

ANALYSIS

13 May 2026

Development of international trade in goods price indices in the Q1 2026

In the Q1 2026, compared to the Q4 2025, export prices increased by 0.8%. In the year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison, they decreased by 3.4% in the Q1 2026. Import prices increased by 1.0% in the Q1 2026 compared to the Q4 2025. In the y-o-y comparison, they decreased by 4.4% in the Q1 2026. The terms of trade reached the value of 99.8% in the Q1 2026 compared to the Q4 2025. In the y-o-y comparison, they reached the value of 101.0% in the Q1 2026.

Export prices

Quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q; in the Q1 2026 compared to the Q4 2025), export prices increased by 0.8%. Prices of the following increased the most: waste collection, treatment and disposal services by 9.9%, coke and refined petroleum products by 9.0%, and prices of electricity by 7.8%. Mainly prices of the following decreased: beverages by 6.5%, other manufactured goods by 3.0%, and food products by 2.8%.

Year-on-year, in the Q1 2026, export prices decreased by 3.4% (in the Q4 2025 by 4.2%). Prices of the following significantly decreased: chemicals and chemical products by 9.3%, paper and paper products by 8.8%, and coke and refined petroleum products by 6.9%. Prices of products of forestry, logging and related services increased by 13.7% and prices of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture by 6.7%.

Import prices

Quarter-on-quarter (in the Q1 2026 compared to the Q4 2025), import prices increased by 1.0%. Prices of the following increased the most: electricity by 15.2%, coke and refined petroleum products by 11.6%, and crude petroleum and natural gas by 10.6%. Prices of the following decreased the most markedly: wearing apparel by 4.0%, food products by 3.7%, textiles by 3.0%, and other manufactured goods by 2.9%.

Year-on-year, in the Q1 2026, import prices decreased by 4.4% (in the Q4 2025 by 5.1%). The most significant price decreases were in crude petroleum and natural gas by 19.2%, wearing apparel by 9.6%, textiles by 8.7%, and computer, electronic and optical products by 6.6%. Especially prices of the following increased: beverages by 2.6%, furniture by 2.1%, and electricity by 1.0%.

The terms of trade

Quarter-on-quarter (in the Q1 2026 compared to the Q4 2025), the terms of trade reached the value of 99.8%. A significant negative value was recorded by beverages (90.4%) and a positive value mainly wearing apparel (105.2%).

Year-on-year, in the Q1 2026, the terms of trade reached the value of 101.0% (in the Q4 2025 the value was 100.9%) and for the thirteenth successive quarter they remained in positive values – see the Chart No 2. A significant positive value was recorded by wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture (107.8%) and a negative value by beverages (90.8%).

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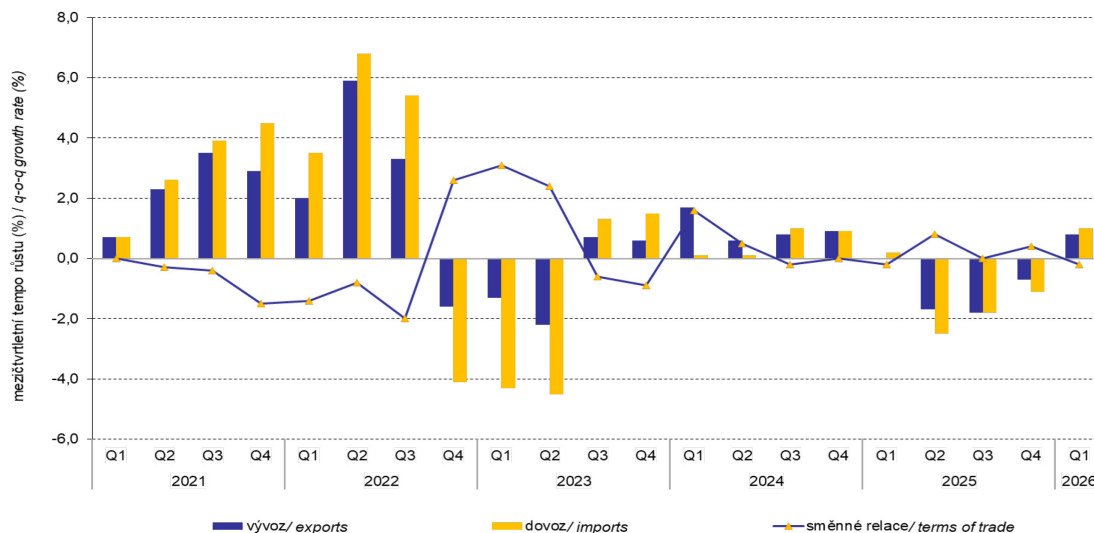
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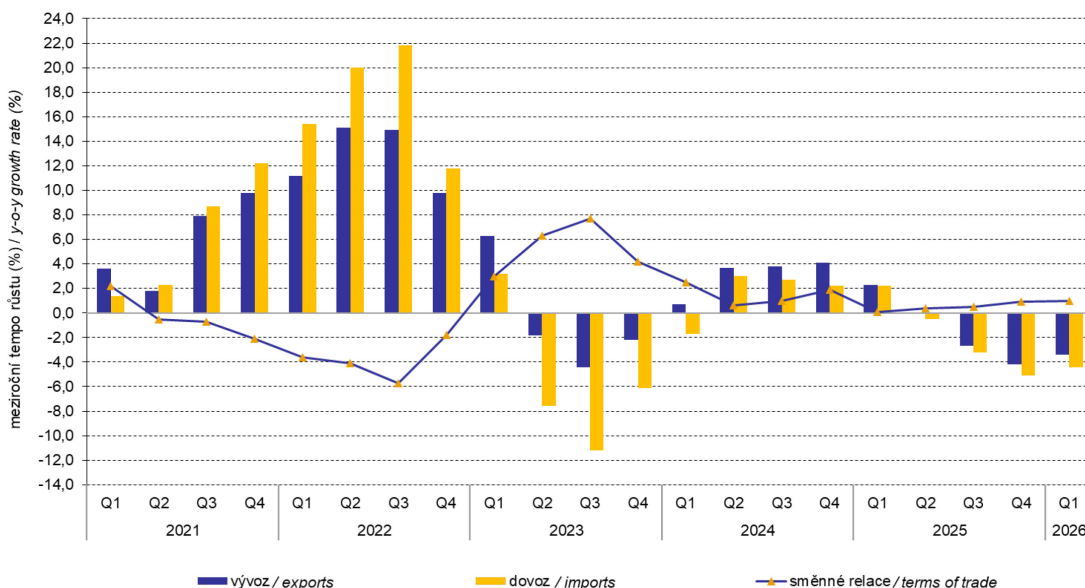
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Graf č. 1 Vývoj indexů cen v zahraničním obchodě se zbožím mezičtvrtletně
Chart No 1 Trend of price indices in international trade in goods, q-o-q



Graf č. 2 Vývoj indexů cen v zahraničním obchodě se zbožím meziročně
Chart No 2 Trend of price indices in international trade in goods, y-o-y



The international trade in goods (change of ownership) price development was also significantly influenced by the CZK exchange rate to the major foreign currencies. All monitored foreign currencies have been included in the **quarter-on-quarter exchange rate index**. Q-o-q indices of the CZK exchange rate to these currencies were weighted by the respective weight, which pertains to those foreign currencies in the export price index and in the import price index (before

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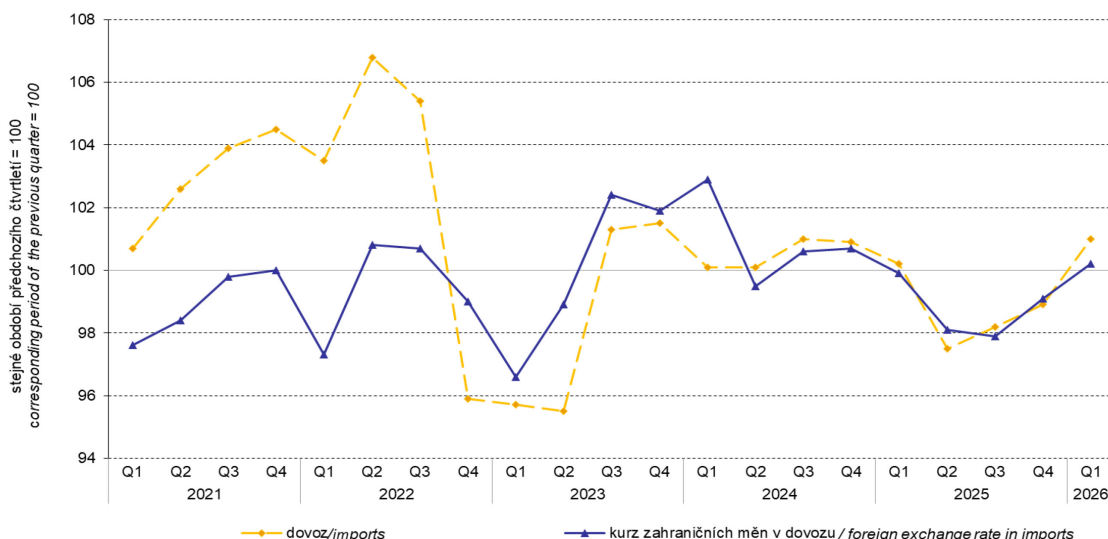
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the Q3 2023, only two most important currencies, i.e. EUR and USD, have been included; as of the Q3 2023, the calculation was refined by the inclusion of all currencies and it was calculated backwards to the year 2021).

Graf č. 3 Indexy cen vývozu a vývoj kurzu mezičtvrtletně
Chart No 3 Export price indices and exchange rate development, q-o-q



Graf č. 4 Indexy cen dovozu a vývoj kurzu mezičtvrtletně
Chart No 4 Import price indices and exchange rate development, q-o-q



From the Charts Nos 3 and 4 above, it is apparent that in both exports and imports, international trade in goods prices have a relation to exchange rate effects. Contracts with foreign entities are usually concluded for longer periods of time and the longer the contract period is, the stronger the relation to exchange rates is.

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International trade in goods price indices, year-on-year, adjusted for exchange rate influence

The Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) also calculates year-on-year international trade in goods price indices adjusted for exchange rate effects. The calculation is carried out as follows: prices in foreign currencies reported in the current month are **converted** to Czech crowns **by the exchange rate** of the same month **of the previous year**. Afterwards, together with prices reported in CZK, they are used for the weighted mean calculation. This exchange rate adjusted base price index of a month is related to the non-adjusted base price index of the corresponding month of the previous year and thus the year-on-year adjusted price index for the month is calculated. Year-on-year adjusted price indices for a quarter are calculated similarly, too.

Differences between the adjusted and non-adjusted price indices may be considerable; they are apparent in the Charts Nos 6 and 7, for example, in the first quarter of 2026.

The employed method does not enable to make a 100% exchange rate adjustment because not all trade transactions made in foreign currencies are also reported in foreign currencies. The proportion does not exceed 30%. It follows from the aforementioned that **at the full exchange rate adjustment, differences** between the published price indices and the exchange rate adjusted ones **would probably be further increasing**.

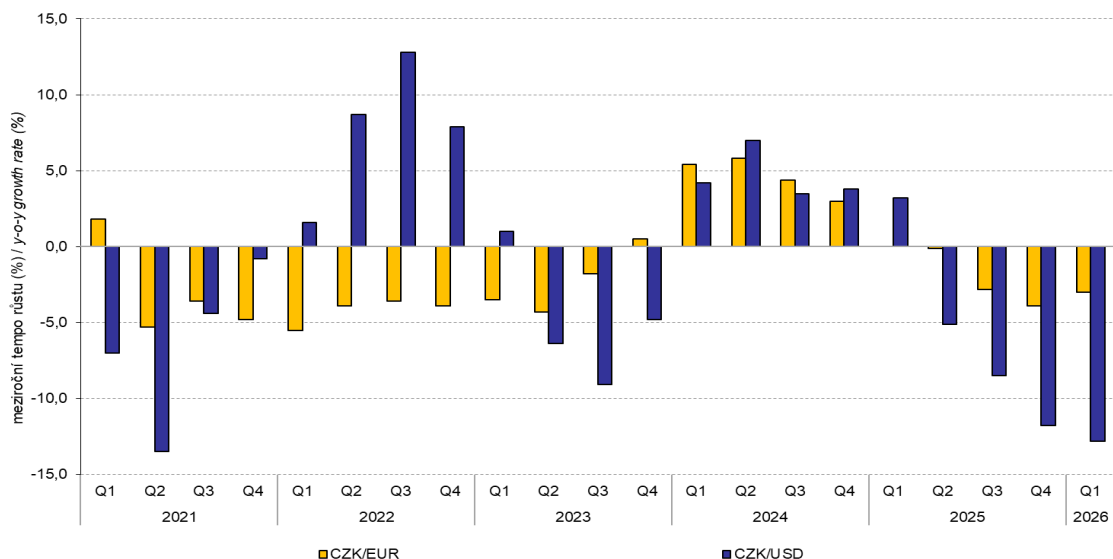
The exchange rate adjusted indices described above can also be used to make the exchange rate adjusted breakdown of increments of price indices. The Tab. 1 gives the **published and exchange rate adjusted breakdown of increments** of export and import price indices. The breakdown illustrates well how many percentage points each of the groups “exchange rate contributed” to the index.

It is generally true that the exchange rate effect decreases the value of price indices in international trade in goods if CZK is strengthening to foreign currencies in total. Conversely, the exchange rate effect pushes the price indices up if CZK is weakening to foreign currencies in total.

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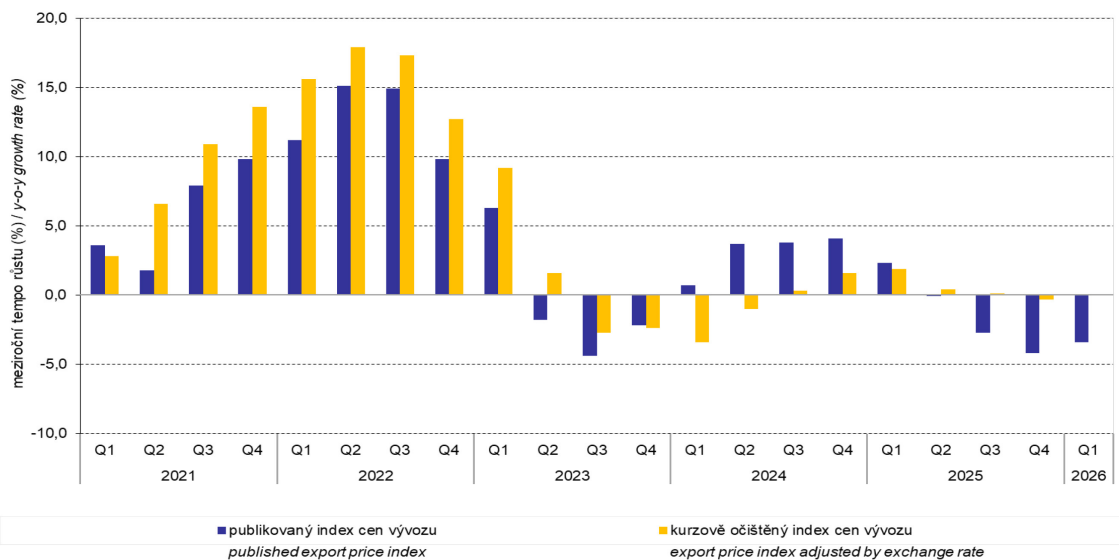
The Chart No 5 illustrates the CZK exchange rate to the two most important foreign currencies, i.e. to EUR and to USD.

Graf č. 5 Vývoj čtvrtletních kurzů meziročně
Chart No 5 Quarterly exchange rates development, y-o-y



From the Charts Nos 6 and 7 below, it is apparent how significant the exchange rate influence of all monitored foreign currencies on the value of the export and import price indices was.

Graf č. 6 Vývoj indexů vývozních cen meziročně
Chart No 6 Trend in export price indices, y-o-y



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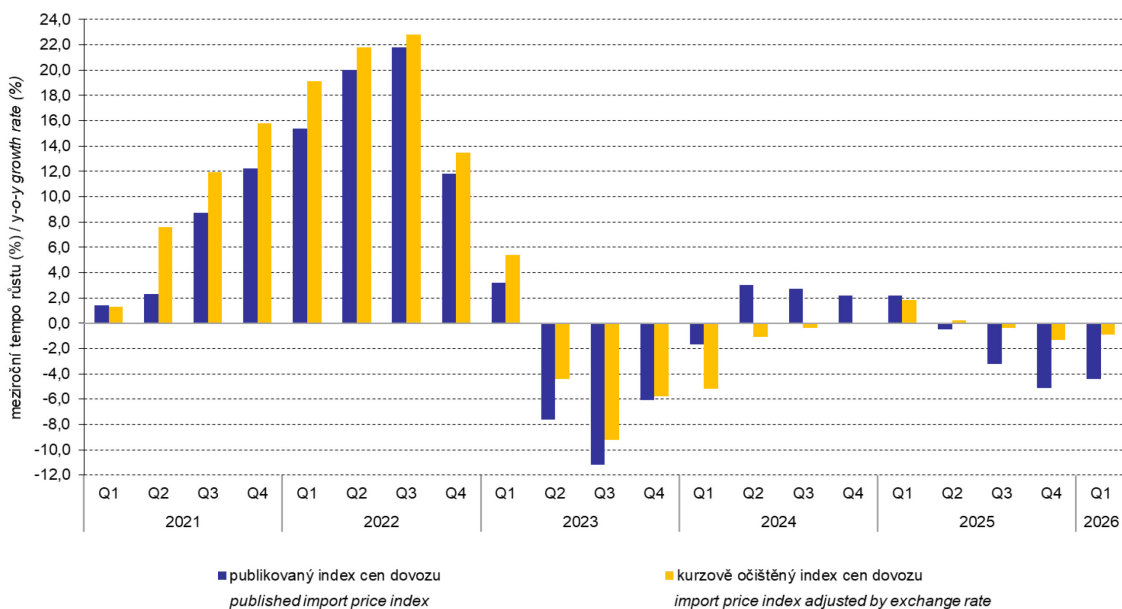
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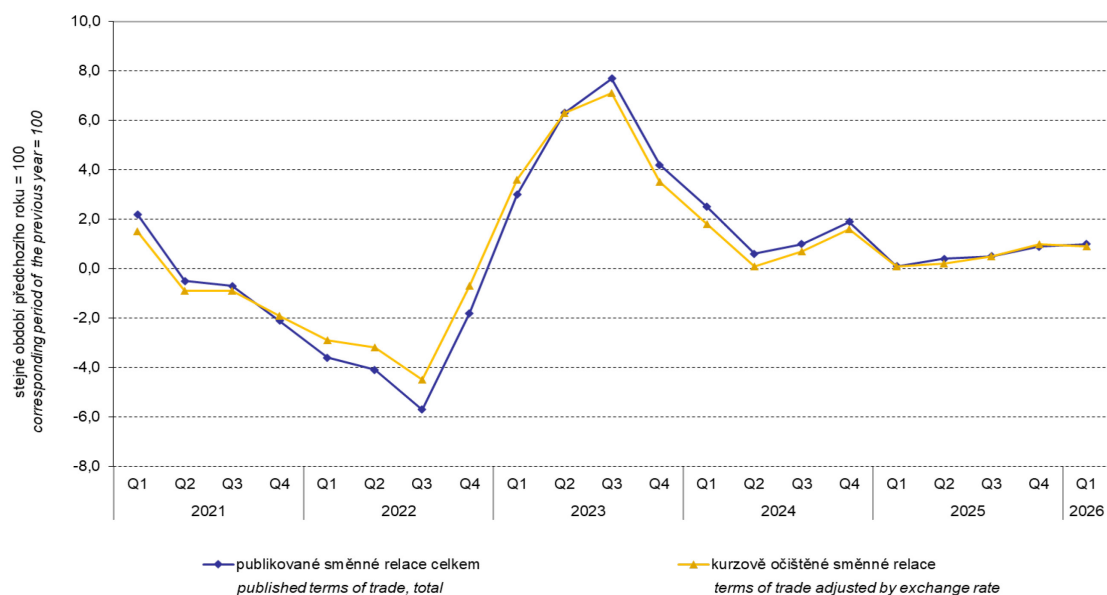
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Graf č. 7 Vývoj indexů dovozních cen meziročně
Chart No 7 Trend in import price indices, y-o-y



The Chart No 8 illustrates the exchange rate influence on the value of the year-on-year terms of trade.

Graf č. 8 Směnné relace meziročně
Chart No 8 Terms of trade, y-o-y



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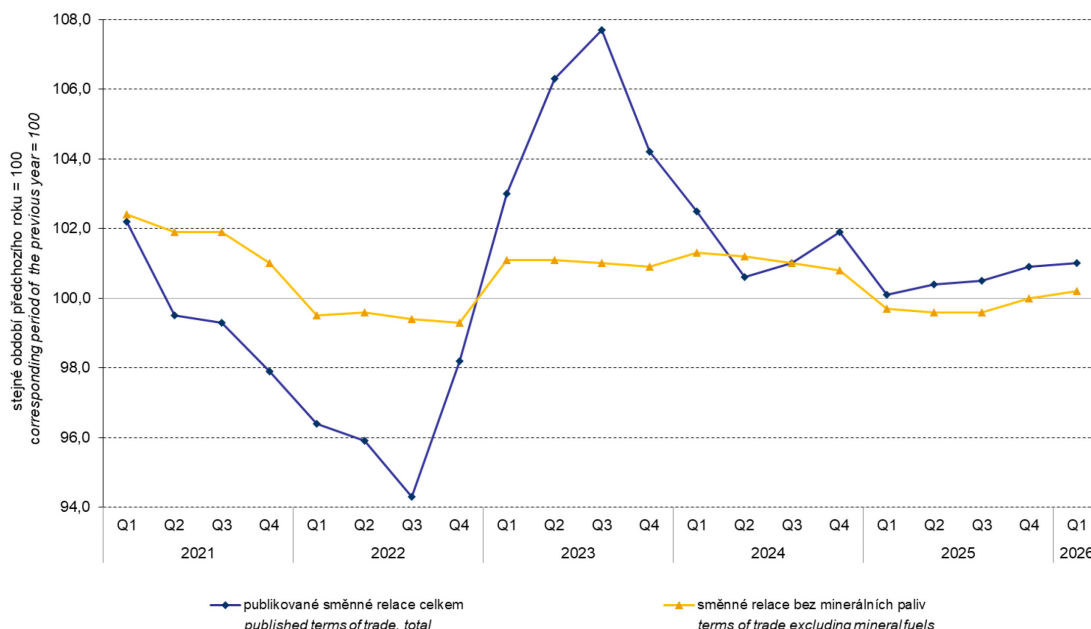
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Graf č.9 Publikované směnné relace a směnné relace s vyloučením minerálních paliv meziročně
Chart No 9 Published terms of trade and terms of trade excluding mineral fuels, y-o-y



The Chart No 9 shows the development of the value of the terms of trade when mineral fuels are excluded, i.e. two-digit divisions 05, 06, 19, and 35 of the CPA classification (which correspond to the SITC 3 section called 'mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials'). In this chart, the effect of mineral fuels can be observed that has an influence on the total value of the y-o-y terms of trade. Since the Q1 2023, mineral fuels were increasing the value of the terms of trade. However, in the Q2 2024, there was a turnabout and mineral fuels decreased the value of the terms of trade. In the Q3 2024, the terms of trade with the mineral fuels excluded and the total year-on-year terms of trade reached the same value. Since the Q4 2024, mineral fuels have been increasing the value of the terms of trade again. This development is related to price fluctuations on world markets, mainly of crude petroleum prices. Import prices, which have a higher proportion of crude materials (compared to export prices), respond in a more sensitive way to price turbulences. Therefore, the terms of trade are usually increasing when prices of crude materials are decreasing, and, vice versa, when prices of crude materials are increasing, the terms of trade are decreasing.

Final summary

In the Q1 2026, the exchange rate effect decreased, **year-on-year**, both the export price index and the import price index. Export prices decreased less than the import ones; therefore the terms of trade reached a positive value, **year-on-year**. After elimination of the exchange rate effect, the terms of trade reached by 0.1 percentage point lower value than the published terms of trade. Values free of the exchange rate effect correspond to the exchange rate adjusted indices – see the Charts Nos. 6, 7, and 8.

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Tab. 1 Rozklad přírůstků publikovaných a kurzově očištěných indexů cen vývozu a dovozu za 1. čtvrtletí 2026
Tab. 1 Breakdown of increments of export and import price indices - published and exchange rate adjusted for Q1 2026

CZ-CPA	Název	Publikované Published					Očištěné o kurzové vlivy Exchange rate adjusted					Name
		Meziroční Year-on-year					Meziroční Year-on-year					
		Q4/2025	01/2026	02/2026	03/2026	Q1/2026	Q4/2025	01/2026	02/2026	03/2026	Q1/2026	
Rozklad přírůstků indexů vývozních cen Break down of increments of export price indices												
	Celkem	-4,2	-3,9	-4,5	-1,8	-3,4	-0,3	0,0	-0,7	0,7	0,0	Total
A	Produkty zemědělství, lesnictví a rybářství	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Těžba a dobývání	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	Mining and quarrying
C	Výrobky zpracovatelského průmyslu	-3,4	-3,7	-3,6	-1,9	-3,0	0,2	-0,1	0,0	0,4	0,1	Manufactured products
D	Elektrina, plyn, pára a klimatizovaný vzduch	-1,0	-0,1	-1,3	0,1	-0,4	-0,8	0,1	-1,1	0,3	-0,2	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
E	Zásobování vodou; čin. souv. s odpad. vodami, odpady a sanacemi	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services
J	Informační a komunikační služby	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	Information and communication services
Rozklad přírůstků indexů dovozních cen Break down of increments of import price indices												
	Celkem	-5,1	-5,6	-5,4	-2,0	-4,4	-1,3	-1,5	-1,6	0,5	-0,9	Total
A	Produkty zemědělství, lesnictví a rybářství	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Těžba a dobývání	-1,8	-1,9	-1,8	-0,4	-1,4	-1,4	-1,4	-1,3	-0,1	-0,9	Mining and quarrying
C	Výrobky zpracovatelského průmyslu	-3,3	-3,9	-3,6	-1,7	-3,1	0,0	-0,5	-0,3	0,5	-0,1	Manufactured products
D	Elektrina, plyn, pára a klimatizovaný vzduch	0,0	0,2	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
J	Informační a komunikační služby	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Information and communication services

Poznámka:
V tabulce nejsou publikovány všechny sledované sekce CZ-CPA.

Note:
Only some selected sections of CZ-CPA are published.

The closing table gives published **non-adjusted** international trade in goods price indices.

Tab. 2 Indexy cen vývozu a dovozu ve 1. čtvrtletí 2026
Tab. 2 Export and import price indices in Q1 2026

CZ-CPA	Název Name	Stálé váhy roku 2021 (%) 2021 constant weights (%)	Stejně období předchozího roku = 100 Corresponding period of the previous year = 100				Název Name	
			Q4/2025	01/2026	02/2026	03/2026		Q1/2026
			Indexy vývozních cen Export price indices					
	Celkem	1000,0	95,8	96,1	95,5	98,2	96,6	Total
A	Produkty zemědělství, lesnictví a rybářství	20,5	102,2	102,1	101,1	101,1	101,4	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Těžba a dobývání	3,2	88,9	91,6	94,3	97,9	94,6	Mining and quarrying
C	Výrobky zpracovatelského průmyslu	943,7	96,1	95,8	95,9	97,9	96,5	Manufactured products
D	Elektrina, plyn, pára a klimatizovaný vzduch	16,0	83,6	98,3	80,0	103,5	93,3	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
E	Zásobování vodou; čin. souv. s odpad. vodami, odpady a sanacemi	12,0	90,0	96,9	100,7	99,6	99,1	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services
J	Informační a komunikační služby	4,7	107,4	101,6	103,1	104,8	103,2	Information and communication services
Indexy dovozních cen Import price indices								
	Celkem	1000,0	94,9	94,4	94,6	98,0	95,6	Total
A	Produkty zemědělství, lesnictví a rybářství	15,6	100,0	102,4	100,5	100,8	101,2	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Těžba a dobývání	52,5	77,0	76,0	77,4	94,8	82,5	Mining and quarrying
C	Výrobky zpracovatelského průmyslu	919,1	96,1	95,5	95,8	98,1	96,5	Manufactured products
D	Elektrina, plyn, pára a klimatizovaný vzduch	6,4	91,4	110,5	87,8	106,6	101,0	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
J	Informační a komunikační služby	2,7	95,0	97,8	97,1	96,5	97,1	Information and communication services

Poznámka:
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Note:
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Note: For internal reasons, the Czech decimal comma is used instead of the English decimal point as a decimal separator in tables and charts of this analysis.

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