

**Uzbekistan**  
**Metadata**  
**Price Indices: Consumer price index**

**I. FH.HEADER DATA**

**II. 0. PREREQUISITES**

**A. 0.1 Legal environment**

**0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics**

**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

The State Statistics Committee (SSC) is operating independently under the Law on "State Statistics" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 12, 2002, amended in 2012, which regulates relations in the sphere of organization of state statistics work, defines powers of state statistics agencies and creates a normative basis for maintaining the uniform system of statistical information.

In September 2017, a new Statute on the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been introduced to specifying the mandate, the functions and the structure of the SSC, which shall be the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing and dissemination agency responsible for co-coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. Its functions include the provision of a uniform statistical methodology corresponding to international standards.

The SSC, like other State statistics agencies performing statistical work, shall have the right, within the limits of their powers, to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations, as well as explanations appended to the reports from other offices.

According to the presidential decree Nr.5054, dated December 12, 2017, economic and financial data in the country should be compliant and coordinated under the IMF GDDS system.

**0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies**

**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

According to the Article 9 of the Law on Statistics, State statistics agencies shall perform statistical work in interaction with other state bodies in fulfillment of the Program of State Statistical Works. State statistics agencies permit other state agencies and legal entities to perform separate actions concerning their powers in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. Other state agencies and legal entities shall conduct statewide statistical observations according to the Program of State Statistical Work, as well as departmental statistical observations according to the forms coordinated with the authorized state statistics agency. The data of departmental statistical observations shall be submitted to the authorized state statistics agency at its request. In addition, the Statistics Council, a collegial advisory body, ensures coordination on problems associated with the development, functioning and coordination of state statistics under the authorized state statistics agency. The Statistics Council may appoint expert commissions to examine separate matters of state statistics. Experts may be invited to meetings of the Statistical Council and the expert commissions, and representatives of ministries, state committees and departments may be heard on matters of state statistics. The composition of the Statistical Council shall be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### 0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

#### State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

Under the Article 7 of the Law on State Statistics, State statistics agencies shall be obliged to ensure confidentiality of individual statistical data, preservation of state secrets and trade secrets of legal entities and anonymity of data regarding individuals. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Sep.2017) stipulates that the SSC shall take security measures to prevent confidentiality issues (art. 13.c, §15), including on bank secrecy (13.c, §11). Lastly, according to the Article 5 of the Law on State Statistics, interference by state agencies and local public authorities in the state statistics activities shall not be permitted.

The employees of SSC must follow a Code of Ethics, including an oath of secrecy, not to disclose any information availed to them while carrying out their duties as assigned to them. They are informed of duties upon appointment. Each employee of the SSC is required to sign a contract which requires him not to disclose such data.

### 0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting

#### State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

The SSC follows the Generic Statistical Business Processes Model (GSBPM) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which lists the statistical business process that ensures quality management and metadata management.

To ensure the reporting of information by respondents, the State statistics agencies, within the limits of their powers, shall have the right to request and obtain state statistical reports, administrative accounting data, and other data necessary for the conduct of state statistical observations (at any stage of their development), as well as explanations appended to the reports, from financial, customs, tax authorities, banks, other departments and services, legal persons and their representations and branches, natural persons, including individual businessmen, and use them for statistical purposes.

In addition, the State Statistics shall check the accuracy of the statistical data at enterprises, establishments and institutions, conduct expert analysis of the completeness and objectivity of statistical data obtained and, in cases in which violations are found, to give the instructions necessary for correcting them and make the appropriate adjustments to the statistical data.

## B. 0.2 Resources

### 0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing (Encouraged)

*[Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing for statistical programs currently available as well as what would be required for programmed statistical outputs.]*

The formation of the CPI in the Central Office is engaged in 5 employees in the territorial statistical bodies - 1 employee each in the regional statistical offices included in the sample, and 3-4 each in the Price Statistics Departments of the territorial statistical offices.

The number of employees is sufficient to complete the tasks on the formation of statistical data on consumer price statistics. All employees have a higher education and at least 1 time in 2 years are trained at the courses of the Center for retraining and statistical research of the State Statistics Committee.

Over the past 3 years, three employees of the Central Office were trained at international courses and seminars on price statistics. Each workplace is provided with a personal computer connected to local network.

Software is developed directly by the State Statistics Committee, that allows, if necessary, to make updates

and changes to it in accordance with existing and emerging tasks. The financial resources provided are sufficient to carry out the work stipulated by the State Statistical Program for Consumer Price Statistics. Adequate protection of electronic computing resources is provided.

### III. 1. INTEGRITY

#### 1.1 Professionalism

##### 1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

###### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the state statistics include accuracy, objectivity and impartiality. In addition, the Statute of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (art. 13 c., §6) stipulates that the principles of the SSC should include impartiality.

##### 1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

###### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 15), statistical data shall be used for state and scientific purposes, for informing the public, ensuring rights, freedoms and lawful interests of users. Primary statistics obtained by state statistics agencies from legal persons, their representations and branches, natural persons, including individual businessmen, shall be used for statistical purposes only for the preparation of summary statistical indicators and shall be published in summary and anonymous form. Statistics that contain the state and trade secrets shall be submitted in the manner prescribed under law.

##### 1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

###### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

The SSC can, on ad-hoc basis, comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

#### 1.2 Transparency

##### 1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination

###### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

According to the Law on Statistics (Article 4), the basic principles of the state statistics include accessibility, transparency and openness. The terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing and dissemination are incorporated into Uzbekistan's laws and resolutions dealing with statistics. These legislative measures are on the websites and thus accessible to the public. Thus, the *Law on Government Statistics (2002)* and Resolution Number 368 are posted on the Committee's website ([www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz)). The *Law* is also reproduced in the Bulletin of Oliy Majalis (Parliament), and included in the data base on laws and regulations (NORMA), as well as that of the Ministry of Justice accessible on the address [www.Lex.uz](http://www.Lex.uz).

##### 1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

The government has no access to SSC data prior to their release. The State statistics agencies are independent in the dissemination of statistical data. Interference by state agencies shall not be permitted (cf. Article 5 of the Law on Statistics). Only the Chairman of the Committee has access to statistics prior to release.

### **1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products**

### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

Data released to the public are clearly identified by the data producing agency (logo and footnotes).

### **1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.**

### **State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics**

Before a move to a new methodology, the SSC provides to the public advance notice when major changes are introduced in methodology and statistical techniques. The SSC posts on its website a relevant methodological note explaining what changes users should expect.

## **IV. 2. METHODOLOGY**

### **A. 2.1 Concepts and definitions**

#### **2.1.1 Concepts and definitions (Required)**

*[Degree to which the overall structure of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]*

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is one of the most important indicators of inflation, which measures the total change in the value 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 of the population in a certain period of time with a constant amount of consumed goods and services. The consumer price index averages the movement of prices for all the variety of goods and services throughout the country.

The system for calculating the consumer price index in the Republic of Uzbekistan was introduced since January 1994, with the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The CPI is formed in accordance with the Methodological Guidelines for the Organization of Monitoring Consumer Prices (Tariffs) for Goods and Services and the Calculation of Consumer Price Indices (approved by the Resolution of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6 of December 28, 2017), developed on the basis of the “Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and practice ”(IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank and ILO, 2007).

The implementation of the updated methodology has been implemented since 2018. From this period, a transition was made from variables to fixed weights for fruit and vegetable products.

SSC has introduced the practice of calculation and publication regarding the Consumer price index in the base year of 2016.

## B. 2.2 Scope

### 2.2.1 Scope (Required)

#### 2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

*[Scope of the data.]*

Coverage of institutional units: Sampling frames for household income and expenditure surveys are based on the 2010 micro-census. Sample size does not change and currently includes 10,000 households. The sample totals make up part (0.2%) of the total population of households. Every month, 833 new households are polled. A proper sampling method is used to select the number of households representing households with different income levels in each region of the country, as well as those located in urban and rural areas.

Geographical coverage: Household budget survey and surveillance consumer prices are held on the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, all regions and Tashkent city. Pricing information is collected in Nukus city, Tashkent, regional centers and selectively in cities and district centers (as of 2019, 120 cities and districts), selected according to their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic and geographical position of regions and the degree of saturation of the consumer market with goods and services. The basis for sampling areas for monitoring prices is the data on population size and retail turnover of the regions. As of 2019, the coverage of areas for monitoring consumer prices is more than 70% of the population of the republic and over 80% of the commodity turnover in the country.

#### 2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

*[Exceptions to coverage.]*

Population coverage: The household survey does not cover in institutions such as military units, prisons, monasteries, nursing homes and living in student dormitories. Coverage of goods: The CPI does not take into account the prices of second-hand goods, the cost of private housing, as well as goods produced for own consumption. Coverage of objects of trade and services: The sample for monitoring prices does not include objects of trade and the sphere of paid services in which exclusive goods are sold and services, prices for which significantly exceed the average price level (tariffs) for similar goods (services). Other: The CPI excludes the acquisition of financial assets, such as bonds or shares, since they do not belong to any kind of goods and are not used to meet the personal needs and needs of household members. Purchase and sale of foreign currency is outside the scope of the CPI.

#### 2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

*[Unrecorded activity.]*

Trade in illegal goods and services, such as prostitution and drugs not included in the CPI.

## C. 2.3 Classification/sectorization

### 2.3.1 Classification/sectorization (Required as relevant to data category)

*[Broad consistency of classification/sectorization systems used with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]*

The methodology for conducting a sample household survey is based on the recommendations of the World Bank and the UNECE. Since April 2000, a national classification has been introduced in household surveys, based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Target (COIC) and adapted to national conditions. For CPI aggregation, the national classification of products (services) is used.

## D. 2.4 Basis for recording

### 2.4.1 Valuation (Required as relevant to data category)

*[Types of prices (market, historical, administrative, basic, purchasers', producer, etc.) used to value flows and stocks.]*

CPI weights are determined based on consumption expenditure data, estimated at actual prices (tariffs) of the buyer (including trade, transport margins, value added tax, excise tax and other indirect taxes). Prices for CPI are also buyer's prices and include all margins and taxes, i.e. those prices are recorded that the buyer actually pays for the product (service). Product specifications include pricing parameters to identify products and services and eliminate assortment shifts.

### 2.4.2 Recording basis (Required as relevant to data category)

*[Degree to which recording meets requirements for accrual accounting.]*

Prices for goods and services are recorded in the period of their actual purchase. For certain types of services (for example, consumption of electricity, gas, and other types), accounting is carried out on the basis of the accrual principle.

### 2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures (Encouraged)

*[Broad consistency of grossing/netting procedures with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]*

The procedures generally follow the principles of the 2008 SNA

## V. 3. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

### A. 3.1 Source data

#### 3.1.1 Source data collection programs (Required)

*[Comprehensiveness of source data from administrative and survey data collection programs, and appropriateness of the collection modality for country-specific conditions.]*

In terms of household surveys: Consumer spending data are compiled annually at intervals corresponding to the rate of change in purchasing and consumer behavior. The formation of a sample of households is carried out in 2 stages: a) at the first stage, the number of primary selection units (PEOs) for each region is determined separately for the city and village. Primary selection units are used in surveys for six months, after which they are completely replaced by new ones (100% semi-annual rotation). Thus, two samples of the PEO are taken over the course of one year. The number of selected PEOs is 216 units for each half year, therefore, 408 PEOs per year. Similar figures for each territory (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provinces and Tashkent city) are on average around 15 and 30 PEOs, respectively. b) at the second stage, after the selection of the PEO, before conducting field work for all selected communities and villages, a list of all households living in them is compiled, from which a simple random selection is made by region based on urban and rural strata. All residents are covered, exceptions do not imply a weakening of the representativeness of the sample and the reliability of the survey results. Sample household survey surveys are regularly reviewed, taking into account the need for information. In terms of collecting price information: The sample for monitoring prices and tariffs reflects the value of goods and services available to consumers, the number, types and geographical coverage of trade objects and the scope of paid services related to each of the goods and services, as well as the variation in prices and tariffs among selected objects. New products and services are included in the set for monitoring consumer prices in cases where their share is at least 0.1% of the total consumer spending of the population. The collection of price data is carried out in detail, which ensures the comparability of data for each period. International standards are

being monitored to identify innovations that should be taken into account by the CPI compilation system.

### 3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording (Encouraged)

*[Degree to which source data approximate definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required (as described in 2.1.1-2.4.3).]*

The frequency of statistical surveys of prices is sufficient to comply with the monthly frequency of publication of the index. The territorial coverage and selection of objects of observation in general meets the requirements. Baseline data are consistent with the time of accounting and base periods.

### 3.1.3 Source data timeliness (Encouraged)

*[Source data timeliness relative to what is required for producing statistical outputs whose timeliness meets applicable data standard (SDDS requirements or GDDS recommendations).]*

Registration of prices for CPI calculation is carried out monthly from the 10th to the 20th day of the reporting month. Baseline data is provided in the time required for the formation of the CPI and the subsequent provision of the indicator as recommended by the GDDS.

## B. 3.2 Assessment of source data

### 3.2.1 Source data assessment (Encouraged)

*[Routine assessment of source data—including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records (e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error); whether assessment results are monitored; how results are used to guide statistical processes.]*

Information on sampling errors of each survey conducted is monitored regularly. Data on price changes, incorrect classification and extreme values are checked constantly. When conducting a household expenditure survey, there may be errors associated with the answers. For example, households may underestimate the cost of groups such as alcoholic beverages. For this reason, adjustments are made to data from household surveys according to information on the sale of alcoholic beverages in retail. All atypical pricing information, as well as having significant variations from previous periods, the values are checked with clarification of the reasons.

## C. 3.3 Statistical techniques

### 3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques (Required as relevant to data category)

*[Statistical techniques in data compilation to deal with data sources (e.g., to align them with target concepts from 2.1.1).]*

Given the specifics of the republic on the recommendation of the IMF mission (February 17 - March 2, 1998) from the report for May 1998, one of the methods of accounting for the prices of fruits and vegetables, in which the prices of goods that are absent in certain seasons of the year, should be calculated conditionally, and for potatoes and other vegetables that are commercially available year-round, but the crop is harvested twice a year, the weighted average price is calculated taking into account the increase in the share of the product of the new crop in the total sales volume of this product. Also, on the recommendation of the IMF mission (November 1999), the method of weekly price

registration began to be applied since 2001. 14 main food products, the average monthly price for which is included in the calculation of the monthly CPI. From 2018, this procedure has been canceled and prices are recorded on actual prices for a specific date. For the calculation of conditional prices with the complete disappearance of seasonal vegetables and fruits The following indices apply:

- a) for fruits and melons - change in prices for apples;
- b) for vegetables - change in prices for onions. From 2003 to 2017, monthly variable weights, calculated through weighted average prices, were used for the production of fruits and vegetables. Starting from January 2018, the CPI is formed using fixed weights for all items of goods and services. The procedure for introducing new goods and services into the sample is based on the criterion that their share should be more than 0.1% of the total consumer spending of the population.

### 3.3.2 Other statistical procedures (Required as relevant to data category)

*[Statistical techniques employed in other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis).]*

To determine the weights used data on household consumption. The recorded value of goods and services represents the economic costs of the consumer at the time of purchase, regardless of the form of payment. The calculation of individual price indices is carried out on the basis of arithmetic averages for outlets and service objects. To calculate short-term price indices the previous month is taken as the base, for the long-term price indices - December of the previous year. In addition, price indices are calculated by the corresponding month and from the beginning of the year to the corresponding period of the previous year, as well as quarterly indices (to the previous quarter and to the corresponding quarter of the previous year). The aggregation of the indices is carried out in the State Statistics Committee using the modified Laspeyres formula. Weights for the CPI are updated annually and entered into the CPI from February. Linking index with a modified weight with an index of past years is carried out through the use of coupling coefficients.

## D. 3.4 Data validation

### 3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results (Encouraged)

*[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]*

The data obtained from the regions are analyzed and reconciled between the regions and correlated with the existing administrative regulation data. Information is also compared with data obtained from other sources (for example, with domestic prices of producers of industrial goods or with prices for goods for which prices are monitored under the State Statistical Work Program).

### 3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data (Encouraged)

*[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]*

Comparison of information with data is made using other sources (see 3.4.1). State Committee on Statistics investigates, when necessary, statistical discrepancies.

### 3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs (Encouraged)

*[Investigation of statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs.]*

Comparison of information with data is made using other sources (see 3.4.1). State Committee on Statistics investigates, when necessary, statistical discrepancies.

## E. 3.5 Revision studies

### 3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

*[Periodicity with which studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).]*

The revision of the data on the generated CPI is not carried out. A retrospective analysis of the weights is carried out in order to determine the effect on the CPI of the displacement as a result of the replacement. In 2018, during the transition to the formation of the CPI based on fixed weights, a retrospective calculation of the CPI on fixed weights was carried out from 2016.

## VI. 4. SERVICEABILITY

### A. 4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

#### 4.1.1 Periodicity (Required)

*[Periodicity of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]*

CPI is compiled monthly that meets internationally accepted standards for data dissemination.

#### 4.1.2 Timeliness (Required)

*[Timeliness of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]*

Monthly totals are disseminated in accordance with the Program of State Statistical Works in accordance with the terms recommended by the GDDS and provided for by the Release Calendar.

### B. 4.2 Consistency

#### 4.2.1 Internal consistency (Required as relevant to data category)

*[Consistency of statistics within the dataset.]*

The CPI in the republic is formed for the following integrated expenditure items:

- all goods and services;
- foodstuffs;
- non-grocery goods;
- services

#### 4.2.2 Temporal consistency (Encouraged)

*[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics over a reasonable period of time.]*

Sequential monthly time series of CPIs have been available since 1994. From 2003 to 2017, the CPI was formed using variable weights for goods in the group of fruits and vegetables, starting from 2018 using fixed weights.

#### 4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency (Encouraged)

*[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks.]*

Consistency of statistics with statistics from other sources is ensured.

## C. 4.3 Revision

### 4.3.1 Revision and/or update schedule (Required)

*[Transparency and regularity of revision/update schedule.]*

The CPI data are final and not revised. The cycle of updating the scales for the calculation is annual and fairly stable.

### 4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data (Required)

*[Identification of preliminary and/or revised/updated data.]*

The CPI data are final and not revised.

### 4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (Encouraged)

*[Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (see also 3.5.1).]*

The CPI data are final and not revised.

## VII. 5. ACCESSIBILITY

### A. 5.1 Data

#### 5.1.1 Statistical presentation (Required)

*[Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts).]*

Information about the CPI is published in the form of the bulletin "Consumer Price Indices for goods and services", as well as provided to interested users by preliminary inquiries in print form or in electronic form. In addition, information on price indices is available on the official website of the State Statistics Committee [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz) in the section "Price Indices". (<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/tseny> and <https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/tseny/439-byulleteni-ru/2119-analiticheskie-byulleteni2017>)

#### 5.1.2 Dissemination media and format (Required)

##### 5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

*[Hard copy - New release.]*

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##### 5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Weekly bulletin

*[Hard copy - Weekly bulletin.]*

Not available
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#### 5.1.2.3 *Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin*

*[Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin.]*

Monthly Bulletin "Consumer Price Indices for Goods and Services"

#### 5.1.2.4 *Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin*

*[Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin.]*

Not available.

#### 5.1.2.5 *Hard copy - Other*

*[Hard copy - Other.]*

Tables for special user requests

#### 5.1.2.6 *Electronic - On-line bulletin or data*

*[Electronic - On-line bulletin or data.]*

Data on price indices are available on the official website of the State Statistics Committee [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz) in the section "Price Indices" (<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/tseny> and <https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/tseny/439-byulleteni-ru/2119-analiticheskie-byulleteni2017> ).

#### 5.1.2.7 *Electronic - Other*

*[Electronic - Other.]*

On the site (<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/tseny/183-ofytsyalnaia-statystyka-ru/makropokazately-ru/2780-ezhekvaralnye-doklady-2017>).

### 5.1.5 Dissemination on request (Encouraged)

*[Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics.]*

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Statistics", the Regulation "On the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Regulations on the organization of work on the preparation and dissemination of statistical information and other regulatory documents, statistical data is presented to users upon request in the prescribed manner. The dissemination of statistical information is carried out by providing at the written request of legal entities or individuals in the form of printed or spreadsheets, statistical compilations, bulletins, express information, as well as providing information in accordance with the agreements of the parties on information interaction.

## B. 5.2 Metadata

### 5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques (Required)

*[Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques, including annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines.]*

The website contains methodological guidelines for forming the calculation of statistical indicators for consumer price statistics. <https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/tseny/metodologiya>

## VIII. 9. PLANS

### A. 9.1 Recent

#### 9.1.1 Plans for improvement - Recent improvements

*[Plans for improvement - Recent improvements.]*

In 2018, the list of consumer goods and services was updated and expanded, which is monitored prices up to 386 positions. Previously, monitoring was carried out on 350 items of Pilotnoe goods and services, the introduction of CAPI technology using tablet devices in the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region.

### B. 9.2 General

#### 9.2.1 Plans for improvement - Short-term

*[Plans for improvement - Short-term.]*

Future plans:

- qualitative improvement of the information base for determining the weights used in the CPI, through the introduction of a phased transition mechanism to use in household budget surveys and consumer price statistics Classification of individual consumption by purpose - KICP-2018.
- transition to CPI aggregation on the basis of the 2018 CPIC classifier.

#### 9.2.2 Plans for improvement - Medium-term

*[Plans for improvement - Medium-term.]*

In the medium term, measures are planned to improve the methods of price observation, taking into account the capabilities of modern technologies and advanced international experience. In particular, conducting “pilot” surveys based on the “scan” method. Phased implementation of CAPI-based price data collection technology using tablet devices in all regions.

### C. 9.3 Financial

#### 9.3.1 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term

*[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Short-term.]*

Funding was provided under the annual Program of State Statistical Work.

#### 9.3.2 Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term

*[Plans for improvement - TA/financing needs - Medium-term.]*

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