

MNI Eurozone Inflation Preview – November 2025

By Moritz Arold and Emil Lundh

November 27, 2025

Key November preliminary inflation data releases and timing

- **France** (19% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 0745 GMT Nov 28
- **Spain** (12% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 0800 GMT Nov 28
- **Italy** (16% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 1000 GMT Nov 28
- **Germany** (28% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 1300 GMT Nov 28
- **Netherlands** (6% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 0530 GMT Dec 2
- **Eurozone** – 1000 GMT Dec 2

Eurozone MNI Consensus:

- HICP : 2.2% Y/Y (vs 2.10% prior)
- Core: HICP 2.4% Y/Y (vs 2.37% prior)
 - Services : 3.4% Y/Y (vs 3.36% prior)
 - Core goods : 0.6% Y/Y (vs 0.62% prior)
- Food, alcohol & tobacco : 2.5% Y/Y (vs 2.50% prior)
- Energy: -0.8% Y/Y (-0.93% prior)
- [**MNI Eurozone Inflation Insight for October 2025 \(PDF Link\)**](#)

Contents

- [Executive Summary](#)
- [Breakdown by Component](#)
- [Summary of Sell-side Forecasts](#)
- [Breakdown by Country](#)
- [Inflation Swap Market Pricing](#)
- [ECB Projections](#)
- [ECB Surveys](#)
- [Chart Pack](#)
- [Prior HICP Recap](#)
- [Sell-side Summary](#)

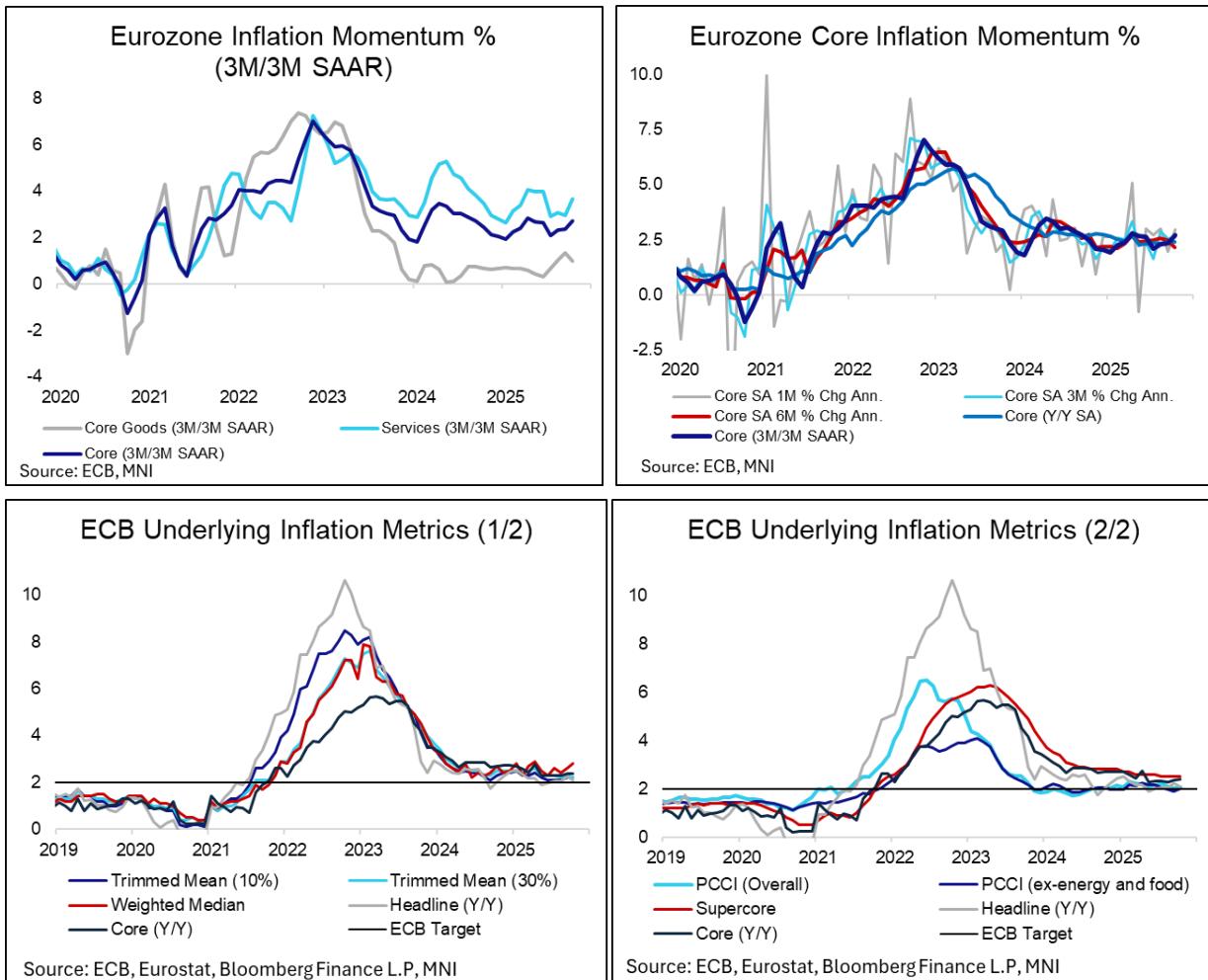
Still Waiting For That Inflation Undershoot

The Eurozone November flash inflation round will be split across two weeks, with France, Spain, Italy and Germany all scheduled this Friday but the Netherlands and the Eurozone-wide release not following until next Tuesday. Overall, analysts expect fairly steady developments in the Eurozone aggregate measures. Headline HICP is expected to firm a tenth to around 2.2% Y/Y, while core is seen holding at 2.4%.

Flash inflation readings have not generated material market movements in recent months. ECB communication has suggested that rates are in a “good place”, and the recent (modest) uptick in core metrics have reduced near-term concerns around undershooting the 2% target.

Markets still embed a light easing bias though, with ECB-dated OIS pricing 9bps of easing through September 2026. Headline inflation is expected to fall below the 2% target in 2026 and 2027 (and possibly 2028, pending the ECB's December projections). Energy base effects are expected to play a large role here, but analysts also see another leg of disinflation in the services component, driven by a continued normalisation of wage growth.

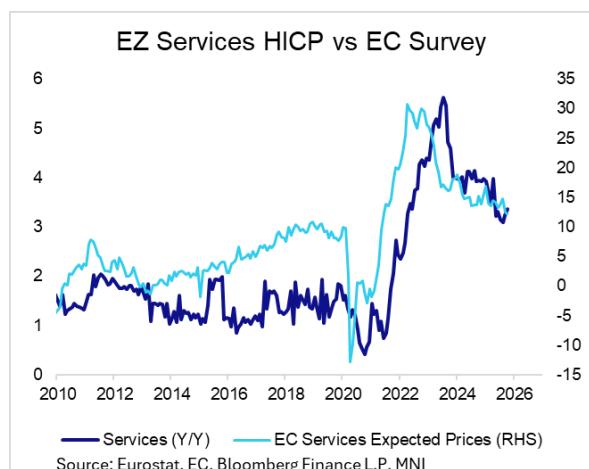
We suspect inflation prints will return to the limelight next year, once this expected undershoot starts materialising (or not) in spot data. If spot inflation rates are tracking below 2% and are expected to remain there for some time, it will embolden doves in calling for another cut this cycle. Some Governing Council members have nonetheless called for vigilance around upside inflation pressures, with Makhlouf and Nagel most recently saying that they are monitoring developments in services and food inflation. Medium-term impacts of tariffs and related supply chain disruptions will also be in focus on the goods side through 2026.



Expected Positive/Negative Factors for November Eurozone Inflation

Services (broadly unchanged Y/Y) – 46% of 2025 Basket:

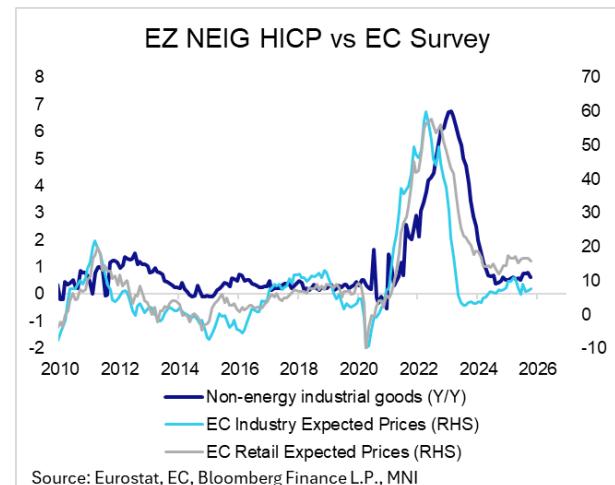
- Median estimate 3.4% Y/Y for Nov
- Oct EZ Services: 3.4% Y/Y, 0.1% M/M. Nov 2024 -0.9% M/M vs -0.8% 2017 - 2024 M/M avg
- Services inflation in the Eurozone unexpectedly re-accelerated in October after hovering slightly above the 3% mark since May of this year. However, the upside surprise was mostly driven by volatile travel-related services, which at least some analysts expect to reverse in November again.
- From a broader perspective, services inflation is expected to see limited change also in December, before some downside momentum in January amid the annual repricing of a wide set of services items at the start of the year.
- Slowing wage growth in the Eurozone should also continue to weigh on the category medium term. Note that ECB negotiated wages pulled back to 1.87% in Q3, well below the 2.45% consensus (which had a wide range of estimates ranging from 1.7-3.6%) and 4.01% prior. Our preferred measure of wage pressures remains the ECB's wage tracker excluding one-off payments and of course, compensation per employee in the national accounts. These point to a gradual cooling of wage pressures towards ~2.5% by the middle of next year, a factor behind the ECB's confidence in its inflation forecast.



- The November flash PMI noted “the pace of output price inflation eased in November, slowing to the weakest in just over a year and pointing to only a modest monthly rise in charges across the eurozone private sector. Manufacturers kept their selling prices unchanged, while in services the pace of inflation eased to the slowest since April 2021”.
- The EC’s services expected prices series eased for the second consecutive month to 12.2 in October (vs 12.5 prior) – the lowest since mid-2021.

Core goods (broadly unch Y/Y) – 26% of 2025 Basket:

- Median estimate 0.6% Y/Y for Nov
- Oct EZ Non-energy industrial goods: 0.6% Y/Y, 0.5% M/M. Nov 2024 0% M/M vs 0.14% 2017 - 2024 M/M avg
- Core goods inflation unwound a degree of recent acceleration in October, easing to 0.6% (vs 0.8% prior). Analysts expect steady developments in November, and generally remain relaxed about pipeline pressures. The Euro remains historically strong on a trade-weighted basis, which will be adding downward pressure to imported goods inflation.
- The November flash PMI noted “the pace of output price inflation eased in November, slowing to the weakest in just over a year and pointing to only a modest monthly rise in charges across the eurozone private sector. Manufacturers kept their selling prices unchanged, while in services the pace of inflation eased to the slowest since April 2021”.
- Industry selling prices in the EC survey ticked up to 7.5 in October (vs 7.1 prior), but this was offset by a pullback in retail expected prices to 15.9 (vs 16.7 prior).

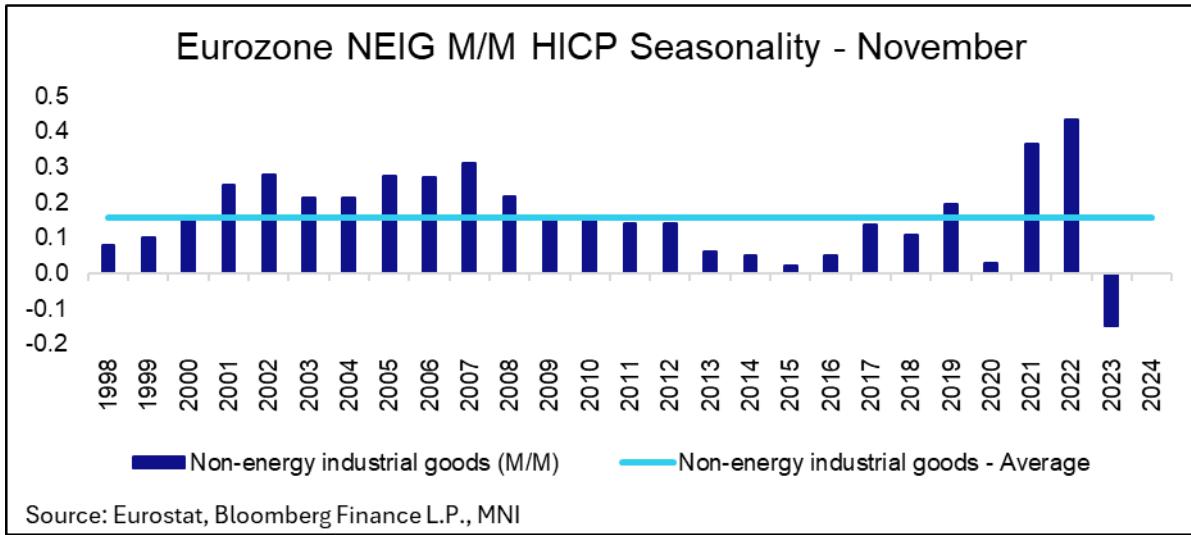
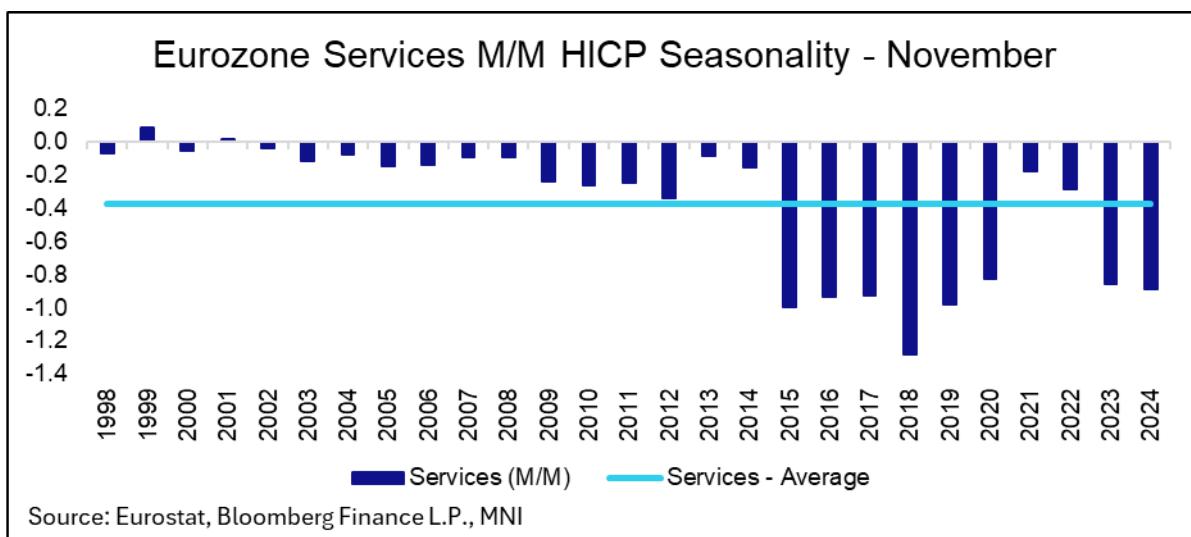
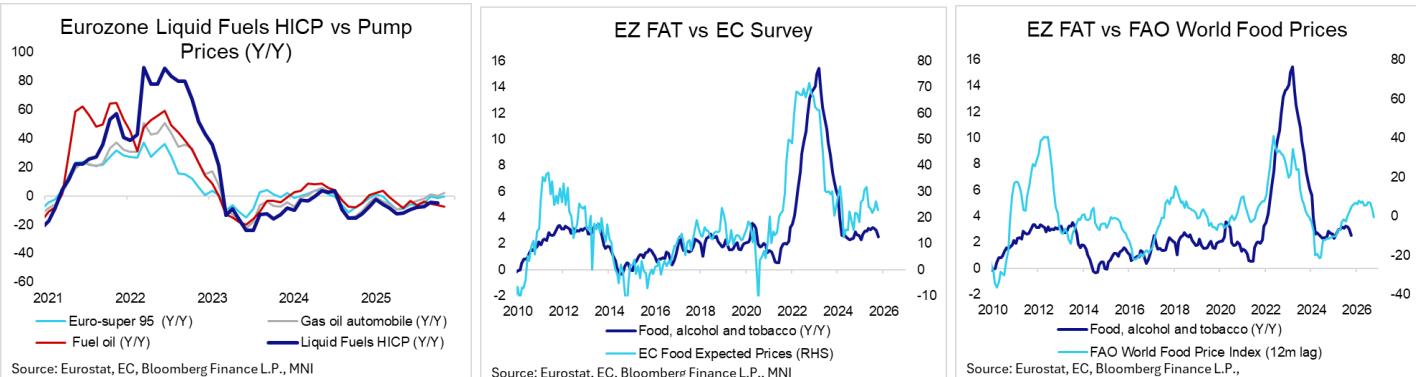


Food, alcohol & tobacco (broad unch Y/Y) – 19% of 2025 Basket:

- Median estimate 2.5% Y/Y Nov
- Oct EZ FAT: 2.5% Y/Y, 0.2% M/M. Nov 2024 0.2% M/M vs 0.33% 2017 - 2024 M/M avg
 - Oct EZ Processed food inc. alcohol and tobacco: 2.3% Y/Y, 0% M/M. Nov 2024 0.1% M/M vs 0.35% 2017 - 2024 M/M avg
 - Oct EZ Unprocessed food: 3.2% Y/Y, 0.6% M/M. Nov 2024 0.3% M/M vs 0.19% 2017 - 2024 M/M avg
- FAT (food, alcohol & tobacco) inflation pulled back to 2.5% Y/Y in October, the lowest rate since January. Analysts expect broadly steady developments in November, with risks potentially skewed to the upside.
- Near-term food price indicators from the EC’s survey have eased in recent months, but on a more medium-term basis there remain upside risks (e.g. from the FAO’s world food price index).
- A reminder that a recent [blog](#) by ECB staff suggests food inflation developments are “particularly relevant in the ECB’s current analyses”. The blog notes that food inflation matters because of (i) the impact it has on inflation expectations and (ii) the possible second round impacts into wage setting. Governing Council members Makhlof and Nagel have also re-iterated calls for vigilance in recent comments.

Energy (broad unch to marginally +ve Y/Y) – 9% of 2025 Basket:

- Median estimate -0.8% Y/Y for Nov
- Oct EZ Energy: -0.9% Y/Y, -0.2% M/M. Nov 2024 0.5% M/M vs 0.09% 2017 - 2024 M/M avg
- Energy inflation is expected to be fairly steady in November, with sequential increases in fuels offset by pullbacks in gas and electricity prices.
- Looking further ahead, the ECB writes “Energy inflation is projected to remain negative until late 2026, before rebounding in 2027 owing to climate change-related fiscal measures” in their September macroeconomic projections.



Summary of Sell-Side Outlooks for November HICP

Analyst	HICP Headline Y/Y	HICP Headline M/M (NSA)	HICP Core Y/Y	HICP Core M/M (NSA)	Germany HICP Y/Y	Germany HICP M/M (NSA)
Oct-25 Actual	2.10	0.21	2.37	0.27	2.3	0.3
Nov-25 BBG Consensus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.4	-0.6
Nov-25 MNI Median Consensus	2.2	N/A	2.4	N/A	2.5	N/A
Barclays	2.16	-0.27	2.46	-0.49	2.72	-0.29
Commerzbank	2.2		2.5			
Goldman Sachs	2.17		2.43		2.6	
JP Morgan	2.1		2.4			
Morgan Stanley	2.1		2.36		2.45	
Nomura					2.5	
Santander	2.16		2.39		2.4	
UniCredit					2.4 (CPI)	

Analyst	Italy HICP Y/Y	Italy HICP M/M (NSA)	France HICP Y/Y	France HICP M/M (NSA)	Spain HICP Y/Y	Spain HICP M/M (NSA)
Oct-25 Actual	1.3	-0.2	0.8	0.1	3.2	0.5
Nov-25 BBG Consensus	1.3	-0.1	1.0	0.0	3.0	-0.2
Nov-25 MNI Median Consensus	1.3	#N/A	0.9	#N/A	2.9	#N/A
Barclays	1.32	-0.05	0.92	-0.07	2.82	-0.32
Goldman Sachs	1.3		0.9		2.9	
JP Morgan	1.3		0.9		2.9	
Morgan Stanley	1.34		0.89		2.92	
Nomura	1.2		1.2		3.2	
Santander	1.3		1.0		2.9	
UniCredit	1.2% (CPI)		0.9 (CPI)		3.3	

Analyst (A-Z)	Energy (Y/Y)	Food, Alcohol & Tobacco (FAT) (Y/Y)	Core Goods (Y/Y)	Services (Y/Y)
Oct-25 Actual	-0.93	2.50	0.62	3.36
Nov-25 MNI Median Consensus	-0.8	2.5	0.6	3.4
Barclays	-0.84	2.49	0.7	3.48
Goldman Sachs	-0.8	2.5	0.57	3.49
Morgan Stanley	-0.87	2.57	0.62	3.34
Santander				3.34

Outlooks And Consensus Estimates For National Inflation Prints:

Germany (28% of 2025 EZ HICP) – 1300BST Friday November 28 (after state-level data in the morning)

- Consensus:
 - HICP: 2.4% Y/Y (vs 2.3% prior); -0.6% M/M
 - CPI: 2.4% Y/Y (vs 2.3% prior); -0.2% M/M
- Analyst views:
 - Goldman Sachs: “2.6% Y/Y headline, 2.9% core “driven by an increase in the year-over-year rate of services inflation. After a strong October, we expect both package holidays and airfares to see a payback, [...] We expect core goods inflation to remain broadly stable in sequential seasonally adjusted terms, at 0.08%mom in November. Of the non-core components, we expect energy inflation to increase to -0.15%yoy from -0.9%yoy in October, and look for processed and unprocessed food inflation to tick up to 2.5%yoy and 1.5%yoy, respectively”
 - Morgan Stanley: 2.45% Y/Y headline HICP. CPI 2.4% “driven by non-core items. Energy inflation should rise (- 0.1%Y from -0.9%Y) on a month-on-month price increase in fuels, while gas and electricity prices are broadly stable. Food inflation could also move upward (1.5%Y), correcting some of the sharp drop from last month (e.g., butter at -10%M). Core CPI inflation is expected stable at 2.8%Y on first-decimal rounding (-8bp). In core components we see room for a slight softening: we forecast core goods at 1.7%Y from 1.8%Y and services inflation at 3.4%Y”
- The Bundesbank highlights in their monthly report:
 - “In the coming months, the inflation rate is likely to be temporarily higher, mainly due to base effects.”
 - “At the beginning of next year, a price-increasing base effect for food will be offset by falling inflation in the energy sector. In the latter case, inflation is likely to fall significantly again, partly due to lower grid fees for electricity, despite higher CO2 prices in the national emissions trading system [...] Subsequently, the inflation rate could fall back to just over 2%.”
- The November flash PMI noted “In line with slower growth in activity and demand, the latest data showed the rate of output price inflation tick down from October’s eight-month high. Overall cost inflation was unchanged from the month before, however.”
- German final October HICP was unrevised from the flash readings at 2.3 Y/Y (2.4% in Sep) and 0.3% M/M. The final reading to CPI was also unrevised at 2.3% Y/Y (2.4% in Aug) and 0.3% M/M whilst core CPI remained at 2.8% Y/Y. Details point towards the services upside surprise in the country being airfares-driven, taking away from its relevance for the ECB.
 - Services accelerated to 3.5% Y/Y (confirming the flash reading) for its highest rate since April, adding 0.04pp to headline inflation in October. Goods inflation meanwhile more than negated that, with a 0.13pp lower contribution to headline, mostly on the back of both lower food and energy Y/Y.
 - MNI's inflation breadth tracker for Germany shows moderate moves to the upside in the higher-end of the spectrum, while for the low-inflation categories, developments were very limited in magnitude.

France (19% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 0745BST Friday November 28

- Consensus:
 - HICP: 1.0% Y/Y (vs 0.8% prior); 0.0% M/M
 - CPI: 1.0% Y/Y (vs 0.9% prior); 0.0% M/M
- Analyst views:
 - Goldman Sachs: 0.9% Y/Y headline, 1.5% core “reflecting slightly higher services inflation on a year-over-year basis. We expect a -12%mom nsa decline in airfares and an 11%mom nsa increase for package holidays, both broadly similar to their 2024 seasonality, and a -4%mom nsa print for accommodation services...Outside of core, we look for energy inflation to tick up to -5.3%yoy from -5.5% in October, processed food inflation to increase to 1.6%yoy and unprocessed food inflation to go to 1.7%.”
 - Morgan Stanley: 0.89% Y/Y headline HICP. “Core CPI (1.5%Y) is seen stable with core HICP slightly down (1.4%Y). The pick-up of headline comes from energy and food inflation. We expect energy prices to increase 0.6%M on the month on the back of higher fuel prices, while gas and electricity prices are likely to remain unchanged. Food inflation could correct a soft October print [...] Within core, we expect stable low inflation for goods (-0.5%Y). We also expect most services subcomponents to move sideways, but base effects from a strong print for communications last year could push services inflation rate a touch down at 2.3%Y/Y”
- The November flash PMI noted “output charges were unchanged, however, with a lack of pricing power evident across both the manufacturing and service sectors”

- The downward revision of French October HICP, from 0.9% Y/Y to 0.8% was only a marginal 0.02pp move when being looked at to 2dp, with the reading now printing 0.84% (from 0.86% flash). This now represents a 0.23pp deceleration vs September's 1.07%.
 - On a M/M basis, HICP printed 0.09% in the final release (0.10% flash).
 - MNI's inflation breadth tracker for France saw broadly stable developments in October.
- National CPI (non-HICP) meanwhile was also marginally downwardly revised, to 0.94% Y/Y (0.96% flash, 1.16% prior) and 0.06% M/M (0.08% prior). Sticking to the national CPI details:
 - Persistent services categories likely were softer in France than previously, as the volatile airfares category saw a jump to -3.8% Y/Y from -22.2% in September, while overall services remained unchanged at 2.4% Y/Y.
 - Elsewhere, CPI subcategories were unrevised to 1dp, with food at 1.3% Y/Y (1.7% prior), energy at -5.6% Y/Y (-4.4% prior), and manufactured products at -0.5% Y/Y (-0.4% prior).

Italy (16% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 1000BST Friday November 28

- Consensus:
 - HICP: 1.3% Y/Y (vs 1.3% prior); -0.1% M/M
 - CPI: 1.2% Y/Y (vs 1.2% prior); -0.1% M/M
- Analyst views:
 - Goldman Sachs: 1.3% Y/Y headline, 1.9% core “accommodation services printing around -8.5% mom nsa, package holidays coming in at -1% mom nsa, and airfares at -5% mom nsa. We expect clothing and footwear to print close to their 2023 developments. Of the non-core components, we look for energy inflation to decline slightly to -4.6% yoy from -4.4% yoy in October; however, there is still uncertainty over the way the extraordinary energy bonus is feeding through to electricity and gas prices. We expect unprocessed food inflation to decline to 1.5% yoy, and processed food inflation to tick down to 2.5% yoy.”
 - Morgan Stanley: 1.34% Y/Y headline HICP. “stability comes from unchanged core inflation, at 1.9% Y. We think items within Italian inflation will continue to show a seasonality that sits between pre-pandemic and higher inflation years such as 2022 and 2023”
- Italian final October HICP was unrevised from the flash at 1.3% Y/Y (vs 1.8% prior).
 - On national CPI (1.2% vs 1.6% prior), ISTAT commented: “The slow down of the annual inflation rate was mainly due to the prices of Regulated energy products (from +13.9% to -0.5%), of Unprocessed food (from +4.8% to +1.9%) and, to a lesser extent, of Services related to transport (from +2.4% to +2.0%) and of Processed food including alcohol (from +2.7% to +2.5%).”
 - “An upward contribution to the inflation rate came from the prices of Non-regulated energy products (from -5.2% to -4.9%) and of Services related to recreation, including repair and personal care (from +3.1% to +3.3%).”
 - MNI's inflation breadth metrics for Italy pointed to a rebound in the proportion of sub-components with sub-1% annual inflation rates (38% vs 29% in September and 35% in August).

Spain (12% of EZ HICP in 2025) – 0800BST Thursday November 28

Consensus:

- HICP: 3.0% Y/Y (vs 3.2% prior); -0.2% M/M
- CPI: 3.0% Y/Y (vs 3.1% prior); 0.1% M/M
 - Core CPI 2.6% Y/Y (2.5% prior)
- Analyst views:
 - Goldman Sachs: “2.9% Y/Y headline, core 2.9% “a further -6% mom nsa decrease in the package holidays component and a -8% mom nsa decline in airfares, unwinding the upside surprise in October. We see clothing and footwear printing broadly in line with their 2024 seasonality. Across the non-core categories, we look for energy inflation to decline to 4.8% yoy from 6.3% yoy in October, processed food inflation to stay at 0.6% yoy, and unprocessed food inflation to decrease to 5.5% yoy.”
 - Morgan Stanley: 2.92% Y/Y headline HICP. “both headline HICP and CPI are expected to ease to 2.9% Y, marking a 30bp decline for HICP (from 3.2% Y) and a milder 20bp drop for CPI (from 3.1% Y). This moderation is partly driven by energy base effects. Core dynamics remain mixed. We see core CPI edging up to 2.6% Y [...] package holidays could come stronger”
- Spanish October HICP inflation confirmed flash estimates at 3.18% Y/Y (vs 3.04% prior), with HICP excluding energy and unprocessed foods also confirmed at 2.61% Y/Y (vs 2.47% prior).
- Services inflation ticked up to 3.91% Y/Y (vs 3.74% prior). As highlighted in the flash release, an increase in the volatile and reversal-prone airfares played an important role here (international flights rose 9.12% M/M,

10.45% Y/Y vs 0.27% prior). Other services components which contributed to the uptick include communications (1.84% Y/Y vs 0.87% prior) and accommodation services (6.67% Y/Y vs 6.01% prior). However, other “underlying” services components such as haircuts and insurance were steady.

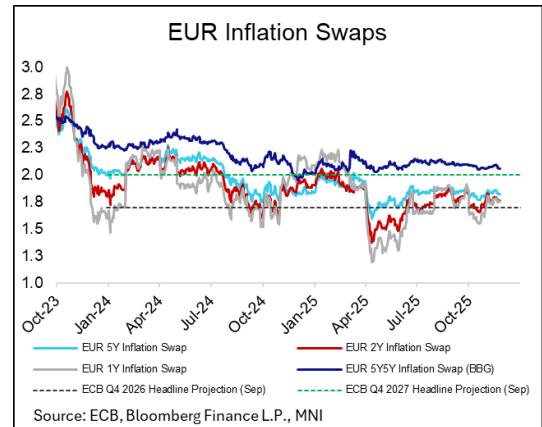
- The proportion of HICP sub-components with annual inflation rates between 1-3% Y/Y fell to 28% from 30% in September (vs 26% in August, 28% in July). However, this was accounted for by a 3pp rise in the proportion of subcomponents with sub-1% inflation rates (37% vs 34% prior).

Inflation Swap Expectations

The recent pullback in European natural gas futures (on Russia-Ukraine optimism and milder European weather forecasts) have allowed the EUR 5y5y inflation swap to fall to 2.05%, from 2.10% on November 18. Short-dated EUR inflation swaps remain below 2% at 1-, 2- and 5-year horizons.

EU member states have agreed to delay ETS2 - the new carbon market pricing scheme - by one year to 2028. It will now go to the European Parliament for trilogue talks. The ECB had estimated that this scheme would push up 2027 inflation by ~0.3pp in its September macroeconomic projections. If a delay is agreed in the EU Parliament and by the EC, it should imply a mechanical reduction of the 2027 inflation projection December, compensated almost one-for-one with an increase in the 2028 projection (which will be presented for the first time next month). Following the news, the 2s3s EUR inflation curve steepened up to 4bps, but has since flattened back to ~2bps at typing.

The November HICP ex-tobacco inflation swap is currently priced at ~209bps.

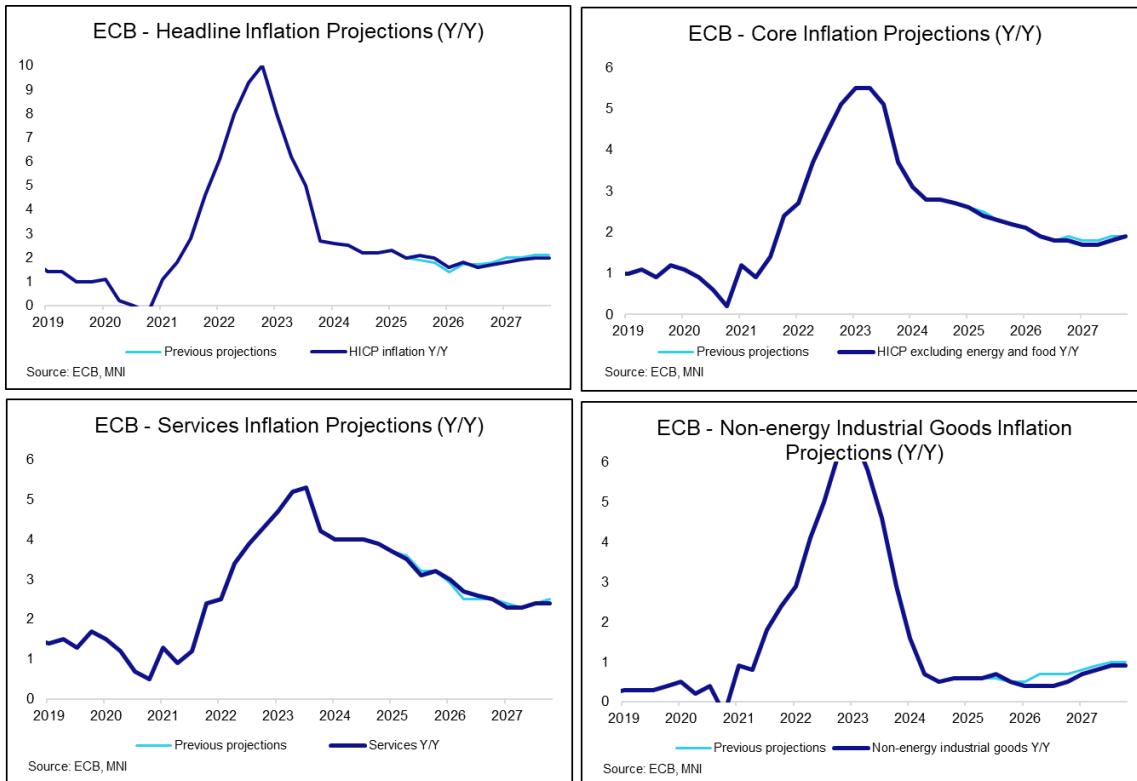


ECB Outlook (September Projections)

In the ECB's September macroeconomic projections, headline inflation is expected to (conveniently) return to the 2% target by Q3 2027, after reaching a low of 1.6% in Q1 and Q3 2026. This is probably one reason why Lagarde played down the 2027 undershoot in the press conference. The profile for services inflation was revised up a shade while non-energy industrial goods was revised lower through 2026.

From the ECB's write-up:

- *“The inflation outlook is consistent with inflation stabilising around the medium-term target of 2%. Headline inflation is projected to move sideways, at around 2%, for the rest of 2025, and then to drop to 1.7% in 2026 before recovering to 1.9% in 2027.”*
- *“The drop in 2026 reflects a further gradual easing in the non-energy components, while energy inflation is expected to remain volatile, but to rise over the projection horizon, in part because of the start of the EU Emissions Trading System 2 (ETS2) in 2027.*
- *“Food inflation is expected to remain elevated initially, as lagged effects from past price increases in international food commodities feed through, but to moderate to rates somewhat above 2% in 2026 and 2027.”*
- *“HICP inflation excluding energy and food (HICPX) is expected to decline as wage pressures recede and services inflation moderates, and as the appreciation of the euro feeds through the pricing chain and curbs goods inflation”*



ECB Survey of Professional Forecasters, Consumer Survey and Corporate Telephone Survey

The ECB's Q4 Survey of Professional Forecasters saw immaterial revisions to median expectations for inflation and GDP growth, but more dovish tweaks to the balance of risks. Overall, the survey shouldn't have much impact on the median Governing Council member's views.

- HICP expectations were unchanged for 2026 (1.8%), 2027 (2.0%) and the "longer-term" (2.0%). There were also no revisions to median core HICP expectations for those years. 2025 expectations for both series rose a tenth.
- However, "uncertainty surrounding the medium-term inflation outlook has eased somewhat this round, while the balance of risks was less tilted to the upside"
- The SPF once again contained questions on the likely impact of tariffs on the Eurozone economy: "Regarding baseline inflation expectations, tariffs were expected to have a minor downward impact in the nearer term (-0.04 and -0.06 percentage points for 2025 and 2026 respectively), but to be broadly neutral on balance in 2027 and over the longer-term (2030) horizon. Compared with the previous SPF round, this represents relatively small revisions across all horizons."

Eurozone consumer inflation expectations for the next 12 months decreased to 2.7%, from 2.8% in September, according to the [latest ECB survey](#).

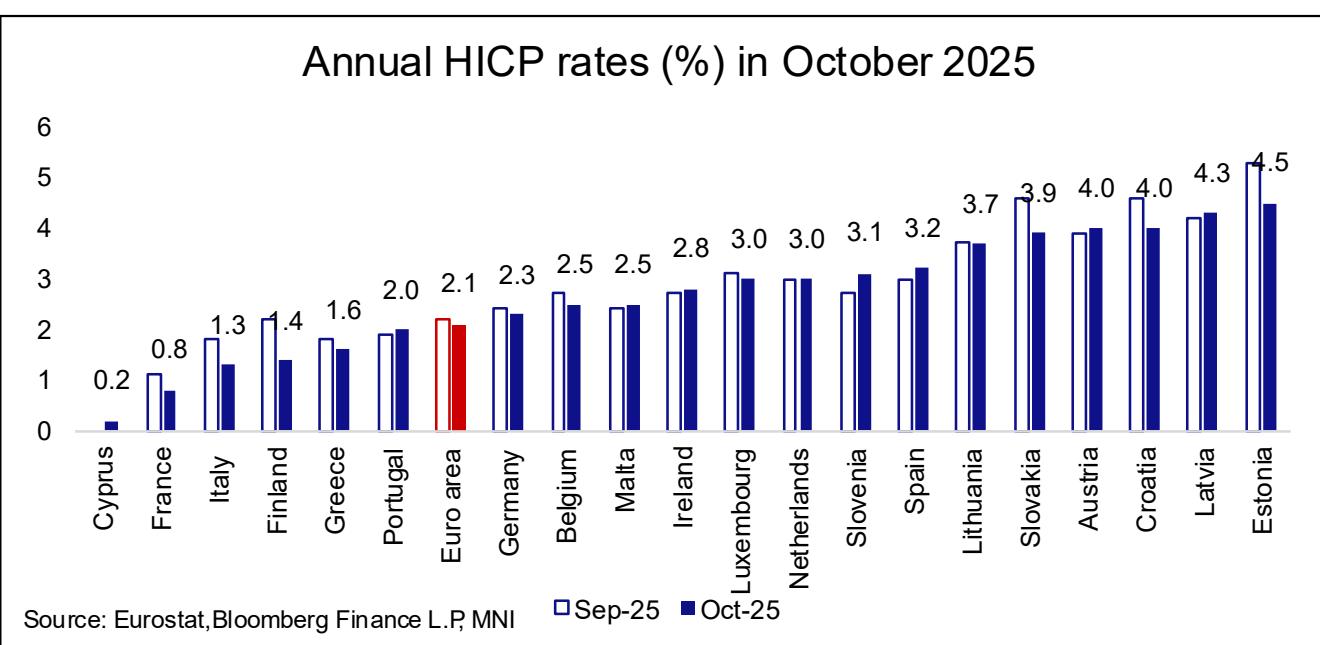
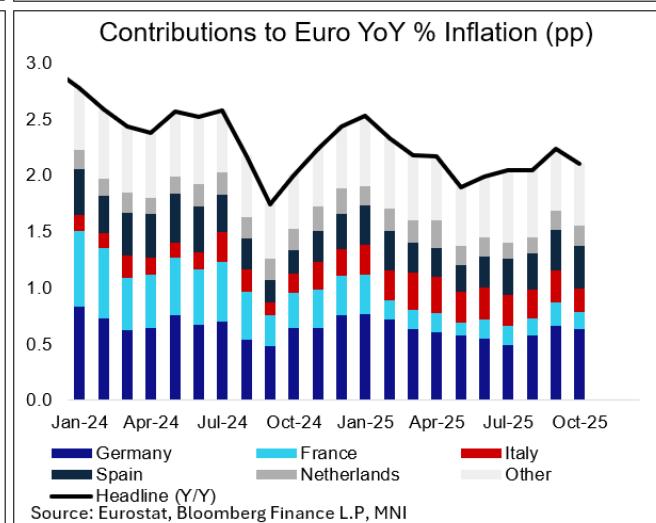
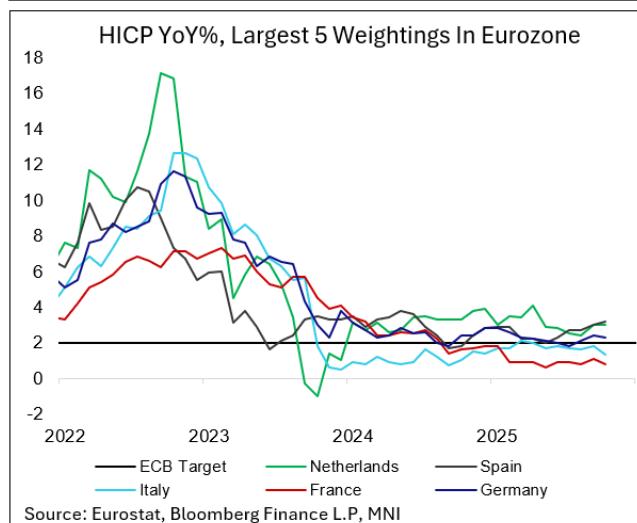
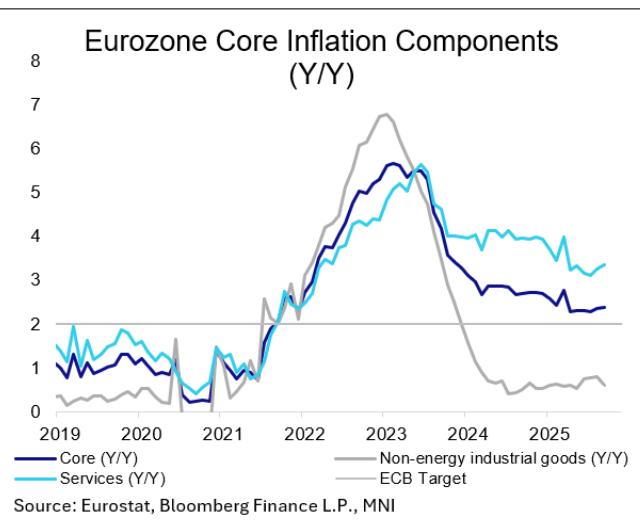
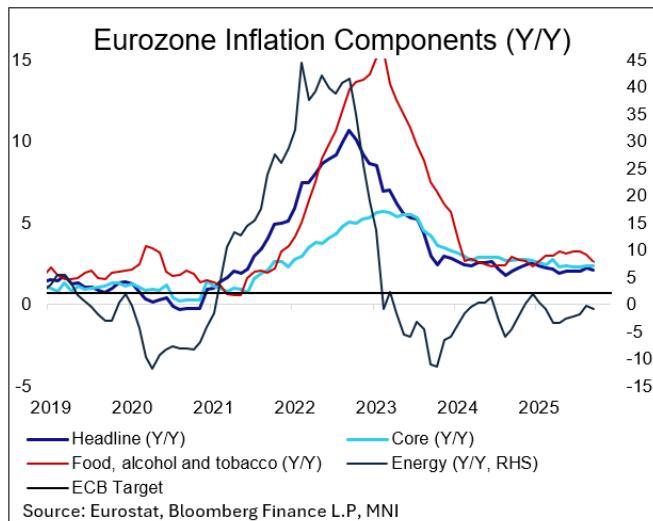
- Expectations for inflation three years ahead were unchanged at 2.5%, the Consumer Expectations Survey showed, as were those for five years ahead, which remained unchanged at 2.2%. The perceived rate of inflation over the previous 12 months was unchanged at 3.1% for the eighth consecutive month - for comparison, Eurostat said headline inflation stood at 2.2% in September.
- The data will do little to sway ECB policymaker thinking ahead of their meeting this week, but will underpin their view that inflation is at target and expectations are well anchored.

The latest ECB corporate telephone survey pointed to subdued selling price momentum and limited sign of US tariffs having a directly inflationary impact.

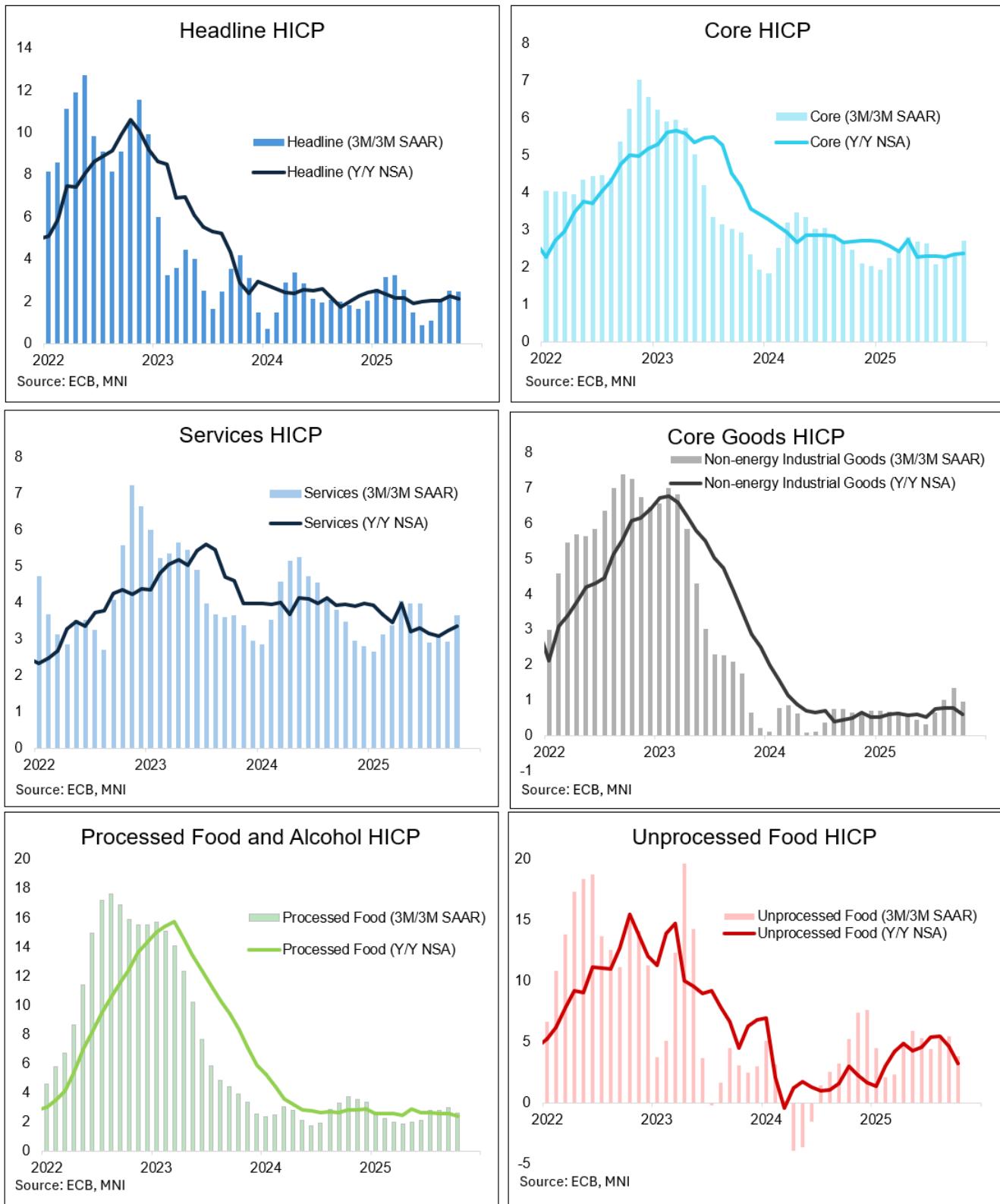
- “Contacts reported a further slight slowdown in selling price momentum in recent months. This was mainly driven by price moderation in the services sector, reflecting some cooling in price growth in labour-intensive sectors such as hospitality, intensifying competition in telecommunications, and sharply declining prices for shipping and related logistics services.”
- In light of some of the more hawkish GC members warning on food price inflation: “Food retailers and producers mostly reported prices being raised to pass through rising costs, which in some cases reflected effects of climate change and related regulation. Growth in food prices was, however, expected to moderate in the coming months.”
- “Reaction to the EU-US trade deal was mixed, and the impact on euro area activity and producer prices was still viewed as negative.”
- “There was reportedly little direct spillover to euro area prices (via global pricing or to cushion the impact on margins)” from the increases in US tariffs, offering somewhat of a pushback to the more hawkish GC members such as Schnabel who see tariffs as inflationary from a supply chain pressure angle.
- Wage assessment unlikely to alter ECB view on direction of underlying inflationary pressures: “Contacts reconfirmed a picture of moderating wage growth (Chart D). On average, the quantitative indications provided would imply that wage growth is expected to slow, from 4.5% in 2024 to 3.3% in 2025 (both figures unchanged from the previous survey round) and further to 2.6% in 2026 (0.2 percentage points below the previous survey round).”

[Charts, heatmaps and detailed analyst views continue below]

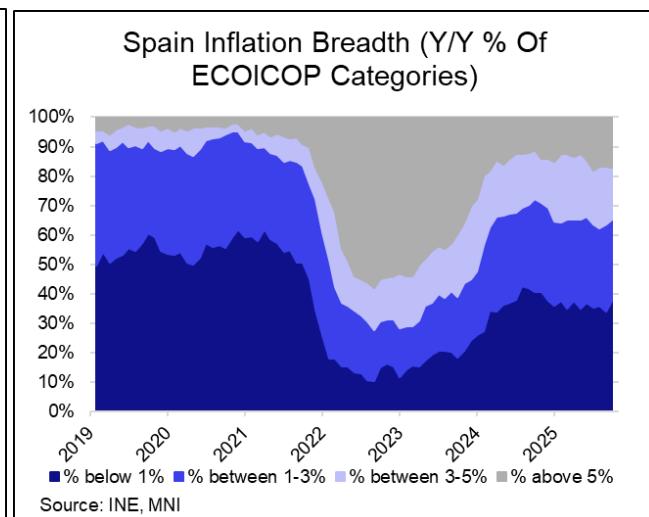
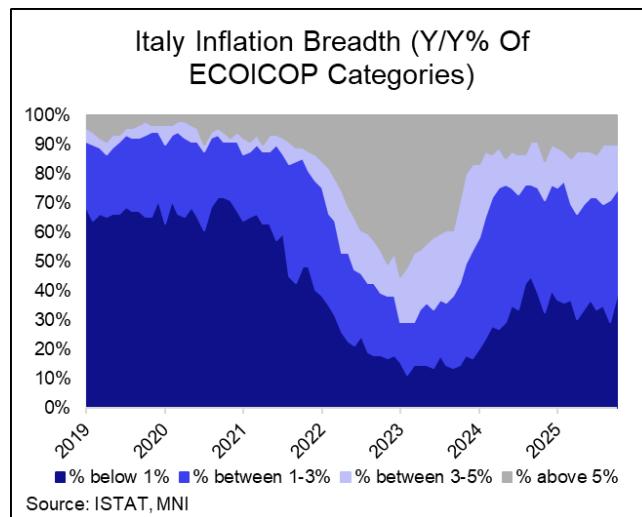
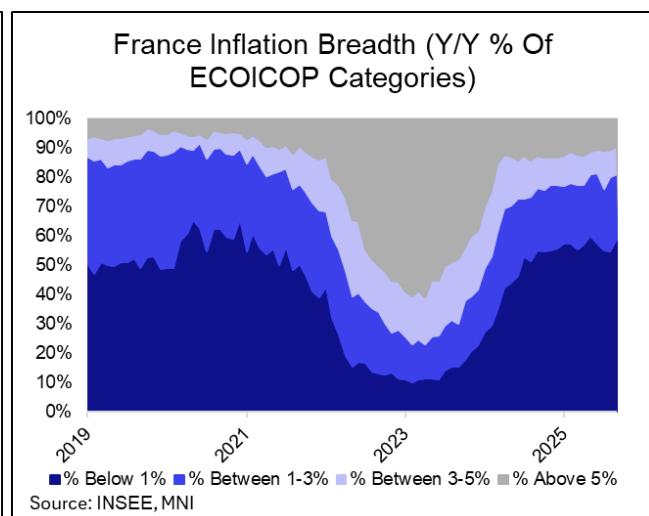
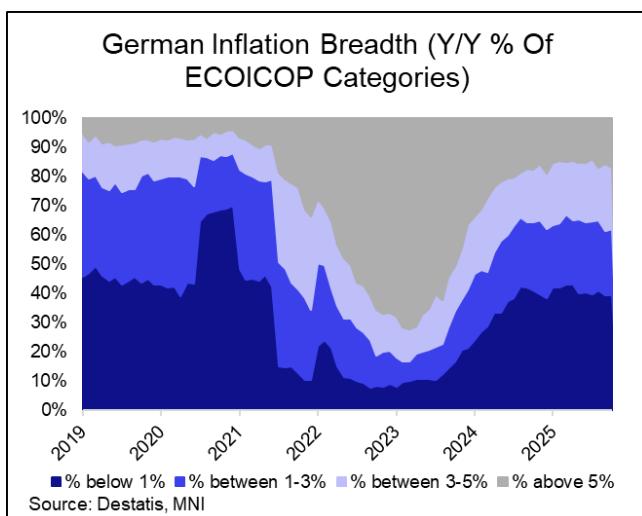
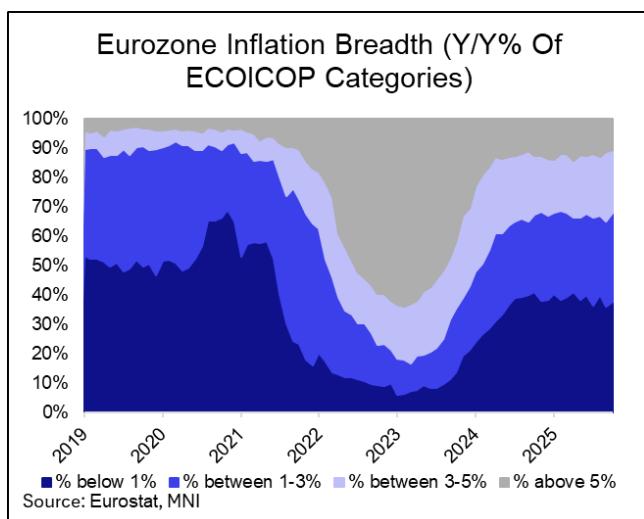
Key Eurozone Inflation Charts



Eurozone - Key Inflation Categories % Y/Y And Momentum (On Seas Adj. 3M/3M Basis)



Country-Level Breadth Charts



HICP Heatmaps

Headline	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Eurozone	2.00	2.24	2.43	2.52	2.32	2.18	2.17	1.89	1.99	2.04	2.04	2.24	2.10
Germany	2.36	2.38	2.84	2.77	2.59	2.34	2.17	2.09	2.01	1.85	2.08	2.39	2.30
France	1.59	1.68	1.75	1.83	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.59	0.86	0.94	0.83	1.07	0.84
Italy	0.98	1.48	1.40	1.66	1.74	2.13	2.04	1.71	1.79	1.72	1.64	1.79	1.30
Spain	1.82	2.40	2.83	2.89	2.89	2.22	2.24	1.98	2.27	2.70	2.70	3.04	3.18
Netherlands	3.31	3.79	3.95	3.01	3.50	3.39	4.14	2.94	2.76	2.49	2.43	3.04	3.01
Belgium	4.52	4.79	4.41	4.36	4.43	3.56	3.11	2.82	2.86	2.61	2.61	2.69	2.53
Austria	1.81	1.92	2.13	3.42	3.42	3.09	2.98	3.22	3.68	4.15	3.91	4.04	
Portugal	2.64	2.67	3.10	2.70	2.46	1.88	2.11	1.70	2.07	2.50	2.52	1.92	1.97
Ireland	0.08	0.51	1.01	1.71	1.43	1.77	2.02	1.42	1.58	1.58	1.91	2.68	2.84
Greece	3.07	2.96	2.95	3.14	3.03	3.12	2.64	3.30	3.56	3.74	3.06	1.80	1.63

Core	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Eurozone	2.69	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.57	2.43	2.75	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.27	2.35	2.37
Germany	3.26	3.11	3.35	3.62	3.09	2.81	3.13	2.70	2.53	2.35	2.35	2.60	2.75
France	2.08	2.18	2.05	2.05	1.90	1.85	1.88	1.40	1.61	1.74	1.42	1.53	1.46
Italy	1.93	2.03	1.76	1.79	1.52	1.85	2.17	1.90	1.98	2.02	2.02	2.07	1.90
Netherlands	3.34	3.66	3.57	2.60	3.21	3.27	4.23	2.39	2.55	2.23	2.16	2.75	2.87
Belgium	2.88	3.01	2.63	1.34	2.86	2.26	2.33	2.14	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.53	2.54
Austria	3.24	3.24	3.27	3.41	3.32	2.82	3.25	2.77	2.69	3.10	3.54	3.34	3.31
Portugal	2.79	2.73	2.89	3.04	2.72	2.11	2.66	1.73	2.20	2.53	2.48	1.57	1.89
Ireland	1.57	1.32	1.48	2.04	1.75	1.65	2.43	1.55	1.54	1.28	1.53	2.58	
Greece	4.35	4.51	4.36	4.38	4.18	3.84	3.84	4.04	4.23	4.27	3.90	2.62	1.95

Services	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Eurozone	3.95	3.92	3.97	3.93	3.68	3.45	3.98	3.22	3.32	3.15	3.10	3.24	3.36
Germany	4.79	4.51	4.63	5.08	4.69	4.06	4.53	3.76	3.49	2.96	2.96	3.45	3.61
France	2.92	3.07	2.94	2.60	2.45	2.50	2.52	2.03	2.30	2.36	1.98	2.20	2.15
Italy	3.05	3.16	2.88	2.88	2.61	2.77	3.44	2.90	2.97	2.95	3.03	2.95	2.88
Spain	3.46	3.53	3.67	3.52	3.33	3.11	4.13	3.47	3.42	3.63	3.72	3.74	3.91
Netherlands	5.10	5.18	5.86	4.10	4.29	4.37	5.97	2.80	3.85	3.12	2.87	3.56	4.51
Belgium	3.93	3.79	3.73	4.09	4.15	3.64	3.58	3.47	3.55	3.22	3.41	3.67	3.71
Austria	4.98	4.86	5.08	5.05	4.61	4.10	4.78	4.22	4.07	4.35	4.46	4.63	4.59
Portugal	4.71	4.56	4.65	4.64	3.81	3.31	4.31	2.68	3.40	3.98	3.82	2.49	2.91
Ireland	3.09	2.87	3.31	3.76	3.24	2.56	3.74	2.24	2.44	2.12	2.19	3.23	3.54
Greece	5.58	5.59	5.59	5.55	5.26	5.16	5.30	5.16	5.42	5.25	4.86	3.43	2.79

Non-energy industrial goods	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Eurozone	0.50	0.65	0.51	0.52	0.59	0.62	0.57	0.61	0.52	0.75	0.78	0.79	0.62
Germany	0.83	1.00	1.33	1.17	0.58	0.83	0.83	0.99	0.91	1.25	1.33	1.24	1.23
France	0.38	0.36	0.17	0.86	0.70	0.48	0.51	0.11	0.11	0.32	0.17	0.01	-0.01
Italy	0.27	0.36	0.09	0.09	-0.09	0.54	0.26	0.35	0.53	0.37	0.09	0.71	0.44
Spain	0.40	0.21	0.32	-0.03	0.02	0.20	0.30	0.24	0.29	0.15	0.21	0.33	0.61
Netherlands	0.54	1.30	-0.02	0.27	1.41	1.46	1.55	1.75	0.56	1.23	1.42	1.53	0.37
Belgium	1.10	1.69	0.76	-3.35	0.67	-0.09	0.20	-0.11	0.03	0.46	-0.08	0.58	0.56
Austria	0.33	0.47	0.07	0.59	1.10	0.51	0.58	0.25	0.34	1.07	2.12	1.11	1.07
Portugal	-0.77	-0.53	-0.24	0.03	0.62	-0.13	-0.47	-0.14	-0.14	-0.43	-0.37	-0.30	-0.11
Ireland	-2.32	-2.32	2.85	-2.15	1.91	-0.56	-0.90	-0.34	-0.56	-0.46	0.11	0.91	0.34
Greece	1.63	2.14	1.66	1.43	1.35	0.83	0.39	1.40	1.26	1.31	1.02	0.51	-0.19

Food, alcohol and tobacco	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Eurozone	2.88	2.70	2.62	2.31	2.66	2.93	2.97	3.19	3.07	3.25	3.19	3.02	2.50
Germany	3.32	2.95	3.16	1.95	2.92	3.28	3.12	3.40	2.77	2.84	3.11	2.89	2.12
France	1.53	1.11	0.95	0.71	0.75	0.95	1.51	1.60	1.65	1.87	1.86	1.97	1.59
Italy	2.52	2.83	2.12	2.26	2.41	2.65	3.03	3.10	3.26	3.82	3.81	3.57	2.46
Spain	2.18	2.02	2.32	2.24	2.32	2.54	2.16	2.68	3.03	2.95	2.60	2.70	2.72
Netherlands	5.91	6.13	6.61	6.95	7.39	7.06	7.16	7.01	4.59	4.07	3.71	3.70	3.83
Belgium	6.49	5.99	5.83	6.37	6.11	5.62	5.09	4.69	4.96	4.29	3.50	3.18	2.66
Austria	2.90	2.23	1.69	2.21	2.31	3.21	2.80	3.24	4.22	4.61	4.76	3.60	3.81
Portugal	3.12	2.80	3.30	1.64	1.82	1.77	1.39	2.42	2.85	3.49	3.54	3.67	3.31
Ireland	3.02	2.41	2.33	2.83	2.82	3.60	2.88	3.73	4.07	4.24	4.49	4.40	3.69
Greece	1.01	0.50	-0.19	0.05	0.41	2.06	1.75	2.84	2.36	3.33	2.39	1.37	2.46

Energy	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Eurozone	-4.63	-2.02	0.14	1.89	0.19	-0.98	-3.56	-3.57	-2.59	-2.39	-1.97	0.37	-0.93
Germany	-5.31	-3.63	-1.48	-1.33	-1.33	-2.59	-5.32	-4.54	-3.46	-3.38	-2.29	-0.69	-0.89
France	-1.92	-0.73	1.15	2.63	-5.67	-6.30	-7.44	-7.65	-6.46	-6.96	-6.02	-4.32	-5.51
Italy	-8.99	-5.45	-2.72	-0.70	0.64	2.68	-0.74	-1.90	-2.11	-3.49	-4.77	-3.75	-4.44
Spain	-3.97	2.59	5.51	7.81	8.58	1.71	-2.47	-2.99	0.77	2.97	3.18	6.24	6.30
Netherlands	-2.75	-0.29	1.48	-1.41	-1.91	-3.28	-3.22	-1.09	0.51	0.98	1.61	3.99	2.07
Belgium	11.86	14.80	13.69	22.77	12.14	8.55	4.32	2.94	2.23	2.10	3.37	2.12	1.25
Austria	-12.29	-10.37	-7.84	5.23	6.04	5.01	3.68	4.13	6.02	6.99	8.57	10.12	12.01
Portugal	-0.55	1.87	4.79	2.70	-1.67	0.06	-0.31	-0.10	-1.31	-1.05	-0.14	0.42	-1.24
Ireland	-13.44	-7.67	-4.63	-2.65	-2.67	-0.39</							

October HICP Recap: Final HICP confirm services increase driven by transport

- The services increase in October from 3.24% to 3.36%Y/Y was largely due to services related to transport (as we expected) with that category rising from 3.32%Y/Y to 3.89%Y/Y. Air fares rose from -1.95%Y/Y in September to +1.66%Y/Y in October. Part of that stems for a soft September print, but there is also a strong October print in there that may well be partially reversed in November.
- Services related to communication also picked up from -0.10%Y/Y in September to +0.64%Y/Y in October - that has picked up from -1.70%Y/Y in August, so appear to be showing some more normalisation and we wouldn't really expect this to be reversed.
- Other services categories were broadly in line with their September Y/Y values. Package holidays doesn't look like a big contributor to the overall increase despite having picked up in some of the national prints. Some of the strength in accommodation seen in September was less pronounced in October.
- Clothing and footwear has reverted back to +0.62%Y/Y from the 1.08%Y/Y print seen in September and is now closer to the +0.53%Y/Y print seen in August. That, along with some softness in new motor sales, appears to be the largest single driver of the slowdown in NEIG (core goods) from 0.79%Y/Y in September to 0.62%Y/Y in October.

Marginal Upward Pressure In October Underlying Inflation

The ECB's underlying inflation metrics saw marginal upward pressure in October.

- The ECB's preferred measure of underlying inflation, PCCI, accelerated to 2.08% in October from 2.04% in September which was the lowest since November 2024. Core PCCI similarly accelerated to 2.00% from 1.90% prior, extending its recent uptrend.
- Supercore inflation, a model-based measure which considers subcomponents most sensitive to the business cycle, was steady at 2.5% (1dp data released only) for a fourth consecutive month.
- Other non-model-based measures were mixed in October:
 - 10% trimmed mean to 2.2% from 2.2% prior
 - 30% trimmed mean to 2.2% from 2.3% prior
 - Weighted median to 2.8% from 2.6% prior
- The ECB's seasonally adjusted inflation metrics saw mixed revisions relative to the flash release. Sequential core HICP rose 0.24% M/M (vs 0.26% initial), with services rising 0.40% (vs 0.39% initial) and non-energy industrial goods falling 0.03% (vs -0.05% initial). That saw 3m/3m annualised core inflation momentum revised to 2.70% (vs 2.66% initial, 2.35% prior).

Sell-Side Analyst Previews

Sorted in Descending Order of November Core HICP Y/Y Forecast

Commerzbank: Core 2.5%, Headline 2.2%

- "We expect inflation rates to rise slightly in November. Overall, headline inflation is likely to climb to 2.2% and the core rate to 2.5%. However, the slight increase in the core rate in particular is mainly due to a base effect. In the following months, the core rate is likely to fall continuously, as expected by the forecast model."
- "The persistently high core rate is likely to ease in the coming year."
- "Our machine learning-based quant model for inflation in the euro area (see here) continues to expect inflation to fluctuate around the ECB's target of 2% in the coming months."
- German "core inflation rate in November was only slightly below the 3% mark at 2.8%, although we have assumed a significantly weaker increase in the seasonally adjusted core index compared with the previous month. Due to slightly higher energy prices, the overall [German] inflation rate is likely to have risen slightly to 2.4%."
- "We continue to assume that the [German] core inflation rate should gradually fall in the medium term. After all, wage growth has slowed recently"

Barclays: Core 2.46%, Headline 2.16%

- Overall, Barclays project an acceleration in Eurozone HICP “driven by further slight uptick in services [while] contributions from the other components should remain broadly stable.”
- Energy -0.84% Y/Y “driven mainly by fuel prices, which we expect to increase 1.5% m/m NSA....The impact of higher fuel prices should be partially offset by sequential declines in gas and electricity prices”
- FAT 2.49% Y/Y “Processed food inflation should continue to ease (-0.2pp to 2.0% y/y), in line with the EC survey food and beverage selling price expectations as well as import and farm gate prices which continue to point at decreasing price pressure. Unprocessed food inflation, however, is expected to be seasonally firm and accelerate (+0.3pp to 3.5% y/y)”
- Core goods 0.65% Y/Y “edge up due to rounding [...] momentum in the less volatile durable and nondurable goods fell by 0.8pp to 0.1% m/m SAAR in October, reaching the lowest level since April 2024. However, early indicators such as manufacturing PMI output prices and EC survey selling price expectations do not suggest a change in the underlying trend.”
- Services 3.48% Y/Y “main driver of the modest uptick in [headline] primarily due to our technical assumptions on the volatile subcomponents. Specifically, we expect transport services inflation to rise by 0.2pp to 4.1% y/y, and package holidays and accommodation services inflation to increase by 0.5pp to 3.1% y/y...For less volatile services categories, we expect little change”

Across countries:

- Germany 2.72% headline HICP, 3.01% core. Package holidays -14.9% M/M, accommodation -2.7% M/M, airfares -12.5% M/M
- France 0.92% headline HICP, 1.46% core
- Italy 1.32% headline HICP, 1.89% core
- Spain 2.82% headline HICP, 2.81% core

Goldman Sachs: Core 2.43%, Headline 2.17%

- “We look for Euro area core inflation to cool over the upcoming months, in line with our view that wage growth completes its normalisation over the coming quarters, and that the tariff impact on inflation is likely net negative, coupled with a drag from FX.”
- “Our updated medium-term path shows core inflation at 2.4% in 2025Q4, 1.9% by end-2026 and 1.9% by end-2027, slightly above the ECB staff September projections. As for headline inflation, we now see it mostly below target until the end of 2027”
- Services 3.49%, core goods 0.57%. Energy -0.8% and FAT 2.5%.
- Comments by country noted in relevant section above.

JP Morgan: Core 2.4%, Headline 2.1%

- “Recent data point to fading inflationary pressures as wage inflation should decline in the coming months. This should drag services inflation, and with it, core inflation, in 2026.”
- JP Morgan see France at 0.9% Y/Y, Italy at 1.3%, and Spain at 2.9%.

Santander: Core 2.39%, Headline 2.16%

- “We expect near-term inflation risks to remain tilted to the downside due to euro appreciation, import prices and energy base effects, while in the longer term we see improving demand and green policies supporting inflation. We believe that the ECB would need evidence of downside inflation to deliver further rate cuts in 2026.”
- “We continue to highlight the resilience of underlying inflation towards the end of the year, especially following last month’s surprise in services inflation. Early next year, inflation may undershoot due to energy base effects; however, we expect it to return to around the 2% level in the longer term.”
- “In the coming quarters/years, we anticipate a convergence between core and headline inflation, mainly driven by a progressive slowdown in services prices towards 2.5% YoY and a less negative contribution from the energy component.”
- Services 3.34%. Countries (all headline CPI Y/Y): France 1.0%, Spain 2.9%, Italy 1.3%, Germany 2.4%. HICPx index at 128.73

Morgan Stanley: Core 2.36%, Headline 2.10%

- Morgan Stanley “don’t expect the subcomponents to move much”, with “limited room for a meaningful payback in November” for services after October’s airfares’ driven firmness.
- Energy -0.87% Y/Y “energy prices up in November (0.6%M) on the back of higher fuel prices. The sudden uptick in November (mostly in diesel and to a lesser extent in super fuels), despite broadly flat oil prices, is

likely due to upcoming US sanctions on Russian oil companies, which could disrupt diesel exports. Gas and electricity tariffs, in contrast, are forecast to continue their slow downtrend, following the path of natural gas prices [...] the coming months bring a sharp drop in energy inflation”

- Food 2.57% Y/Y “room for some upward correction in November” from October’s softness in vegetables and oils. “Otherwise, we note continued upside in some items while the annual inflation rate is coming down for others”
- Goods 0.62% Y/Y “core goods inflation will likely remain contained, in line with a lack of pipeline pressures and modest underlying momentum”. They see some “small room down in the coming months”.
- Services 3.34% Y/Y “detailed [October] print shows [...] the bulk of the increase, ca 10bp, was explained by volatile items [...] other items explained the remaining 2bp” ... “October thus marks the second consecutive month with an increase in non-volatile services inflation. While fundamentally, we see room for further services disinflation in the medium term, linked to our view on the wage outlook, disinflation near term will remain slow. On our forecast, services excluding air fares, package holidays and accommodation will soften by 3bp [...] Large price changes in volatile items in November (see below) imply relatively high uncertainty to the forecast, with risks likely to the downside.”
- Comments by country noted in relevant section above.

Analysts Without Core HICP Forecast, Sorted A-Z

Daiwa:

- “While headline inflation on the EU-harmonised measure edged slightly lower in Germany in October, we could well see a slight uptick this month due to unfavourable base effects in the volatile transport services and package holidays components. And energy inflation across the member states might add a slight upwards impulse due to a rise in petrol and heating oil prices this month.”

Deutsche Bank:

- “We expect HICP to pick up in Germany (2.6% vs [2].3% prev.) and France (0.9% vs 0.8% prev.) while we see it easing further in Italy (1.2% vs 1.3% prev.) and Spain (2.9% vs 3.2% prev.). The euro area aggregate figure is due on Tuesday 2 December.”

Nomura:

- Country-level forecasts, HICP Y/Y: Germany 2.5%, France 0.8%, Italy 1.2%, Spain 3.2%
- “We expect fuels & lubricants to add to inflationary pressures across the Big 4, whereas household energy will be inflationary in Spain, albeit disinflationary elsewhere. The annual rate of services HICP inflation should ebb lower, whereas core goods monthly inflation should be broadly in line with that of November 2024.”

SEB:

- “While inflation rates have moved sideways and below the inflation target in France and Italy, inflation prints in Germany and Spain have been on the high side past months.”
- “Mostly in 2025, volatile service prices have been a key driver, but stronger-than-usual volatility makes interpretations difficult.”

UniCredit:

- “We expect inflationary pressure to remain subdued in Germany and weak in France and Italy. In Germany, [headline] consumer prices will probably rise 2.4% yoy, largely unchanged compared to the previous two months. Inflation in France and Italy is likely to remain unchanged at 0.9% and 1.2% yoy, respectively.”
- UniCredit see Spain HICP at 3.3% Y/Y.