

RELEASE 1/2026

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Consumer price indices

December 2025

Prices of goods and services for personal consumption, measured by consumer price index, in December 2025, as compared to November 2025, decreased by 0.3% on average. Consumer prices in December 2025, as compared to December 2024, increased by 4.0% on average. This was influenced mostly by decrease in prices of: fish and seafood; meat; fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment; fruit. Consumer prices in period January-December 2025 compared to the same period of previous year, were higher for 3.9% in average.

Observing the main groups by purpose of consumption, in December 2025 as compared to November 2025, monthly increase of prices was noticed in the following groups: Health (0.6%); Miscellaneous goods and services (0.5%); Clothing and footwear (0.2%); Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (0.2%); Recreation and culture (0.1%); Restaurants and hotels (0.1%), while decrease of prices was recorded in the following groups: Food and non-alcoholic beverages (-0.8%); Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (-0.7%); Transport (-0.3%); Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance (-0.1%).

Prices of other products and services mostly remained unchanged.

Graph 1. Annual and monthly rates of inflation (CPI), in %

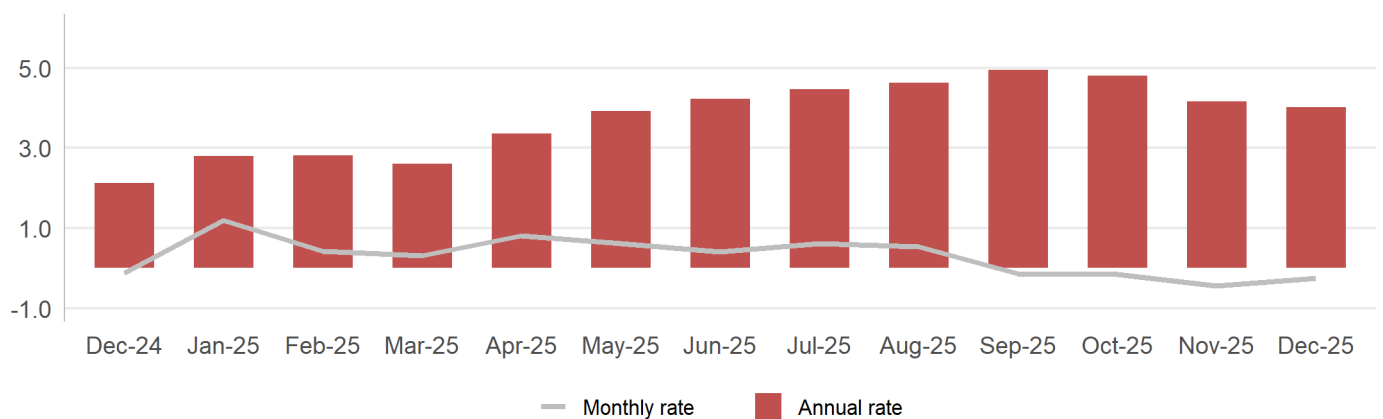
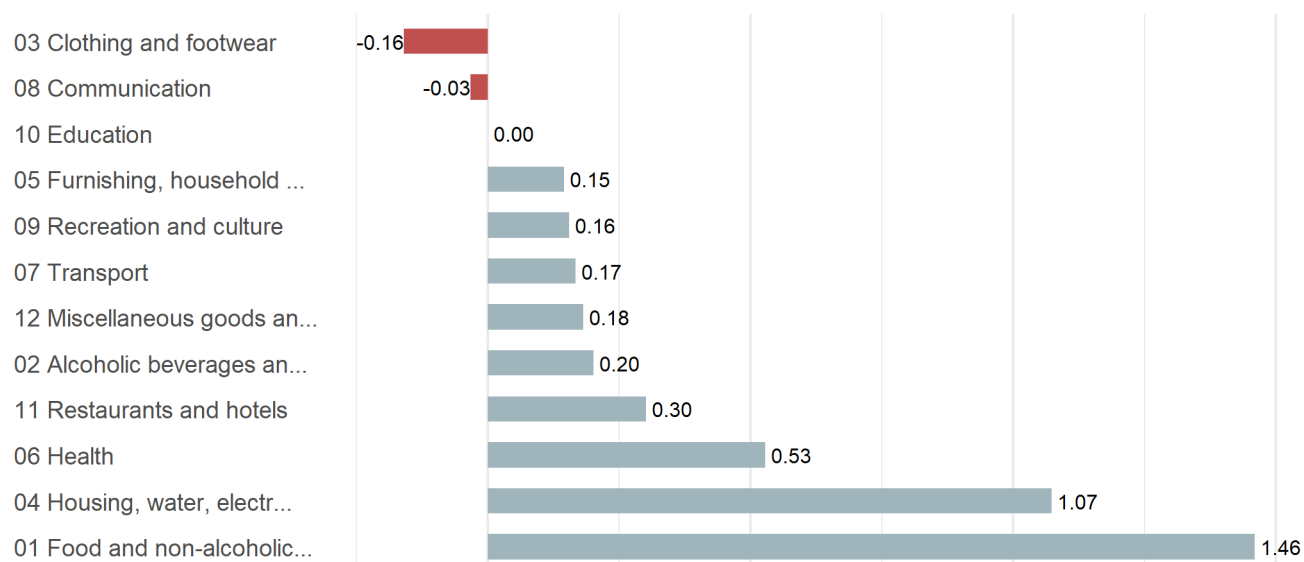


Table 1. Inflation rate measured by Consumer price indices (CPI)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Annual inflation rate												
2024	4.4	4.3	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.1
2025	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.0
Monthly inflation rate												
2024	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1
2025	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3

Table 2. Inflation rates measured by CPI, in %¹

Name	Weights ‰	Dec-25 Ø2024	Dec-25 Nov-25	Dec-25 Dec-24	Jan-Dec 2025 Jan-Dec 2024
00 Total	1 000.0	4.4	-0.3	4.0	3.9
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	348.6	2.9	-0.8	4.2	3.8
02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	38.8	5.3	-0.7	5.2	5.9
03 Clothing and footwear	74.2	0.2	0.2	-2.2	-2.3
04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	144.7	8.9	0.2	7.4	6.4
05 Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	45.2	5.3	-0.1	3.2	4.4
06 Health	38.8	14.8	0.6	13.6	11.6
07 Transport	109.4	1.1	-0.3	1.5	0.4
08 Communication	44.1	1.1	0.0	-0.8	1.5
09 Recreation and culture	31.0	7.8	0.1	5.0	7.1
10 Education	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
11 Restaurants and hotels	56.3	7.7	0.1	5.4	7.5
12 Miscellaneous goods and services	51.4	4.8	0.5	3.5	3.7

Chart 2. Impacts of divisions on the annual inflation rate (in percentage points), December 2025

¹ More detailed CPI data are available at the following link: [Data](#)

Table 3. Groups with most important impacts on monthly inflation rate, December 2025

ECOICOP	Group	Weights ‰	Monthly inflation %	Influence in percentage points
0454	Solid fuels	43.3	0.7	0.03
0611	Pharmaceutical products	21.9	1.0	0.02
0321	Shoes and other footwear	28.2	0.8	0.02
1213	Electric appliances for personal care	25.1	0.7	0.02
0723	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	15.4	1.0	0.02
0115	Oils and fats	15.1	0.8	0.01
0721	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	8.3	1.6	0.01
1211	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	18.6	0.6	0.01
0113	Fish	8.7	-4.6	-0.04
0112	Meat	88.4	-0.6	-0.05
0722	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	55.7	-1.3	-0.07
0116	Fruit	14.1	-7.4	-0.12

Table 4. Groups with most important impacts on annual inflation rate, December 2025

ECOICOP	Group	Weights ‰	Annual inflation %	Influence in percentage points
0112	Meat	88.4	5.9	0.52
0411	Actual rentals paid by tenants and other actual rentals	20.2	21.4	0.43
0611	Pharmaceutical products	21.9	16.3	0.36
1111	Restaurants, cafés and the like	35.2	8.7	0.31
0114	Milk, cheese and eggs	88.3	3.3	0.29
0116	Fruit	14.1	15.4	0.22
0115	Oils and fats	15.1	14.3	0.22
0454	Solid fuels	43.3	4.7	0.20
0441	Water supply	8.2	24.1	0.20
0111	Bread and cereals	57.2	2.7	0.16
0220	Tobacco	25.1	6.1	0.15
0122	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	9.4	12.8	0.12
0622	Dental services	8.4	12.9	0.11
0213	Beer	4.6	-3.4	-0.02
0820	Telephone and telefax equipment	3.6	-9.4	-0.03
0722	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	55.7	-0.8	-0.05
0321	Shoes and other footwear	28.2	-2.5	-0.07
0312	Garments	45.1	-2.0	-0.09
0117	Vegetables	34.8	-7.0	-0.24

Table 5. Inflation rate measured by Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP)²

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Annual inflation rate												
2024	5.0	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.6
2025	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.7
Monthly inflation rate												
2024	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.2
2025	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3

² More detailed HICP data are available at the following link: [Data](#)

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Consumer price indices (CPI) are one of the most important macroeconomic indicators and the basis for taking decisions in the area of economy and finance. Since January 2009 they are used as official measure of inflation in Montenegro.

Consumer price index is used for harmonising wages and salaries in accordance with collective contracts, pensions, and social benefits. Also, it is used for deflating certain macroeconomic aggregates in national accounts statistics and for other purposes.

Consumer price index is defined as measure of average price change of fixed goods and services basket bought by household for the purposes of satisfying its needs.

Weights used for calculation of the consumer price index express a relative importance of selected products and services in total household consumption at the domestic territory.

The list of products and services is regularly updated in order to preserve its representative characteristics regarding structure of consumption and consumers' habits.

The influence of certain groups on inflation rate indicates how much that group has influenced on the total inflation rate. The influence depends on weights and inflation rate of given group. The weights represents a relative share of household consumption of certain groups or subgroup of products in the total consumption. Consequently, weights have an important role in the calculation of inflation rate. They represent "importance" of certain product group in the total household consumption in certain reference period.

Monthly inflation rate represents price changes in the current month as compared to the previous month, in %. Annual inflation rate represents price changes in the current month as compared to the same month of the previous year, in %.

While the consumer price index is mostly used as a general measure of inflation in the national context, the harmonised index of consumer prices represents a comparable measure of inflation in the European Union.

The basic differences between CPI and HICP are:

Purpose: CPI is used to measure the inflation in a country, while HICP is used to measure the inflation in EU.

Coverage: CPI covers final consumption of the resident population both in the country and abroad. HICP covers final consumption of the population, both resident and non-resident in a country.

Coverage: CPI covers final consumption of the resident population both in the country and abroad. HICP covers final consumption of the population, both resident and non-resident in a country.

Weights: In addition to differences in the coverage, there are differences in weights. The starting point is the final consumption of population but the concepts are different. The national concept is applied for the national CPI and the domestic concept for the HICP. The main data source for the calculation of the HICP weight structure at higher aggregation levels are the data obtained from the National Accounts, while the Household Budget Survey data are used at lower aggregation levels, which also represents the main data source for the calculation of the CPI weight structure.

Classification: ECOICOP (European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose) is used for both indices.

List of products and services: The same list is used for products and services.

Calculation method: Laspeyre's type of index is used for the calculation of both indices.

The Statistical Office will begin applying the new **Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose – COICOP 2018 (ECOICOP ver. 2) from January 2026** in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

With the implementation of the new classification, the compilation and publication of CPI and HICP according to the previous ECOICOP classification will cease, and the base year will change from 2015 = 100 to 2025 = 100. The new classification covers 13 divisions, with a reallocation of certain products and services.

The methodology for index calculation remains unchanged, while previously published indices will continue to be available on the MONSTAT website.

Data are published according [Statistical Release Calendar](#).

When using the data, state:

"Data source: Statistical Office - MONSTAT"

More data, as well as detailed methodological notes can be found in the section: [Consumer Price Index](#)