

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Paris, 8 December 2025

Reference period: October 2025

Food inflation slows in more than half of OECD countries in October 2025

Between September and October 2025, year-on-year headline inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was stable or broadly stable in 14 of the 37 OECD countries with available data (Table 1 and Figure 1). Headline inflation declined in 13 countries and rose in the remaining 10 countries. Inflation figures for the OECD, G20, and G7 areas could not be compiled for October 2025 due to incomplete reporting of CPI statistics.*

In October, year-on-year food inflation declined by an average of 0.9 percentage points (p.p.) across the 20 OECD countries which experienced a fall. Another 11 countries recorded a rise, while food inflation remained stable or broadly stable in the remaining 6 countries. The picture was also mixed for energy inflation, with 20 recording a decline, 14 a rise, and 3 remaining stable or broadly stable. However, in several countries, the drop in energy inflation came after a rise in September 2025, which reflected a base effect from a significant reduction in energy prices between August and September 2024. Core inflation (inflation less food and energy) decreased in 11 countries, increased in 11 and remained stable or broadly stable in 15 countries.

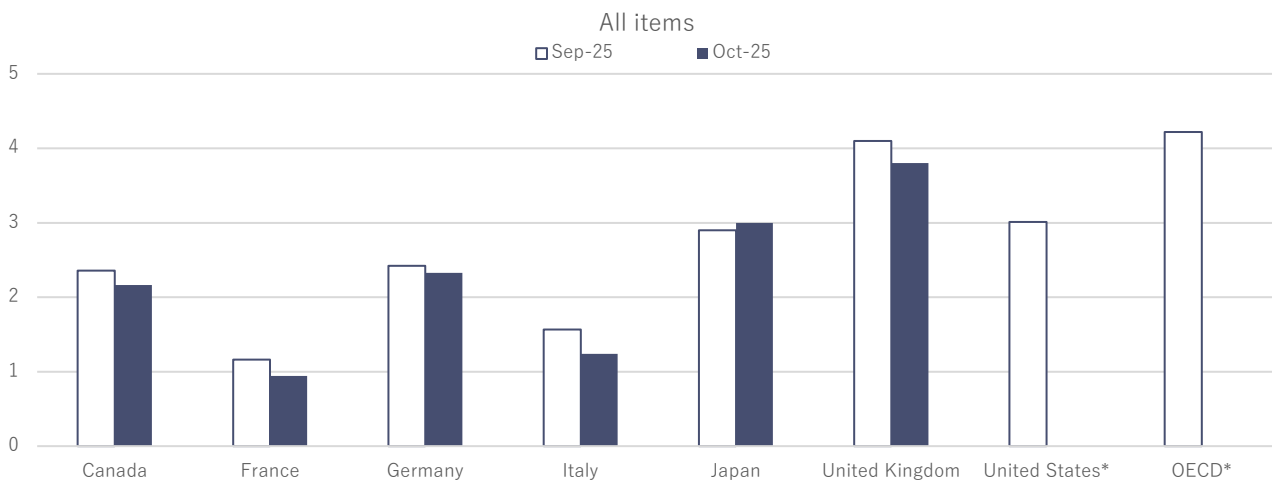
Four G7 countries – Canada, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom – registered a year-on-year decline in headline inflation, while it remained broadly stable in Germany and Japan. Food inflation decreased in five G7 countries, including a fall of more than one p.p. in Italy, but rose in the United Kingdom. Core inflation in the United Kingdom continued to decline, reaching its lowest level since November 2021 (Figure 2). Year-on-year core inflation remained the main contributor to headline inflation in most G7 countries – except in Japan, where food inflation had a larger contribution (Figure 3).

In the euro area, year-on-year inflation as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) remained broadly stable in October at 2.1% after 2.2% in September. Food inflation showed a pronounced decline (by 0.6 p.p.), falling to its lowest level since February. Year-on-year energy inflation declined in October, while core inflation has remained broadly stable since May (Figure 4). Eurostat’s [flash estimate](#) indicates that euro area year-on-year headline inflation remained broadly stable at 2.2% in November 2025. Energy inflation increased but remained negative, while core inflation is estimated to have remained stable.

Among non-OECD G20 economies, year-on-year inflation turned positive (0.2%) in China for the first time since June. Inflation also increased in Indonesia, reaching its highest level since April 2024. Headline inflation declined in Argentina (where it remained above 30%), Brazil, and India, while it remained broadly stable in Saudi Arabia and South Africa (Table 2).

Figure 1 – Consumer prices, G7 economies and OECD – All items inflation

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

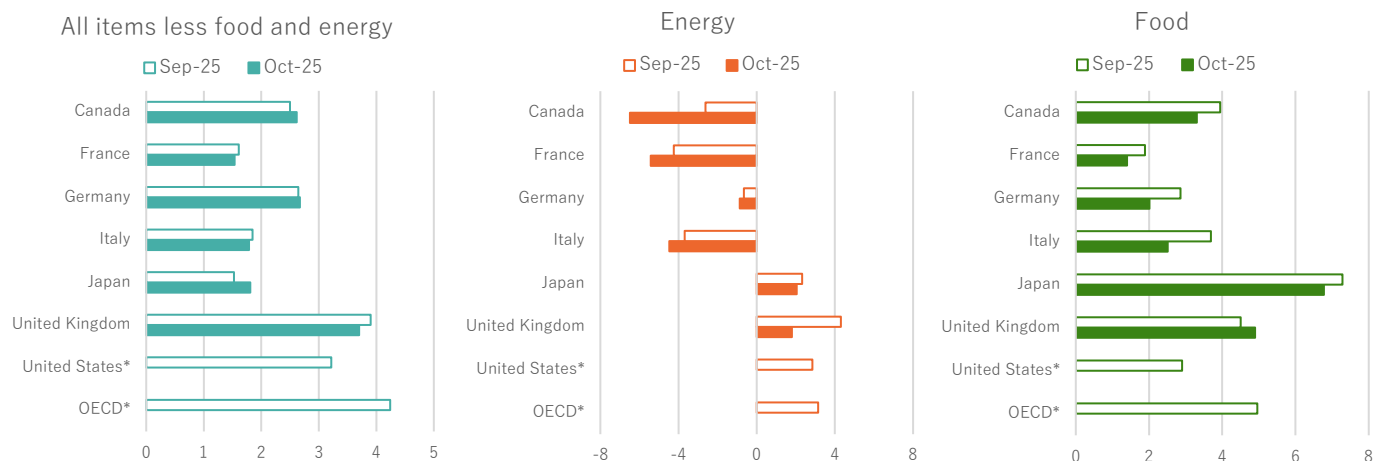


* Due to missing data for the United States, October 2025 figures for aggregates for OECD total, G20 and G7 areas are not available.



Figure 2 – Consumer prices, G7 economies and OECD – Inflation components

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

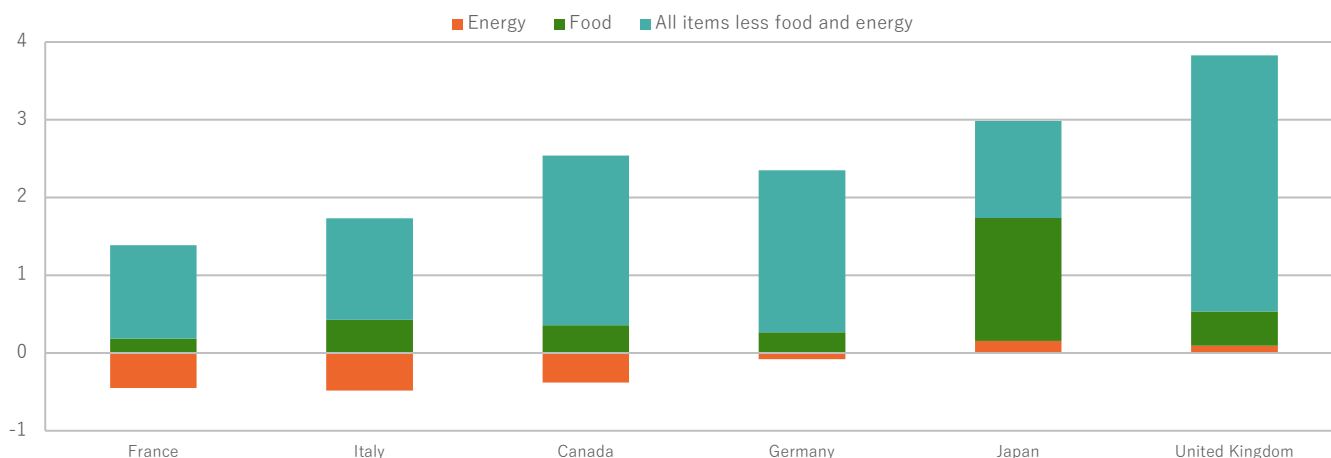


* Due to missing data for the United States, October 2025 figures for aggregates for OECD total are not available.

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 September 2025 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 3 – Contribution to year-on-year CPI inflation in G7 countries

October 2025, percentage points



Note: October CPI data for the United States are not available.

Figure 4 – Consumer prices, euro area - All items inflation and its components

Year-on-year inflation rate (%)

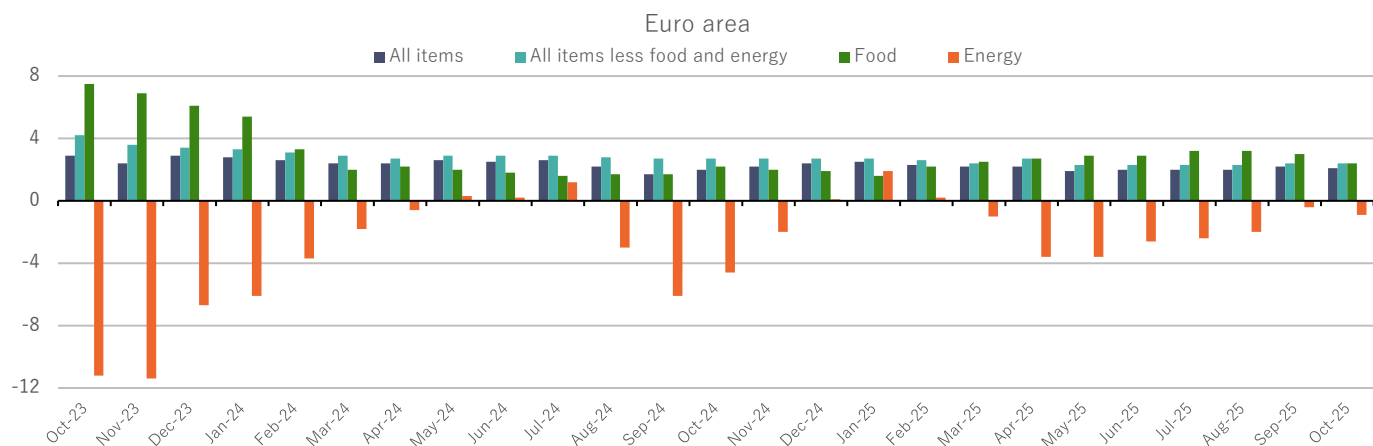


Table 1 – CPI and HICP, OECD countries and zone aggregates

October 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
	Oct-24	Sep-25	Oct-25	Oct-24	Sep-25	Oct-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Oct-25			Oct-25
	Year-on-year inflation rate (percentage)															percentage points	percentage
OECD-Total ¹	4.6	4.2	..	...	...	...	5.0	..	3.1	..	4.2	..	...	...	...	..
G7 ¹	2.4	2.8	..	...	...	...	3.5	..	1.6	..	2.8	..	...	...	...	..
European Union (HICP)	...	...	...	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	...	...	...	26.6
Euro area (HICP)	...	...	...	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.0	2.4	-0.4	-0.9	2.4	2.4	...	...	...	23.0
Australia ²	..	3.6	3.8	...	...	...	3.2	3.2	12.6 ^e	11.6 ^e	3.0	3.3	..	..	..	22.6
Austria	1.8	4.0	4.0	1.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	7.9	9.4	3.5	3.4	0.5	0.8	2.7	29.0
Belgium	3.2	2.1	2.0	4.5	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	-1.5	-1.9	2.5	2.6	0.5	-0.3	1.8	24.2
Canada	2.0	2.4	2.2	...	...	...	3.9	3.3	-2.6	-6.5	2.5	2.6	0.4	-0.4	2.2	21.2
Chile	4.7	4.4	3.4	...	...	...	4.9	3.1	11.1	7.4	3.4	3.0	0.7	0.7	2.0	39.8
Colombia	5.4	5.2	5.5	...	...	...	6.2	6.6	1.6	2.9	5.3	5.5	1.7	0.2	3.7	46.2
Costa Rica	-0.8	-1.0	-0.4	...	...	...	-0.9	0.1	-6.7	-4.9	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	9.4
Czechia	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.6	-3.2	-3.4	3.3	3.3	0.6	-0.5	2.4	42.7
Denmark	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.1	5.3	4.5	-1.4	-2.1	2.0	2.0	0.6	-0.1	1.7	18.7
Estonia	4.1	5.2	4.6	4.5	5.3	4.5	7.7	6.3	-2.8	-2.7	6.3	5.8	1.3	-0.4	3.7	48.3
Finland	1.1	0.5	-0.2	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.7	-3.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	18.4
France	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.4	-4.2	-5.4	1.6	1.5	0.2	-0.4	1.2	15.3
Germany	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.0	-0.7	-0.9	2.6	2.7	0.3	-0.1	2.1	22.5
Greece	2.4	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.3	-3.3	-2.8	3.1	2.8	0.5	-0.3	1.8	19.5
Hungary	3.2	4.3	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	4.9	5.4	0.4	0.3	3.6	56.4
Iceland	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	6.1	5.8	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	0.9	0.2	3.2	39.7
Ireland	0.7	2.7	2.9	0.1	2.7	2.8	4.7	4.5	1.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	23.0
Israel	3.6	2.5	2.5	...	...	...	-0.1	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	2.3	17.9
Italy	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	3.7	2.5	-3.7	-4.5	1.8	1.8	0.4	-0.5	1.3	19.4
Japan	2.3	2.9	3.0	...	...	...	7.3	6.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.2	12.2
Korea	1.3	2.1	2.4	...	...	...	3.3	3.5	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	17.8
Latvia	2.0	4.1	4.3	2.1	4.2	4.3	6.8	5.6	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.6	1.5	0.7	2.0	40.0
Lithuania	0.3	4.0	4.1	0.1	3.7	3.7	4.8	5.1	0.9	1.2	4.3	4.3	1.2	0.1	2.8	43.9
Luxembourg	1.0	2.7	2.7	0.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	11.9	11.7	1.9	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	19.1
Mexico	4.8	3.8	3.6	...	...	...	3.9	2.6	0.4	1.1	4.1	4.2	0.7	0.1	2.9	33.8
Netherlands	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.1	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.1	2.4	27.7
New Zealand ³	2.2	2.7	3.0	...	...	...	5.0	5.3	-0.4	4.3	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.0	2.0	26.3
Norway	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.2	3.6	3.0	6.3	6.2	17.2	0.7	2.5	2.9	0.7	0.0	2.4	24.6
Poland	5.0	2.9	2.8	4.2	2.9	2.9	4.2	3.4	0.1	1.3	3.2	3.0	0.9	..	..	47.6
Portugal	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	4.0	3.5	0.3	-1.2	2.0	2.2	0.8	-0.1	1.7	20.2
Slovak Republic	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.9	3.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	5.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	3.3	40.3
Slovenia	0.0	2.6	3.1	0.0	2.7	3.1	6.9	6.8	-1.7	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.4	1.4	24.6
Spain	1.8	3.0	3.1	1.8	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.4	6.4	6.5	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	21.6
Sweden	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	10.1	8.5	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	24.2
Switzerland	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.5	-6.2	-5.2	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	6.3
Türkiye	48.6	33.3	32.9	48.7	33.3	32.9	36.1	34.9	29.7	29.2	32.8	32.6	8.4	2.5	22.0	683.9
United Kingdom	3.2	4.1	3.8	2.3	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.9	4.3	1.8	3.9	3.7	0.4	0.1	3.3	28.6
United States ^{4,5}	2.6	3.0	..	1.9	..	..	2.9 ^e	..	2.8 ^e	..	3.2 ^e	..	..	..	..	..

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

¹ Due to missing data for the United States, October 2025 figures for aggregates for OECD total and G7 area are not available.

² For Australia, monthly CPI figures for the three main components of the inflation (Food, energy, all items less food and energy) presented in this news release are not based on COICOP classification, but on the Australian classification. Quarterly data based on COICOP 2018 can be found in the [Consumer price indices \(CPIs\), COICOP 2018](#) on-line dataset. Data for Australia in column 'Cumulative inflation from December 2019' refer to changes in quarterly CPI based on COICOP 2018 between Q4 2019 and Q3 2025 data. Australian CPI data used in the compilation of the aggregated CPIs for the OECD as a whole are the quarterly data based on COICOP 2018.

³ For New Zealand, figures shown refer to Q3 2024, Q2 2025 & Q3 2025, as year-on-year inflation is based on quarterly CPI data.

⁴ 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 area.

⁵ For the United States, as CPI breakdown based on COICOP classification from January 2025 on was not available by the time of this news release, data presented in this table for September 2025 for CPI components are OECD estimates using CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average (Food at home; Energy; All items less food and energy) 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 Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, 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	Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
All items															
OECD-Total ¹	6.8	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	..
G7 ¹	4.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	..
European Union (HICP)	6.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
Euro area (HICP)	5.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
G7 countries															
Canada	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.2
France	4.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9
Germany	5.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3
Italy	5.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2
Japan	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0
United Kingdom	6.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
United States	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	..
G20 and other non OECD G20 economies															
G20 ^{1*}	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	..
Argentina	133.5	219.9	193.0	166.0	117.8	84.5	66.9	55.9	47.3	43.5	39.4	36.6	33.6	31.8	31.3
Brazil	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.7
China	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.2
India	5.6	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.2
Indonesia ²	3.7	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	-0.1	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9
Saudi Arabia	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
South Africa	6.1	4.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5
Food															
OECD-Total ¹	10.4	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.0	..
G7 ¹	7.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	..
European Union (HICP)	12.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.0
Euro area (HICP)	11.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.4
G7 countries															
Canada	7.8	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.3
France	12.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Germany	12.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.4	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.0
Italy	10.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.5
Japan	8.6	4.8	3.8	5.6	7.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.8
United Kingdom	14.6	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.9
United States ^{3,4}	4.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0 ^e	2.0 ^e	2.5 ^e	2.1 ^e	2.3 ^e	2.5 ^e	2.3 ^e	2.9 ^e	2.9 ^e	..
Energy															
OECD-Total ¹	-0.8	1.1	-0.9	0.4	2.5	3.7	2.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	3.1	..
G7 ¹	-1.5	-2.1	-4.6	-2.7	0.0	1.3	-0.2	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8	-1.4	-2.2	-1.2	1.6	..
European Union (HICP)	0.0	-1.6	-3.3	-1.2	0.7	2.3	1.0	-0.4	-2.8	-2.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.2	0.4	0.0
Euro area (HICP)	-2.0	-2.2	-4.6	-2.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	-1.0	-3.6	-3.6	-2.6	-2.4	-2.0	-0.4	-0.9
G7 countries															
Canada	-4.2	-0.6	-3.5	-1.4	1.0	5.3	3.0	-0.3	-12.7	-11.0	-9.5	-10.4	-8.3	-2.6	-6.5
France	5.7	2.2	-1.9	-0.7	1.2	2.6	-5.6	-6.2	-7.3	-7.5	-6.3	-6.9	-5.9	-4.2	-5.4
Germany	5.9	-3.1	-5.5	-3.7	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.8	-5.5	-4.6	-3.5	-3.4	-2.4	-0.7	-0.9
Italy	1.1	-10.1	-8.9	-5.4	-2.8	-0.7	0.6	2.7	-0.8	-1.9	-2.1	-3.5	-4.7	-3.7	-4.5
Japan	-6.0	3.8	2.3	6.0	10.1	10.8	6.9	6.6	9.3	8.1	2.9	-0.3	-3.3	2.3	2.1
United Kingdom	4.8	-13.1	-10.0	-8.7	-6.0	-6.6	-6.8	-8.0	-0.9	-1.7	-0.7	1.4	2.5	4.3	1.8
United States ^{3,4}	-4.8	-1.3 ^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	-0.8 ^e	-1.6 ^e	0.2 ^e	2.8 ^e	..
All items excluding Food and Energy															
OECD-Total ¹	7.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	..
G7 ¹	4.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	..
European Union (HICP)	5.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Euro area (HICP)	5.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
G7 countries															
Canada	4.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
France	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Germany	5.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7
Italy	4.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Japan	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8
United Kingdom	5.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7
United States ^{3,4}	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.2 ^e	3.3 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.4 ^e	3.2 ^e	..

..: not available e: OECD estimate

¹ Due to missing data for the United States, October 2025 figures for aggregates for OECD total, G20 and G7 areas are not available.

² New survey coverage from January 2024. Data from this period are not directly comparable with data for previous months.

³ 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.

⁴ For the United States, as CPI breakdown based on COICOP classification from January 2025 on was not available by the time of this news release, data presented in this table for CPI components are OECD estimates using CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U); U.S. city average (Food at home; Energy; All items less food and energy) published by the BLS.

*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 Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, 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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