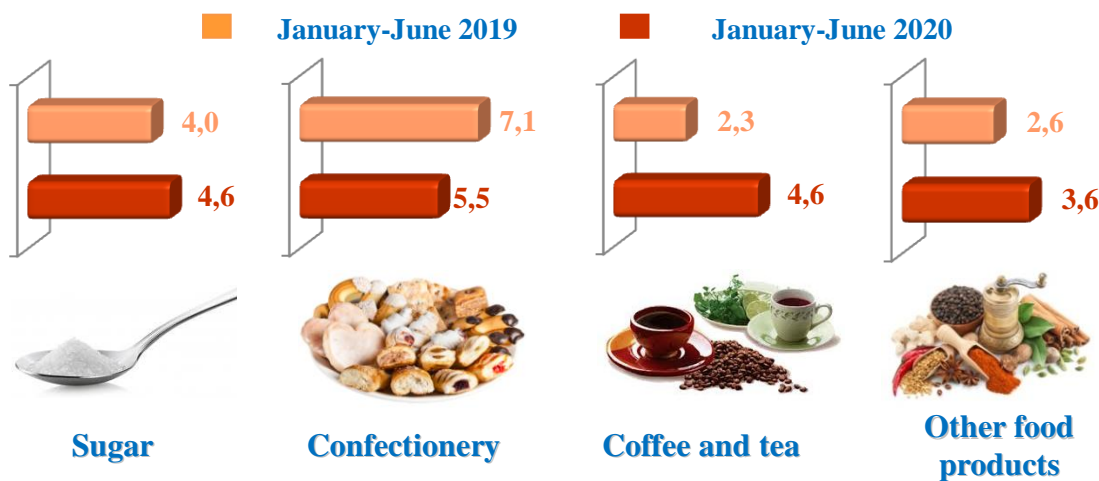


#### to December of the previous year



### Sugar, tea and other products

### Increase in prices, %



Prices for granulated sugar since the beginning of this year have increased by 4.1%, refined sugar - by 5.7%. During this period, confectionery products increased in price by 5.5%, coffee and tea - by 4.6%, other food products (salt, spices, seasonings, etc.) by 3.6%.

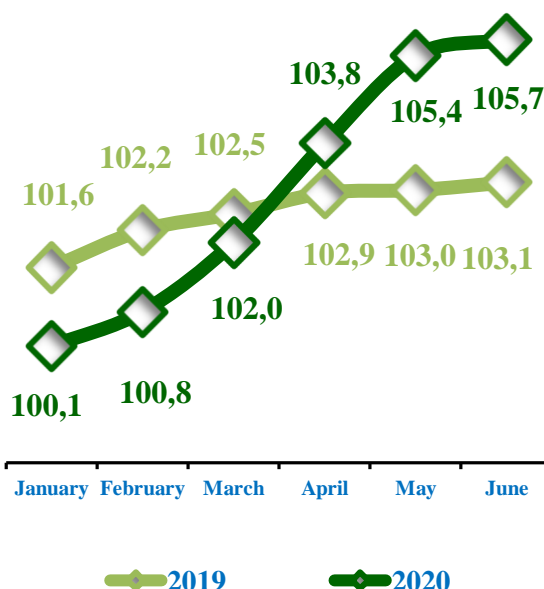
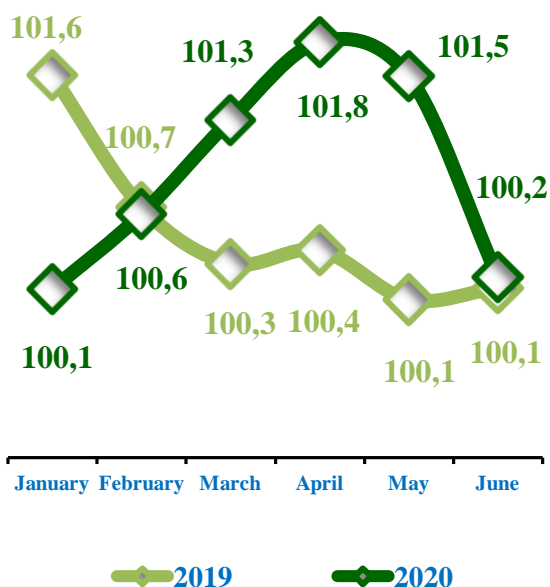
**For information:** in January-June 2019, goods of this group became more expensive by 5.3%, and confectionery (7.1%) was the leader in price growth, while the increase in prices for sugar, coffee and tea, and other food products was lower, than in January-June 2020.



### Dynamics of CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for oil and fats, %

to the previous month

to December of the previous year



The average monthly CPI growth for **fat and oil products** in the first half of the year amounted to 0.9%, and since the beginning of the year, goods in this group have risen in price by an average of 5.7%.

The maximum value of the monthly price growth for oil and fats from January to June 2020 was noted in April (1.8%), and the minimum - in January (0.1%). In the first half of 2019, this trend was reversed: after the peak price increase in January (1.6%), the price growth gradually slowed down and reached 0.1% in May-June.

Since the beginning of the year, butter and margarine have increased in price by 7.2%, animal and rendered fats - by 6.1%, vegetable oils - by 5.3%.

**For information:** in June 2019, oil and fat products rose in price by 3.1% compared to December 2018, including butter - by 10.2%, edible fats - by 4.1%, margarine - by 7.3%. During this period, sunflower and cottonseed oil rose in price by 1.5% and 1.1%, respectively.

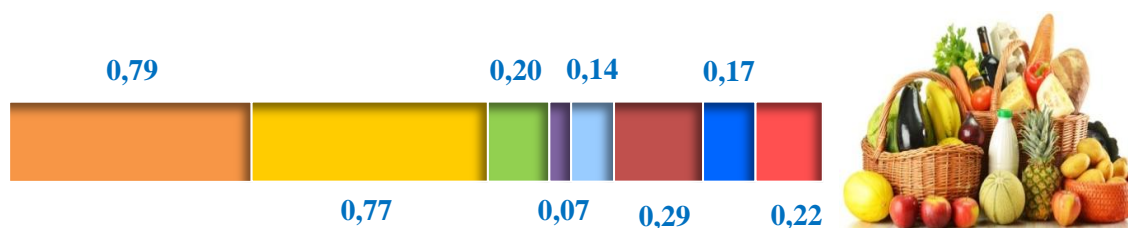


Analysis of the structure of growth of the consolidated CPI for June 2020 to December 2019 showed that the most significant share of food products belongs to bakery products (0.79 percentage points), as well as meat, poultry and fish (0.77 percentage points) ... Due to the rise in prices for sugar, tea and spices, the consolidated CPI for January-June of this year increased by 0.29 percentage points, dairy products - by 0.20 percentage points, butter and fats - by 0.17 percentage points. P. The total contribution of these groups to the increase in the composite indicator amounted to 2.22 percentage points, or over 84% of the total impact of food products and about 48.3% of the total increase in the composite CPI.



**The structure of the contribution of price changes for the main groups of food products to the increase in the consolidated CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for June 2020, p.p.**

**to December of the previous year**



As for the changes in consumer prices for the main groups of food products in annual terms, eggs (50.8%) continue to hold the lead in price growth relative to the corresponding month of last year.



**CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for the main groups  
of food products for June 2020 (change in CPI  
in annual terms),%**

**by June 2019**

**132,4**



**Bread products**

**126,1**



**Meat, poultry and  
fish**

**113,7**



**Dairy products**

**150,8**



**Eggs**

**107,4**



**Fruits, vegetables  
and potatoes**

**110,2**



**Oil and fats**

**111,2**



**Sugar, tea and  
other products**

**112,5**



**Soft drinks**

**110,6**



**Alcoholic  
beverages**

The annual CPI growth for June 2020 was higher than the same indicator for June 2019 for the following food product groups: bakery products (132.4% versus 125.3%), meat, poultry and fish (126.1% versus 113.2 %), eggs (150.8% versus 116.1%), sugar, tea and other food products (111.2% versus 108.4%), soft drinks (112.5% versus 105.8%).

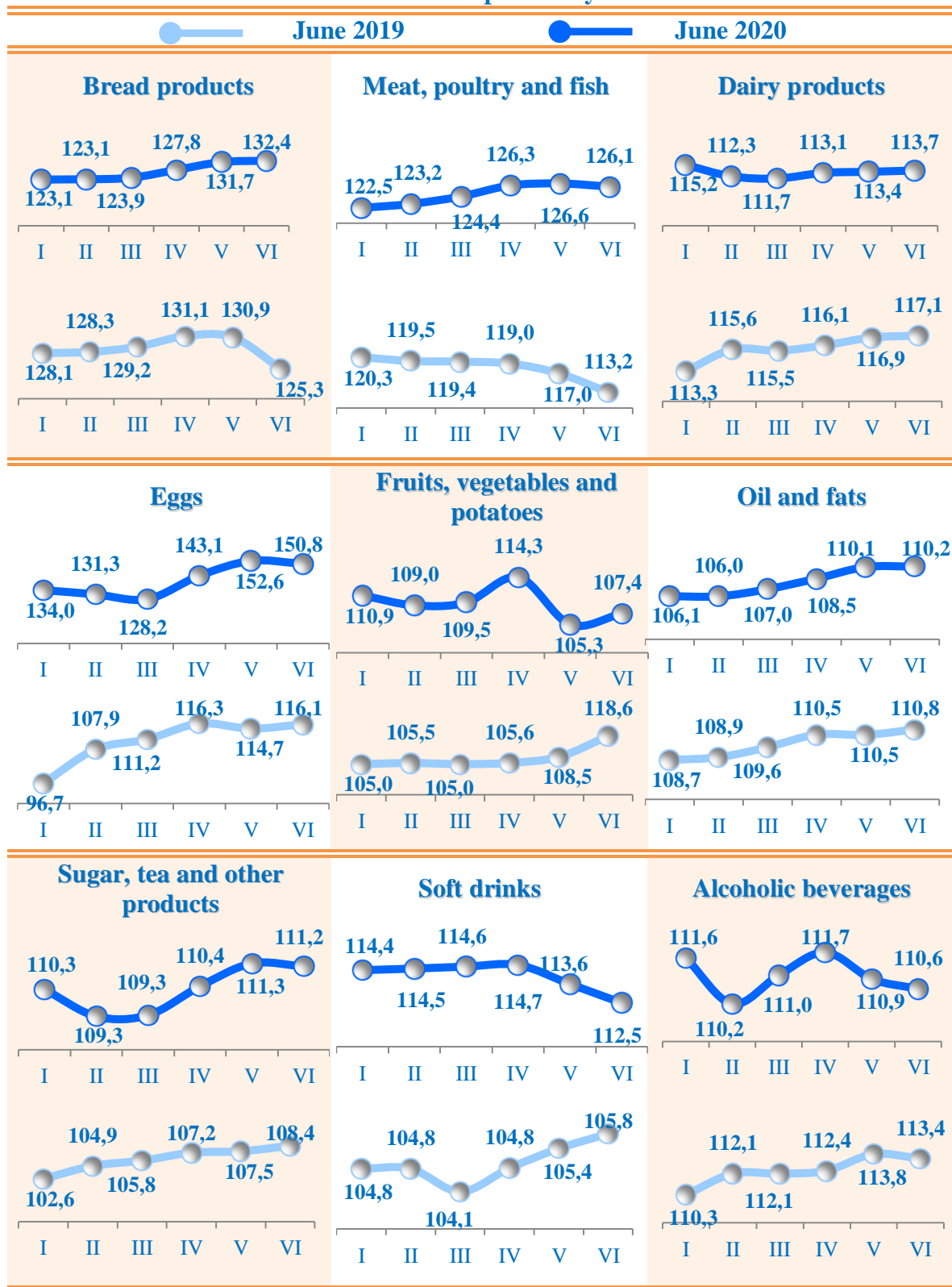
The dynamics of the annual CPI for the main groups of food products for the first half of 2019-2020 is clearly presented below.





### CPI dynamics in the Republic of Uzbekistan for certain groups of food products, %

to June of the previous year



Note: Roman numerals indicate month numbers



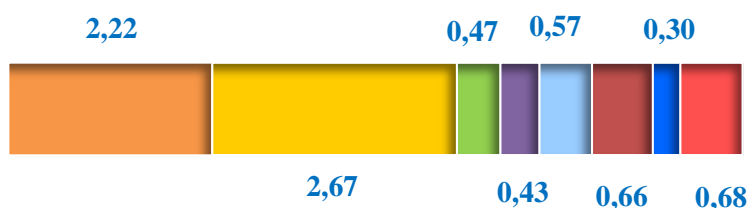
A more detailed study of the annual CPI change for June 2020 for the main groups of food products showed that prices increased more significantly than others in annual terms for lemons (2.4 times), garlic (2.0 times), buckwheat (1.9 times), apples (1.8 times), beans and potatoes (1.6 times), eggs, mung bean and bread made from 1st grade wheat flour (1.5 times), wheat flour (1.4 times), beef, lamb and pork (1.3 times).









**For information:** in June 2019, onion (2.3 times), carrots (1.8 times), 1st grade wheat flour bread (1.7 times), wheat bread premium flour (1.6 times), cabbage (1.5 times), pumpkin (1.4 times), beets, rice, melons, pickles and tomatoes, fresh milk (1.3 times).



**The structure of the contribution of price changes for the main groups of food products to the increase in the consolidated CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for June 2020, p.p.**

**to June of the previous year**



	<b>Bread products</b>		<b>Fruits, vegetables and potatoes</b>
	<b>Meat, poultry and fish</b>		<b>Sugar, tea and other products</b>
	<b>Dairy products</b>		<b>Oil and fats</b>
	<b>Eggs</b>		<b>Others</b>

At the end of June 2020, among food products, the most significant contribution to the increase in the aggregate CPI indicator in annual terms was made by meat, poultry and fish (2.67 p.p.), bread products (2.22 p.p.), as well as sugar, tea and other products (0.66 pp).

### **SECTION 3. PRICE DYNAMICS FOR NON-FOOD PRODUCTS**

**Non-food products** for the first half of 2020 rose by **3.6%**, and in annual terms relative to June 2019 - by **9.4%**.

The average monthly CPI growth for non-food products in January-June 2020 was **0.6%**.

**For information:** in the same period last year compared to December 2018, the increase in prices for goods of this group amounted to **5.2%**, and relative to June 2018 - **10.9%**.

The average monthly CPI growth for non-food products in January-June 2019 amounted to **0.9%**.



Leadership in price growth since the beginning of 2020 belongs to matches (62.7%). Further, in decreasing order, there are printed products (13.0%), personal transport (7.9%), medicines (7.8%), as well as tobacco products, detergents and cleaning products (6.3%).

More significantly than in the first half of last year, prices increased for building materials (5.6% versus 2.8%), medicines (7.8% versus 2.1%), tobacco products (6.3% versus 5.1 %) and personal transport (7.9% versus 1.5%).



**CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for certain groups  
of non-food products, %**

**to December of the previous year**

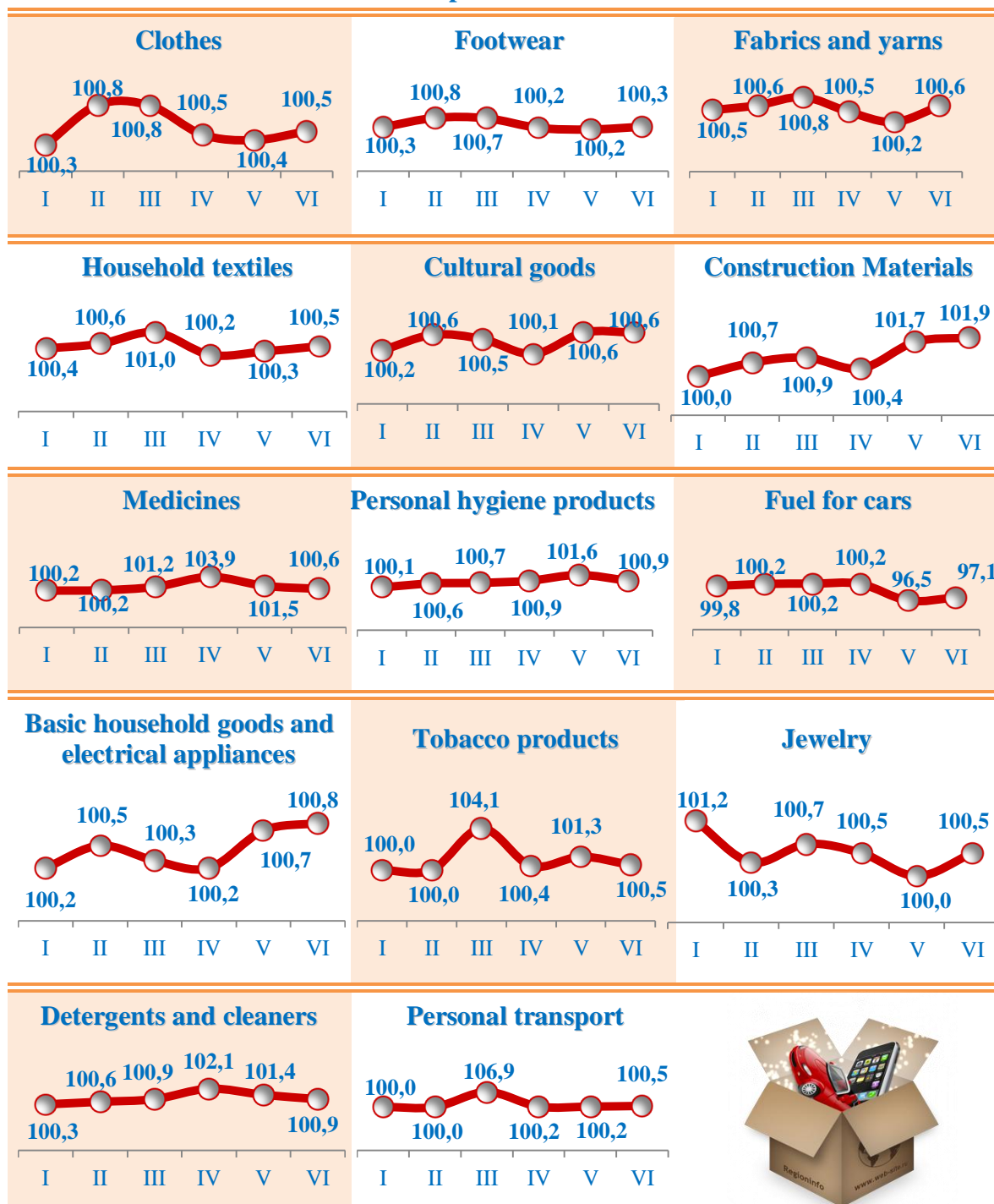
	January-June 2019		January-June 2020
			
<b>Clothes</b>	<b>105,7</b>	<b>Footwear</b>	<b>105,5</b>
<b>103,4</b>		<b>102,6</b>	
			
		<b>Fabrics and yarns</b>	<b>107,7</b>
		<b>103,3</b>	
			
		<b>Household textiles</b>	<b>106,4</b>
		<b>103,0</b>	
			
<b>Cultural goods</b>	<b>108,8</b>	<b>Construction Materials</b>	<b>102,8</b>
<b>102,6</b>		<b>105,6</b>	
			
		<b>Medicines</b>	<b>102,1</b>
		<b>107,8</b>	
			
		<b>Personal hygiene products</b>	<b>107,2</b>
		<b>104,8</b>	
			
<b>Fuel for cars</b>	<b>103,1</b>	<b>Basic household goods and electrical appliances</b>	<b>108,9</b>
<b>93,9</b>		<b>102,6</b>	
			
		<b>Books, newspapers and magazines</b>	<b>119,4</b>
		<b>113,0</b>	
			
		<b>Jewelry</b>	<b>104,5</b>
		<b>103,2</b>	
			
<b>Detergents and cleaners</b>	<b>111,2</b>	<b>Furniture</b>	<b>105,6</b>
<b>106,3</b>		<b>101,7</b>	
			
		<b>Tobacco products</b>	<b>105,1</b>
		<b>106,3</b>	
			
		<b>Personal transport</b>	<b>101,5</b>
		<b>107,9</b>	

The following charts allow you to visually trace the nature of short-term price changes for certain major groups of non-food products during January-June 2020.



**Dynamics of the CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan  
for certain groups of non-food products for January-  
June 2020, %**

to the previous month



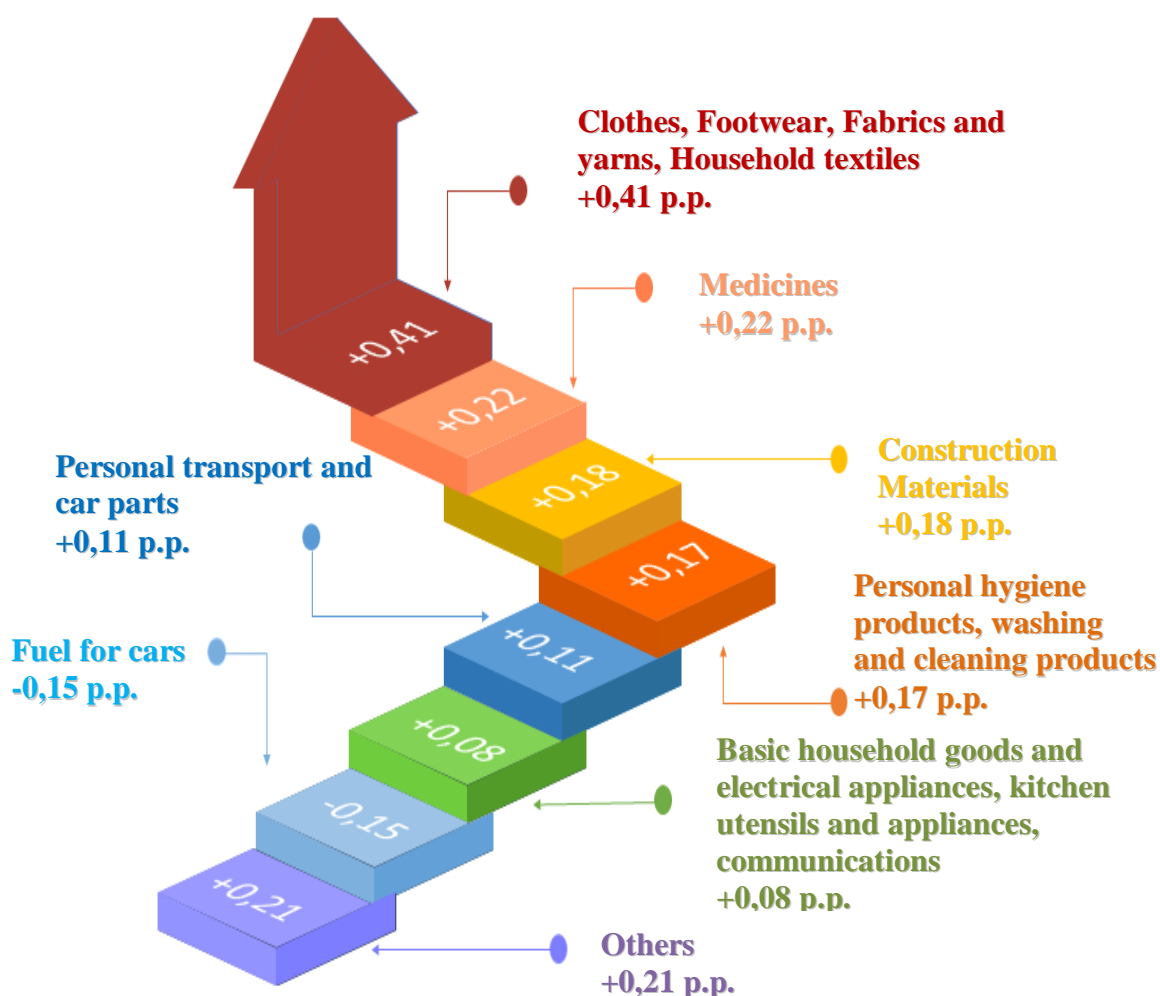
Note: Roman numerals indicate month numbers

As for the contribution to the growth of the consolidated CPI for January-June of this year, among the main groups of non-food products, the most significant impact was exerted by the growth in prices for clothing, footwear, fabrics and yarn, household textiles (0.41 pp), medicines (0,22 pp), construction materials (0.18 pp), personal hygiene products, detergents and cleaning products (0.17 pp). Due to the decrease in prices for fuel for cars, the aggregate indicator decreased by 0.15 percentage points.



**Contribution of price changes for the main groups of non-food products to the increase in the consolidated CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for June 2020, p.p.**

**to December of the previous year**



*Note: when calculating the contribution, the results were rounded to 0.01 p.p., and these data were used to determine the percentage of influence.*

In annual terms, the prices for matches (1.7 times), books, newspapers and magazines (16.1%), jewelry (15.7%) and medicines (14.3%) rose more than others.





**CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for certain groups of non-food products, %**

to June of the previous year

● June 2019		● June 2020	
<b>Clothes</b>	111,3 108,1	<b>Footwear</b>	110,3 107,3
		<b>Fabrics and yarns</b>	112,2 107,1
		<b>Household textiles</b>	111,7 107,5
<b>Cultural goods</b>	109,5 106,7	<b>Construction Materials</b>	110,1 103,9
		<b>Medicines</b>	114,3 104,7
		<b>Personal hygiene products</b>	110,2 109,9
<b>Fuel for cars</b>	112,0 109,8	<b>Basic household goods and electrical appliances</b>	112,1 107,1
		<b>Tobacco products</b>	116,8 114,2
		<b>Jewelry</b>	115,7 106,4
<b>Detergents and cleaners</b>	114,8 110,3	<b>Personal transport</b>	111,9 107,6



CPI growth in annual terms for June 2020 to June 2019 was higher than the same indicator for June last year for such groups of goods as building materials (10.1% versus 3.9%), medicines (14.3% versus 4.7%), jewelry (15.7% versus 6.4%), personal transport (11.9% versus 7.6%).

Leadership in terms of contribution to the growth of the consolidated CPI in annual terms among non-food products belongs to clothing and footwear (0.89 percentage points). Also a significant contribution was made by price changes for medicines (0.40 pp), building materials (0.33 pp), personal hygiene products, detergents and cleaning products (0.31 pp), fuel for cars (0.23 pp).



## SECTION 4. DYNAMICS OF PRICES FOR PAID SERVICES

At the end of June 2020, tariffs for **paid services** to the population increased by **0.6%** over the month. At the same time, compared to December 2019, the increase in tariffs was **3.1%**, and in annual terms - **12.8%**.



**CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for paid services to the population, %**

**June 2019**

**June 2020**



**to the previous month**



**to December of the previous year**

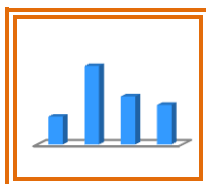


**to June of the previous year**

**For information:** in June 2019, the total increase in tariffs for paid services to the population for the month amounted to 0.7%.

Since the beginning of the year, tariffs in this area have increased by 5.3%, and in annual terms - by 12.9%.

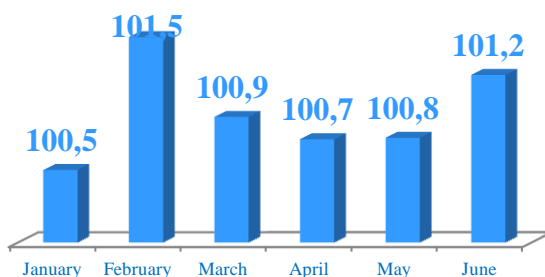
During January-June 2020, in terms of types of services, the peak growth in monthly tariffs for household services was noted in February (1.5%), communication services - in March (0.2%), passenger transport - in May and June ( 1.2%), for recreation - in January (4.5%), cultural institutions - in June (2.7%), sports - in February (0.5%), medical - in March (1.8 %). The tariffs for housing and communal services for the half-year were stable and remained at the level of the end of 2019.



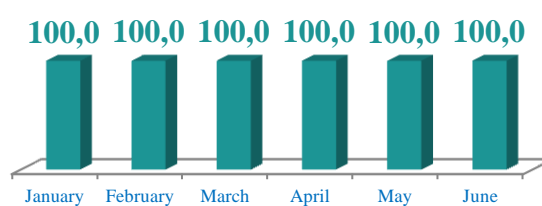
Dynamics of monthly CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for  
certain groups of paid services to the population for January-  
June 2020, %

to the previous month

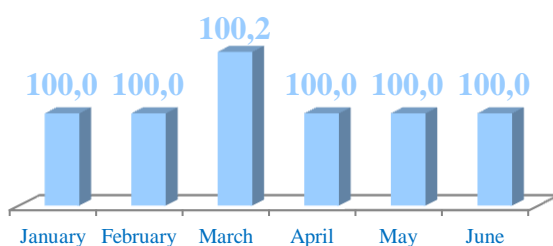
### Household services



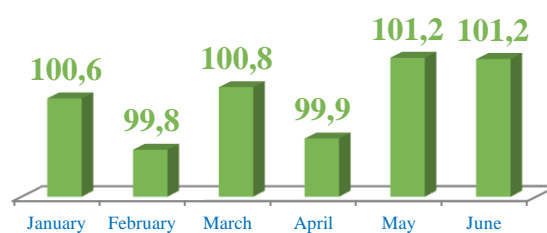
### Housing and communal services



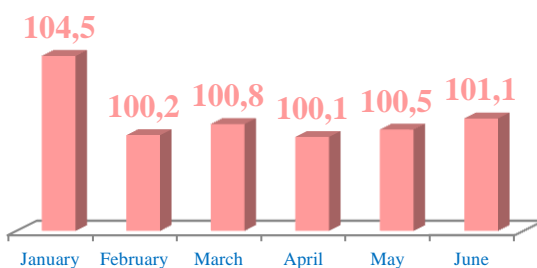
### Communication services



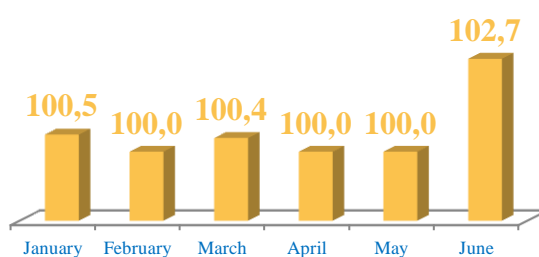
### Passenger transport services



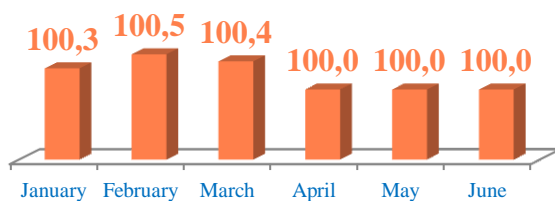
### Leisure services



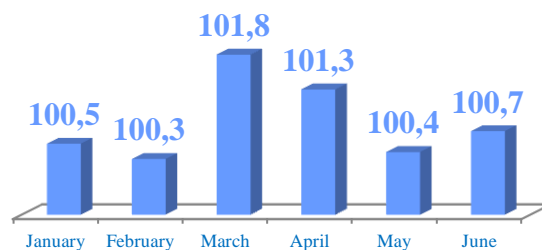
### Services of cultural institutions



### Sports services



### Medical services



In general, in the first half of 2020, compared to December 2019, the prices for the services of preschool educational organizations (15.2%), for recreation (7.3%), as well as household services (5.7%) have risen more significantly than others. Health care services became more expensive than at the end of last year by 5.1%, passenger transport - by 3.4% (including air - by 9.0%, road - by 2.9%, rail - by 2.5%), cultural institutions - by 3.7%.

As for the **change in tariffs for paid services to the population in annual terms**, among the main observed groups, their most noticeable growth was registered for educational services (17.9%), housing and communal services (16.4%), services of preschool educational organizations (15, 2%), household (14.4%), medical services (11.8%), as well as passenger transport services (12.8%).



**CPI for the Republic of Uzbekistan for certain groups of paid services to the population for June 2020, %**

Name of services	June 2020 to December 2019	June 2019 to December 2018
Household services	105,7	110,4
Housing and communal services	100,1	101,3
Passenger transport services	103,4	103,4
Communication services	100,2	104,2
Services of cultural institutions	103,7	106,1
Sports services	101,2	106,4
Leisure services	107,3	109,5
Medical services	105,1	105,5
Education services	103,4	106,9
Services of preschool educational organizations	115,2	120,5

Name of services	June 2020 to June 2019	June 2019 to June 2018
Household services	114,4	116,0
Housing and communal services	116,4	112,9
Passenger transport services	112,8	109,9
Communication services	101,2	104,8
Services of cultural institutions	106,1	109,1
Sports services	107,7	118,0
Leisure services	111,5	111,9
Medical services	111,8	110,3
Education services	117,9	122,8
Services of preschool educational organizations	115,2	118,7

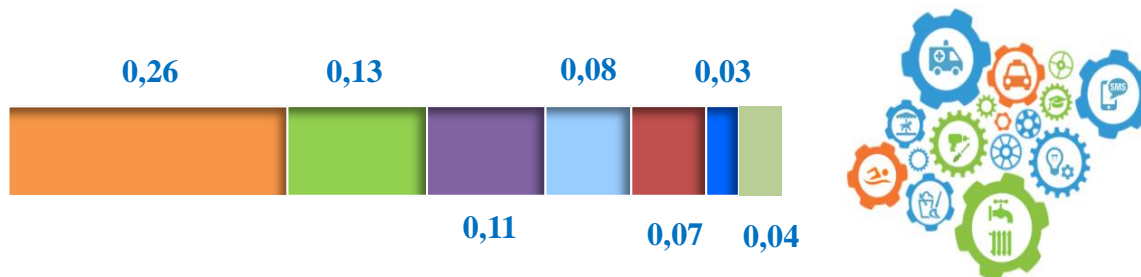
**For information:** In June 2019 versus December 2018, the leadership in the growth of prices and tariffs in the field of paid services to the population belonged to services in the field of public preschool education (20.5%), as well as services of a domestic nature (10.0%) and recreation ( 9.5%).

Relative to June 2018, the leaders in the growth of tariffs were held by services in the field of education (22.8%) and public preschool education (18.7%).

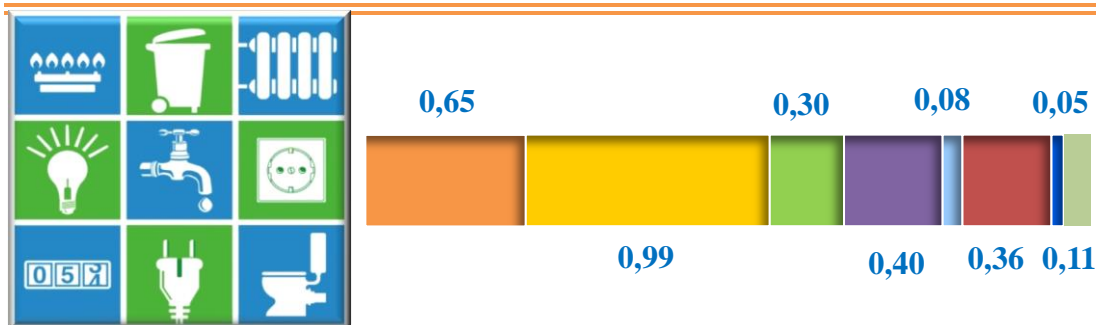


The structure of the contribution of price changes for the main groups of paid services to the population in the increase in the consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for June 2020

to December of the previous year



to June of the previous year



Household services

Housing and communal services

Medical services

Passenger transport services

Services of preschool institutions

Education services

Services of cultural institutions

Other services

In January-June 2020, of the main types of paid services observed to the population, the contribution of the increase in tariffs for household services (0.26 percentage points) to the increase in the consolidated CPI relative to the end of 2019 was more significant. In addition, an increase in the cost of medical services (0.13 percentage points), as well as passenger transport services (0.11 percentage points), state preschool educational organizations (0.08 percentage points) and educational services (0.07 p.p.).

As for the impact on the growth of the aggregate indicator in annual terms, the leading positions continue to be held by housing and communal services (0.99 percentage points), household services (0.65 percentage points), passenger transport (0.40 percentage points). p.), education (0.36 pp), as well as medical services (0.30 p.p).



## SECTION 5. DYNAMICS OF THE PRICE INDEX OF MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS

The average monthly **increase in the producer price index for industrial goods** in January-June 2020 amounted to **0.5%**.

In general, in the first half of 2020, the average price level in industrial production, compared to December 2019, increased by **3,2 %**.

**For information:** In January-June 2019, the average monthly increase in industrial producer prices amounted to 1.5%.

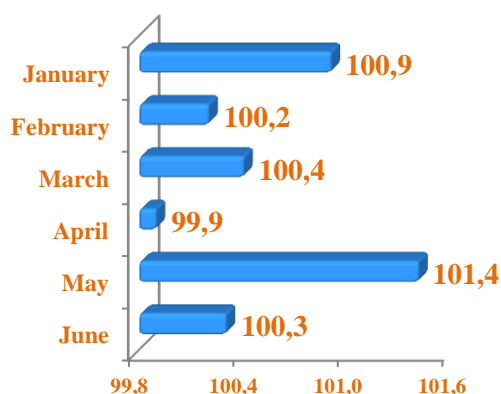
In the first half of 2019, industrial producer prices increased by 9.4%.

During January-June 2020, the most significant monthly increase in industrial producer prices was recorded in May (1.4%).

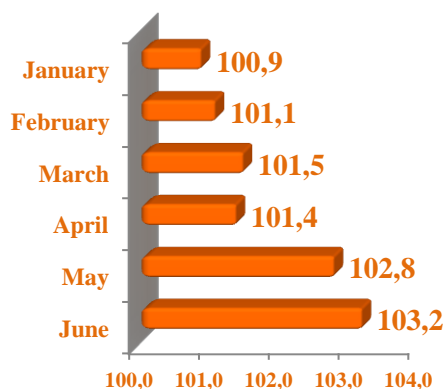


### Dynamics of the consolidated producer price index of industrial goods for January-June 2020, %

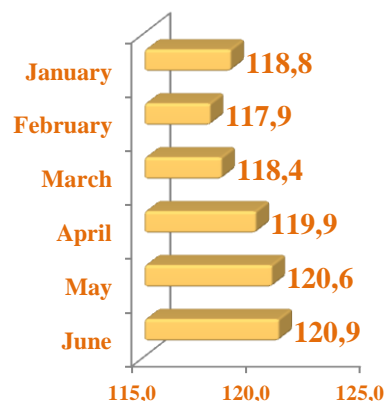
to the previous month



to December of the previous year



to the corresponding month of the  
previous year



**For information:** During January-June 2019, the peak value of the monthly growth in industrial producer prices was recorded in January (8.8%).

Below is the producer price index of industrial goods by main types of economic activity for each month of the second quarter of 2020 against the previous month and, in general, for June 2020 against December 2019.

**Producer price index for industrial goods  
by main types of economic activity, %**

	to the previous month			June 2020 to December 2019
	April	May	June	
<b>Industrial activity</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>100,3</b>	<b>103,2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>101,2</b>	<b>101,9</b>	<b>100,9</b>	<b>98,5</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Extraction of crude oil and natural gas	100,7	102,7	100,2	97,8
Mining of metal ores	103,6	99,3	103,8	100,3
Other activities of the mining industry	100,0	99,8	99,8	105,7
<b>Manufacturing industry</b>	<b>99,7</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>100,2</b>	<b>103,9</b>
Food production	100,2	101,0	100,8	103,5
Beverage production	100,0	100,2	102,0	104,0
Manufacture of tobacco products	85,8	100,0	100,0	128,3
Manufacture of textiles	101,3	101,0	99,3	101,1
Manufacture of wearing apparel	98,9	101,7	99,5	105,4

*continuation*

	to the previous month			June 2020 to December 2019
	April	May	June	
Manufacture of leather and related products	100,0	108,4	100,0	108,4
Manufacture of wood and cork products (except furniture), straw products and plaiting materials	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Manufacture of paper and paper products	100,7	100,0	100,3	101,3
Printing and playback of recorded materials	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	99,5	91,8	92,5	86,6
Chemical production	95,9	98,1	100,9	88,8
Manufacturing of basic pharmaceutical products and drugs	100,0	100,0	100,4	97,2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	96,1	95,3	100,0	91,6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	98,0	101,1	102,9	106,9
Metallurgical industry	101,3	107,4	100,0	115,8
Manufacture of finished metal products, except for machinery and equipment	100,0	100,7	99,1	103,2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	100,4	103,0	100,0	103,5
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not included in other categories	100,0	98,6	100,0	98,4

*continuation*

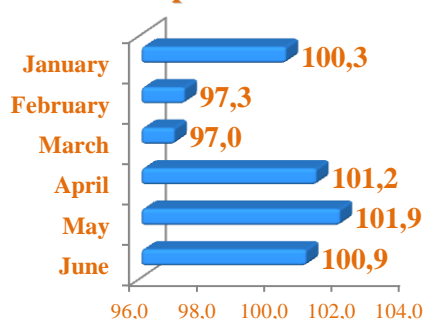
	to the previous month			June 2020 to December 2019
	April	April	April	
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	100,2	100,9	100,6	108,0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	100,0	100,1	100,0	102,8
Furniture manufacture	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>99,9</b>	<b>100,6</b>	<b>102,1</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>103,3</b>	<b>106,6</b>



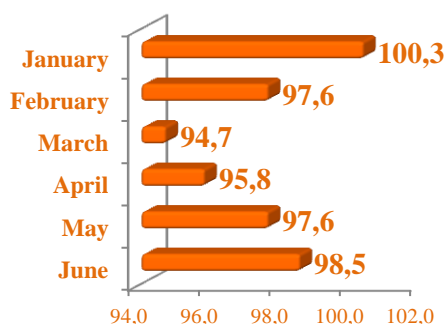
**Dynamics of the producer price index in the mining industry and quarrying for January-June 2020, %**



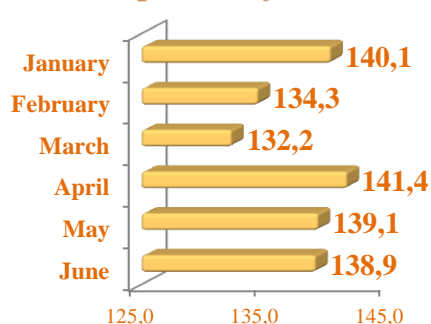
**to the previous month**



**to December of the previous year**



**to the corresponding month of the previous year**



The dynamics of producer prices in the **mining and quarrying industries** during January-June 2020 was uneven.

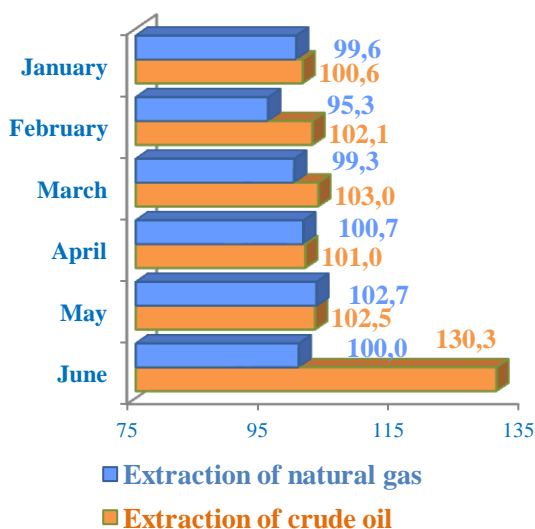
In January, producer prices in this type of activity increased by 0.3%, while in February and March, on the contrary, they decreased by 2.7% and 3.0%. After that, in April they increased by 1.2%, in May - by 1.9%, in June - by 0.9%.

**For comparison:** In January 2019, producer prices in the mining and quarrying industries rose 0.6% over the month, 1.5% in February, and declined 1.5% and 5.4% in March and April. After that, in May the price level increased by 1.9%, and in June - by 0.9%.



#### Dynamics of producer price index in crude oil and natural gas production in January-June 2020, %

to the previous month



Producer prices in the field of **crude oil and natural gas production** during Q1 2020 decreased monthly in the range from 0.4% to 4.7%, and, on the contrary, increased to 2.7% in second quarter.

Producer prices in the **extraction of metal ores** in January-June of this year increased by 0.3%. In particular, in January, February, April and June they registered an increase in the range from 3.1% to 4.1%, and in March and May - a decrease from 0.7% to 12.5%.

Prices for **coal and lignite mining** in June 2020 remained at the end of last year.

In **other activities of the mining industry**, producer prices for the first half of the year increased by 5.7%, including in the production of finishing and building stone, limestone, gypsum, chalk and shale, the increase in the price index was 14.4%, in the development of gravel and sand quarries, the field of clay and kaolin mining - 5.6%, and in the extraction of mineral raw materials for the chemical industry and the production of fertilizers, due to changes in exchange quotations, prices, on the contrary, decreased by 21.1%.



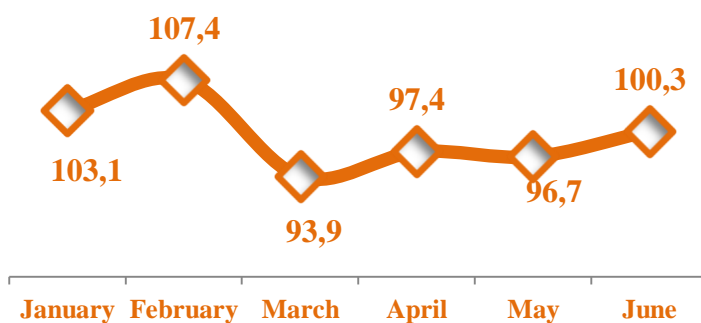


**Dynamics of the producer price index in the mining industry  
and quarrying by the main types of activity  
in January-June 2020, %**

**to December of the previous year**



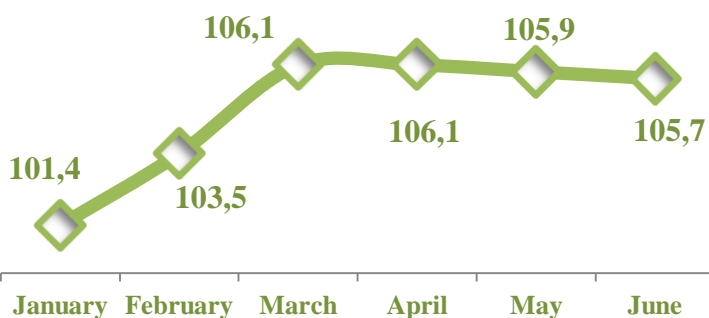
**Mining of metal ores**



**Extraction of crude oil and natural gas**



**Other activities of the mining industry**



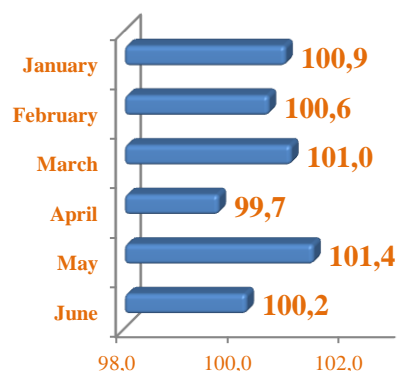
Producer prices for manufacturing products in January-June 2020 increased by 3.9%. At the same time, the average monthly increase in the price index in this type of activity amounted to 0.7%.



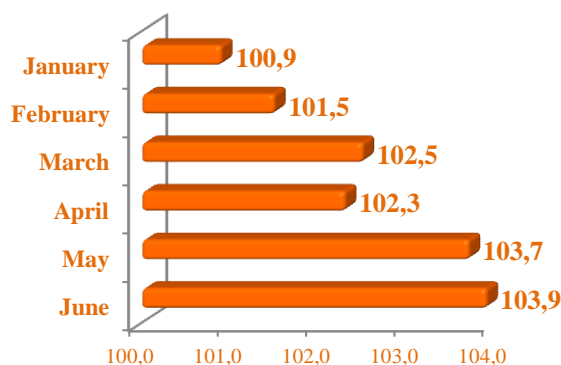
### Dynamics of the producer price index in the manufacturing industry in January-June 2020, %



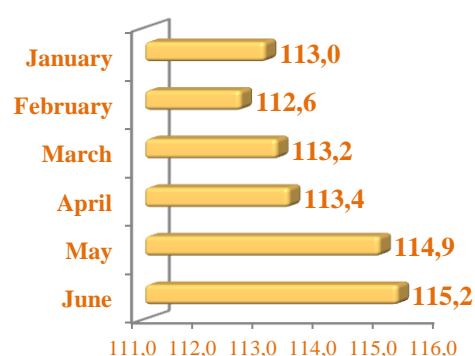
to the previous month



to December of the previous year



to the corresponding month of the  
previous year



Among the main activities of the manufacturing industry, the leadership in the growth of producer prices in the first half of 2020 belongs to the production of tobacco products (28.3%). Of the rest of the activities, prices rose most significantly in the metallurgical industry (15.8%), the production of leather and related products (8.4%) and motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (8.0%).

In the **production of tobacco products**, an increase in producer prices was recorded in January (22.3%) and March (22.2%).

In the **metallurgical industry**, the main growth in prices in the first half of 2020 was noted in January (3.1%) and May (7.4%).

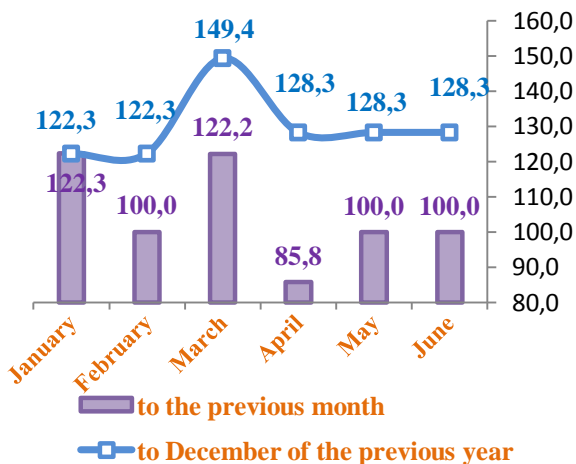
In the **production of leather and related products**, the increase in prices was observed in May by 8.4%.

Producer prices in the **production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers** fell 0.7% in January, while in the remaining months they increased in the range of 0.2% to 6.4%.

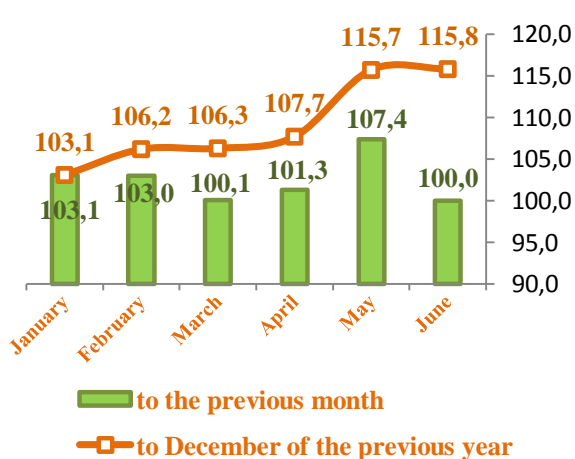


**Dynamics of the producer price index in the manufacturing industry  
by type of activity, occupying a leading position in price growth in  
January-June 2020, %**

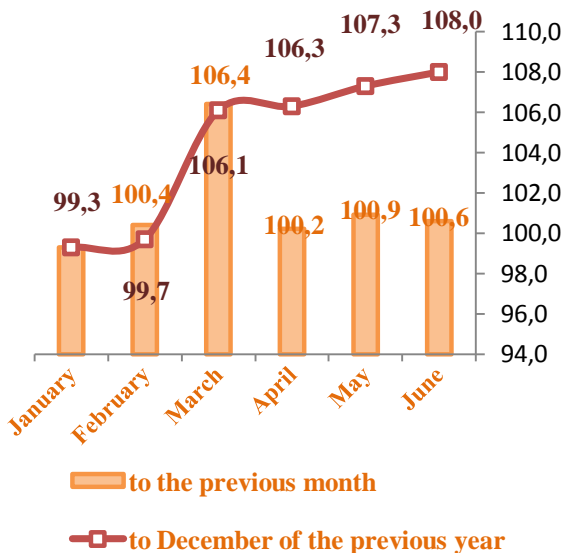
**Manufacture of tobacco products**



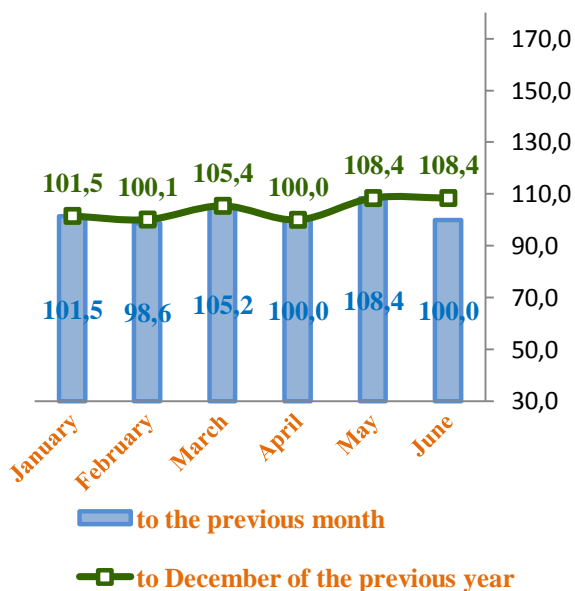
**Metallurgical industry**



**Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers  
and semi-trailers**



**Manufacture of leather and related  
products**

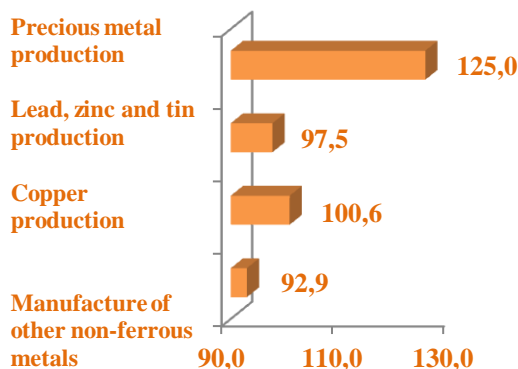


Below is the producer price index in the metallurgical industry.



### Producer price index in the metallurgical industry for January-June 2020,%

to December of the previous year



In the metallurgical industry, there was a decrease in prices in the production of pipes, as well as in cast iron, steel and ferroalloys (0.9%), while in the production of precious and non-ferrous metals, prices increased by 24.4%. At the same time, the main increase in prices occurred in the production of precious metals, as well as in the production of copper, while the prices of other non-ferrous metals, lead, tin and zinc, on the contrary, decreased.

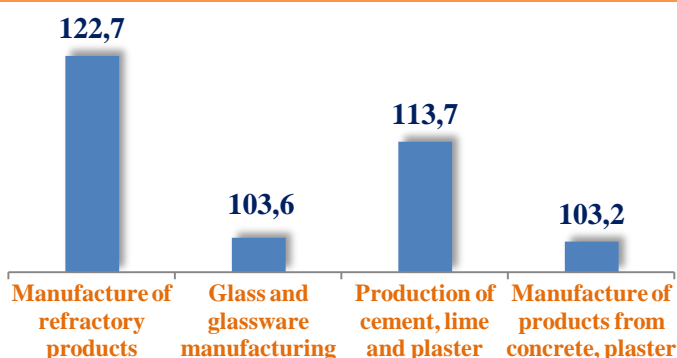
In the production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, motor vehicles in January-June 2020 increased in price by 9.5%, components and accessories for them - by 5.4%, while prices for car bodies and trailers remained at the level of December 2019.

Since the beginning of 2020, producers of **other non-metallic mineral products** have increased prices on average by 6.9%.



### Producer price index in the production of other non-metallic mineral products for January-June 2020,%

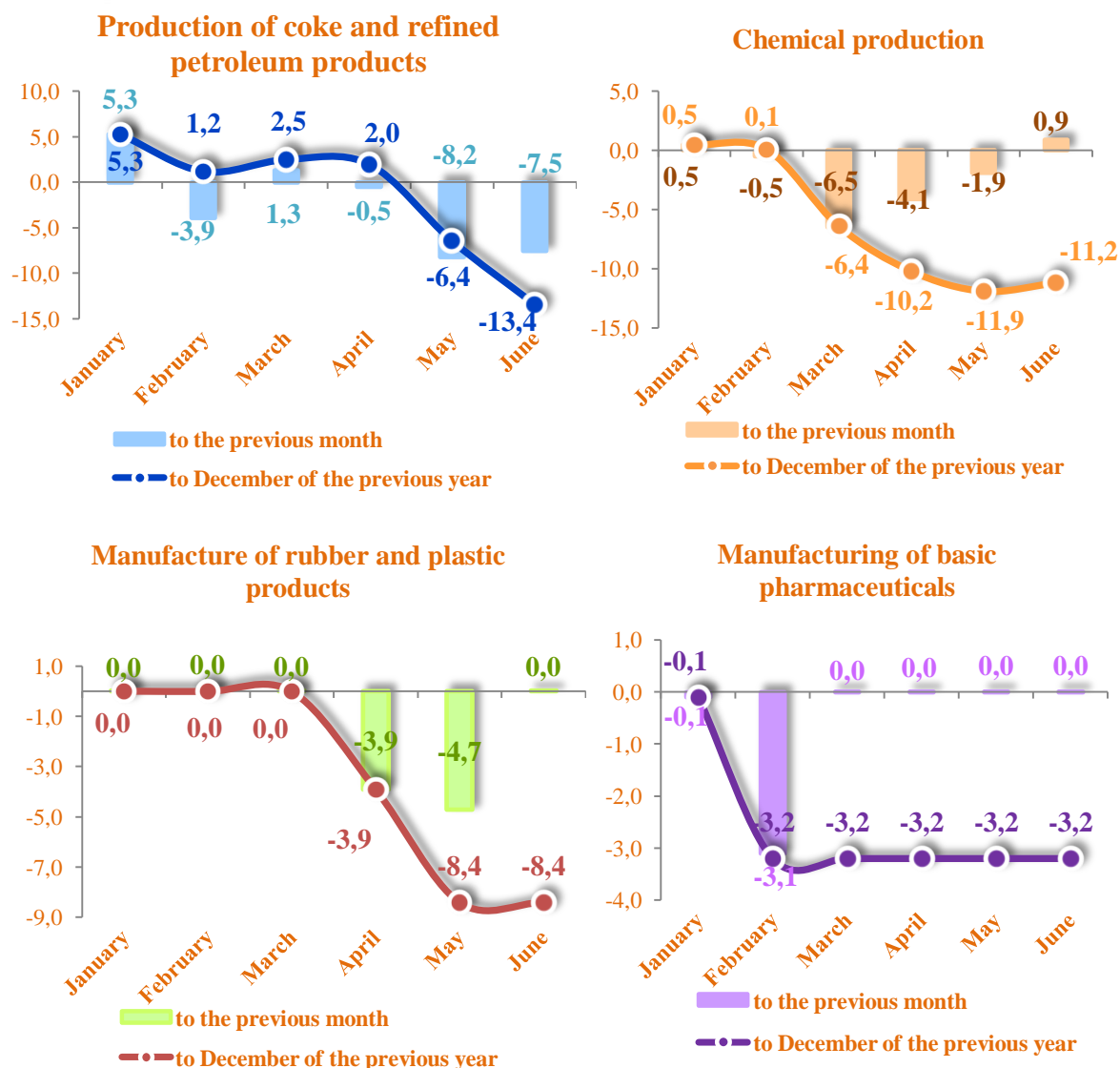
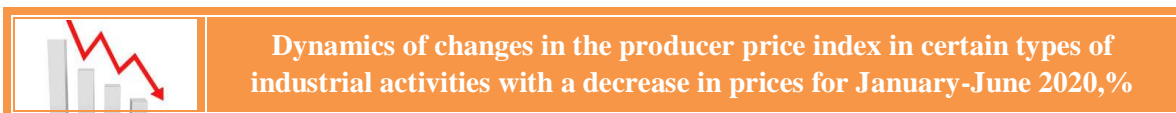
to December of the previous year



The most tangible rise in prices was recorded in the production of refractory products, where in the first half of the year, producer prices increased by 22.7%, in the production of cement, lime and plaster - by 13.7%.

Along with this, in some types of industrial activity in January-June of this year, the level of producer prices decreased. The decline in prices was most evident in the **production of coke and refined petroleum products**.

Below is the dynamics of the producer price index by type of industrial activity with a decline in prices in the first half of 2020.



Producers of coke and refined products have reduced prices for their products by an average of 13.4%. At the same time, the change in prices for goods included in this group was uneven: the prices for other petroleum light distillates (by 64.2%), gasoline (by 35.6%), other middle oil distillates, and medium petroleum distillates fell more significantly than others, not included in other groups (by 19.4%), diesel fuel (by 7.9%).

The price index for **electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning** in June 2020 compared to December 2019 was 102.1%.

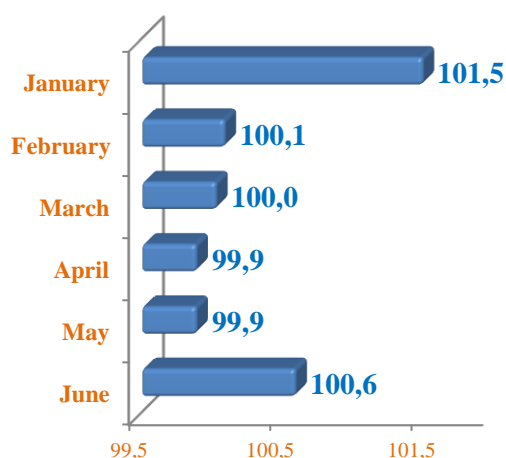
The main price increase in this type of activity was registered in January (1.5%). At the same time, against the background of price stability in such activities as the production of electricity and gas, steam and hot water (thermal energy), services for the distribution of gaseous fuel through pipelines increased (by 34.4%).



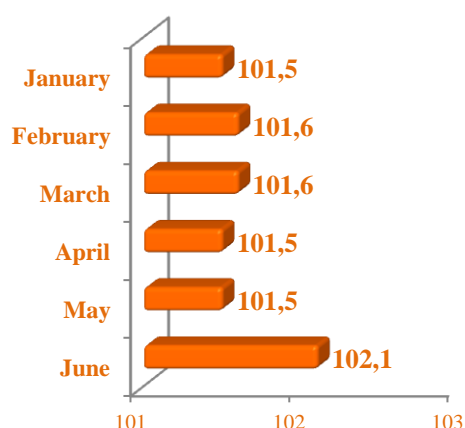


### Dynamics of the producer price index in electricity supply, gas, steam supply and air conditioning for January-June 2020, %

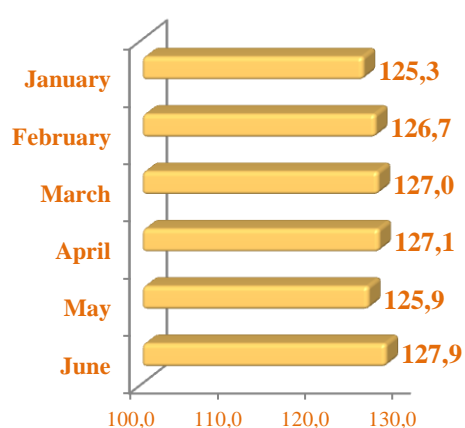
to the previous month



to December of the previous year



to the corresponding month of the previous year



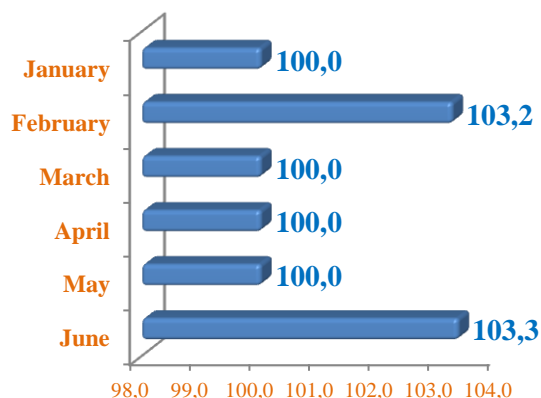
**For comparison:** In January-June 2019, industrial producer prices for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning increased by an average of 4.5%. The prices for the generated thermal energy for the specified period increased by 1.7 times, while the services for the distribution of gaseous fuel through pipelines, on the contrary, became cheaper by 8.1%. Tariffs for electricity and gas of underground coal gasification during the first half of last year were stable.

Producer prices in water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal in the first half of 2020 increased by 6.6%. It is noteworthy that their growth was recorded in February and June, while in January, March, April and May, prices in this type of activity did not change.

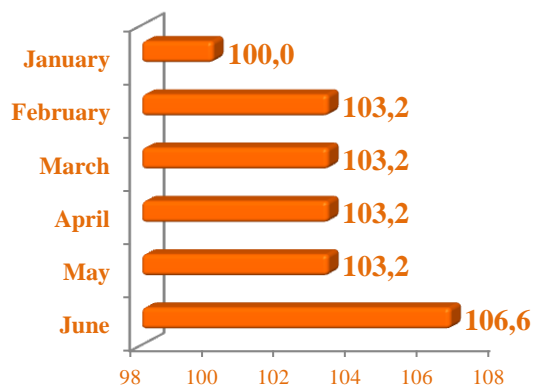


**Dynamics of the producer price index in water supply, sewerage,  
waste collection and disposal in January-June 2020, %**

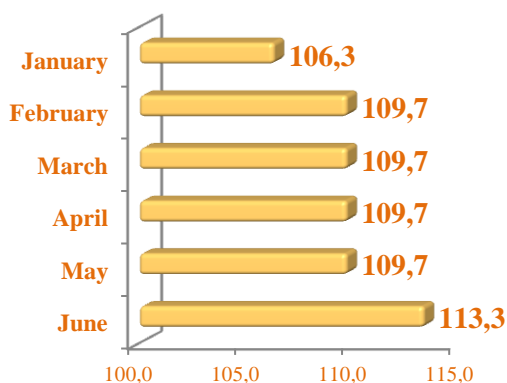
**to the previous month**



**to December of the previous year**



**to the corresponding month of the  
previous year**



In January-June of this year, against the background of the stability of prices of producers providing services for the treatment and distribution of water through water pipelines, as well as for the removal, transportation and treatment of wastewater, an increase in the prices of producers engaged in the sorting and processing of metal waste to obtain secondary raw materials was noted (10 , 3%).

**For comparison:** In January-June 2019, services for the treatment and distribution of water through pipelines rose by 1.0%, and the cost of the sewage system - by 1.3%. At the same time, enterprises specializing in the collection, treatment, disposal and disposal of waste kept prices at the level of December 2018.

## **Explanations of statistical indicators**

**The Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – is one of the most important indicators of inflation in the consumer sector, which measures the total change in the cost of a fixed set of goods and services purchased by the average consumer, i.e. characterizes the change in the total amount of consumer spending in a certain period of time with a constant amount of consumed goods and services.

The CPI averages the movement of prices for the whole variety of goods and services throughout the country.

The calculation of the CPI is based on the database:

- on changes in prices obtained by registering prices and tariffs in the consumer market at the place of sale of goods and services

- on the structure of actual consumer spending of the population.

Surveillance is carried out in all regions of the country in trade and service organizations, as well as in clothing, mixed and food markets. The registration of prices and tariffs for the formation of the CPI is carried out from the 10th to the 20th day of each month.

The consumer set, on the basis of which the CPI is calculated, is a single sample for all regions of the country for a sample of the groups of goods and services most commonly consumed by the population. It consists of 510 items of goods and services, of which food products - 170 items, non-food products - 250 items and services - 90 items.

The calculation of the consolidated CPI is carried out according to the modified Laspeyres formula, using the weights of the base period. As weights in the calculation of the CPI, consumer expenditures of the population obtained as a result of a household survey on household spending on goods and services are used.

**Price** – the expression of the value of the goods in monetary units of a certain currency (national or international) per quantitative unit of goods.

**Comparable price (price quotation)** – the price registered in the same object of trade or in the sphere of paid services for the same or similar in quality product (service, type of product).

**Registration price** - the number of monetary units paid for a particular type of product, product or service, quality, terms of sale and a period of time for which are clearly defined

**Price registration** – is a method of collecting information on prices for goods (services) included in the formed sets of goods (services) -representatives in the consumer sector.

**Price level** – an indicator that characterizes the state of prices for a certain period of time, in a certain territory, by the totality of goods and marketable species with similar consumer properties. Assessment of the price level is one of the stages in the statistical study of prices.

**Average price** – is a generalizing characteristic for the prices of a homogeneous product group, varying in time or space. In statistical practice, there are different ways of calculating average prices, the choice of which depends on the availability of initial information and the method of collecting it.

**Seasonality** - repeating changes that may be caused by the change of seasons, the period of ripening of cereals, vegetables and fruits and their processing, the performance of certain works, as well as with customs, traditions, holidays, etc..

**Weights of the price index** – the values involved in the formation of the price index, with the help of which:

- a) the significance of each specific element in the total totality of the observed phenomenon is characterized;
- b) initially incommensurable primary elements are reduced to a commensurate form;
- c) sequential aggregation of commensurate elements is carried out at all stages of the applied classification and the general value of the change in the prices of the phenomenon under study is found.

**Individual price index** – reflects the change in prices of one element of the studied population (a specific product, service) and is used to characterize an individual phenomenon.

**Aggregated (composite) price index** – is a relative indicator that characterizes the change in the price level for a particular subgroup, group or phenomenon under study as a whole and is formed on the basis of individual price indices.

**The Industrial Producer Price Index (PPI)** – is one of the key indicators of inflationary processes in industrial production, which characterizes the change in prices of domestic (domestic) manufacturers of industrial goods over time with a constant structure of production.

PPI is compiled on an annually updated sample of representative products and enterprises based on two data sets:

- information on prices for goods produced by industrial enterprises of the republic provided by enterprises included in the selective circle in accordance with the approved form of state statistical reporting;
- information on the value of output of industrial enterprises.

Surveillance covers enterprises with the main economic activity related to sections B “Mining and quarrying”, C “Manufacturing industry”, D “Power supply, gas supply, steam and air conditioning”, E “Water supply; sewerage, waste collection and disposal” in accordance with the National Classification of Economic Activities (NCEA-2), approved by the resolution of the “Uzstandard” Agency dated 01.28.2011 №05-268.

**Producer price** – represents the unit price of manufactured industrial products at the time of their exit from the "gate" of the enterprise, excluding VAT, excise taxes, other indirect taxes, trade, sales margins, transportation and other costs associated with the movement of products from producer to buyer.