

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Paris, 3 July 2025

Reference period: May 2025

OECD headline inflation declined to 4.0% in May 2025

Year-on-year inflation in the OECD as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined to 4.0% in May 2025, from 4.2% in April. This marks the lowest level since June 2021 and represents a drop of 6.7 percentage points (p.p.) from the peak recorded in October 2022 (Figures 1 and 3). While the pace of OECD headline inflation has moderated, average price levels across the OECD continue to rise at almost twice the 2019 average rate and were 33.7% higher than in December 2019 (Table 1 and Figure 2). Prior to this period, it took around 14 years – from July 2005 to late 2019 – for prices to increase by a similar magnitude. Between April and May 2025, headline inflation fell in 15 OECD countries, with Türkiye, the Netherlands and Lithuania seeing the largest decreases (more than 0.5 p.p.). By contrast, it increased in 9 OECD countries, with rises of 0.5 p.p. or more in Czechia, Greece, Mexico, and Norway (Table 1). Headline inflation was stable or broadly stable in the remaining 14 countries.

Year-on-year core inflation (inflation less food and energy) in the OECD fell to 4.4% in May from 4.6% in April, with decreases in 24 OECD countries and rises in only 5 countries, while it remained stable or broadly stable in the remaining 9 countries. Food and energy inflation in the OECD showed little change in May, at 4.6% and minus 0.3%, respectively. However, cumulative increases in both food and energy price levels since December 2019 exceed 40% (Figure 2).

Year-on-year inflation in the G7 remained stable in May, holding at 2.4% for the third consecutive month. Inflation was stable or broadly stable in all countries except in Italy, where headline inflation slowed due to a 0.3 p.p. fall in core inflation and a decrease in energy prices (Figure 3). Across the G7 countries, core inflation remained the primary driver of headline inflation, except in Japan, where the combined contribution of food and energy inflation exceeded that of core inflation (Figure 4).

In the euro area, year-on-year inflation as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) fell to 1.9% in May, from 2.2% in April. This decline was driven by a slowdown in core inflation to 2.3% in May, its lowest level since January 2022, including a 0.8 p.p. decline of services inflation. While food inflation continued to rise in the euro area, energy prices fell year-on-year at the same pace as in April. In June 2025, according to Eurostat's [flash estimate](#), year-on-year headline inflation in the euro area remained broadly stable at 2.0%, with a slowing decline in energy prices, while core inflation is estimated to have remained stable.

In the G20, year-on-year inflation fell to 3.9% in May from 4.1% in April. Headline inflation declined in Brazil and Indonesia, while it remained stable or broadly stable in China, India, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa. In Argentina, inflation continued to decline, reaching 43.5% – 6 times lower than a year earlier (Table 2).

Figure 1 – Consumer prices: All items and all items less food and energy

OECD, year-on-year inflation rate (%)

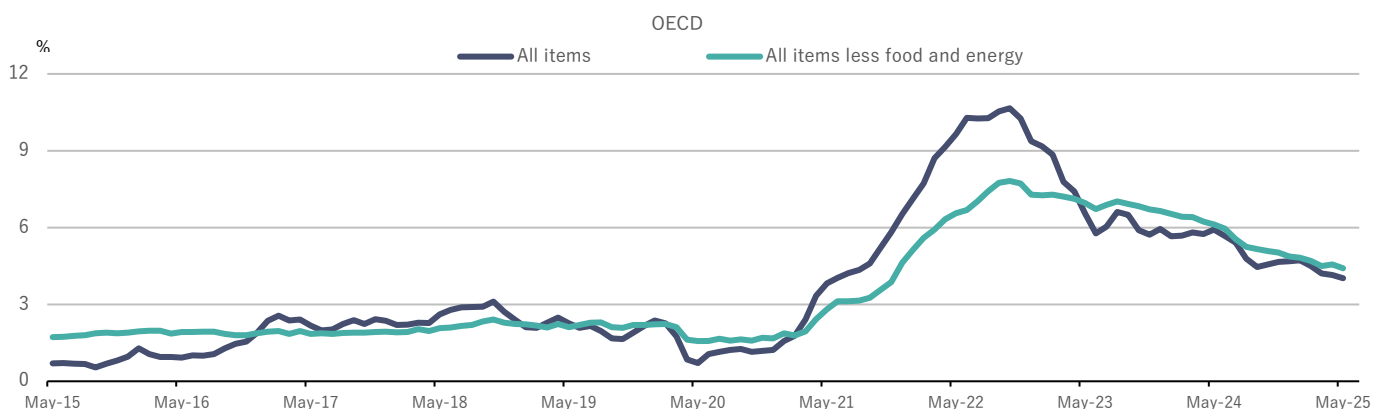


Figure 2 – Consumer price index – All items and components

OECD, Cumulative change from December 2019 (%)

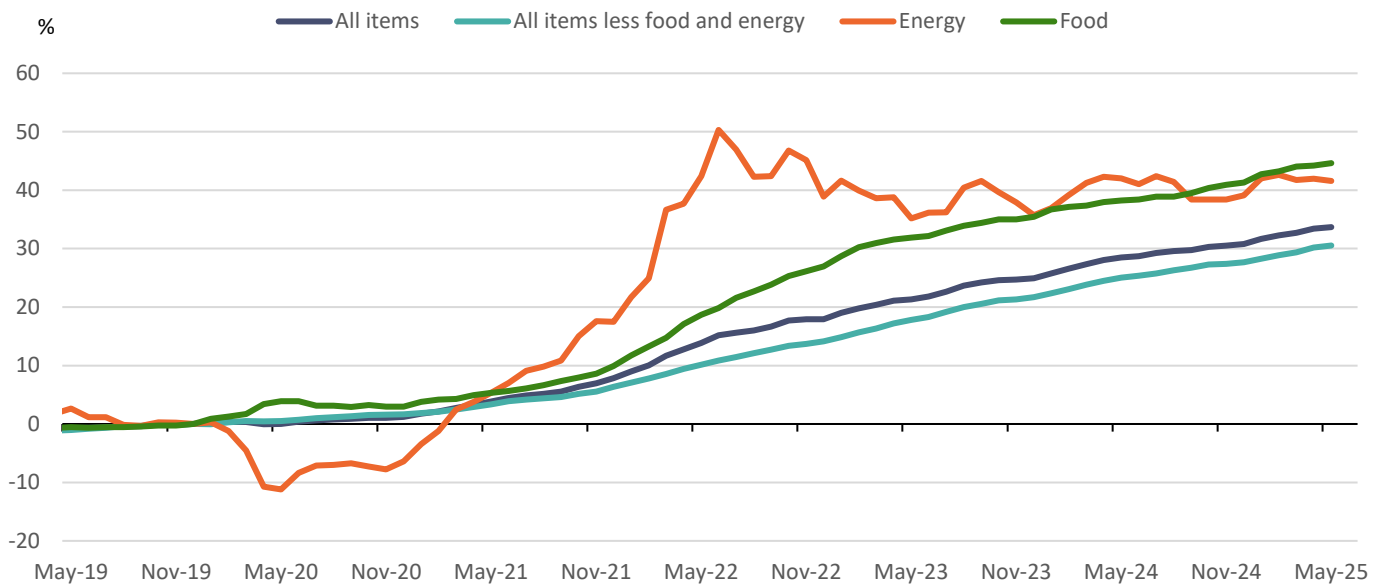
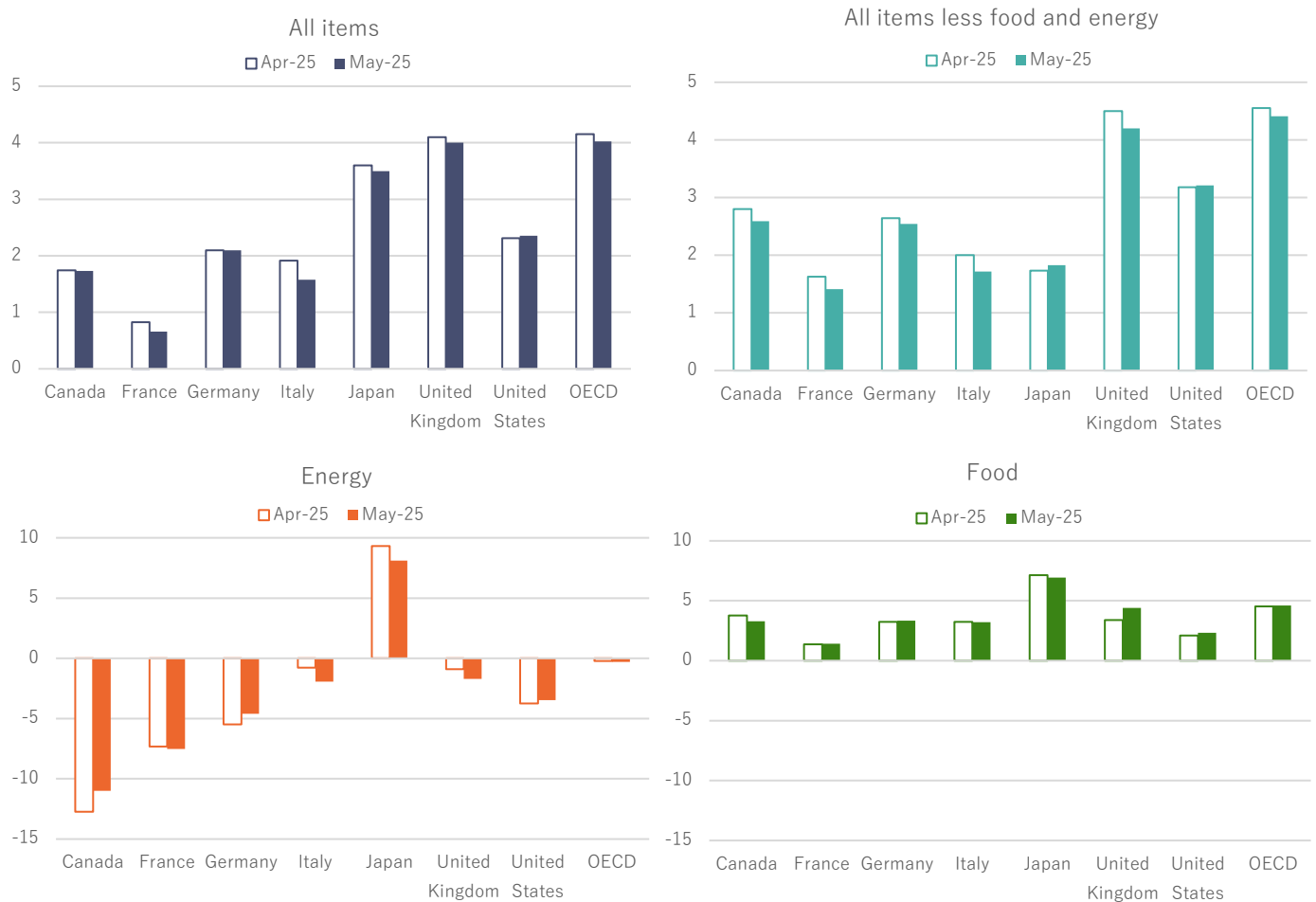


Figure 3 – Consumer prices, G7 economies and OECD – All items inflation and its components

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

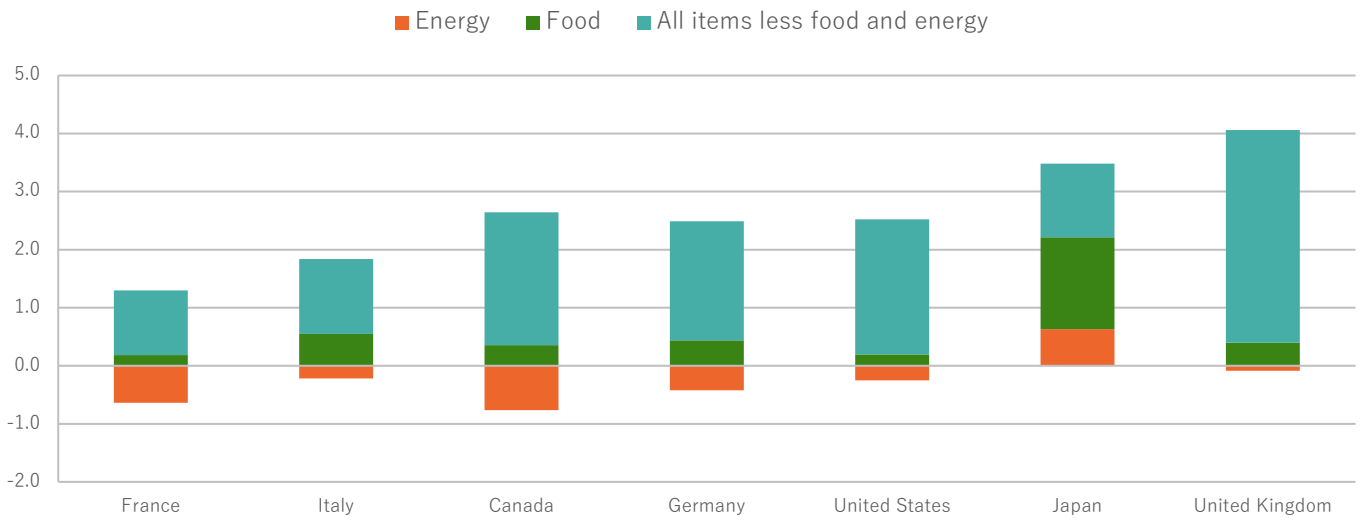


Note: For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for this country, as well as for aggregates for OECD total and G7. In addition, as the most recent COICOP-based CPI breakdown for the United States was not yet available at the time of this news release, data presented in this figure for CPI components are OECD estimates using changes in the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. city average) published by the BLS.



Figure 4 – Contribution to year-on-year CPI inflation in G7 countries

May 2025, percentage points



Note: For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the U.S. BLS outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for this country. In addition, as the most recent COICOP-based CPI breakdown for the United States was not yet available at the time of this news release, data presented in this figure for CPI components are OECD estimates based on the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. city average) published by the BLS.

Table 1 – CPI and HICP, OECD countries and zone aggregates

May 2025, year-on-year inflation rate (%) and contributions to year-on-year CPI inflation (percentage points)

	CPI			HICP			CPI						Contributions to year-on-year CPI inflation			Cumulative inflation from December 2019		
	All items			All items			Food		Energy		All items excluding food & energy		Food	Energy	All items excluding food & energy	All items		
	May-24	Apr-25	May-25	May-24	Apr-25	May-25	Apr-25	May-25	Apr-25	May-25	Apr-25	May-25	May-25			May-25		
	Year-on-year inflation rate (percentage)															percentage points			percentage
OECD-Total	5.9	4.2	4.0	...	...	...	4.5	4.6	-0.2	-0.3	4.6	4.4	...	...	...	33.7
G7	2.9	2.4	2.4	...	...	...	2.9	3.1	-2.9	-2.8	2.9	2.9	...	...	...	22.3
European Union (HICP)	...	...	...	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.3	3.6	-2.8	-2.7	2.8	2.4	...	...	...	25.4
Euro area (HICP)	...	...	...	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	-3.6	-3.6	2.7	2.3	...	...	...	22.1
Australia¹	3.6	2.4	2.4	...	...	...	3.2	3.7	-12.0	-5.5	3.7	3.0	..	..	..	21.1
Austria	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	0.7	1.3	3.3	3.1	0.4	0.1	2.4	27.5		
Belgium	3.4	2.5	2.0	4.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.0	-1.1	2.8	2.6	0.4	-0.2	1.8	23.1		
Canada	2.9	1.7	1.7	...	...	...	3.8	3.3	-12.7	-11.0	2.8	2.6	0.4	-0.8	2.3	20.5
Chile	4.2	4.5	4.4	...	...	...	4.4	4.6	10.9	9.9	3.7	3.7	1.0	0.9	2.6	38.5
Colombia	7.2	5.2	5.1	...	...	...	4.6	4.7	3.6	2.7	5.5	5.4	1.2	0.2	3.6	44.6
Costa Rica	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	...	...	...	1.7	0.9	-5.9	-6.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.2	10.4
Czechia	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.3	4.1	5.4	-5.3	-5.3	2.9	3.4	0.9	-0.8	2.4	41.7		
Denmark	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	3.7	5.2	-1.7	-1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	-0.1	1.0	17.0		
Estonia	2.9	4.5	4.5	3.1	4.4	4.6	7.3	7.1	-3.7	-5.0	5.5	6.0	1.5	-0.8	3.7	46.3		
Finland	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	-6.2	-5.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.6	18.5		
France	2.3	0.8	0.7	2.6	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	-7.3	-7.5	1.6	1.4	0.2	-0.6	1.1	15.2		
Germany	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.3	-5.5	-4.6	2.6	2.5	0.4	-0.4	2.1	21.4		
Greece	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.0	2.6	-5.6	-3.0	3.3	3.5	0.5	-0.4	2.3	18.0		
Hungary	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.5	-3.2	-1.1	5.5	5.3	1.0	-0.1	3.6	55.6		
Iceland	6.2	4.2	3.8	5.2	3.9	3.5	5.7	5.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.2	2.7	37.5		
Ireland	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.4	4.0	-1.6	-2.7	2.5	1.9	0.4	-0.2	1.5	21.4		
Israel	2.8	3.6	3.1	...	...	...	4.6	3.4	-1.0	-3.2	3.8	3.5	0.5	-0.1	3.0	16.4
Italy	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.7	3.2	3.2	-0.8	-1.9	2.0	1.7	0.5	-0.2	1.3	19.2		
Japan	2.8	3.6	3.5	...	...	...	7.1	6.9	9.3	8.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.3	11.2
Korea	2.7	2.1	1.9	...	...	...	3.0	2.4	0.5	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	16.6
Latvia	0.1	3.9	3.6	0.0	4.0	3.7	7.3	7.5	-3.5	-3.0	4.7	3.8	2.0	-0.5	2.1	39.2		
Lithuania	0.5	4.1	3.4	0.9	3.6	3.0	5.0	4.4	2.1	-0.5	4.2	3.9	1.0	-0.1	2.5	42.9		
Luxembourg	2.6	1.7	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	18.5		
Mexico	4.7	3.9	4.4	...	...	...	3.6	5.1	2.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	1.3	0.2	2.9	32.2
Netherlands	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.7	4.1	2.9	3.9	4.2	-3.2	-1.1	4.7	3.6	0.5	-0.1	2.8	25.5		
New Zealand¹	4.0	2.2	2.5	...	...	...	0.6	2.6	-3.0	1.8	3.3	2.6	0.4	0.2	2.0	24.4
Norway	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.7	3.3	5.3	-6.0	7.1	2.9	2.4	0.6	0.4	2.0	23.5		
Poland	2.5	4.3	4.0	2.8	3.7	3.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.4	3.3	1.4	..	..	46.9
Portugal	3.1	2.1	2.3	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.5	-0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.7	19.6		
Slovak Republic	2.2	3.7	4.1	2.6	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	-1.3	-1.0	4.7	5.2	0.8	-0.1	3.4	39.1		
Slovenia	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	5.9	5.5	-4.5	-6.1	2.4	2.0	1.0	-0.7	1.4	23.5		
Spain	3.6	2.2	2.0	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	-2.2	-2.7	2.8	2.4	0.5	-0.3	1.8	20.4		
Sweden	3.7	0.3	0.2	2.5	2.1	2.3	5.5	5.2	-9.2	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.0	-0.4	23.5		
Switzerland	1.4	0.0	-0.1	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-7.8	-8.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.4	6.7		
Türkiye	75.4	37.9	35.4	75.5	37.9	35.4	36.1	32.9	44.8	37.7	37.6	36.0	8.3	3.2	23.9	601.4		
United Kingdom	2.8	4.1	4.0	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.4	-0.9	-1.7	4.5	4.2	0.4	-0.1	3.7	27.2		
United States^{2,3}	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	..	..	2.1 ^e	2.3 ^e	-3.7 ^e	-3.5 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e	0.2 ^e	-0.3 ^e	2.3 ^e	25.1 ^e

...: not applicable ...: not available.. e: OECD estimate

¹ For this country, figures shown refer to Q1 2024, Q4 2024 & Q1 2025, as year-on-year inflation is based on quarterly CPI data.

² For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the US BLS outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for the United States, as well as for aggregates for OECD total and G7.

³ As the most recent COICOP-based CPI breakdown for the United States was not yet available at the time of this news release, data presented in this figure for CPI components are OECD estimates using changes in the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. city average) published by the BLS.

 Note: CPI aggregates for the OECD are computed as a weighted average of the national CPIs. This may differ from the definition used in the OECD Economic Outlook. For methodological information concerning the CPI aggregates in this news release, please see [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#).

 Source: OECD Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) Database: [Consumer price indices \(CPIs, HICPs\), COICOP 1999](#); [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#) (for Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico and South Africa).


Table 2 – Consumer prices, All items, Food, Energy & All items excluding food & energy, selected countries and zone aggregates

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

	2023	2024	2024										2025		
	Average		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
All items															
OECD-Total	6.8	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0
G7	4.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
European Union (HICP)	6.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
Euro area (HICP)	5.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9
G7 countries															
Canada	3.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7
France	4.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Germany	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Italy	5.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6
Japan	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
United Kingdom	6.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0
United States	4.1	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
G20 and other non OECD G20 economies															
G20*	6.7	6.5	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9
Argentina	133.5	219.9	276.4	271.5	263.4	236.7	209.0	193.0	166.0	117.8	84.5	66.9	55.9	47.3	43.5
Brazil	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3
China	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
India	5.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Indonesia ¹	3.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	-0.1	1.0	2.0	1.6
Saudi Arabia	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2
South Africa	6.1	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8
Food															
OECD-Total	10.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.6
G7	7.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1
European Union (HICP)	12.6	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.6
Euro area (HICP)	11.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9
G7 countries															
Canada	7.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.3
France	12.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.4
Germany	12.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.4	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Italy	10.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2
Japan	8.6	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	5.6	7.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.1	6.9
United Kingdom	14.6	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.4
United States ^{2,3}	4.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0 ^e	2.0 ^e	2.5 ^e	2.1 ^e	2.3 ^e
Energy															
OECD-Total	-0.9	1.1	5.1	3.6	4.5	0.7	-2.3	-0.9	0.3	2.5	3.7	2.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
G7	-1.5	-2.1	1.3	-0.3	1.0	-3.3	-6.4	-4.6	-2.7	0.0	1.3	-0.2	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8
European Union (HICP)	0.0	-1.6	0.5	0.2	1.8	-2.1	-4.7	-3.3	-1.2	0.7	2.3	1.0	-0.4	-2.8	-2.7
Euro area (HICP)	-2.0	-2.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	-3.0	-6.1	-4.6	-2.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	-1.0	-3.6	-3.6
G7 countries															
Canada	-4.2	-0.6	4.1	0.5	0.4	-4.7	-8.3	-3.5	-1.4	1.0	5.3	3.0	-0.3	-12.7	-11.0
France	5.7	2.2	5.4	4.6	8.1	0.4	-3.2	-1.9	-0.7	1.2	2.6	-5.6	-6.2	-7.3	-7.5
Germany	5.9	-3.1	-1.1	-2.0	-1.7	-5.0	-7.6	-5.5	-3.7	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.8	-5.5	-4.6
Italy	1.1	-10.1	-11.7	-8.5	-3.9	-6.1	-8.7	-8.9	-5.4	-2.8	-0.7	0.6	2.7	-0.8	-1.9
Japan	-6.0	3.8	7.2	7.7	12.0	12.1	5.9	2.3	6.0	10.1	10.8	6.9	6.6	9.3	8.1
United Kingdom	4.8	-13.1	-16.0	-16.1	-10.9	-13.2	-16.2	-10.0	-8.7	-6.0	-6.6	-6.8	-8.0	-0.9	-1.7
United States ^{2,3}	-4.8	-1.3 ^e	3.6 ^e	0.9 ^e	1.0 ^e	-4.0 ^e	-6.8 ^e	-4.8 ^e	-3.1 ^e	-0.5 ^e	1.0 ^e	-0.2 ^e	-3.3 ^e	-3.7 ^e	-3.5 ^e
All items excluding Food and Energy															
OECD-Total	7.0	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4
G7	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
European Union (HICP)	5.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4
Euro area (HICP)	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3
G7 countries															
Canada	4.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6
France	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Germany	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Italy	4.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7
Japan	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
United Kingdom	5.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2
United States ^{2,3}	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e

e: OECD estimate

¹ New survey coverage from January 2024. Data from this period are not directly comparable with data for previous months.

² For the United States, CPI inflation data according to COICOP are calculated by the US BLS outside of the official production system. Additionally, they differ from the official indexes published by the BLS in both scope and aggregation. Therefore, some statistical discrepancy between headline year-on-year inflation and its three main components (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) may be observed for the United States, as well as for aggregates for the OECD total and G7.

³ As the most recent COICOP-based CPI breakdown for the United States was not yet available at the time of this news release, data presented in this figure for CPI components are OECD estimates using changes in the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. city average) published by the BLS for the most recent months.

*See [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#) for the inclusion of the Argentinian CPI in the G20 aggregate. The G20 aggregate does not include African Union countries, except for South Africa. The Russian Federation is included in the G20 estimates.

Note: CPI aggregates for the OECD area are computed as a weighted average of the national CPIs. This may differ from the definition used in the OECD Economic Outlook. For methodological information concerning the CPI aggregates in this news release, please see [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#).

Source: OECD Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) Database: [Consumer price indices \(CPIs, HICPs\), COICOP 1999; Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#) (for Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico and South Africa).



Methodological information:

In the text of this news release, inflation is considered as increasing (respectively decreasing) if the difference between two months in the 1-digit year-on-year inflation rate is greater than or equal to 0.2 (respectively lower than or equal to -0.2) percentage point. A change of -0.1 or 0.1 percentage point is qualified as broadly stable; a rate of change of 0.0 percentage point as stable.

OECD Consumer price index – [Methodological Notes for OECD CPI News Release](#).

OECD Contributions to annual inflation – [OECD calculation of contributions to overall annual inflation](#).

Access Data:

OECD Database: [Consumer price indices \(CPIs, HICPs\), COICOP 1999](#); [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#);

Graphs:

[OECD countries - Contributions to annual CPI inflation by COICOP Division, current month](#); [OECD countries - Contributions to annual CPI inflation, selected components, historical series](#); and [G7 & non-OECD countries, zone aggregates, inflations rates, historical series graphs](#).

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Next release: [5 August 2025](#)

