

YEAR-ON-YEAR GROWTH OF FOOD PRICES ACCELERATED AGAIN

Consumer price indices – inflation – June 2025

Consumer prices increased by 0.3%, month-on-month. This development came mainly from higher prices in 'recreation and culture', 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' and in 'transport'. The year-on-year growth of consumer prices amounted to 2.9% in June, which was 0.5 percentage points up on May.

Month-on-month comparison

Consumer prices in June increased by 0.3%, month-on-month. In 'recreation and culture', especially seasonal prices of package holidays were higher by 2.4%. In 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', actual rentals increased by 0.7%. Price rise in 'transport' came mainly from higher prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment by 1.0% and prices of cars by 0.4%. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', in comparison to the last month, mainly prices of meat increased by 2.0%, butter by 7.7%, UHT semi-skimmed milk by 3.3% and chocolate and chocolate products by 2.4%. Month-on-month overall price level decrease in June came mainly from prices in 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', where prices of spirits were lower by 1.2%. In food, prices of fruit decreased by 3.0% and vegetables by 1.9%.

Prices of goods in total increased by 0.1% and prices of services by 0.5%.

Year-on-year comparison

"Consumer prices in June accelerated their year-on-year growth to 2.9%, which was the highest value from the December last year. This development, as traditionally, came mainly from prices of food and fuels, partially together with lower last year benchmark," noted Pavla Sediva, head of Consumer Price Statistics Unit of CZSO.

Consumer prices increased by 2.9% in June, which was 0.5 percentage points up on May, year-on-year. This **acceleration**¹⁾ of the year-on-year price growth was mainly influenced by price development in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages' and in 'transport'. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', prices of meat increased by 5.9% in June (increase by 3.6% in May), UHT semi-skimmed milk by 13.1% (increase by 5.3% in May), butter by 24.7% (increase by 20.4% in May), non-alcoholic beverages by 8.1% (increase by 6.9% in May). Prices of flour decreased by 1.5% (decrease by 7.3% in May). In 'transport', prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment slowed down their decrease. They were lower by 9.2% in June, year-on-year (decrease by 13.5% in May).

The biggest influence on **the growth of the year-on-year price level** in June came again from prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', where (beside already mentioned above), prices of eggs increased by 40.4%, chocolate and chocolate products by 26.3%, coffee by 29.2% and cocoa by 27.3%. 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 6.3%, materials and services for maintenance and repair of the dwelling by 3.2%, water supply by 4.2%, sewage collection by 3.7% and heat and hot water by 3.5%. Prices of electricity decreased by 4.8% and natural gas by 7.8%, year-on-year. In 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', prices of spirits increased by 2.2%, beer by 0.2% and tobacco products by 7.2%. Prices of wine decreased by 0.9%, year-on-year. Price development in 'recreation and culture' came mainly from

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.

higher prices of recreational and cultural services by 5.6% and prices of package holidays by 6.9%. In 'restaurants and hotels', prices of catering services were higher by 4.3% and accommodation services by 7.9%. Year-on-year overall price level decrease in June came mainly from prices in 'transport' and in 'clothing and footwear' (decrease equally by 1.5%)

Owner occupied housing costs (imputed rentals) increased by 4.9%, year-on-year (increase by 4.6% in May), mainly due to growth of prices of new real estates and also price growth of construction works. The overall consumer price index excluding owner occupied housing costs was 102.7%, year-on-year. (More information: [Methodological note](#).)

Prices of goods in total and services went up (1.6% and 5.0%, respectively).

Level of consumer price base index with base period the average of 2015 = 100, was 155.4% in June (155.0% in May).

Inflation rate, i.e. the increase in the average consumer price index in the twelve months to June 2025 compared with the average CPI in the previous twelve months, amounted to 2.6% (2.5% in May).

Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP)³⁾

According to preliminary calculations, the HICP in Czechia **in June** increased by 0.2% **month-on-month** and by 2.8% (2.3% in May), **year-on-year**. According to flash estimates of Eurostat, **the MUICP** (Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices) **in June 2025** amounted to 2.0%, year-on-year (1.9% in May), 2.0% in Germany and 4.6% in Slovakia. It was the highest in Estonia in June (5.2%) and the lowest in Cyprus (0.5%). 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 2.2% **in May** (0.2 percentage points down on April). In May, the rise in prices was the highest in Romania (5.4%) and the lowest in Cyprus (0.4%).

(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.