

YEAR-ON-YEAR PRICE GROWTH IN JUNE WEAKENED TO 1.5%

Consumer price indices – inflation – June 2026

Consumer prices in June decreased by 0.3%, month-on-month. This development came mainly from lower prices in 'transport' and in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. The year-on-year growth of consumer prices amounted to 1.5% in June, which was 0.6 percentage points down on May.

Month-on-month comparison

Consumer prices in June decreased by 0.3%, month-on-month. In 'transport', especially prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment decreased by 8.1%. In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', mainly prices of eggs were lower by 19.7%, fruits by 3.7%, vegetables by 2.0%, poultry by 2.8%, UHT semi-skimmed milk by 11.4%, butter by 9.4% and oils and fats by 3.1%. The average price of butter CZK 142 per kg was the lowest value from August 2021. On the other hand, month-on-month price level increase in June came mainly from prices in 'recreation, sport and culture', where prices of package holidays were higher by 2.6%. In food, especially prices of potatoes increased by 6.7%.

Prices of goods in total decreased by 0.8%, while prices of services increased by 0.4%.

Year-on-year comparison

"Consumer prices in June slowed down their year-on-year growth to 1.5%. This development was significantly influenced by prices of fuels. Diesel was sold at petrol stations for approximately CZK 37 per litre and petrol Natural 95 for less than CZK 40 per litre, on average. These were the highest values since March this year in case of petrol Natural 95 and February in case of Diesel," noted Pavla Sediva, head of Consumer Price Statistics Unit of CZSO.

Year-on-year growth of consumer prices in June was lower by 0.6 percentage points than in May, which came mainly from the **slowdown**¹⁾ of price growth in prices in 'transport' and deepening of price decrease in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages'. In 'transport', prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment were higher by 14.9% in June (increase by 26.3% in May). In 'food and non-alcoholic beverages', prices of meat decreased by 6.2% in June (decrease by 1.8% in May), butter by 35.5% (decrease by 23.3% in May), UHT semi-skimmed milk by 29.4% (decrease by 17.7% in May), oils and fats by 21.1% (decrease by 16.4% in May). Prices of eggs turned from increase by 10.0% in May into drop by 9.5% in June.

The biggest influence on **the growth of the year-on-year price level** in June (despite its moderation) came again from prices in 'transport' already mentioned above (increase by 5.7%). Next in order of influence were prices in 'alcoholic beverages, tobacco', where prices of spirits and liquors were higher by 2.6%, wine by 2.7%, beer by 1.4% and tobacco products by 5.8%. In 'housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', beside owner occupied housing costs, prices of actual rentals²⁾ were higher by 5.9%, materials and services for the maintenance and repairs of the dwelling by 5.1%, water supply by 3.9%, sewage collection by 3.8% and heat and hot water by 1.7%. Prices of electricity decreased by 11.5% and natural gas by 5.2%, year-on-year. In 'restaurants and accommodation services', prices of food and beverage serving services were higher by 4.2% and accommodation services by 6.1%. On the other hand, year-on-year overall price level decrease in June came mainly from prices in 'food and non-alcoholic beverages' (decrease by 3.4%). Price drop continued in 'clothing and footwear', where prices of garments were lower by 2.2% and prices of shoes and other footwear by 5.4%.

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.

Owner occupied housing costs (imputed rentals) increased by 5.2%, year-on-year (increase by 5.3% in May), mainly due to growth of prices of new real estates. The overall consumer price index excluding owner occupied housing costs was 101.1%, year-on-year. (More information: [Methodological note](#).)

Prices of goods in total decreased by 0.4%, while prices of services went up by 4.5%.

Level of consumer price base index with base period the average of 2025 = 100, was 101.7% in June (102.0% in May).

Inflation rate, i.e. the increase in the average consumer price index in the twelve months to June 2026 compared with the average CPI in the previous twelve months, amounted to 2.1% (2.2% in May).

Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾

According to preliminary calculations, the HICP in Czechia **in June** decreased by 0.5%, **month-on-month** and increased by 1.1% (1.8% in May), **year-on-year**. According to flash estimates of Eurostat, **the MUICP** (Monetary Union Index of Consumer Prices) **in June 2026** amounted to 2.8%, year-on-year (3.2% in May), 2.4% in Germany and 3.5% in Slovakia. It was the highest in Lithuania (5.5%) in June and the lowest in Malta (1.9%).

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 3.3% **in May** (0.1 percentage point up on April). In May, the rise in prices was the highest in Romania (9.7%) and the lowest in Sweden (1.1%).

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

³⁾ Imputed rentals are excluded from the HICP.