

# Consumer prices

Since 2023, the year-on-year variation in consumer prices in France has fallen back sharply, from +6.3% in January 2023, to +1.1% in September 2024. After a phase of near stability in the autumn, it rebounded to +1.7% in January 2025 (► [Figure 1](#)), due to the increase in doctors' consultation fees at the end of December 2024 and the rise in oil prices. In February 2025, inflation fell sharply to +0.8% (► [Figure 2](#)): this is the first time since February 2021 that it has been below 1%. This new drop in inflation is mainly due to energy prices: notably, the year-on-year variation in electricity prices went from +9.3% in January, as it still included the tariff increase from February 2024, to -12.6% in February, following the reduction in the sales tariff introduced in February 2025; at present, the price of electricity is still 35% higher than its 2019 average. Regarding the consumer price of gas, it currently exceeds the level reached in 2022 at the peak of the surge in market prices (► [Figure 3](#)).

The inflation gap between the French consumer price index (CPI) and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) narrowed in early 2025, reaching +0.1 points in favour of the HICP in February (+0.9% year on year) even though it still stood at +0.5 points in December 2024. In fact, the HICP measures prices net of reimbursements, whereas the CPI measures gross prices, especially in the healthcare sector. The increase in medical deductibles in spring 2024, which only affected the HICP, is now offset by the increase in doctors' and daycare fees which occurred in January, and which is more heavily weighted by the CPI than the HICP.

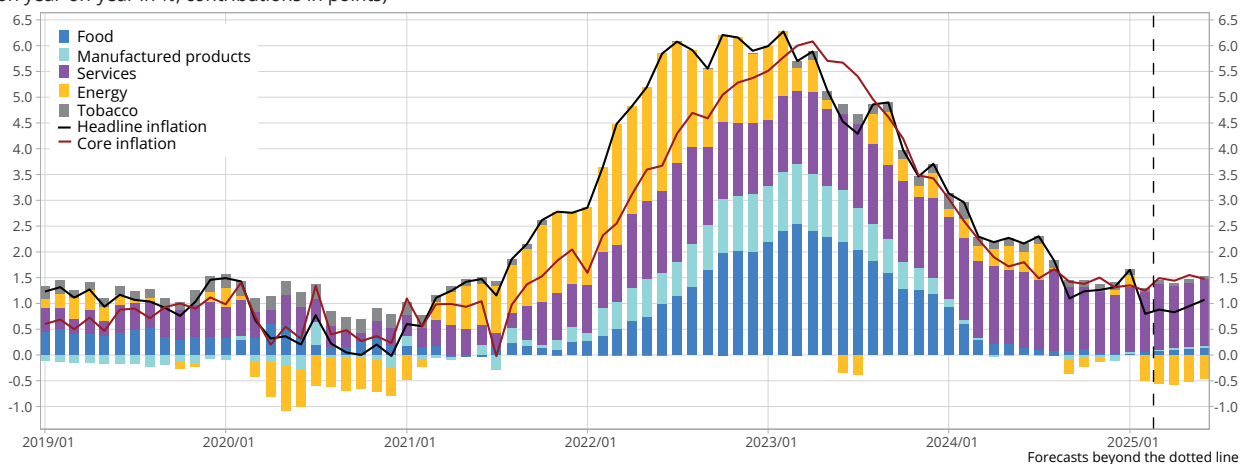
Over the forecasting period, inflation is expected to pick up a little and reach +1.1% in June 2025 year on year. The contribution of food to headline inflation is expected to rise slightly until June, reflecting the recent rise in producer prices in the agrifood industry. Inflation in services is also likely to rise, as telecommunications prices gradually stop falling and social protection prices accelerate. Core inflation, which excludes energy prices and administered tariffs (such as social protection), is also expected to increase, from +1.2% in February to +1.5% year on year in June. However, year-on-year inflation within the meaning of the HICP is not expected to increase and is likely to be lower than that defined by the CPI in June 2025. The increase in medical deductibles in spring 2024 is likely to fall outside the year-on-year variation in the HICP.

The decline in the price of energy products is expected to remain virtually stable year on year in June (-5.7%) compared to February (-5.8%). Assuming that the price of Brent remains stable at €65.4 per barrel over the forecasting period, petroleum product prices year on year are expected to fall back more in June (-7.0%) than in February (-4.5%). Conversely, given the tense situation regarding gas inventories in Europe towards the end of winter, gas prices for the consumer, which follow market price trends with a slight time lag, should remain stable in the spring, whereas they fell a year earlier: thus the year-on-year increase is expected to reach +21.5% in June after +11.7% in February.

Food inflation is set to rise over the forecasting period, from +0.3% year on year in February to +0.9% in June. Food prices, excluding fresh produce, are likely to be a little more dynamic than last year, with the result that their year-on-year increase is expected to reach +0.8% in June 2025, after +0.1% in February, given the slight rebound in agrifood industry

## ► 1. Headline inflation and contributions by item

(inflation year-on-year in %, contributions in points)



**Last point:** February 2025, Final CPI.

**How to read it:** in February 2025, headline inflation is expected to rise by +0.8%. Energy contributed -0.5 points, while services contributed +1.2 points.

**Source:** INSEE.

producer prices at the beginning of 2025 (► **Figure 4**). Balances relating to expected prices in the business surveys of the food industry and retail trade are picking up compared to the end of 2024, however, the annual trade negotiations in the major retail sector have just finished. In addition, prices of tropical foodstuffs are increasing substantially, especially cocoa and coffee, while the prices of beverages are expected to rise due to the increase in contributions on sugary drinks (► **Focus** on the effects of the 2025 fiscal consolidation on growth). In contrast, prices of fresh produce are expected to decelerate slightly, dropping from +1.8% in February to +1.5% in June, due to the base effect. However, the speed with which agreements on consumer prices reached in the spring are disseminated is likely to affect this trajectory, in either direction.

Prices of manufactured products are expected to accelerate a little across the forecasting period, reaching +0.2% year on year in June 2025, after +0.0% in February. Inflation in manufactured products is likely to be boosted in particular by the price of new cars, due to the strengthening of restrictions on the ecological bonus from March.

Prices of services are also expected to accelerate slightly over the forecasting period, reaching +2.4% in June year on year after +2.2% in February: services look set to remain the main contributors to headline inflation throughout the forecasting period, due to their own momentum and their weighting in the index (accounting for about half of the consumer basket). In communication services, the year-on-year decline in prices is likely to lessen gradually after the sharp falls seen in 2024: it should be back to -9.5% in June after -13.6% in February. In transport services, prices decelerated significantly in January 2025, due to the new pricing in the Île-de-France transport system and the year-on-year decline in air travel. Over the forecasting period, transport prices are expected to accelerate, increasing from +1.5% year on year in February to +3.8% in June, due mainly to the rise in the solidarity tax on airline tickets in the spring. Inflation in “other services” to households (+3.3% in February) is expected to edge down slightly over the forecasting period, reaching +3.1% in June. Prices of insurance services were very dynamic in 2024 in all European countries (► **Figure 5**), but are expected to slow very slightly, limited to +7.5% in June after +8.5% in February. Disinflation should be possible in these “other services” as a result of the slowdown in wage costs, particularly in accommodation and catering. However, these slowing factors are likely to be offset by the expected increase in the price of social protection services, as some private nursing homes for elderly dependent people are now allowed to adjust their prices.

## ► 2. Headline inflation, past and forecast

(change in %, contributions in points)

CPI groups* (2023 weightings)	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Apr. 2025	May 2025	June 2025	Annual averages	
							2023	2024
<b>Food (14.6%)</b>	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	11.8	1.4
fresh food (1.7%)	0.4	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	9.6	1.9
other food products (12.9%)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	12.2	1.3
<b>Tabacco (1.6%)</b>	6.0	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	8.0	10.3
<b>Manufactured products (22.8%)</b>	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.2
clothing and footwear (3.3%)	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	0.8
medical products (4.1%)	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-1.2
other manufactured products (15.4%)	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	4.7	0.4
<b>Energy (8.1%)</b>	2.7	-5.8	-6.7	-6.9	-6.4	-5.7	5.6	2.2
oil products (3.3%)	-1.3	-4.5	-8.2	-10.4	-8.5	-7.0	-1.7	-4.9
<b>Services (52.8%)</b>	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.8
rent, water, refuse collection (8.0%)	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8
health services (6.4%)	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	-0.2	0.9
transport (3.1%)	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8	6.3	1.5
communications (1.8%)	-12.8	-13.6	-11.4	-10.9	-10.9	-9.5	-3.6	-5.7
other services (33.5%)	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.8
including accommodation and catering (9.0%)	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.3	3.1
including social protection (5.0%)	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.5
including insurance (3.5%)	9.0	8.5	9.9	7.9	8.4	7.5	3.4	7.6
<b>All (100%)</b>	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	4.9	2.0
All excluding energy (91.9%)	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	4.8	2.0
All excluding tabacco (98.4%)	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	4.8	1.9
<b>Core inflation** (61.4%)</b>	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	5.1	1.8

■ Forecast.

\* Consumer price index (CPI).

\*\* Index excluding public tariffs and products with volatile prices, corrected for tax measures.

**Note:** the table shows the definitive CPI for February, published on 14 March 2025.

**How to read it:** in February 2025, the year-on-year rise in food prices is 0.3%.

**Source:** INSEE.

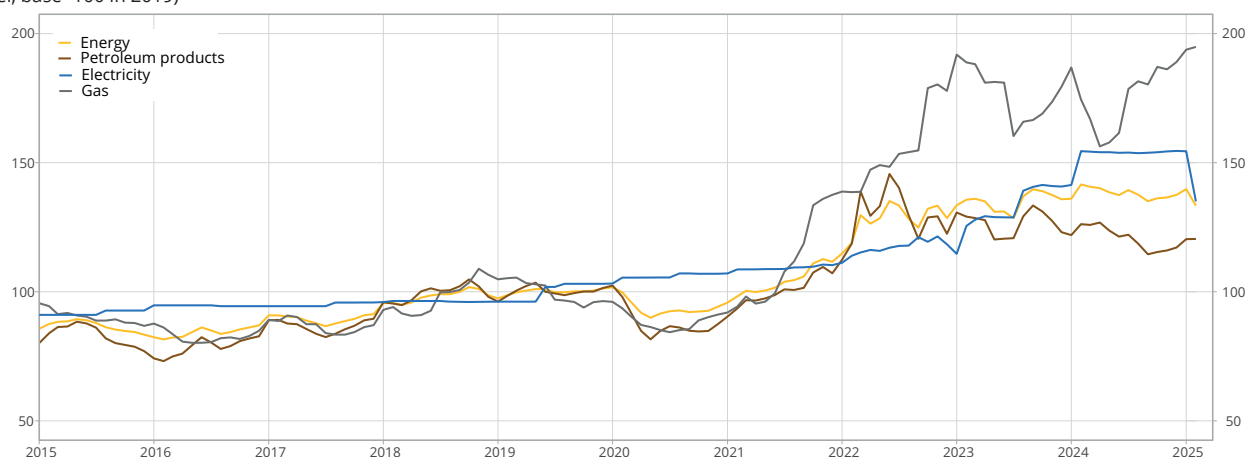
## French economic outlook

The increase in tobacco prices, which reached +4.5% in February year on year, is expected to slow until June to +4.0% due to the base effect. Assuming no new measures were to be introduced, excise duty was indexed against earlier inflation at the beginning of 2025.

All in all, core inflation is expected to increase, from +1.2% year on year in February to +1.5% in June. In contrast to headline inflation, the core price index is not affected by the fall in electricity prices, nor by administered tariffs, especially those relating to social protection and healthcare. ●

### ►3. Variation in energy product prices and their components

(in level, base=100 in 2019)



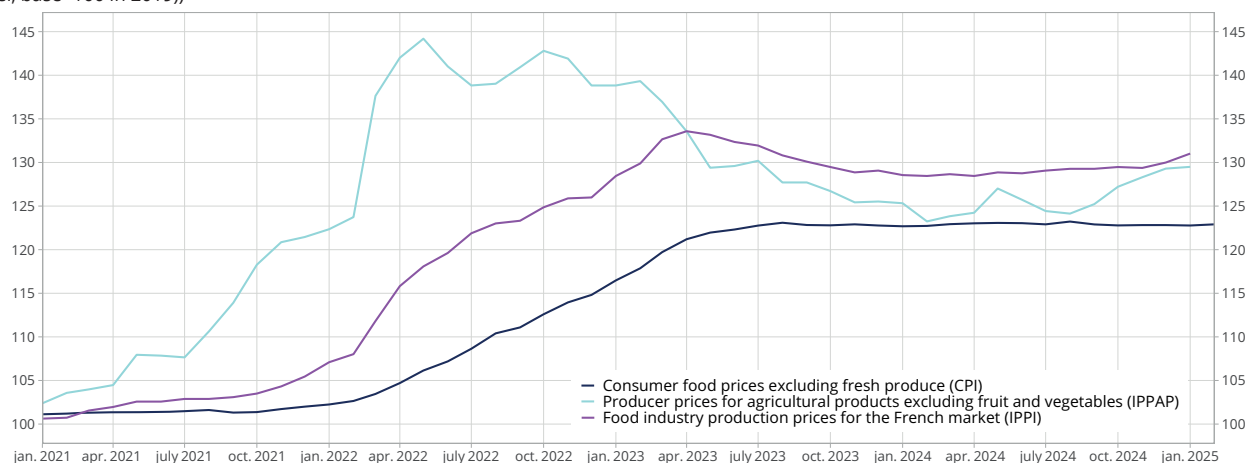
**Last point:** February 2025.

**How to read it:** in February 2025, electricity prices increased by 35.0% compared to their 2019 average.

**Source:** INSEE.

### ►4. Variation in prices along the food production chain

(in level, base=100 in 2019))



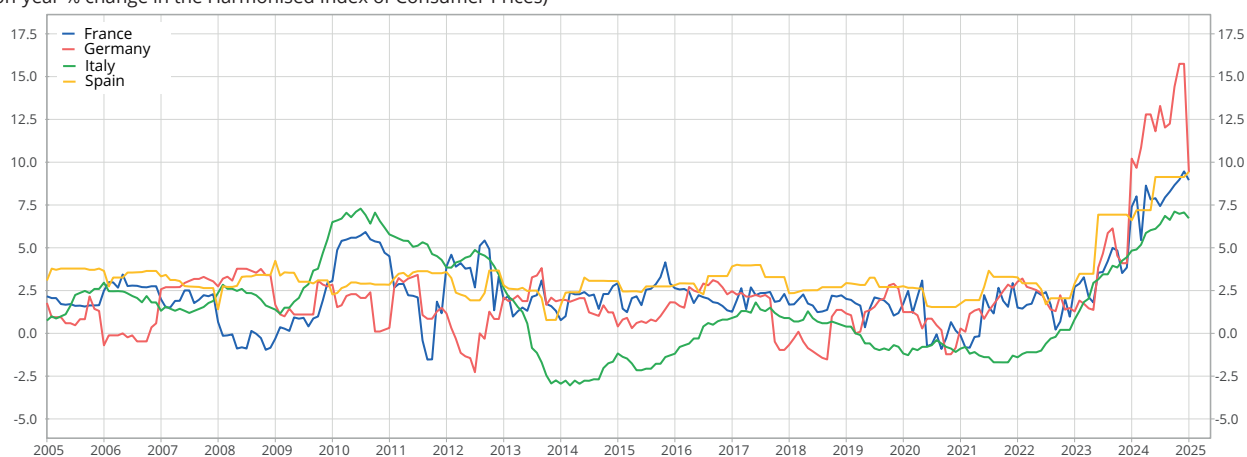
**Last point :** January 2025 for IPPAP and IPPI, February 2025 for CPI.

**How to read it:** in February 2025, compared to their 2019 average, consumer food prices excluding fresh produce increased by 22.8%, agrifood industry producer prices for the French market by 31.0% and agricultural producer prices (excluding fruit and vegetables) by 29.5%.

**Source:** IPPAP, IPPI, CPI, INSEE.

## ►5. Variation in prices of insurance services in the four main Eurozone countries

(year-on-year % change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices)



**Last point:** January 2025.

**Note:** the data below use the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) at European level to facilitate comparisons; they therefore differ slightly from the French national index (CPI) referred to in ►Table 2.

**How to read it:** in January 2025, the year-on-year variation in the HICP for “insurance services” was +9.0% in France, whereas it was +9.4% in Germany.

**Source:** Eurostat.