



# FLASH ANALYSIS OF INFLATION DEVELOPMENTS

**2025**  
SEPTEMBER

*Article 3 (1) of the MNB Act (Act CXXXIX of 2013 on the Magyar Nemzeti Bank) defines achieving and maintaining price stability as the primary objective of the Magyar Nemzeti Bank. Assessments of inflation developments have key importance in monetary policy decision-making. The MNB attaches a high priority to informing the general public on a continuous basis and thereby to improving the transparency and predictability of its decisions. Consistent with this principle, the Magyar Nemzeti Bank produces publicly available analyses of its assessments of inflation developments and the extent of medium-term inflationary effects on a monthly basis.*

The publicly available analyses and the related statistical databases are accessible on the MNB's website at:

<https://www.mnb.hu/en/publications/studies-publications-statistics/flash-analysis-on-inflation-developments>

## ASSESSMENT OF INFLATION DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 2025

Consumer prices rose by 4.3 percent year-on-year in September 2025. Compared to August, the rate of price rises remained unchanged. Core inflation and core inflation excluding indirect tax effects was the same as the previous month's value, standing at 3.9 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively (Chart 1 and Chart 2). In monthly terms, the price of the representative consumer basket and core inflation basket remained unchanged. The incoming data was in line with the projection in the September Inflation Report.

The Bank's measures of underlying inflation developments capturing persistent inflationary trends, calculated on a year-on-year basis, rose by 0.3 percentage points. The inflation of sticky-price products and core inflation excluding processed food increased to 5.1 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. The inflation of tradables and market services excluding price restriction measures rose to 5.2 percent (Chart 3).

Mandatory and voluntary price restriction measures continued to have an inflation-reducing effect of 1.5 percentage points. The greatest effect can be tied to the price margin restriction on foods. Besides this, the voluntary price restrictions by banks and telecommunication companies and the effect of the price margin restrictions on household goods also restrain inflation.

In a shorter-term (annualised 3-month-on-3-month) comparison, inflation fell while core inflation rose (Chart 4). The price of the basket excluding fuel and regulated product prices fell by 0.1 percent compared to the previous month (Chart 5). Month-on-month core inflation excluding processed food prices, which better reflects underlying developments, remained unchanged (Chart 6). The monthly repricing was above the 2017-2020 average for food and market services in September. For tradables, the monthly repricing was higher than the 2017-2020 average.

Below is a brief analysis of price changes across the main product categories.

The annual inflation of *tradables* rose from 2.1 percent to 2.7 percent (Chart 7). The acceleration in the rate of price rises was caused by the seasonal price decreases in the prices of holidays abroad, which was moderate compared to September last year (changes in the prices of holidays abroad and tradables are usually affected by the same factors and are therefore classified in the same product group by the MNB). On a monthly basis, tradables prices fell by 0.1 percent (Chart 8). Non-durables prices were down by 0.1 percent, while durables prices rose by 0.2 percent.

The annual price index of *market services* remained unchanged at 6.3 percent (Chart 9). On a monthly basis, prices increased by 0.1 percent (Chart 10). Within the product group, the moderate price increases in a wide range of services were partly offset by the seasonal price decreases in domestic holiday prices.

According to the MNB's classification, *food* inflation was 2.2 percent, with unprocessed food prices rising by 4.3 percent and processed food prices by 1.1 percent in annual terms within the product group (Chart 11). According to the HCSO data release, food prices increased by 4.7 percent, which includes, among others, the 7.9 percent rise in restaurant meal prices. Annual food inflation is restrained by the price margin restrictions introduced in mid-March. Food prices fell by 0.6 percent month-on-month (Chart 12). Compared to August, unprocessed food prices fell by 1.4 percent, driven by seasonal food price developments. Processed food prices fell by 0.1 percent month-on-month.

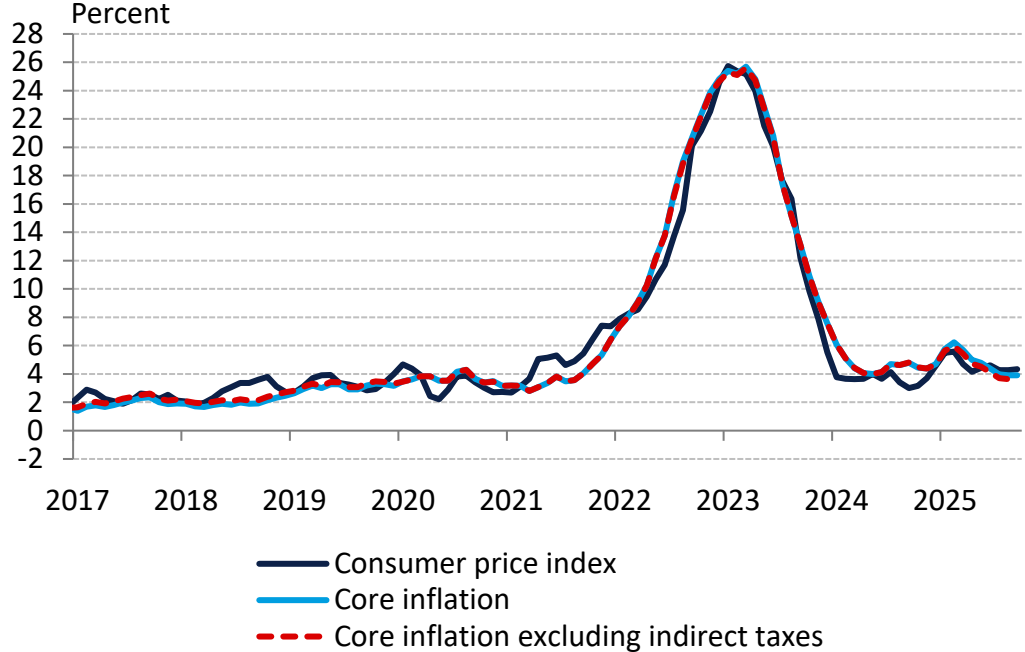
*Fuel prices* fell by 0.3 percent year-on-year. In monthly terms, fuel prices rose by 0.3 percent.

In annual terms, the prices of regulated products and services rose by 7.6 percent, with piped gas prices rising by 23.4 percent. The price rise of piped gas in the past 12 months contributed to September inflation by 0.4 percentage points. The higher average residential gas price was caused by an increase in household gas consumption due to colder weather than last year, which increased the share of consumption above the volume limit of the lower regulated price. Compared to the previous month, regulated prices and piped gas prices rose by 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

*Households' inflation expectations* remain at a high level (Chart 13). In September, *corporate expectations for retail sales price changes* continued to fall. There was a slight rise in price expectations *for services*, although they remained at a subdued level in September (Chart 14).

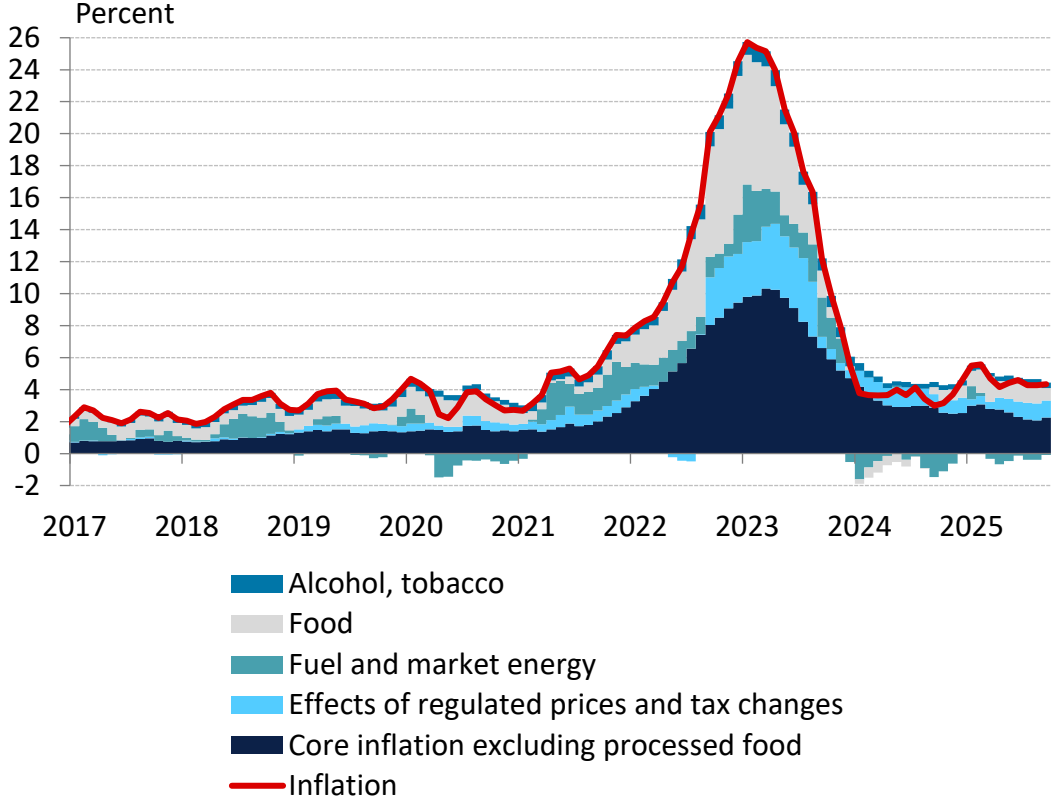
Budapest, 8 October 2025

**Chart 1 Consumer price index, core inflation and core inflation excluding indirect taxes**  
annual change

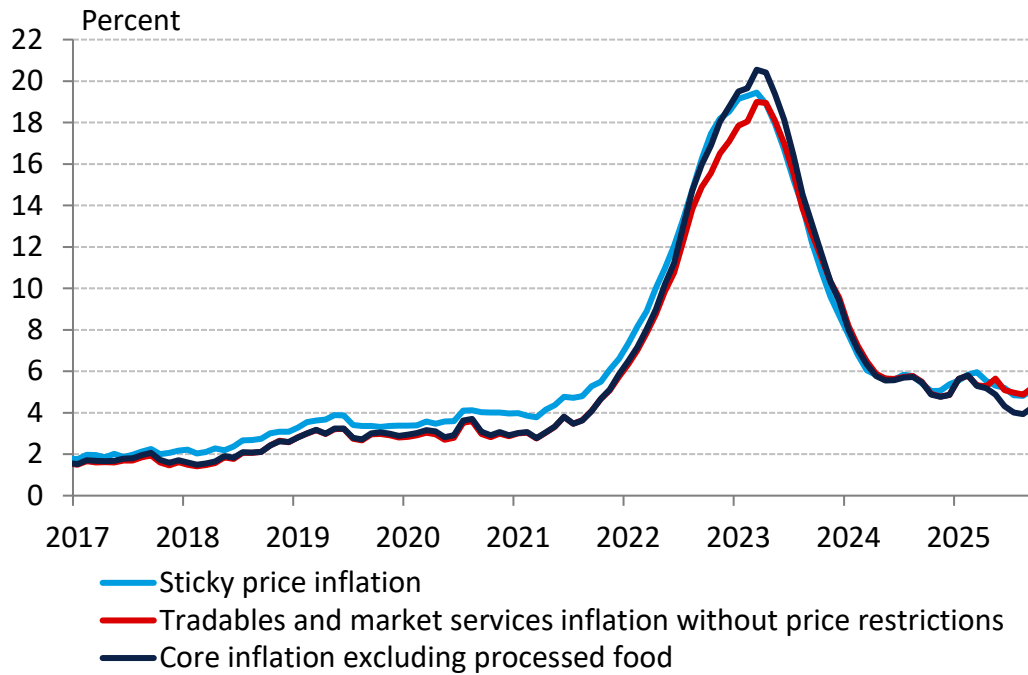


*Note: Seasonally unadjusted core inflation.*

**Chart 2 Inflation decomposition**  
annual change

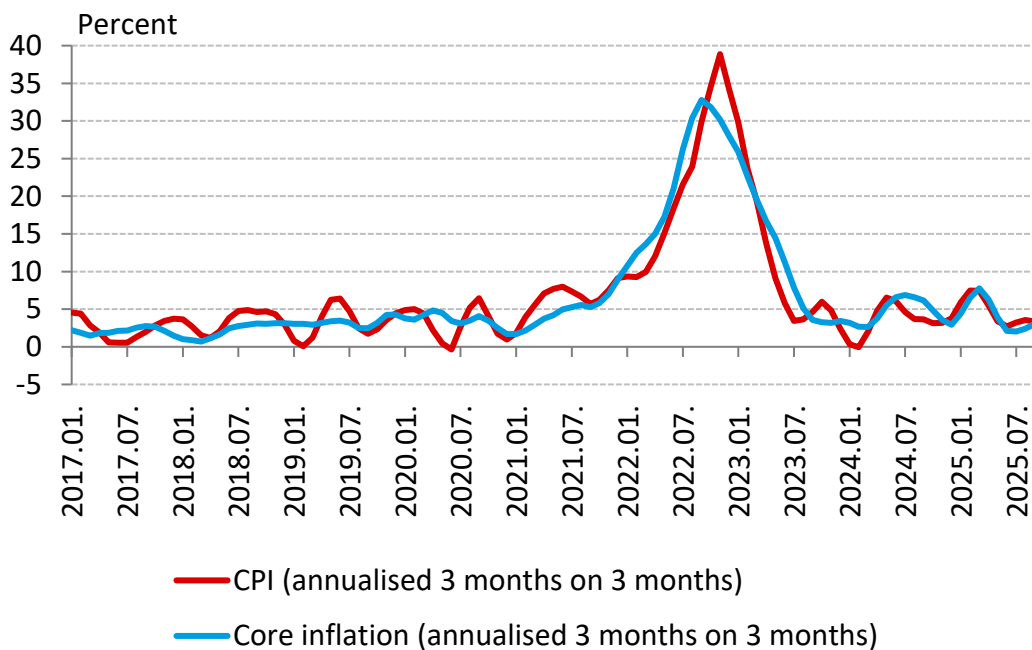


**Chart 3 Underlying inflation indicators**  
annual percentage changes excluding indirect taxes

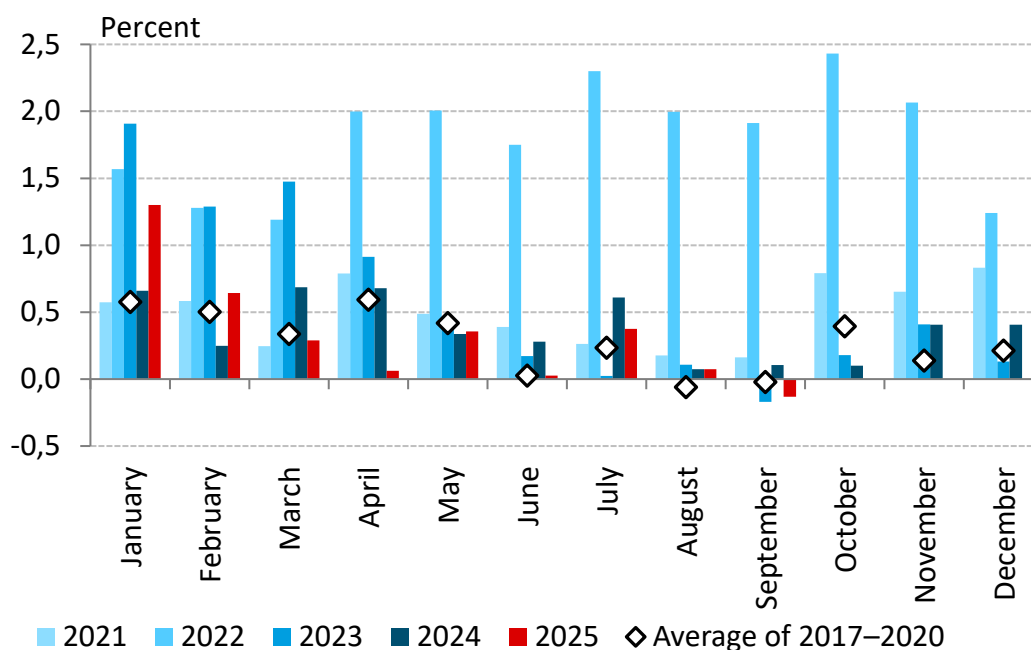


*Note: Inflation of sticky-price products is composed of items of the consumer price index where maximum 15 percent of elementary prices change monthly on average. MNB calculation based on data released by the HCSO. Core inflation excluding processed foods with unchanged content is equivalent with the earlier demand sensitive inflation. The new name is justified by the fact that the previous name might be ambiguous in a period of significant cost shocks with general effects.*

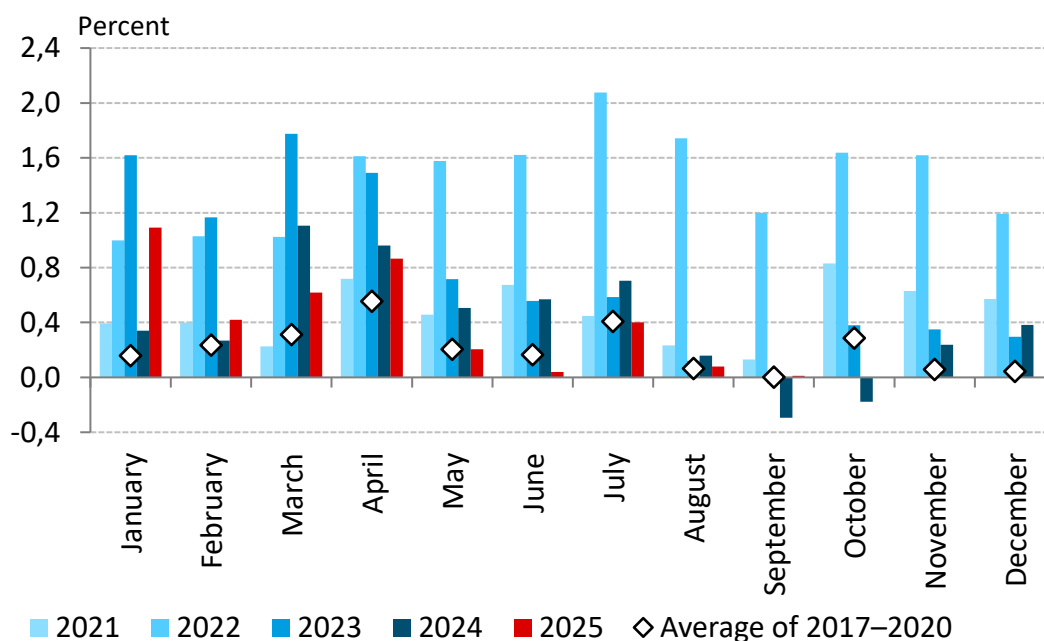
**Chart 4 3-month annualised change in inflation and core inflation**  
Based on seasonally adjusted data



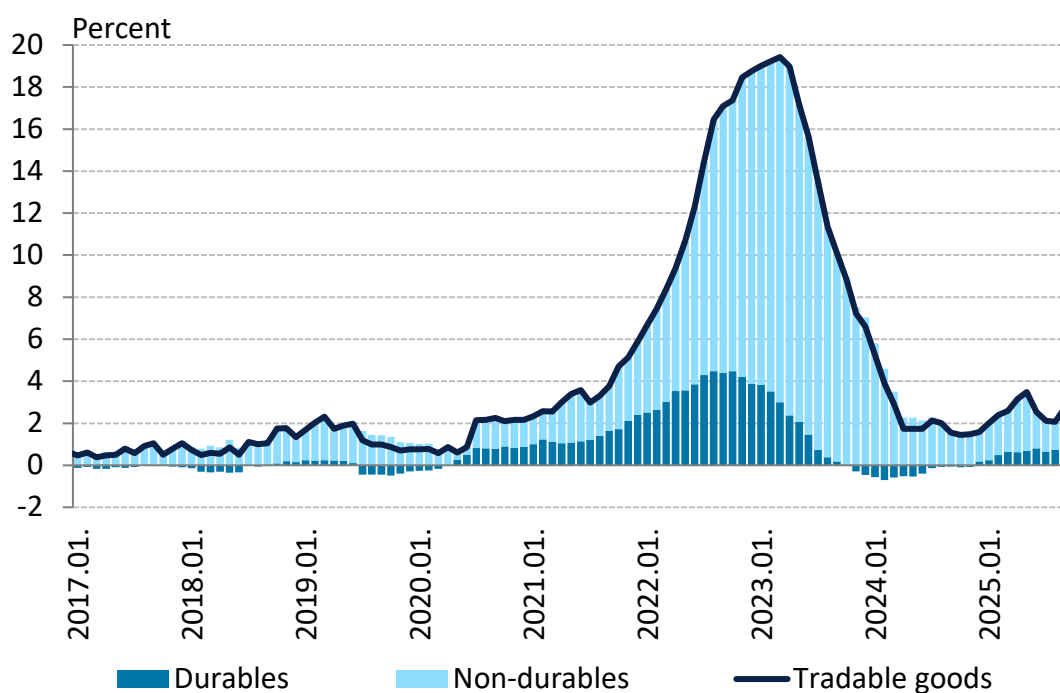
**Chart 5 Monthly changes in consumer prices excluding fuel and regulated products prices**  
tax-adjusted, seasonally unadjusted monthly percentage changes



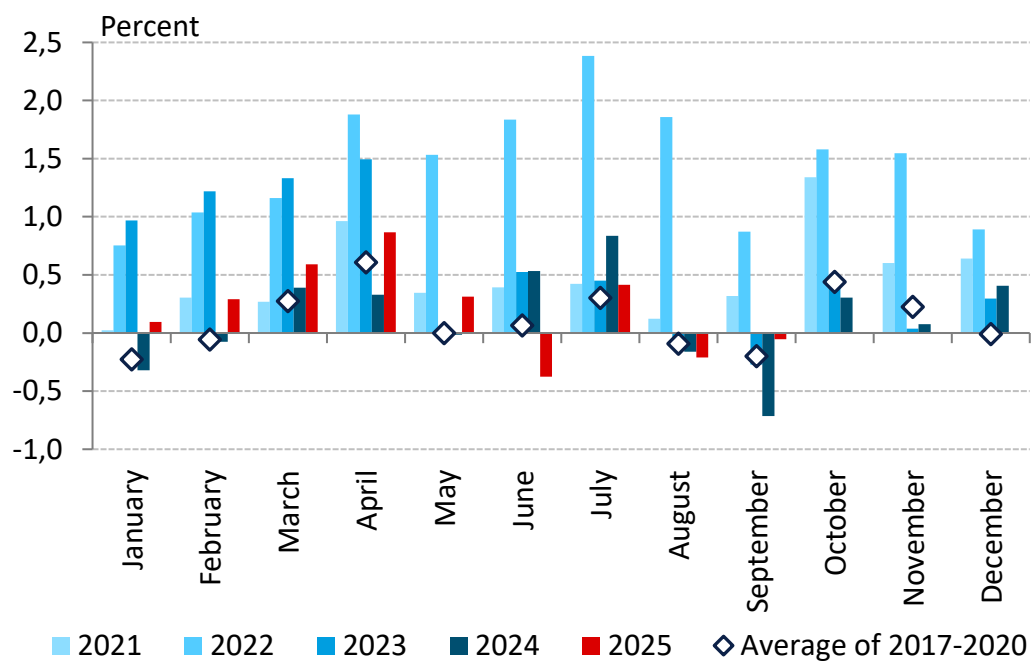
**Chart 6 Monthly change in core inflation excluding processed food**  
tax-adjusted, seasonally unadjusted monthly percentage changes



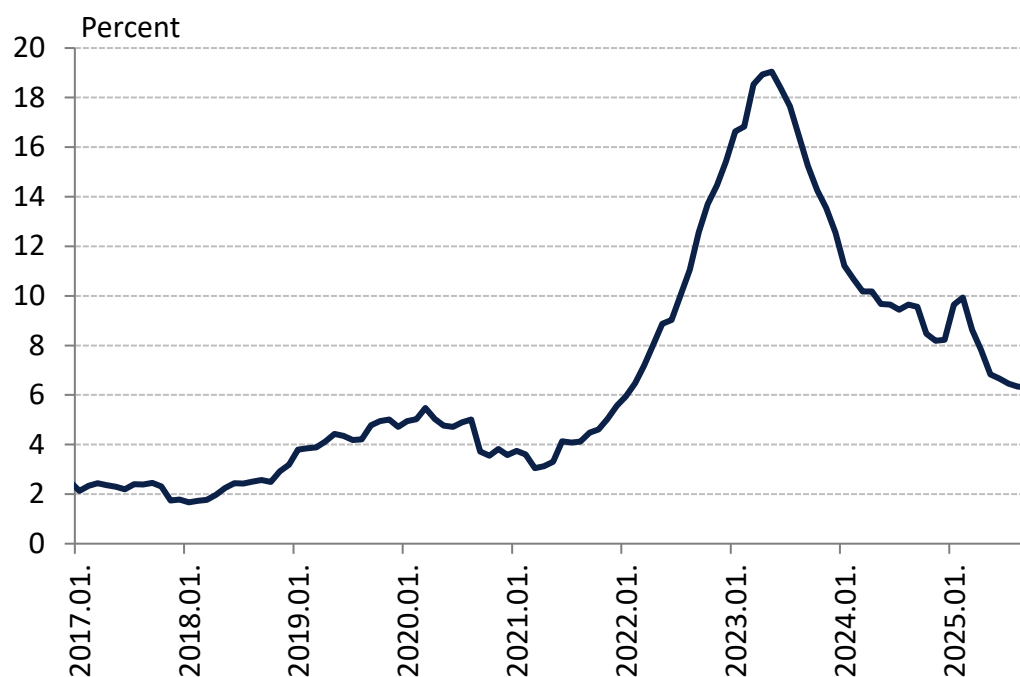
**Chart 7 Inflation of tradable goods**  
seasonally unadjusted annual change



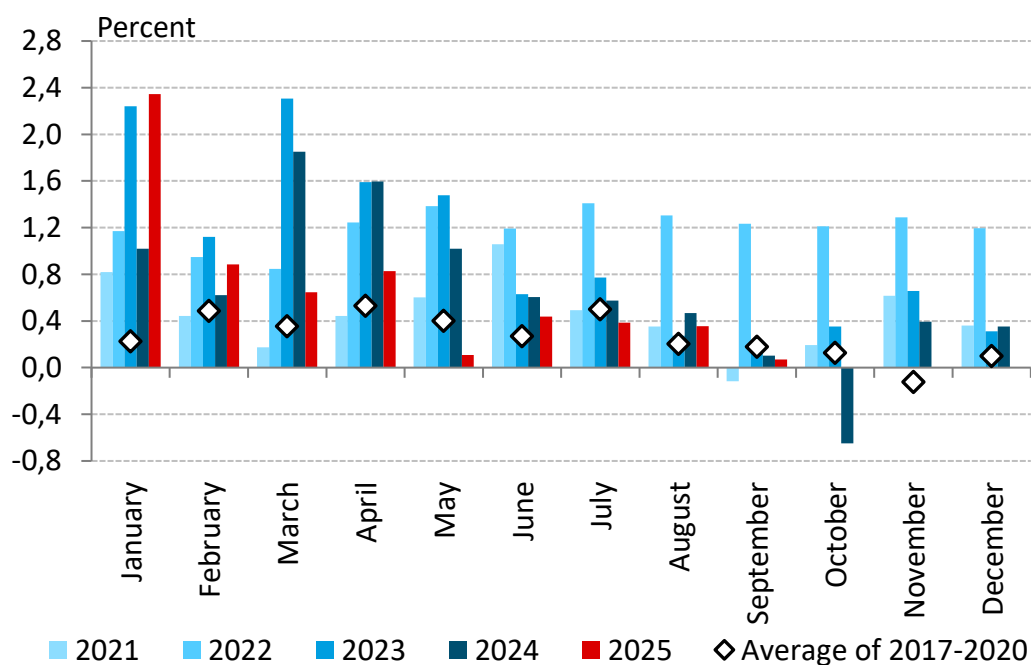
**Chart 8 Monthly changes in tradables prices**  
seasonally unadjusted monthly change



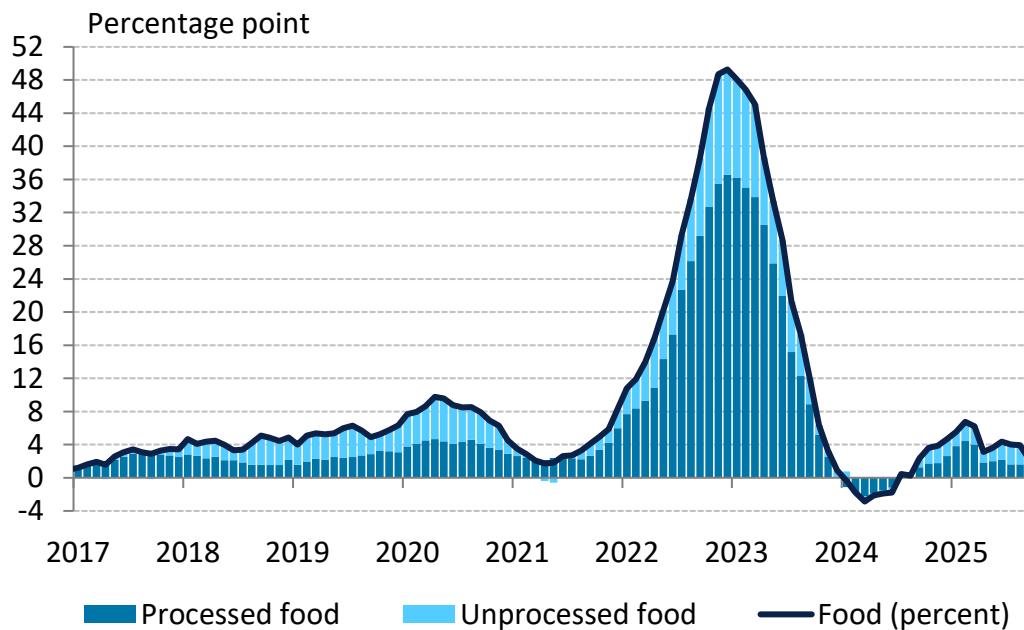
**Chart 9 Market services inflation**  
seasonally unadjusted annual change



**Chart 10 Monthly changes in market prices**  
seasonally unadjusted monthly change

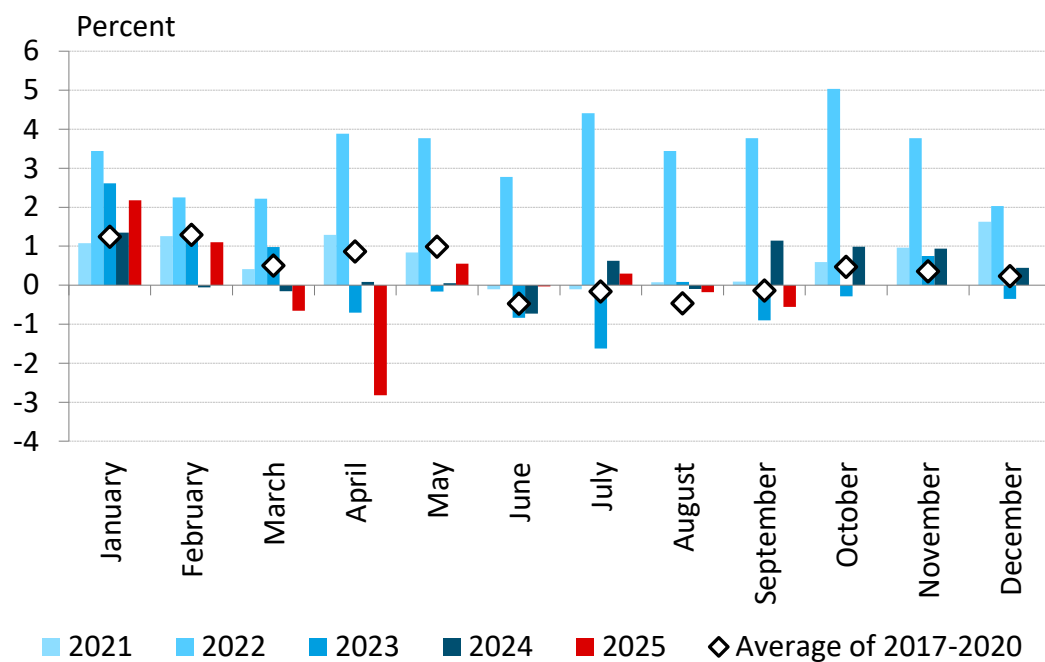


**Chart 9 Food inflation**  
seasonally unadjusted annual change



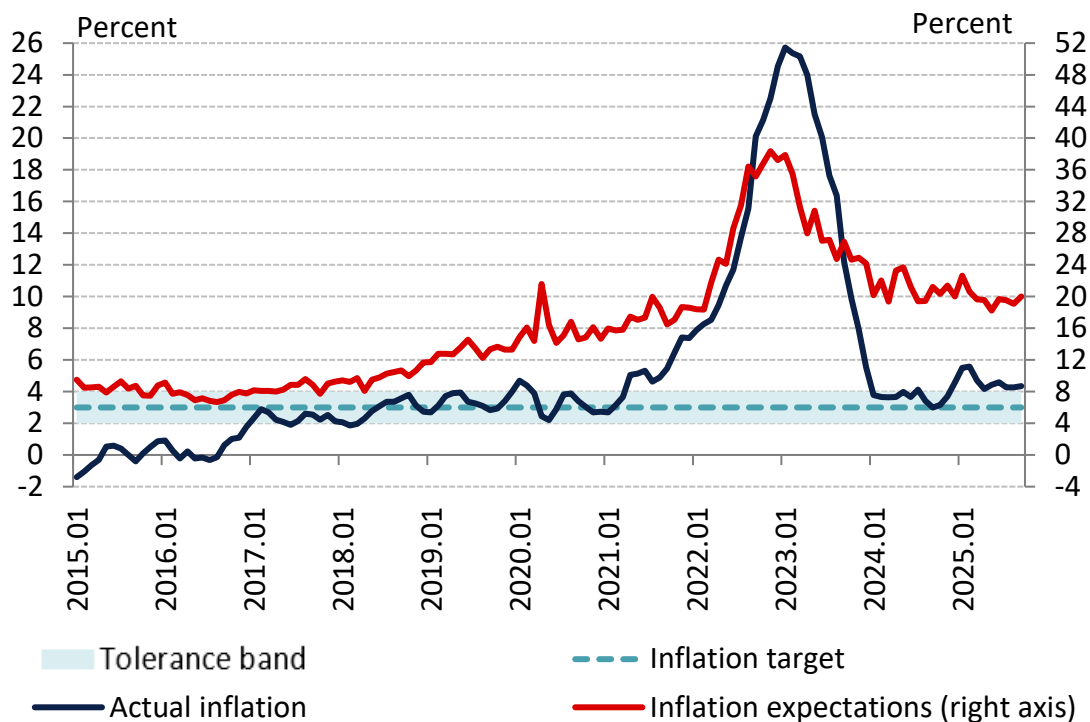
Note: The difference in food price inflation calculated by the HCSO and the MNB is explained by methodological differences. The MNB classifies food-related services as market services (restaurant meals, workplace meals, canteen goods) and the prices of regulated goods and services (school meals, nursery and kindergarten meals), and some beverages as non-durable industrial goods (coffee, tea, soft drinks).

**Chart 12 Monthly changes in food prices**  
seasonally unadjusted monthly change



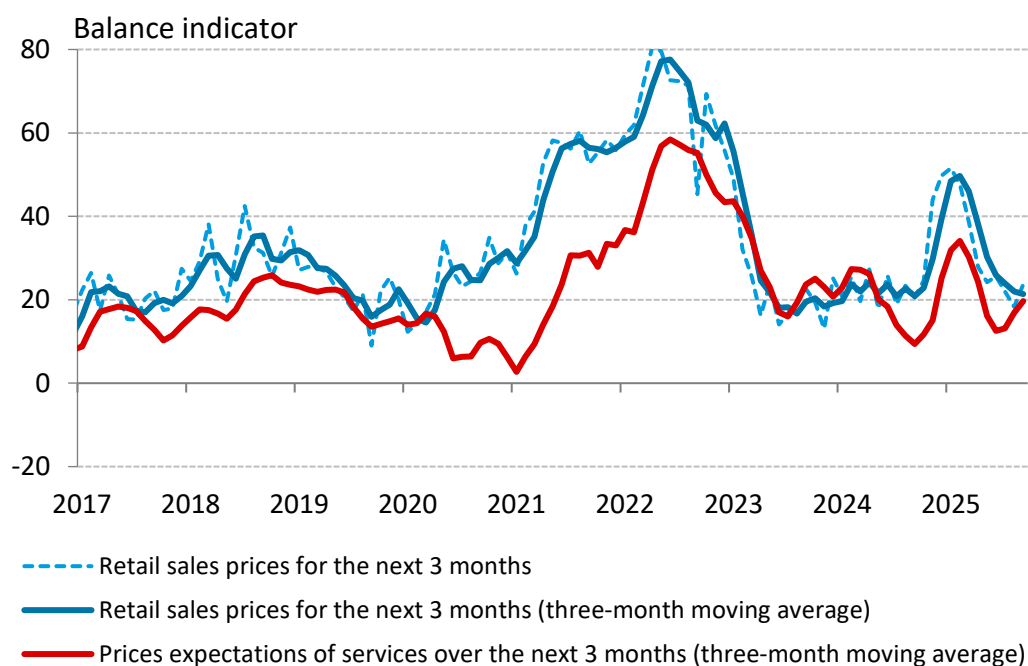
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Chart 13 Households' inflation expectations



Source: HCSO, European Commission, GKI, MNB

Chart 14 Developments in expectations for retail sales price changes and services price changes



Source: MNB calculation based on data released by the European Commission

**Table 1 Annual change in the consumer price index and contribution of the measures of underlying inflation**

| Consumer price index, September 2025 (HCSO)                              |     |                                                                                            |     |                                                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 4.3% (annual change)                                                     |     |                                                                                            |     |                                                                                  |     |
| MNB underlying inflation indicators (MNB calculation)                    |     |                                                                                            |     |                                                                                  |     |
| Contribution of sticky price inflation (percentage points), weight 40.8% | 2.1 | Contribution of core inflation excluding processed foods (percentage points), weight 52.9% | 2.2 | Contribution of core inflation excluding taxes (percentage points), weight 65.3% | 2.4 |
| Contribution of other items (percentage points), weight 59.2%            | 2.2 | Contribution of other items (percentage points), weight 47.1%                              | 2.1 | Contribution of other items (percentage points), weight 34.7%                    | 2.0 |

Source: HCSO and the MNB's own calculations.

The sum of contributions may differ from the official figures due to rounding