ECONOSCITECH INTEGRATION

ISSUE 11

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

American University of Technology
Powered by Arizona State University®

ISSN: 3060-5075



Acceptance of articles
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ARTICLE CONTRIBUTORS
PROFESSORS, SCHOLARS, SPECIALISTS, AND RESEARCHERS



Google scholar

OpenAIRE

ISSN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER DENMARK

CONTACT: +998 94 3540880 https://econoscitech-integration-journal.uz 2026



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Zufarova Nozima Gulamiddinovna
DSc., Dean of Tourism Faculty, TSUE

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Makhmudov Nosir Makhmudovich
DSc., Prof., Academican

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Suyunov Dilmurod Xolmurodovich
Doctor of Economics (DSc), Professor,

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Allayarov Shamsiddin Amanullayevich
doctor of economics (DSC), professor

RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY:
Otaboyev Axmed Maxsudbek o'g'li
TSUE independent researcher

THE SCIENTIFIC-POPULAR ELECTRONIC JOURNAL **"ECONOSCITECH-INTEGRATION"** HAS BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE NUMBER C-5669651 BY THE AGENCY FOR INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS (AOKA) OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, EFFECTIVE FROM OCTOBER 9, 2024.

In accordance with Resolution No. 384/6 dated April 10, 2026, issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this journal is included in the list of recommended international scientific publications for publishing the primary research findings of doctoral dissertations in the field of Economic Sciences.

Partners: Tashkent State University of Economics / American University of Technology in Tashkent (AUT)

Electronic publication. Issue 11.
Approved for publication in Novermber 2026.

Editorial Board Members:



Sharipov Kongratbay Avezimbetovich,
Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor



Said Irandoust,
Doctor of Chemical Engineering Sciences, Professor



Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna,
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor



Tokunaga Masahiro,
professor, PhD of Economics of the Faculty of Business and Commerce



Debasis Das,
professor Department of Computer Science



Nitin Goje,
professor and Program Lead - Computer Science



Sajid Mohy Ul Din,
International Lecturer Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjung Malim, Malaysia



Kamaruzzaman Muhammad,
Associate Professor UiTM, (PhD), CA (M), CPA (M), ASA



Артамонов Антон Анатольевич,
(M.D.) ООО «Международный Нейроуниверситет им. Д.Р. Ягудина»

CONTENTS

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF REGIONAL POSTAL SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE 24
Palvanbayev Umidbek Uktam ugli

SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR INTEGRATING EXPERT ASSESSMENT AND ENTROPY METHODS IN EVALUATING THE EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT 29
Gaibnazarova Zilola Maxsudovna

ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGROCLUSTER COMPLEX 36
Berdimurodov U.S.

TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY AND DETERMINANTS OF CREATIVE EXPORTS: A STOCHASTIC FRONTIER ASSESSMENT WITH SCENARIO EVIDENCE FOR UZBEKISTAN 42
Daminova Madinakhon Bahromjon qizi

DEVELOPING BUSINESS CULTURE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY 47
Yusupova Dilnoza Maxmudovna

МЕХАНИЗМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН В УСЛОВИЯХ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОГО ПЕРЕХОДА 52
Якубов Дилшод Камилджанович

MPROVING INTEGRATED ORGANIZATIONAL-ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH DIGITAL SERVICES 57
Samiyev M. A.

SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION SERVICES 64
Butayev Dilshod Eshbekovich

A REGIONAL CONDITIONS INDEX FOR FAMILY ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FAMILY ENTERPRISE DENSITY: EVIDENCE FROM UZBEKISTAN'S REGIONS, INCLUDING SAMARKAND REGION 70
Iskandarov Sunnatillo Baxriddin ugli

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO STUDYING SOCIAL MARKETING IN HIGHER EDUCATION 77
Shoev Alim Khalmuratovich

IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT AND FINANCING MECHANISMS OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES IN RADIO COMMUNICATION AND TELEVISION CENTRES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY 82
Khusanov Ulugbek Nishonovich

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMIC-MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR THE APPLICATION OF KPI SYSTEMS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES 88
Tursunov Orifali Samandarovich

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN USING DIGITAL PLATFORMS FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT 93
Rizayeva Nilufar Oblakulovna

ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ И ХРАНЕНИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ ЭКОНОМИЧНОЙ ИРРИГАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ 101
Хакимов Баходир Бозорович

TAX BURDEN OPTIMIZATION AND INSTITUTIONAL TAX REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN: EVIDENCE FROM INCOME TAXATION AND VAT EFFICIENCY 107
Azizjon Sadullayevich Rakhmonov

CONTENTS

MODELS OF INTERORGANIZATIONAL INTEGRATION IN LARGE CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES 114
Toshimov Azizbek Khakimovich

THE IMPORTANCE AND RISKS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN UZBEKISTAN: A SYNTHESIS OF OPEN SOURCES AND A SWOT ASSESSMENT IN LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL EVIDENCE 131
Qodirova Laylo Otabekovna

EKONOMETRIK MODEL ASOSIDA NEFT VA GAZ SANOATI KORXONALARINING INVESTITSION FAOLIYATI IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGINI PROGNOZLAŞ 139
Valikulov Şerzod Zaynitdinoviç

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT 148
Aslanova Dilnoza Fatilloyevna

ВЛИЯНИЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ АТМОСФЕРНОГО ВОЗДУХА НА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО КАПИТАЛА И УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА РЕГИОНОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА 156
Динара Юсуббаева

ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SYSTEMS: A MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH 163
Agzamova Marguba Mirabdullayevna

FRAGMENTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN UZBEKISTAN 170
Obloqulov Abdurauf Odiljon o‘g‘li

IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR ASSESSING AND DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE IN THE TOURISM SERVICES SECTOR 176
Ollanazarov Bekmurod Davlatmuratovich

TOURISM FLOW MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SILK ROAD HERITAGE CITIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DUNHUANG AND SAMARKAND 186
Zheng Jie

IMPROVING STATISTICAL METHODS AND PROCESSES FOR CALCULATING THE INFLATION RATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN 192
Umarov Muxtor Turaevich

IMPROVING STATISTICAL METHODS AND PROCESSES FOR CALCULATING THE INFLATION RATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Umarov Muxtor Turaevich
Independent Researcher,
Institute for Advanced Training of Personnel and Statistical Research
E-mail: m.umarov@stat.uz

Abstract: This article examines the current statistical methods and processes used to calculate the inflation rate in the Republic of Uzbekistan and identifies key areas for their improvement. Particular attention is given to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the selection of representative goods and services, the determination of expenditure weights, price data collection methods, and the application of modern digital technologies in statistical processing. The study analyses the methodological foundations of inflation measurement, including index methods, time-series analysis, comparative analysis, and structural assessment. It also explores opportunities to enhance the accuracy, reliability, timeliness, and transparency of price statistics through the integration of administrative data, electronic transaction records, and web-based information sources. Based on the analysis, practical recommendations are developed to modernise the CPI calculation process, strengthen data quality control, and expand the analytical capacity of the national statistical system. The findings may contribute to improving the methodological framework for inflation measurement and providing reliable statistical information to support economic policy decision-making in Uzbekistan.

Key words: inflation, Consumer Price Index (CPI), inflation rate, price statistics, statistical methodology, index method, expenditure weights, price data collection, digital technologies, administrative data, data quality, economic and statistical analysis, Uzbekistan.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются современные статистические методы и процессы расчёта уровня инфляции в Республике Узбекистан, а также определяются основные направления их совершенствования. Особое внимание уделяется индексу потребительских цен (ИПЦ), отбору товаров и услуг — представителей, определению весов потребительских расходов, методам сбора данных о ценах и применению современных цифровых технологий при статистической обработке информации. В исследовании анализируются методологические основы измерения инфляции, включая индексные методы, анализ временных рядов, сравнительный анализ и структурную оценку. Также рассматриваются возможности повышения точности, достоверности, оперативности и прозрачности статистики цен посредством интеграции административных данных, сведений об электронных транзакциях и информации из интернет-источников. На основе проведённого анализа разработаны практические рекомендации по модернизации процесса расчёта ИПЦ, усилению контроля качества данных и расширению аналитического потенциала национальной статистической системы. Результаты исследования могут способствовать совершенствованию методологической базы измерения инфляции и обеспечению органов, принимающих решения в области экономической политики Узбекистана, достоверной статистической информацией.

Ключевые слова: инфляция, индекс потребительских цен (ИПЦ), уровень инфляции, статистика цен, статистическая методология, индексный метод, веса потребительских расходов, сбор данных о ценах, цифровые технологии, административные данные, качество данных, экономико-статистический анализ, Узбекистан.

INTRODUCTION

Inflation is one of the most important macroeconomic indicators, reflecting changes in the general price level of goods and services over a given period. Its level directly affects households' purchasing power, real incomes, savings, business costs, investment decisions, and the overall stability of the national economy. Therefore, accurate inflation measurement is essential for the development and implementation of effective monetary, fiscal, and social policies.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the principal indicator used to measure inflation in the consumer market. It reflects changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by households and provides an important statistical basis for assessing price dynamics. The CPI is also used by government institutions, financial organisations, researchers, and international organisations to analyse macroeconomic developments.

The quality of inflation measurement depends not only on the calculation formula but also on the entire statistical production process. This process includes the selection of representative goods and services, the determination of expenditure weights, the selection of geographical areas and price collection outlets, the collection and verification of price data, the treatment of missing observations, adjustments for quality changes, and the calculation and dissemination of price indices.

An important development in Uzbekistan's price statistics was the introduction of an updated CPI methodology in January 2026. Under the revised approach, the CPI is calculated using the modified arithmetic Young formula. An additional index based on the geometric Young formula is also compiled for analytical purposes. The 2026 consumer basket includes 517 representative goods and services, compared with 510 in 2025, while price collection is conducted from the 1st to the 25th day of each month. Data are obtained through several channels, including in-person price collection using tablets, administrative transaction data, electronic reporting, web scraping, and telephone surveys.

Alongside these developments, further improvement of inflation statistics remains an important priority. In particular, expanding the use of digital data sources, improving sample representativeness, strengthening data validation procedures, increasing the timeliness of statistical information, and developing analytical indicators can contribute to a more comprehensive assessment of inflationary processes.

The purpose of this study is to examine the statistical methods and processes used to calculate inflation in the Republic of Uzbekistan and to develop proposals for improving the accuracy, reliability, efficiency, and analytical value of inflation measurement.

The research objectives are to examine the theoretical and methodological foundations of inflation measurement; analyse the role of the CPI and expenditure weights; study the existing price data collection and processing system; assess digital and administrative data sources; and develop recommendations for improving statistical methods and processes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The methodology for measuring inflation has been widely discussed in international statistical and economic literature. Particular attention has been paid to the calculation of consumer price indices, the selection of representative goods and services, the determination of expenditure weights, and the treatment of price changes resulting from changes in product quality.

The Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods, prepared by the International Monetary Fund, International Labour Organization, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, and the World Bank, provides comprehensive methodological recommendations for compiling consumer price indices. The manual explains the conceptual foundations of the CPI, index number theory, sampling procedures, price collection, expenditure weights, and the treatment of specific price measurement issues [3].

The International Monetary Fund emphasises that the reliability of price statistics depends on the consistency of statistical concepts, the quality of source data, and the appropriate application of index number formulas. The choice of formula should correspond to the purpose of measurement, the structure of household consumption, and the availability of expenditure information [5].

The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented methodological improvements in consumer price statistics. According to official information, the CPI methodology introduced in January 2026 applies the modified arithmetic Young formula. The geometric Young formula is additionally used for analytical purposes [9].

The official SIAT database indicates that CPI calculations are based on household expenditure data and information on changes in consumer prices. The 2026 consumer basket comprises 419 goods and 98 services. Price information is collected from different types of retail outlets and geographical locations, while statistical procedures are applied when prices are unavailable or product quality changes occur [7].

The European Commission's global assessment of Uzbekistan's national statistical system highlights developments in price statistics, including the use of electronic data sources, administrative information, and tablet-based price collection. These developments demonstrate the importance of integrating traditional statistical surveys with modern digital information systems [8].

Recent technical assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund has focused on improving the compilation of consumer and producer price indices in Uzbekistan. Recommendations include expanding the

use of electronic invoice data and web scraping, improving agricultural price collection, and strengthening methodological procedures [2].

The International Monetary Fund's Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) emphasises transparency, methodological consistency, data quality, and the timely dissemination of official statistics [6].

The reviewed literature demonstrates that improving inflation statistics requires a comprehensive approach combining appropriate index formulas, representative sampling, reliable expenditure weights, modern data collection technologies, and effective quality assurance mechanisms.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research employs a combination of general scientific and economic-statistical methods to examine the methodology and processes used to calculate inflation in Uzbekistan.

Comparative analysis. This method is used to compare previous and updated approaches to CPI calculation, particularly the transition from the modified Laspeyres (Lowe) index to the modified arithmetic Young formula in 2026.

Index method. The index method is used to assess changes in consumer prices over time. The general formula can be expressed as:

$$CPI_t = [\Sigma(p_{it} \times q_i) / \Sigma(p_{i0} \times q_i)] \times 100$$

where p_{it} is the price of item I in the current period; p_{i0} is its base-period price; q_i is the quantity used for weighting; and n is the number of representative goods and services. This formula illustrates the general principle of index calculation; actual CPI compilation must follow the officially approved formula and weighting procedures.

Time-series analysis. This method examines monthly, annual, and cumulative changes in consumer prices, identifying trends, seasonal fluctuations, and periods of inflation acceleration or deceleration.

Structural analysis. This method determines the contributions of different groups of goods and services to overall inflation, identifying price pressures associated with food products, non-food goods, and services.

Statistical grouping. This method classifies goods and services according to their economic purpose, consumption characteristics, and price dynamics. The Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) provides the basis for structuring consumption expenditure and CPI components.

Systematisation and analytical generalisation. These methods are used to evaluate existing price data collection practices and formulate recommendations for improving statistical processes, data quality, and operational efficiency.

The research is based on official statistical publications and methodological materials of the National Statistics Committee, international CPI recommendations, and relevant analytical reports. The study is primarily methodological and analytical in nature; the proposed improvements are not presented as new econometric estimates.

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools were used to a limited extent, accounting for approximately 10% of the overall research preparation process. Their use was primarily confined to language refinement, technical editing, and structural support. The selection of research methods, data analysis, interpretation of findings, formulation of scientific conclusions, and development of recommendations were carried out independently by the author.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Current Organisation of Inflation Measurement in Uzbekistan. The Consumer Price Index is the main statistical instrument for measuring inflation in Uzbekistan's consumer market. Its calculation is based on household expenditure data, which determine the relative importance of goods and services, and price observations reflecting changes in the cost of the consumer basket.

Since January 2026, several methodological and organisational improvements have been introduced into the CPI calculation system. The main characteristics of these changes are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Main characteristics of CPI compilation in Uzbekistan

Indicator	Methodological characteristics
Representative basket	517 goods and services
Composition of the basket	419 goods and 98 services
Price collection period	From the 1st to the 25th day of each month
Main calculation formula	Modified arithmetic Young formula

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

Additional analytical calculation	Geometric Young formula
Weight information	Household expenditure sample surveys
Classification	COICOP 2018
Geographical coverage	Tashkent, Nukus, regional centres and selected cities and districts

Source: Compiled by the author based on official statistical information.

The updated methodology provides opportunities to improve the representativeness of price observations and utilise diverse information sources. Extending the price collection period to 25 days enables price changes to be monitored over a broader portion of the month. Electronic transaction data and web scraping can further enhance data coverage.

Improvement of Price Data Collection Processes. The reliability of the CPI largely depends on the quality and coverage of primary price data. Traditional field observations remain important for verifying actual prices; however, exclusive reliance on these methods may increase data collection costs and processing time. The current system combines several data collection methods, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Main sources of price information and their analytical significance

Data source	Characteristics	Potential benefit
CAPI	Personal price collection using tablets	Direct observation and verification
Administrative transaction data	Online cash-register receipts	Broader coverage of transactions
eStat and electronic reporting	Data from service providers and retailers	More efficient receipt
API and Excel data	Electronic retailer information	Faster integration
Web scraping	Automated website prices	Monitoring online price changes
CATI	Telephone-based price surveys	Additional information on prices and tariffs

Source: Compiled by the author based on methodological information.

Integrating these data sources can improve the timeliness and completeness of price statistics. However, consistent definitions, standardised product descriptions, and procedures for identifying duplicate or unreliable observations are essential.

The same product may have different names, package sizes, or quality characteristics across platforms. Without appropriate product identification, calculated price changes may reflect differences in product characteristics rather than actual inflation. Therefore, automated product matching, standardised identifiers, and validation algorithms are important.

The Role of Expenditure Weights and Index Formulas. Expenditure weights determine the relative contribution of goods and services to the overall CPI. Products accounting for a larger share of household expenditure generally have a greater influence on the aggregate index.

The accuracy of expenditure weights is essential for ensuring a representative indicator. As consumption patterns change, regularly updating weights helps ensure that the CPI accurately reflects household consumption.

The transition to the modified arithmetic Young formula in January 2026 represents a methodological advancement. The geometric Young index provides an alternative analytical measure, while the arithmetic index serves as the principal CPI and the geometric index is used as a supplementary analytical indicator [9].

Expenditure weights should be updated in accordance with the approved methodology, with clearly documented data sources, procedures, and reference periods.

Assessment of the Contribution of Individual Groups to Inflation. The aggregate inflation rate does not always indicate which goods and services contribute most significantly to price increases. Therefore, the analysis should include an assessment of the contributions of individual consumption groups.

A simplified contribution formula can be expressed as:

$$C_i \approx w_i \times r_i$$

where C_i is the approximate contribution of group i to inflation, w_i is its expenditure weight, and r_i is its price change. Official contribution calculations must follow the national CPI aggregation and weighting methodology.

Inflation can be analysed across food products, non-food goods, and services, helping to identify the main sources of inflationary pressure.

1. Collection of Primary Price Data — CAPI, Administrative Data, eStat, API, Web Scraping, and CATI
↓
2. Data Validation and Standardisation — Duplicate Detection, Product Matching, and Quality Control
↓
3. Weighting and Index Calculation — Expenditure Weights and Approved Index Formulas
↓
4. Analytical Assessment — Monthly, Annual, Regional, and Component-Level Inflation
↓
5. Dissemination and Use — Reliable Statistical Information for Policymaking and Research

Proposals for Improving Inflation Statistics. First, expand the integration of administrative and digital data sources, including electronic cash register receipts, electronic invoices, and online retail prices, while ensuring appropriate checks for data completeness and representativeness.

Second, strengthen product identification and quality adjustment procedures through automated matching of product names, brands, package sizes, and technical characteristics.

Third, regularly assess geographical representativeness to reflect regional consumption patterns, market structures, and the availability of goods and services.

Fourth, expand the analytical use of CPI components, including food products, non-food goods, services, regional price dynamics, and contribution analysis.

Fifth, automate statistical processing through a unified system for data collection, validation, calculation, and dissemination, thereby reducing manual operations and improving the reproducibility of statistical results.

Sixth, enhance methodological transparency by publishing accessible explanations of index formulas, expenditure weights, data sources, revision procedures, and the treatment of missing observations (Table 3).

Table 3. Proposed directions for improving inflation statistics in Uzbekistan

Improvement direction	Proposed measure	Expected result
Digital data integration	Expand administrative and online price data	Broader coverage
Product identification	Introduce standardised identifiers	More accurate comparisons
Data quality control	Automated validation algorithms	Fewer errors and duplicates
Regional representativeness	Review sample of locations and outlets	More reliable regional CPI
Analytical indicators	Expand component and contribution analysis	Better identification of drivers
Process automation	Integrated CPI information system	Faster, consistent processing
Transparency	Publish methodological explanations	Greater user confidence

Source: Author's development.

The proposed measures complement the methodological improvements already introduced in Uzbekistan. Their implementation should be gradual and aligned with international recommendations and national statistical capacity.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study examined the statistical methods and organisational processes used to calculate inflation in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The reliability of inflation measurement depends on representative consumer baskets, accurate expenditure weights, high-quality price observations, appropriate index formulas, and effective statistical processing procedures.

The methodological changes introduced in January 2026, including the adoption of the modified arithmetic Young formula and the supplementary geometric Young index, represent important advancements. The expansion of the consumer basket to 517 representative goods and services and the use of multiple data collection channels provide opportunities to improve statistical coverage and data quality.

1. Expand the integration of digital data sources, including administrative transaction data, electronic invoices, web scraping, and electronic reporting.

2. Improve data quality assurance through automated duplicate detection, outlier identification, and product consistency checks.

3. Strengthen expenditure weight estimation procedures to reflect changes in household consumption patterns.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

4. Improve regional price statistics by regularly reviewing geographical coverage and samples of retail outlets.

5. Develop analytical indicators, including core inflation, regional inflation, and the contributions of individual CPI components.

6. Automate the entire CPI production cycle, from data collection to statistical dissemination.

7. Enhance methodological transparency by providing accessible information on calculation procedures, data sources, expenditure weights, and quality assurance mechanisms.

Improving inflation statistics involves more than refining index calculation formulas. It requires comprehensive methodological development, digital transformation, effective data quality management, and the strengthening of analytical capacity. The proposed recommendations can contribute to producing more accurate, timely, and internationally comparable inflation indicators, thereby supporting evidence-based economic policymaking.

REFERENCES

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 11.08.2021-yildagi “Rasmiy statistika to‘g‘risida”gi O‘RQ-707-sonli Qonuni, https://lex.uz/docs/-5569619
2. European Commission, Eurostat. Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Uzbekistan: Final Report. – 2025.
3. International Labour Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), OECD, Eurostat, UNECE, World Bank. Consumer Price Index Manual: Concepts and Methods. – Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, 2020.
4. International Monetary Fund. Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS): Uzbekistan – Consumer Price Index. – 2024.
5. International Monetary Fund. Update of the Consumer Price Index Manual. – IMF Statistics Department, 2020.
6. International Monetary Fund. Uzbekistan: Technical Assistance on Price Statistics. – Caucasus, Central Asia and Mongolia Regional Capacity Development Center, 2026.
7. National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Consumer Price Index in the Republic of Uzbekistan: Press Release for April 2026. – 2026.
8. National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Consumer Price Index: Statistical Metadata and Methodology [Electronic resource]. – SIAT Statistical Database, 2026.
9. National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Methodological Provisions for Forming Consumer Price Indices. – Approved on 30 January 2026, No. 2.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

Proofreader: Xondamir Ismoilov

Layout and Designer: Oloviddin Sobir o‘g‘li

2026. № 11

© When materials are reproduced, the ECONOSCITECH-INTEGRATION journal must be cited as the source. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information in materials and advertisements published in the journal. Editorial opinions may not always align with those of the authors. Submitted materials will not be returned to the editorial office.

To publish articles in this journal, you may submit articles, advertisements, stories, and other creative materials through the following links. Materials and advertisements are published on a paid basis.

You may subscribe to the journal at any time using the following details. Once subscribed, please send a screenshot or photo of your payment confirmation to our Telegram page @iqtisodiyot_77. Based on this, we will send the latest issue of the journal to your address each month.

Our address: Tashkent city, Yunusobod district, 19th block, House 17.