

YEAR-ON-YEAR PRICE GROWTH WAS THE LOWEST FROM THIS APRIL

Consumer price indices – inflation – September 2025

Consumer prices decreased by 0.6%, month-on-month. This development came mainly from lower prices in 'recreation and culture'. The year-on-year growth of consumer prices amounted to 2.3% in September, which was 0.2 percentage points down on August.

Month-on-month comparison

Consumer prices in September decreased by 0.6%, month-on-month. In 'recreation and culture', prices of package holidays went down by 21.1% due to the end of summer season. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', especially prices of vegetables were lower by 3.9%, of which prices of potatoes dropped by 9.0%. Also prices of pork decreased by 5.5%, bread and cereals by 1.1%, UHT semi-skimmed milk by 7.5%, fruit by 1.7%, poultry by 1.8%, yoghurts by 3.8%, smoked meat and sausages by 0.7%. Price development in 'transport' was mainly influenced by lower prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment by 0.7% and motor cars by 0.6%. Month-on-month overall price level increase in September came mainly from prices in 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', where especially prices of tobacco products were higher by 0.9%, beer by 1.6% and spirits by 0.9%. In food, especially prices of butter increased by 9.7% and eggs by 4.3%. As the new school year started, prices in 'education' increased by 3.4%. Fees in kindergartens increased by 5.6%, tuition fees at private secondary schools by 5.1%, fees for foreign language learning by 2.0%, fees in schools of art (base level) also by 2.0% and fees in after school care centres by 5.1%.

Prices of goods in total decreased by 0.4% and prices of services by 0.9%.

Year-on-year comparison

"Consumer prices in September increased by 2.3% in comparison with the last year. They slowed down their year-on-year growth for the third consecutive month. Prices of food had significant influence on this development. They have been slowing down their year-on-year growth since July. It reached 2.7% in September. Prices of food decreased by 1.1% in comparison with August," noted Pavla Sediva, head of Consumer Price Statistics Unit of CZSO.

Consumer prices increased by 2.3% in September, which was 0.2 percentage points down on August, year-on-year. This **slowdown**¹⁾ of the year-on-year price growth was mainly influenced by price development in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. Prices of meat slowed down their increase to 4.4% in September (increase by 7.0% in August), fruit to 0.8% (increase by 3.8% in August) and butter to 5.2% (increase by 11.3% in August). Prices of UHT semi-skimmed milk turned from growth by 11.2% in August into drop by 9.8% in September and prices of vegetables decreased by 7.8% in September (decrease by 2.0% in August).

The biggest influence on **the growth of the year-on-year price level** in September came from 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 2.2%. Prices of electricity decreased by 3.5% and natural gas by 8.5%, year-on-year. Next in order of influence were prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', where, beside already mentioned above, prices

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.

of eggs increased by 38.6%, chocolate and chocolate products by 11.2%, coffee and cocoa equally by 22.0%. Price development in 'recreation and culture' came mainly from higher prices of recreational and cultural services by 6.3% and prices of package holidays by 5.0%. In 'restaurants and hotels', prices of catering services were higher by 4.5% and accommodation services by 6.6%. Year-on-year overall price level decrease in September came mainly from prices in 'clothing and footwear', where prices of garments were lower by 1.4% and foot and other footwear by 4.3%.

Owner occupied housing costs (imputed rentals) increased by 4.9%, year-on-year (increase by 4.9% also in August), mainly due to growth of prices of new real estates. The overall consumer price index excluding owner occupied housing costs was 102.0%, year-on-year. (More information: [Methodological note](#).)

Prices of goods in total and services went up (0.8% and 4.7%, respectively).

Level of consumer price base index with base period the average of 2015 = 100, was 155.3% in September (156.2% in August).

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

Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾

According to preliminary calculations, the HICP in Czechia in **September** decreased by 0.8%, **month-on-month** and increased by 2.0% (2.4% in August), **year-on-year**. According to flash estimates of Eurostat, **the MUICP** (Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices) in **September 2025** amounted to 2.2%, year-on-year (2.0% in August), 2.4% in Germany and 4.6% in Slovakia. It was the highest in Estonia in September (5.2%) and the lowest in Cyprus, where the prices remained unchanged (year-on-year change 0.0%).

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 **August** as in July. In August, the rise in prices was the highest in Romania (8.5%) and the lowest in Cyprus, where the prices remained unchanged, year-on-year (0.0%).

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

* * *

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**, according to Regulation (EU) 2016/792 of the European parliament and the Council 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.