

YEAR-ON-YEAR PRICE GROWTH SLOWED DOWN MODERATELY AGAIN

Consumer price indices – inflation – August 2025

Consumer prices increased by 0.1%, month-on-month. This development came mainly from price increase in 'recreation and culture'. The year-on-year growth of consumer prices amounted to 2.5% in August, which was 0.2 percentage points down on July.

Month-on-month comparison

Consumer prices in August increased by 0.1%, month-on-month. Growth of consumer prices in 'recreation and culture' came mainly from increase in seasonal prices of package holidays by 3.9%. In 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', prices of actual rentals increased by 0.4%. Price rise in 'restaurants and hotels', came mainly from higher prices of catering services by 0.2%. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', especially prices of pork were higher by 5.9%, poultry by 2.9%, smoked meat and sausages by 1.6%, bread and cereals by 0.6%, yoghurts by 4.1%, oils and fats by 2.1%. Month-on-month overall price level decrease in August came mainly from prices in 'transport', where especially prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment were lower by 0.9% and motor cars by 0.4%. In 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', prices of wine decreased by 1.4%, beer by 1.1% and spirits by 0.7%. In food, especially prices of fruit decreased by 4.8%, vegetables by 3.3% (of which prices of potatoes were lower by 14.3%), UHT semi-skimmed milk by 7.3% and eggs by 5.4%.

Prices of goods in total decreased by 0.2%, while prices of services increased by 0.5%.

Year-on-year comparison

"Year-on-year growth of price level in August was again influenced mainly by prices of food. However for some surveyed items significant price decrease was recorded in comparison with the last year August. E.g. prices of sugar were lower by approximately 25%, olive oil by almost 18% and potatoes by almost 19%. Average price of potatoes in August was CZK 15 per kg, which was the lowest value since October 2022," noted Pavla Sediva, head of Consumer Price Statistics Unit of CZSO.

Consumer prices increased by 2.5% in August, which was 0.2 percentage points down on July, year-on-year. This **slowdown**¹⁾ of the year-on-year price growth was mainly influenced by price development in 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco'. Prices of spirits slowed down their increase to 1.1% in August (increase by 3.6% in July). Prices of wine turned from increase by 0.5% in July into drop by 2.6% in August and prices of beer decreased by 1.8% in August (decrease by 0.9% in July).

The biggest influence on **the growth of the year-on-year price level** in August came from prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', where prices of beef and veal increased by 23.8%, poultry by 15.5%, UHT semi-skimmed milk by 11.2%, eggs by 31.3%, butter by 11.3%, chocolate and chocolate products by 10.3%, coffee by 26.4% and cocoa by 19.9%. Next in order of influence were prices in 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', where beside owner occupied housing costs, prices of actual rentals²⁾ increased by 5.7%, water supply by 4.2%, sewage collection by 3.7% and heat and hot water by 3.3%. Prices of electricity decreased by 4.1% and natural gas by 8.0%, year-on-year. Price development in 'recreation and culture' came mainly from higher prices of recreational and cultural services by 5.6% and prices of package holidays by 5.3%. In 'restaurants and hotels', prices of catering services were higher by 4.6% and

¹⁾ **Acceleration/slowdown** of the year-on-year price index growth is difference between current and previous year-on-year index. It therefore depends on the change of current month-on-month index and also on the change of base – month-on-month index (growth/decrease) in the same month of the last year.

²⁾ Actual rentals includes both newly concluded contracts and existing ones.

accommodation services by 6.6%. Year-on-year overall price level decrease in August came mainly from prices in 'transport', where prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment decreased by 7.6%. Prices in 'clothing and footwear' were lower by 1.9%.

Owner occupied housing costs (imputed rentals) increased by 4.9%, year-on-year (increase by 4.9% also in July), mainly due to growth of prices of new real estates. The overall consumer price index excluding owner occupied housing costs was 102.2%, year-on-year. (More information: [Methodological note](#).)

Prices of goods in total and services went up (1.1% and 4.7%, respectively).

Level of consumer price base index with base period the average of 2015 = 100, was 156.2% in August (156.1% in July).

Inflation rate, i.e. the increase in the average consumer price index in the twelve months to August 2025 compared with the average CPI in the previous twelve months, amounted to 2.6% (2.6% also in July).

Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾

According to preliminary calculations, the HICP in Czechia **in August** remained at the level of July (**month-on-month** change 0.0%) and increased by 2.4% (2.5% in July), **year-on-year**. According to flash estimates of Eurostat, **the MUICP** (Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices) **in August 2025** amounted to 2.1%, year-on-year (2.0% in July), 2.1% in Germany and 4.4% in Slovakia. It was the highest in Estonia in August (6.2%). On the other hand, price decrease occurred in Cyprus (decrease by 0.1%). According to preliminary data of Eurostat, the **year-on-year** change in the average **harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)** in the **EU27 member states** amounted to 2.4% **in July** (0.1 percentage points up on June). In July, the rise in prices was the highest in Romania (6.6%) and the lowest in Cyprus (0.1%).

(More information on the Eurostat's web pages: [HICP](#).)

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Starting **from January 2026**, the consumer price indices will be calculated on the base of updated Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (CZ-COICOP) see [CZ-COICOP 2018](#)

Starting **from January 2026**, also new index time series with the base period average of 2025 = 100 will be introduced. The indices to other bases will be calculated from this time series (previous month = 100, corresponding period of last year = 100 and annual rolling average, i.e. the average of index numbers over the last 12 months to the average for the previous 12 months).

³⁾ Imputed rentals are excluded from the HICP.