

## Consumer price index (CPI) in the Republic of Uzbekistan for May 2025

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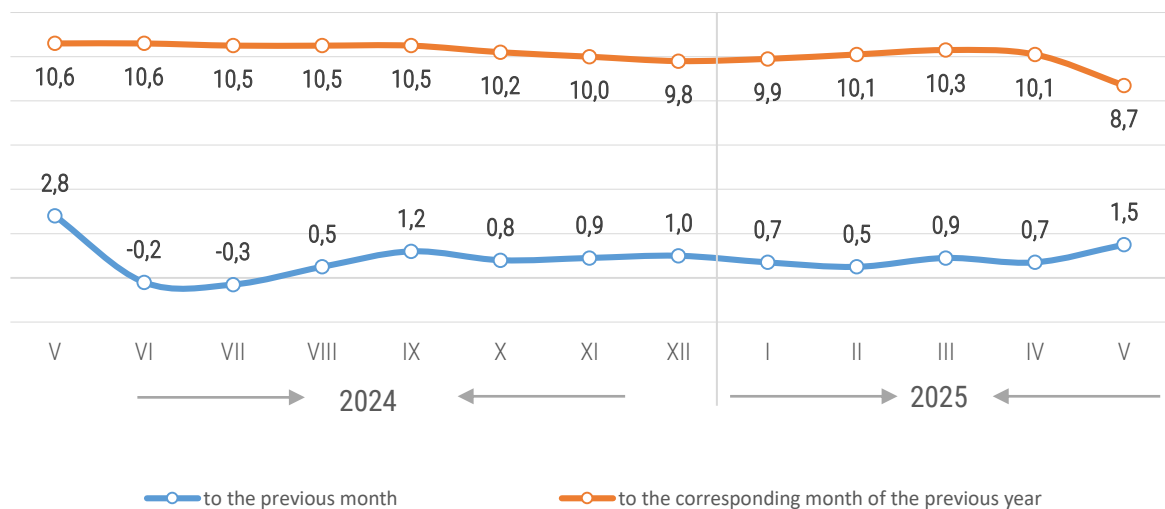
### I. Consolidated CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan for May 2025

In May 2025, the CPI in annual terms decreased to **108.7%** compared to **110.1%** in April of the current year.

The consolidated CPI for the month was **101.5 %**, by December 2024 it was **104.4 %**.

The average monthly growth of the consolidated CPI for January-May 2025 was **0.9 %** (for the corresponding period of 2023 - **0.7 %**, 2024 - **1.1 %**).

#### Dynamics of the CPI in the Republic of Uzbekistan, increase (decrease) in %



Indicators on the topic:

[Dynamics of the consumer price index](#)

[Dynamics of the consumer price index by variable weights](#)

[Consumer price index by sections of the COICOP Rep. of Uz 2018](#)

### II. Consolidated CPI for May 2025 by region

The increase in the price index for the month above the national average was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Fergana and Khorezm regions.



The excess of the national average for the annual CPI for May 2025 was recorded in Kashkadarya, Fergana and Khorezm regions, as well as in Tashkent city.

**CPI by region, in %**

Region	by April 2025	by December 2024	by May 2024
Republic of Karakalpakstan	101,7	104,5	108,1
regions:			
Andijan	101,5	104,3	108,5
Bukhara	101,5	104,4	107,9
Jizzakh	101,3	104,1	108,7
Kashkadarya	101,5	104,3	108,8
Navoi	101,4	104,3	108,6
Namangan	101,5	104,3	108,3
Samarkand	101,3	104,3	108,2
Surkhandarya	101,4	104,6	108,6
Syrdarya	101,5	104,1	108,3
Tashkent	101,4	104,4	108,6
Fergana	102,2	105,3	110,0
Khorezm	101,9	104,5	109,1
Tashkent city	101,4	104,3	109,5

**III. CPI in The Republic of Uzbekistan by main groups**

In May of this year, the short-term CPI for goods was **100.2 %** (**100.5 %** in May 2023, **99.0 %** in May 2024).

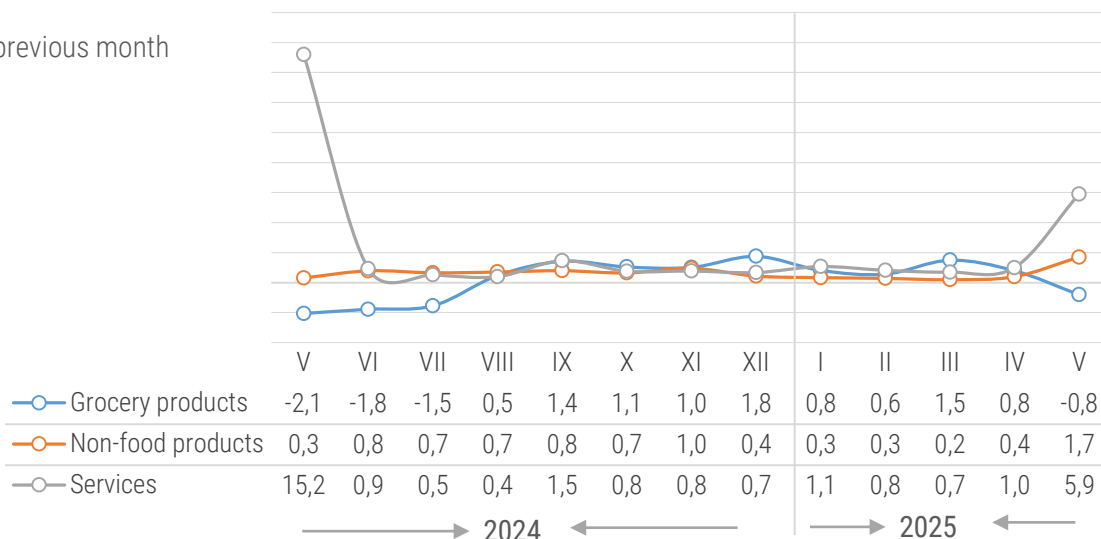
The CPI for food products for the month was recorded at **99.2 %** (**100.5 %** in May 2023, **98.0 %** in May 2024).

The short-term CPI for non-food products in May of this year was **101.7 %** (**100.5 %** in May 2023 and **100.3 %** in May 2024).

The monthly CPI for services in May of this year was significantly higher than for goods, and amounted to **105.9 %** (**100.5 %** in 2023 and **115.2 %** in 2024). This situation is largely due to the implementation of the stage of increasing tariffs in the utility sector.

### Dynamics of the CPI by main groups, increase (decrease) in %

to the previous month



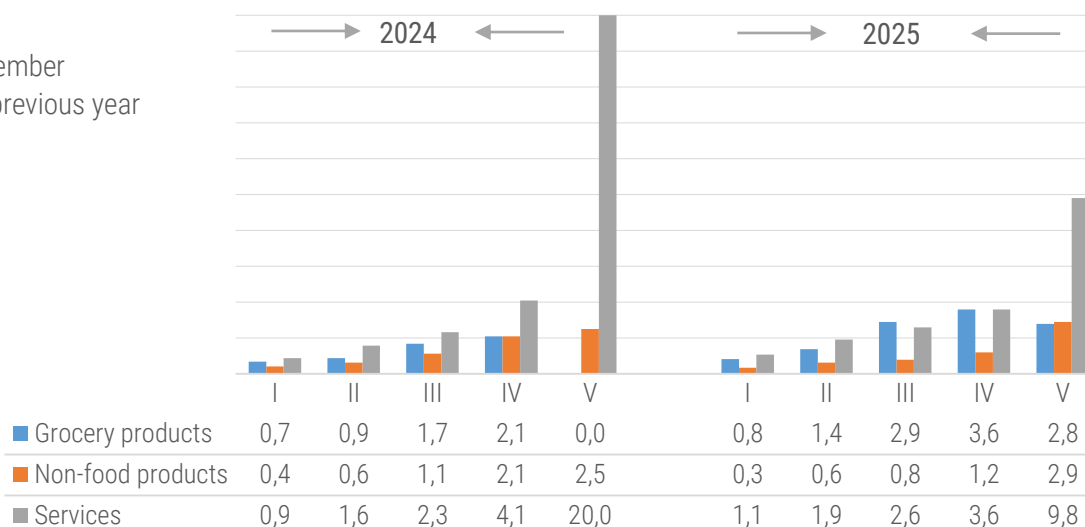
The CPI for May 2025 to December 2024 for goods reached **102.8 %** (versus **101.1 %** in January-May 2024), including for food products - **102.8 %** (versus **100.0 %** in January-May 2024).

Non-food products increased in price slightly more than food products from January to May 2025. The CPI for non-food products reached **102.9 %** by December 2024 (versus **102.5 %** in January-May 2024)

The CPI for services for January-May 2025 was **109.8 %** (versus **120.0 %** in January-May 2024).

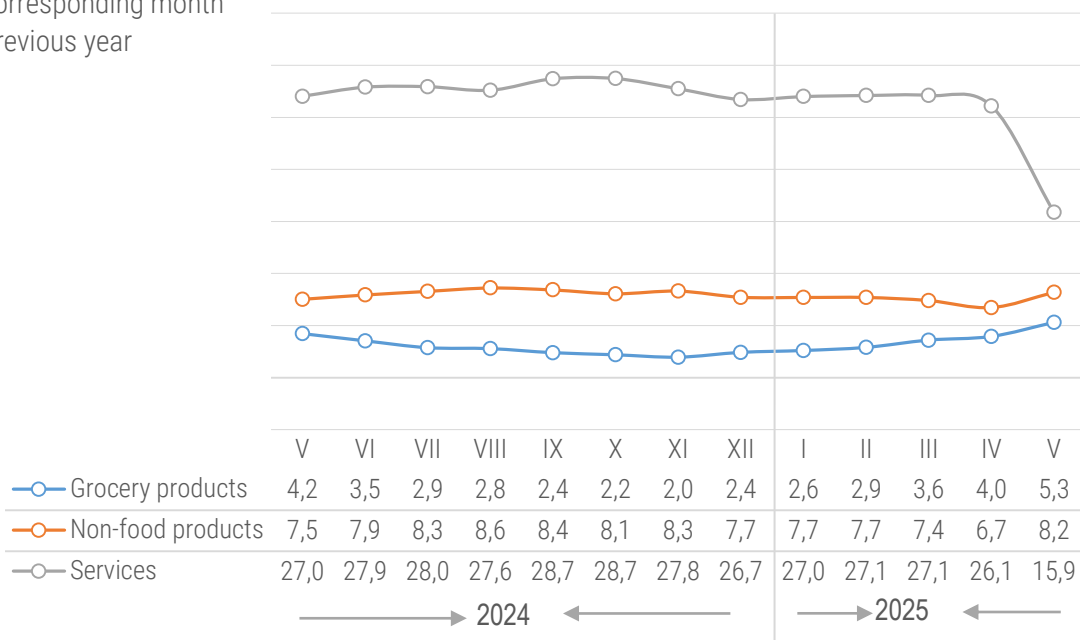
### Dynamics of the CPI for the main groups, growth in %

by December  
of the previous year



### Dynamics of the CPI for the main groups, growth in %

to the corresponding month  
of the previous year



CPI in annual terms CPI for goods for May 2025 is fixed at **106.5 %** (**105.6 %** in May 2024).

The annual CPI for food products increased from May 2024 (**104.2 %**) to May 2025 by 1.1 points, reaching **105.3 %**.

The annual CPI for non-food products in May 2025 was recorded at **108.2 %** (versus **107.5 %** in May 2024).

Despite the decrease in the annual CPI for services (**115.9 %** in May 2025 versus **127.0 %** in May 2024), it still remains high compared to other groups. As noted above, the key inflationary factor in this group is the impact of tariff liberalization in the utilities sector.

#### IV. CPI for May 2025 in the case of COICOP Rep. of UZ 2018

The short-term CPI range by section ranged from **99.1 %** (Food and non-alcoholic beverages) to **110.7 %** (Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels).

The excess of the consolidated price index for the month (**101.5 %**) was recorded in the sections "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel" (**110.7 %**), "Transport" (**105.2 %**), "Information and communication" (**101.6 %**).

The upper limit of the CPI by December 2024 reached **112.0 %** ("Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel"), the lower limit – **100.2 %** ("Insurance and financial services").

The annual CPI range in May 2025 was **101.4 %** ("Insurance and Financial Services") – **117.4 %** ("Transport").

**CPI by sections of the COICOP RU 2018 for May 2025, in %**

	Section name	by April 2025	by December 2024	by May 2024
I.	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99,1	102,7	104,9
II.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	101,1	103,3	110,2
III.	Clothes and footwear	100,1	101,1	104,9
IV.	Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	110,7	112,0	114,7
V.	Household goods, appliances and routine home maintenance	100,1	101,4	105,5
VI.	Healthcare	100,3	103,4	111,8
VII.	Transport	105,2	108,7	117,4
VIII.	Information and communication	101,6	105,2	108,1
IX.	Recreation, sports and culture	100,7	102,8	108,5
X.	Educational services	100,0	103,7	117,1
XI.	Restaurants and hotel services	101,0	104,5	112,8
XII.	Insurance and financial services	100,0	100,2	101,4
XIII.	Household goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services	100,8	104,3	112,1

Indicators on the topic:

[Consumer price index by sections of the COICOP RU 2018](#)

The short-term CPI in May of this year was influenced by price changes in the following sections:

*Section IV. "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel".*

Since May 2025, updated tariffs for electricity and network gas for the population have been put into effect. On average, electricity in the republic has become more expensive by **18.8 %** (total specific weight **2.4 %**, contribution to the growth CPI for the month **+0.45 p.p.**), network gas - by **39.2 %** (total specific weight **1.5 %**, contribution to the growth CPI for the month **+0.60 p.p.**).

**For information:** When calculating the CPI for electricity and gas, the structure of their consumption was taken into account depending on the established standards. Price indices, according to the recommendations of the [Handbook on Consumer Price Indices: Concepts and Methods \(2020\)](#) and the national methodology, were formed as weighted average values from the change in tariffs for each category based on the specific weights (shares) of each of the categories.

The data on annual volumes of electricity consumption and the number of subscribers in six categories for 2024, obtained from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were used as the basis for the specific weights for electricity.

At the same time, the tariff for consumption up to 200 kW was increased by 33.3 %, for those consuming more than 1,000 kW, the tariffs became higher by 11.1 %, and the previously

valid norm from 201 to 1,000 kW was divided into two categories, and for consumption from 201 to 500 kW, the tariff was reduced from 900 to 800 sum per kW (-11.1 %), and from 501 to 1,000 kW - increased by 11.1 %.

When calculating the specific weights for network gas, data from "Hududgazta'minot JSC" on average annual gas consumption volumes and the number of subscribers for 2024 for each consumption category were used. At the same time, the tariff for gas consumption up to 100 m<sup>3</sup> in the warm (up to 500 m<sup>3</sup> in the cold) period increased by 58.3 %, from 101 m<sup>3</sup> in the warm (501 m<sup>3</sup> in the cold) period to 2,500 m<sup>3</sup> - by 20.0%, from 2,501 to 5,000 m<sup>3</sup> - by 7.7%, from 5,001 m<sup>3</sup> to 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> - by 9.9 %, over 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> - by 15.4 %.

The price of liquefied gas for domestic use has increased by **25.0 %** since May of this year (total specific weight **0.5 %**, contribution to the growth CPI for the month **+0.11 p.p.**).

In Kashkadarya and Fergana regions, the fee for cold water supply and sewerage services was increased. Taking into account the stability of tariffs in other regions, the CPI for this type of service for the month was **110.2 %** (contribution to the growth CPI for the month **+0.10 p.p.**).

#### *Section VII. "Transport".*

The most significant price increase in the "Transport" section was noted for methane for vehicles, which increased in price by **27.0 %** over the month (total specific weight **1.7 %**, contribution to the growth CPI for the month **+0.45 p.p.**). Prices for gasoline and propane in May of this year decreased within **0.1-2.7 %**.

The monthly CPI for passenger transport services was **101.0 %**. At the same time, road transport services became more expensive by **2.4 %**, and rail transport services by **0.1 %**. Against this background, passenger air travel became cheaper by an average of **5.4 %**, which is due to the update of the tariff grid for economy class by Uzbekistan Airways on domestic routes.

#### *Section VIII. "Information and Communication".*

The increase in the CPI in this section is associated with an increase in tariffs for mobile communications services by the observed operators by an average of **2.9 %**.

#### *Section I. "Food products and non-alcoholic beverages".*

The average price level in the section fell by **0.9 %** over the month, which had a restraining effect on the value of the consolidated CPI.

The main price decrease for the month was recorded for vegetables, root crops and legumes (**-10.7 %**), which is associated with the saturation of the market with new harvest products. Of the main types of vegetables, a decrease in prices was noted for cucumbers (**-61.1 %**), tomatoes (**-27.1 %**), cabbage (**-14.0 %**), potatoes (**-1.9 %**), onions (**-1.2 %**), the largest increase was for carrots (**+15.0 %**).

Vegetable oil has increased in price by **4.0 %** over the month, granulated sugar by **2.2 %**, and prices for meat products have stabilized. The increase in prices for beef and lamb did not exceed **0.8 %**, poultry meat has slightly decreased in price (within **0.3-0.5 %**). In addition, a decrease in prices was noted for such products as eggs (**-4.0%**), rice (**-0.5 %**), fresh milk (**-0.2 %**).

Price changes in other sections were less significant.

## **V. IMPACT ON THE GROWTH OF THE COMPOSITE CPI**

The most significant contribution to the growth of the short-term consolidated indicator in May 2025 was made by price changes in the section "Housing services, water, electricity, gas and other types of fuel", due to which the consolidated CPI increased by **1.29** percentage points.

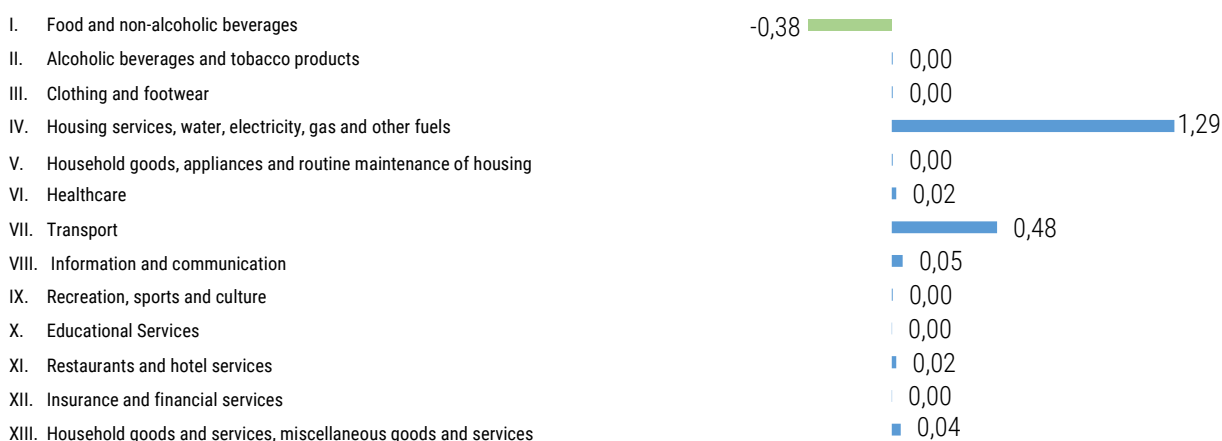
Changes in prices in the sections "Transport", "Information and Communication" in total increased the consolidated indicator for the month by **0.53** p.p.

The decrease in the average price level in the section "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" led to a decrease in the CPI by **0.38** percentage points.

The influence of other sections was less significant.

### Impact of sections of the 2018 COICOP RU on the change in the consolidated CPI for May 2025, p.p.

to the previous month

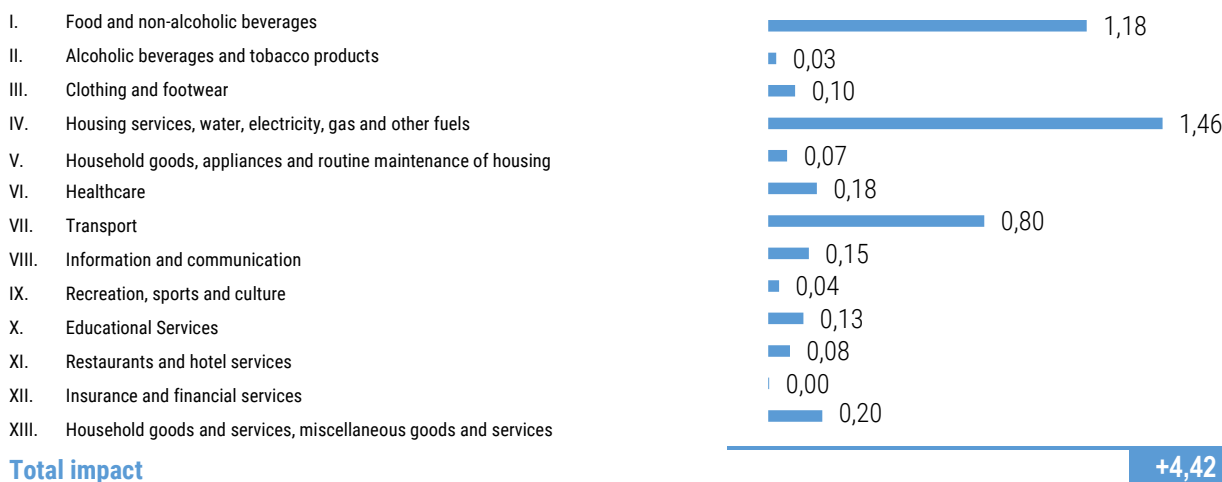


For the CPI by December 2024, one of the key factors was the growth of tariffs in the utilities sector (**+1.46 p.p.**, or **33.0 %** of the total increase).

The rise in prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages accounted for about **26.7 %** of the total increase in the consolidated indicator for January-May 2025. Transport accounted for **18.1 %** of the total increase. The contribution of other sections was less significant.

### Impact of sections of the 2018 COICOP RU on the change in the consolidated CPI for May 2025, p.p.

by December of the previous year





## VI. METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The consumer set of goods and services for price monitoring and CPI calculation is a representative sample of groups of goods and services most frequently consumed by the population, which is uniform for all regions of the republic. It includes 510 items, of which 170 are food products, 250 are non-food products, and 90 are services. The criterion for inclusion in the set of new goods and services is their share in the total consumer spending of the population (not less than 0.1 %).

The CPI is calculated on the basis of information on the structure of population expenditure (data from sample household surveys), which serves as the basis for the formation of specific weights and information on changes in consumer prices.

Price information is collected in Nukus city, Tashkent city, regional centers and, selectively, in cities and district centers selected taking into account their representativeness in reflecting the socio-economic, geographical position of the regions and the level of saturation of the consumer market with goods and services.

Monitoring of prices and tariffs for goods and services is carried out selectively both in stationary trade and service facilities and in mobile trade (tents, kiosks, etc.).

The calculations also use data from alternative sources (scan data and administrative data).

Every month, over 170 thousand price quotes are monitored.

Data collection is carried out from the 10th to the 20th of each month.

The CPI is solely an indicator of price changes, not the cost of living, since it does not take into account changes in the structure of current consumption of the republic's population.

Personal inflation is the growth of the general price level of goods in the consumer basket of an individual household. The need to consider personal inflation is related to the fact that the individual consumer basket may differ from the average consumer basket used by statistical agencies, and therefore the value of personal inflation may have a different value for each household.

## VII. USEFUL LINKS

[Methodological provisions for the organization of monitoring consumer prices \(tariffs\) for goods and services and the calculation of consumer price indices](#)

[Metadata for the Consumer Price Index](#)

[National Summary Data Page \(NSDP\) - Uzbekistan](#)

[Classifier of individual consumption by purposes of the Republic of Uzbekistan \(COICOP RU\) 2018](#)

[Handbook of Consumer Price Indices: Concepts and Methods \(2020\)](#)

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