

MNI Eurozone Inflation Insight – Nov 2025

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Key November preliminary HICP print

- **Eurozone:** Headline 2.16% (2.1% MNI tracking and consensus, 2.10% prior)
 - Core 2.41% (2.4% MNI median, 2.37% prior)
 - Services 3.46% (3.4% MNI median, 3.36% prior)
 - NEIG 0.56% (0.6% MNI median, 0.62% prior)
 - FAT 2.50% (2.5% MNI median, 2.5% prior)
 - Energy -0.52% (-0.8% MNI median, -0.93% prior)
- **Germany:** 2.6% Y/Y (2.4% cons, vs 2.3% prior)
- **France:** 0.8% Y/Y (1.0% cons, vs 0.8% prior)
- **Italy:** 1.1% Y/Y (vs 1.3% cons, 1.3% prior)
- **Spain:** 3.1% Y/Y (vs 3.0% cons, 3.2% prior)
- **Netherlands:** 2.6% Y/Y (vs 3.0% cons, 3.0% prior)

Higher Services Consolidates For Now

Executive Summary:

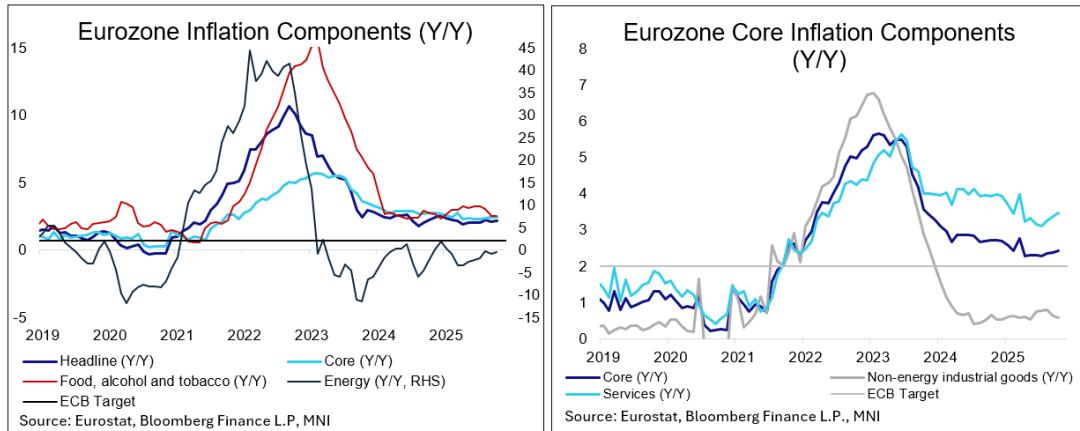
- HICP inflation was as originally expected but marginally above where consensus likely stood following most country-level data in the flash November release. Core HICP was in line with expectations.
- Energy was the main mover and surprise, coming in 0.3pp above expectations.
- The full November release on Dec 17 will provide a more useful update on exact drivers. That especially applies to services inflation, where it is not yet clear to what extent firm October airfares may have unwound.
- By country, Germany and Spain were stronger than expected, while France, Italy and the Netherlands saw downside misses.
- The ECB is still seen as being highly unlikely to cut at its Dec 18 meeting (<1bp priced), where new projections will be watched to judge whether a very mild easing bias (6bp of cuts by mid-2026) is warranted.

Eurozone November headline HICP was in line with initial consensus of 2.2% (2.16% unrounded) but that meant it marginally surprised to the upside against where most analysts and MNI tracked the release following Friday's national-level data. This came as energy inflation was 0.3pp higher than expected at -0.52% Y/Y, while the food / alcohol / energy category was exactly in line at 2.50% Y/Y.

Core HICP inflation was as expected in November, marginally firmer than in October at 2.41% Y/Y. Services inflation at 3.46% Y/Y came in a little higher than where consensus saw it, but that was almost exactly outweighed by core goods undershooting expectations at 0.56% Y/Y.

Across countries, trends were mixed, with both up- and downside surprises to be seen amongst the 'big 4' countries, and drivers since October (looking at CPI data) not always pointing in the same direction. France kicked off proceedings, unexpectedly remaining at 0.8% Y/Y with a 0.2 pp undershoot amid lower services inflation. Spain followed, slowing down vs October but not as much as anticipated, coming in at 3.1% Y/Y with INE noting higher leisure and culture as well as food prices. Italy meanwhile also slowed down, to 1.1% Y/Y but consensus would have been for an unchanged print in the country; a large pullback in restaurants and hotels looks to be a driver here. Germany finished off for the 'big 4', printing notably firmer on the HICP measure, at 2.6% Y/Y, with energy again accelerating notably.

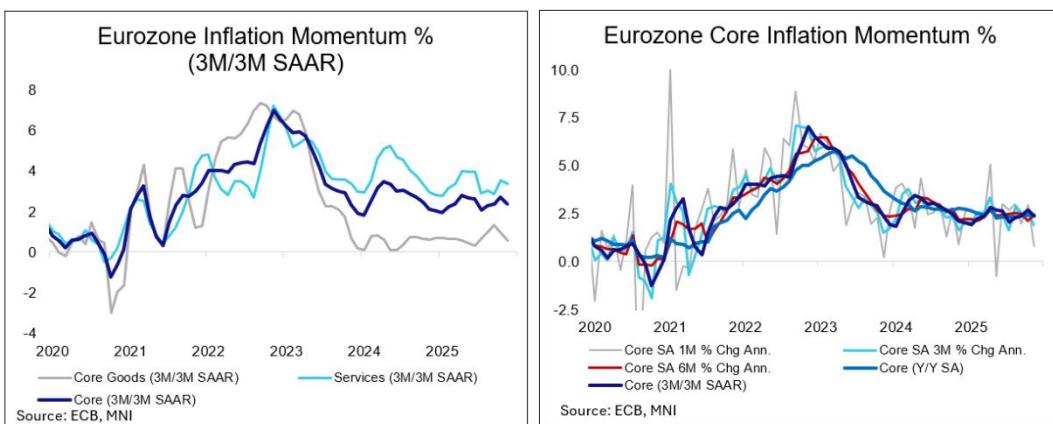
This means for the moment, the data supports the ECB's "rates are in a good place" rhetoric as low core goods inflation continues to be outweighed by some services stickiness, keeping the overall core pace a little above target. It's possible that further softening in services in January annual price setting, paired with core goods remaining at their current rate, may see a dovish turn in ECB communications further out but that's at least a month away.



Core Momentum Moderates In November Flash Report

Eurozone core inflation momentum tapered off in November after October saw the highest rate since May according to this afternoon's ECB seasonally adjusted data.

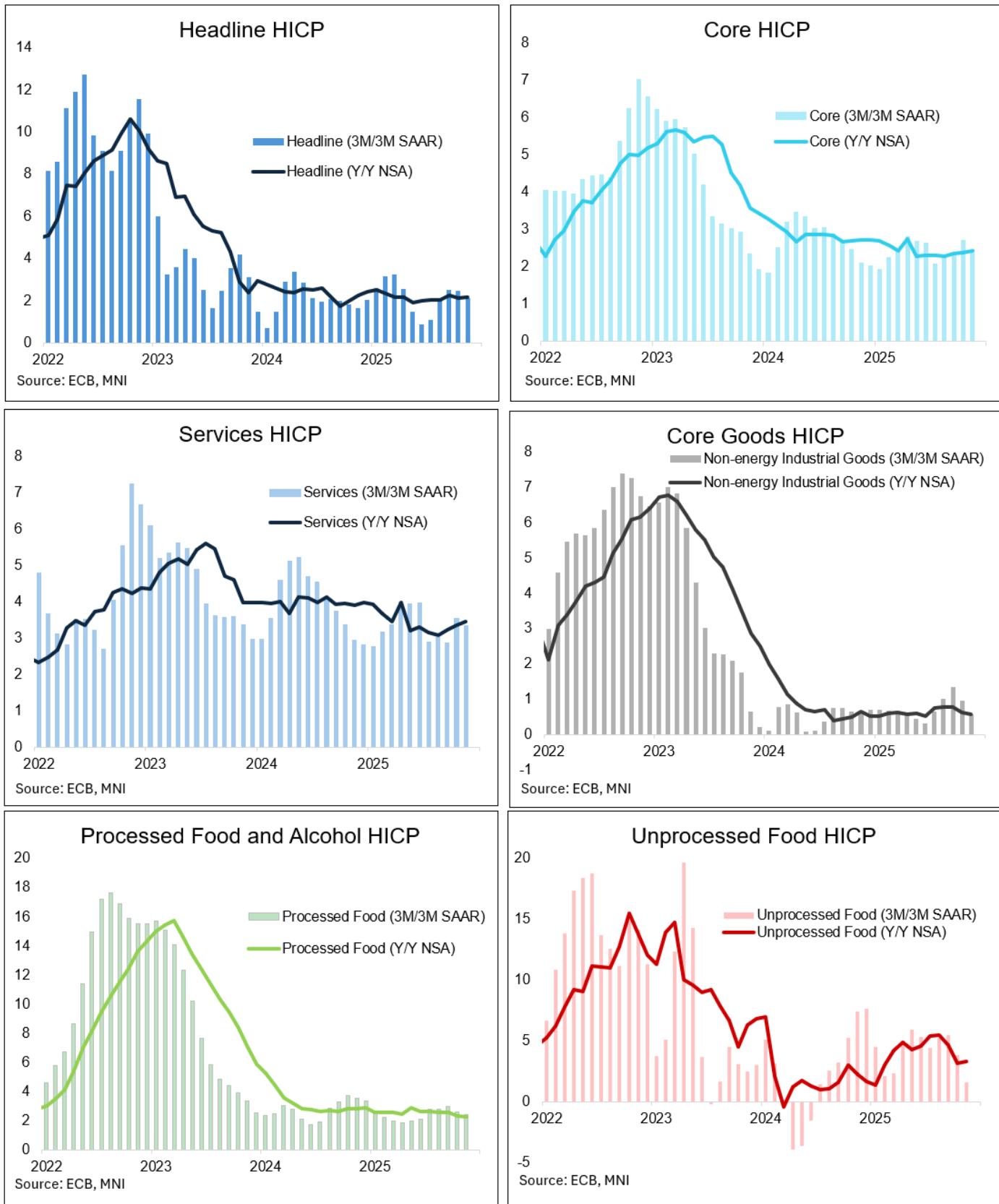
- **Core inflation** momentum was 2.37% in November after 2.70% in October, calculated here as a 3m/3m annualised rate using ECB seasonally adjusted data. This brings the YTD average in the series to 2.41%.
- On a sequential basis, core prices rose 0.07% M/M vs 0.24% in Oct and 0.16% in Sep.
- **Services** inflation momentum decreased to 3.35% (vs 3.56% in October), remaining in recent ranges.
- It came with monthly services inflation of 0.17% M/M after 0.37% in Oct and 0.22% in Sep. Services was a little stronger than expected in Y/Y data, with final data to confirm if (volatile) airfares categories remained firm EZ-wide which would keep room for an unwind in coming months.
- Core goods momentum also slowed down to 0.56% (0.96% Oct, 1.33% Sep).
- On a sequential comparison, core goods were unchanged since October (0.00%, vs -0.03% Oct, 0.06% Sep). The category saw a contained downside surprise vs consensus in Y/Y data out earlier today.



Component	Weights		Y/Y (HICP)							M/M (HICP)	
	2025	2024	Nov-24	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Nov-25	Nov-25
All-items HICP	1000.00		2.24	1.99	2.04	2.04	2.24	2.10	2.16		-0.27
All-items excluding											
>energy	906.02		2.70	2.47	2.51	2.47	2.50	2.40	2.43		-0.38
>energy, unprocessed food	863.36		2.73	2.37	2.37	2.32	2.39	2.37	2.39		-0.43
>energy, food, alcohol & tobacco	712.76		2.72	2.31	2.31	2.27	2.35	2.37	2.41		-0.54
Food, alcohol and tobacco	193.26		2.70	3.07	3.25	3.19	3.02	2.50	2.50		0.18
>processed food, alcohol and tobacco	150.60		2.82	2.64	2.65	2.57	2.56	2.30	2.27		0.11
>unprocessed food	42.66		2.25	4.56	5.41	5.48	4.67	3.17	3.32		0.42
Energy	93.98		-2.02	-2.59	-2.39	-1.97	-0.37	-0.93	-0.52		0.91
Non-energy industrial goods	256.26		0.65	0.52	0.75	0.78	0.79	0.62	0.56		-0.06
Services	456.49		3.92	3.32	3.15	3.10	3.24	3.36	3.46		-0.80

Source: Eurostat, MNI. Note: Blue highlights indicate preliminary readings. HICP monthly figures are not seasonally adjusted.

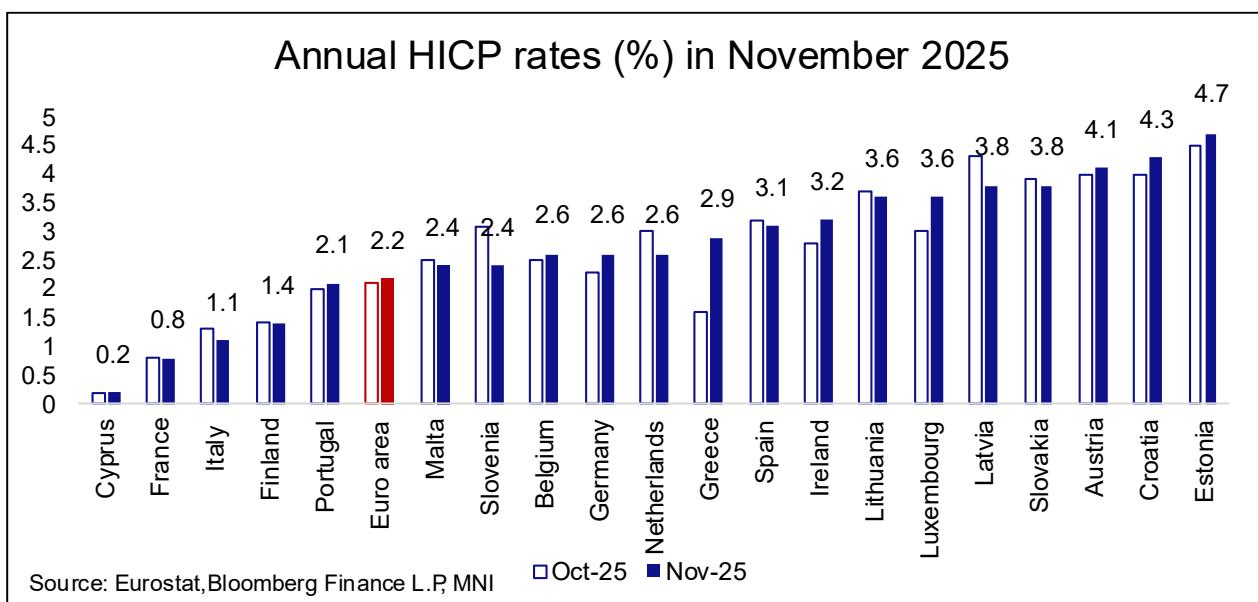
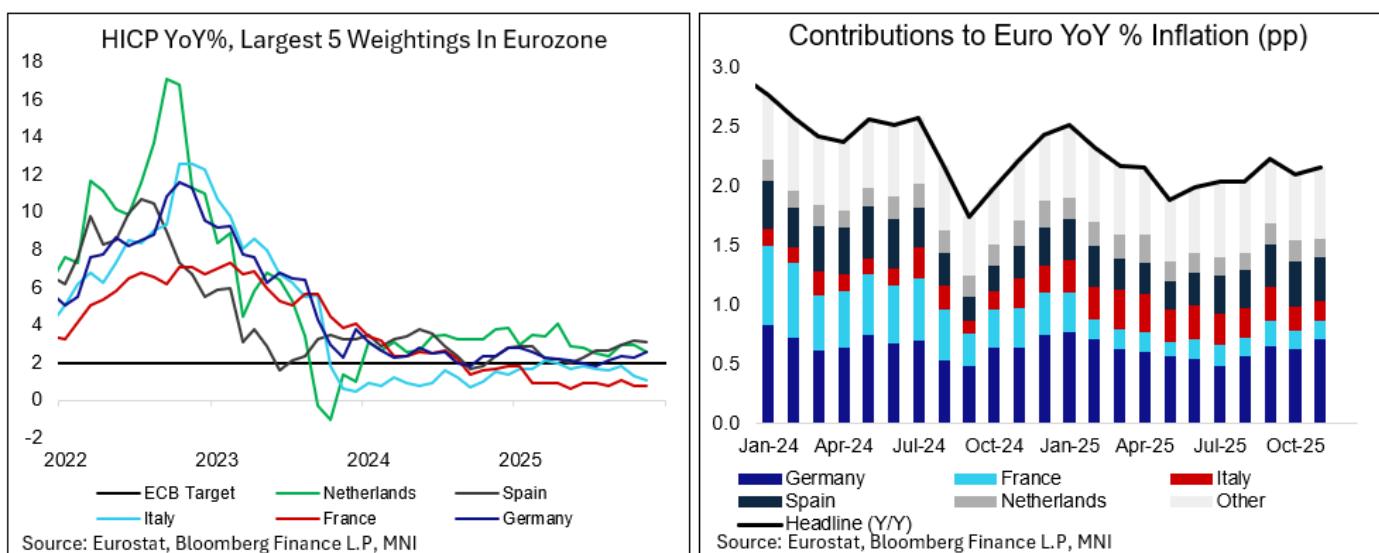
Inflation Momentum Chart Pack



National Inflation Prints

At a country level, headline Y/Y inflation decelerated in 8 of 20 countries in November compared to October, accelerated in 9 and was steady in 3.

- 16 countries had Y/Y rates above the ECB's 2% target, vs 14 in October.
- Estonia had the highest Y/Y rate, at 4.7%, followed by Croatia, at 4.3% (vs 4.5% and 4.0% prior).
- The lowest Y/Y rate was again seen in Cyprus (0.2% Y/Y vs 0.2% prior), followed by France (0.8% Y/Y vs 0.8% prior) and Italy (1.1% Y/Y vs 1.3% prior).
- See below for further details on the main individual country releases.



Germany (28% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- **HICP 2.6% Y/Y (vs 2.3% prior); -0.5% M/M**
- **CPI 2.3% Y/Y (vs 2.3% prior); -0.2% M/M**

MNI tracking for CPI (non-HICP) was 2.3-2.4% Y/Y (2.3% prior) and around -0.2 to -0.3% M/M. So this is in line with the state data. However there is an upside surprise to Y/Y HICP at 2.6% (versus the 2.4% expected). M/M HICP is in line, so it looks as though it might be an analyst composition effect behind some of the surprise.

The main categories of the German national-level data (non-HICP) show higher energy inflation, as expected following the state-level data out earlier:

- Energy was the main upward driver, accelerating 0.8pp as expected, to -0.1% Y/Y (-0.9% Oct).
- Food meanwhile slowed down, but a little less than we've expected, coming in at 1.2% Y/Y (1.3% Oct).
- Services printed 3.5% Y/Y (3.5% MNI tracking seeing upside risks to 3.6%), unchanged from October's print after analysts saw mixed risks going into the data. Airfares remained firm this month, keeping room for some unwind ahead.
- Unchanged services inflation combined with lower core firms our view following state-level data that core goods will have seen a soft month this time.
- State level CPI data meanwhile shows mixed trends vs October (all Y/Y): We see communication around -0.1 to 0.0% (0.0% prior), recreation and culture around 1.7% (1.9% prior), and restaurants and hotels roughly unchanged (3.6% prior).
- The mixed-weighting transport category meanwhile will likely come in around 3.3-3.4% Y/Y in November (2.6% prior). As mentioned, due to an energy acceleration add to continued high airfares.
- Elsewhere, we see food inflation incl. non-alcoholic beverages at around 1.7% Y/Y (2.0% prior), pointing towards a deceleration also in food excl. beverages which will be released by Destatis on a national level later.
- Categories associated with 'core goods' (clothing and footwear as well as furnishings and household equipment) are likely to have seen a deceleration on net (we see the chances of late-November seasonal sales ("Black Friday") affecting the sample as rather low).

German sequential services inflation (as per seasonally adjusted Bundesbank data released yesterday) decelerated in November, to 0.25% M/M (vs 0.34% prior). However, the fact that that was the lowest rate since June at a 3.1% annualized pace highlights the current pace in the category remains elevated.

- The services spike was accompanied by a deceleration in manufactured goods ex-energy, which came in at -0.08% M/M (0.34% prior, -1.0% annualized).
- On balance, this left German sequential core CPI clearly lower vs October at 0.08% M/M (1.0% annualized). This is the lowest sequential 'core' rate since this January.
- However, on a less volatile 3m/3m SAAR basis, core CPI was 3.3% in November (vs 3.1% prior, highest rate since last December).

France (19% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- **HICP 0.8% Y/Y (vs 0.8% prior); -0.2% M/M**
- **CPI 0.9% Y/Y (vs 0.9% prior); -0.1% M/M**

French inflation was softer than expected in flash November data, more notably so for the HICP metric. Within CPI, services and manufactured products both moderated further in Y/Y terms.

- France HICP inflation was surprisingly soft in the preliminary November release, holding at 0.83% Y/Y after 0.84% in October.
- Bloomberg consensus had looked for 1.0% whilst the MNI median had looked for 0.9% - still, it's notable that only 2 of 22 analysts in the Bloomberg survey had looked for a 0.8 print.
- We must turn to national CPI inflation for drivers, as is typical for the flash release, which also undershot consensus but by a smaller amount with an unchanged 0.94% Y/Y (Bloomberg cons 1.0).

- Within CPI, services provided the largest downward pressure of the main categories, easing further from 2.37% to 2.25% Y/Y for its lowest since August. As the chart below shows, it has been in a 2.1-2.5% range since Sep 2024.
- Elsewhere, manufactured products also eased some more from -0.50% to -0.61% Y/Y.
- As for more volatile items, energy was a large relative upward driver (from -5.63% to -4.60%) whilst food only inched up to 1.36% Y/Y after the 1.29% in October had dropped from 1.73% in September.

Italy (16% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- HICP 1.1% Y/Y (vs 1.3% prior); -0.2% M/M**
- CPI 1.2% Y/Y (vs 1.2% prior); -0.2% M/M**

Italian flash November HICP inflation was lower than expected at 1.1% Y/Y (vs 1.3% cons 1.3% prior). Core inflation looks to have driven the surprise, with HICP excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco at 1.7% Y/Y (vs 1.9% prior). Most estimates we had seen looked for a steady core HICP reading.

- Services inflation pulled back notably to 2.5% Y/Y (vs 2.9% prior). A large pullback in restaurants and hotels looks to be a driver here (3.3% Y/Y vs 3.9% prior), with transport (0.0% vs 0.2% prior) and miscellaneous goods and services (3.2% Y/Y vs 3.3% prior) potentially also contributing to the downside.
- Meanwhile, other services-heavy components accelerated on an annual basis:
 - Health 3.0% Y/Y vs 2.7% prior.
 - Communications: -3.9% Y/Y (vs -5.1% prior).
 - Recreation and culture: 1.0% Y/Y (vs 0.6% prior).
- Non-energy industrial goods inflation rose to 0.6% Y/Y (vs 0.4% prior), but remains below September's 0.7%. Annual clothing and footwear and furnishings and household equipment inflation were unchanged relative to October.
- Food inflation eased to 2.3% Y/Y (vs 2.5% prior), driven by the unprocessed component. This offset a small uptick in energy inflation to -4.2% (vs -4.4% prior).

Spain (11% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- HICP 3.1% Y/Y (vs 3.2% prior); 0% M/M**
- CPI 3% Y/Y (vs 3.1% prior); 0.2% M/M**

Spanish headline inflation was a touch higher than expected in November. However, core metrics look to have printed in line with consensus.

- Headline HICP inflation rose 3.1% Y/Y, down from 3.2% prior but above the 3.0% consensus. Core HICP (excluding energy and unprocessed foods) was steady at 2.6% Y/Y.
- Headline CPI was 3.0% Y/Y as expected, down from 3.1% in October. The sequential increase of 0.2% M/M was slightly above the 0.1% consensus, suggesting only rounding kept Y/Y headline CPI in line. Core CPI ticked up to 2.6% Y/Y (vs 2.5% prior) as expected.
- INE notes that "this trend is mainly due to the decrease in electricity prices, compared to the increase in November 2024. Meanwhile, the Leisure and Culture category contributes to the increase, with prices falling, but less than in the same month of the previous year; and Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, which see price increases, compared to the decrease last year".
- Unfortunately, there are no details as to whether the leisure and culture acceleration was due to "underlying" core components, or volatile items such as package holidays. Some analysts had suggested package holidays could see strength on an annual basis in November.

Netherlands (5.8% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- HICP 2.6% Y/Y (vs 3% prior); -1.4% M/M**
- CPI 2.9% Y/Y (vs 3.1% prior); -0.8% M/M**

Dutch flash HICP inflation came in below consensus in preliminary October data, at 2.65% Y/Y (3.0% consensus, 3.01% October). A slowdown in all of services, energy, and food / alcohol / tobacco categories was behind the overall lower figure.

- Core HICP was 2.71% in November after October's 2.87%.
- This came as softer services, at 4.09% Y/Y (following October's 4.51% which was the highest since April), more than outweighed higher core goods (0.54% Y/Y, vs 0.37% Oct, the lowest rate since January).
- The non-core category aggregates were both lower than previously, FAT (food, alcohol and tobacco) came in at 3.11% Y/Y (3.83% Oct). Energy was pulled down by base effects, to 0.88% Y/Y (2.07% prior) amid a 0.45% M/M sequential print.
- The national CPI was also below expectations but not quite so materially, at 2.9% in November (3.0% cons, 3.1% October).

Belgium (4.0% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- HICP 2.6% Y/Y (vs 2.5% prior); 0.3% M/M**
- CPI 2.4% Y/Y (vs 2% prior); 0.56% M/M**

Belgium HICP fell to 2.5% in October (vs 2.7% prior), now one tenth below the levels seen in July and August. Headline CPI (non HICP) fell around half as much to 2.00% (vs 2.12% September). Looking at the CPI details:

- Food (incl alcoholic beverages) inflation saw a large decrease to 2.68% (vs 3.32% September). This fall contributed 0.46ppts to headline inflation.
- Airfares contributed +0.05ppts to the headline figure, airfares were also noted to be higher in Spain and appear to be an upside surprise generally so far. "Holiday villages" (package holidays) contributed +0.13ppts to the figure.
- Core CPI (excl energy and unprocessed food) remained relatively stable at 2.58% (vs 2.61% September), noting that last month's release saw a notable c.0.3ppt rise.
- Services CPI grew 0.15ppts to 3.62%. Private rents, sporting and recreational services, restaurants and cafes all contributed positively, but hotel prices contributed negatively.
- Energy CPI fell further to -1.85% (vs -1.48% September).

Austria (3.4% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- HICP 4.1% Y/Y (vs 4% prior); 0.3% M/M**
- CPI 4.1% Y/Y (vs 4% prior); 0.4% M/M**

Austria HICP accelerated to 4.1% Y/Y in November after 4.0% in October which was the only slowdown (vs September, that is) since May. On a sequential comparison, HICP was 0.3% M/M. The national-level CPI print also was 4.1% in November (4.0% October). Statistics Austria comments on the drivers of the CPI release, noting services continues having the highest contribution to headline while energy is volatile:

- "The most significant price dynamics were observed in the energy sector, where prices rose by 10.9% in November, following an increase of 9.4% in October. The upward trend also intensified for food, tobacco and alcohol, with an increase of 4.4% after 4.0% in October."
- "However, the strongest price driver was once again the service sector, with a price increase of 4.5%. In October, service prices had risen by 4.6%."
- "Prices for industrial goods continued to rise moderately at 1.3%. The so-called core inflation, which covers the aggregates industrial goods and services, remained at 3.4% as in October"

Ireland (1.7% of Eurozone HICP in 2025)

- HICP 3.2% Y/Y (vs 2.8% prior); -0.2% M/M**

Ireland's 0.4pp headline HICP accelerated to 3.2% Y/Y.

- The Y/Y acceleration in Ireland was driven by base effects, with HICP at -0.2% M/M vs -0.5% M/M in Nov 2024 (and with mixed November history further back including -0.9% M/M in 2023 and 0.2% in 2022).
- "Excluding energy and unprocessed food, the HICP is estimated to have risen by 3.0% since November 2024", the Irish statistics office comments.
- On non-core: "Energy prices are estimated to have grown by 0.7% in the month and rose by 3.3% over the 12 months to November 2025. Food prices are estimated to be unchanged in the month and increased by 4.2% in the last 12 months."
- On a broader perspective, Irish HICP continues to widen its gap to the Eurozone-wide measure after being one of the countries with the lowest readings in the bloc around late-2024.