



1. Consumer Price Index (CPI) - June 2019

Consumer Prices in June as measured by the CPI, increased by **0.2%** in the month. During June of last year, prices rose by **0.1%** in the month. Prices on average, as measured by the CPI, were **1.1%** higher in June compared with June 2018.

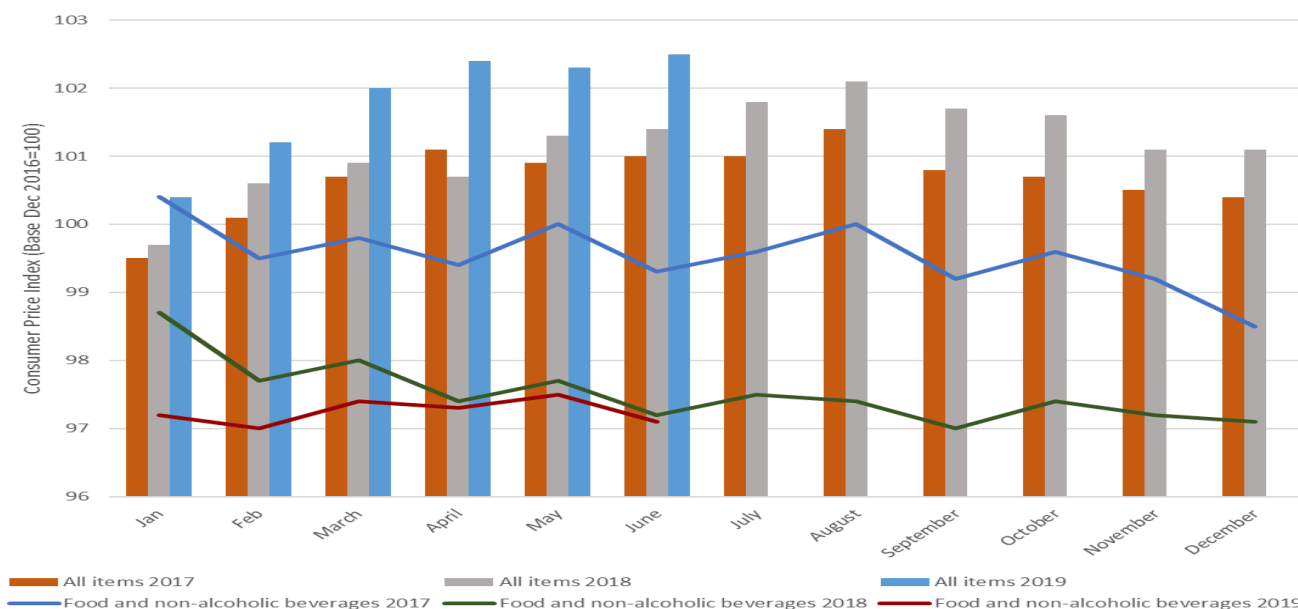
For more detail please follow the link: [CSO Recent Prices Releases](#)

Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages prices decreased by **-0.4%** between May and June, they also decreased by **-0.1%** from June 2018 until June 2019. In the month, food prices decreased by **-0.5%** while non-alcoholic beverages prices decreased by **-0.1%**.

A detailed breakdown of food prices is set out in the table below.

	Monthly Change	% Change 12 Months
Overall CPI	+0.2%	+1.1%
Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	-0.4%	-0.1%
Food	-0.5%	0.0%
Beef & Veal	-5.1%	-2.1%
Pork	+2.2%	+1.2%
Lamb & Goat	+2.4%	+1.2%
Poultry	-0.9%	-1.6%
Other Meat Preparations	+0.9%	+1.7%
Fish	-0.6%	+0.0%
Bread & Cereals	-0.3%	-0.2%
Fresh Whole Milk	0.1%	+0.0%
Other Milk Products	-0.8%	-3.7%
Cheese & Curd	-0.5%	-3.6%
Eggs	-0.6%	-1.2%
Butter	-0.7%	+1.3%
Sugar	-0.2%	-6.8%
Potatoes	+0.4%	+19.1%
Other Fresh or Chilled Vegetables	-5.2%	-4.2%
Fresh or Chilled Fruit	+0.2%	+0.2%
Tea, Coffee & Cocoa	-2.3%	-0.8%
Mineral Waters, Soft Drinks & Juices	+0.7%	-1.7%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	-0.1%	-1.7%
Alcoholic Beverages	+1.5%	-0.2%

Consumer Price Index (Base Dec 2016=100) by commodity group and month



Source: CSO



2. Comparison with other EU Countries (HICP – June 2019)

Prices on average, as measured by the EU Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), increased by **1.1%** compared with June 2018. The HICP increased by **+0.2%** in the month. This compares to an increase of **0.1%** recorded in June of last year. The average in the EU-28 was **+1.6%** and **+1.3%** in the Eurozone, when compared with June 2018. Romania had the highest rate at **+3.9%**.

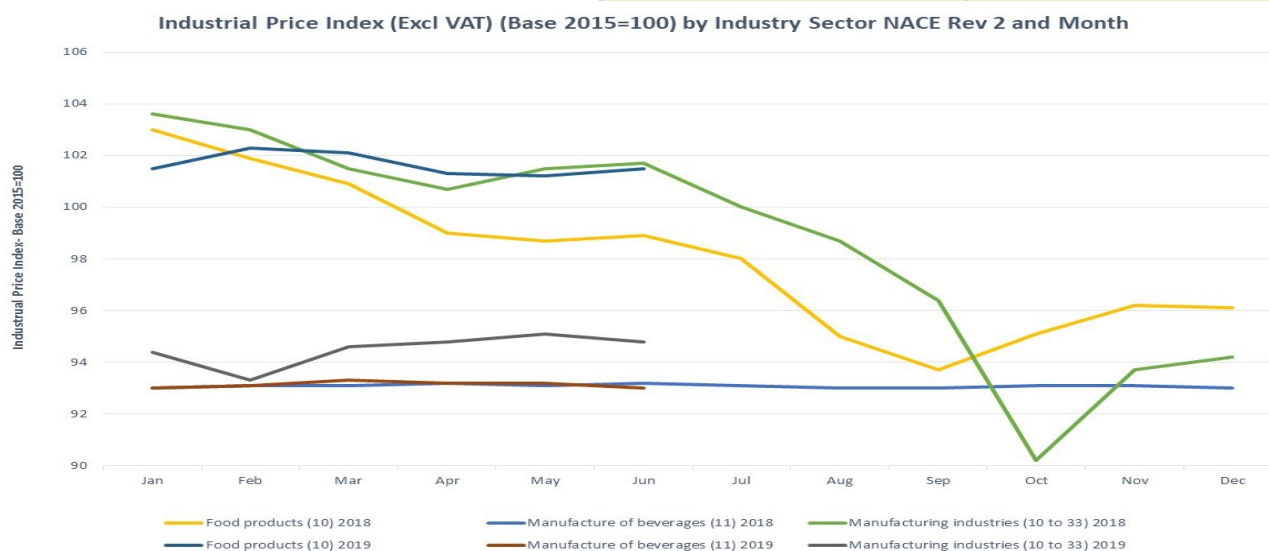
For food and non-alcoholic beverages, Ireland had a monthly deflationary rate of **-0.4%** and an annual decrease of **-0.1%** in June 2019 compared with June 2018. In June 2019 there was an increase of **+2.0%** in the EU-28 and an increase of **+1.3%** for the euro zone. Romania had the highest monthly inflation rate at **+6.1%**.

3. Wholesale Price Index (WPI), June 2019

Monthly factory gate prices decreased by **0.3%** in June 2019. This compares to an increase of **0.2%** for June of last year. The annual percentage change showed a decrease of **6.8%** in June 2019, compared to a decrease of **6.3%** in the year to May 2019.

In the month, the price index for export sales decreased by **0.2%**, while the index for home sales showed no change. In the year there was a decrease of **7.2%** in the price index for export sales (this can be influenced by currency fluctuations) and an increase of **1.7%** in respect of the price index for home sales.

	Monthly Change	% Change 12 Months
Wholesale Prices	-0.3%	-6.8%
Food Products	+0.3%	+2.6%
Meat and Meat Products	-0.1%	-1.8%
Fish and Fish Products	-0.1%	+7.1%
Fruit and Vegetables	+0.4%	+10.1%
Dairy Products	+1.4%	-5.2%
Other Food Products	+0.4%	+6.5%
Energy Products	-8.7%	-19.6%
Auto Diesel	-3.7%	-2.8%
Gas Oil	-4.8%	-4.3%
All Capital Goods	-0.1%	+1.8%
Transportable capital for use in Agriculture	+0.0%	+2.5%
Agriculture and Industry	+0.0%	+1.1%





4. Agricultural Price Index (API)- May 2019

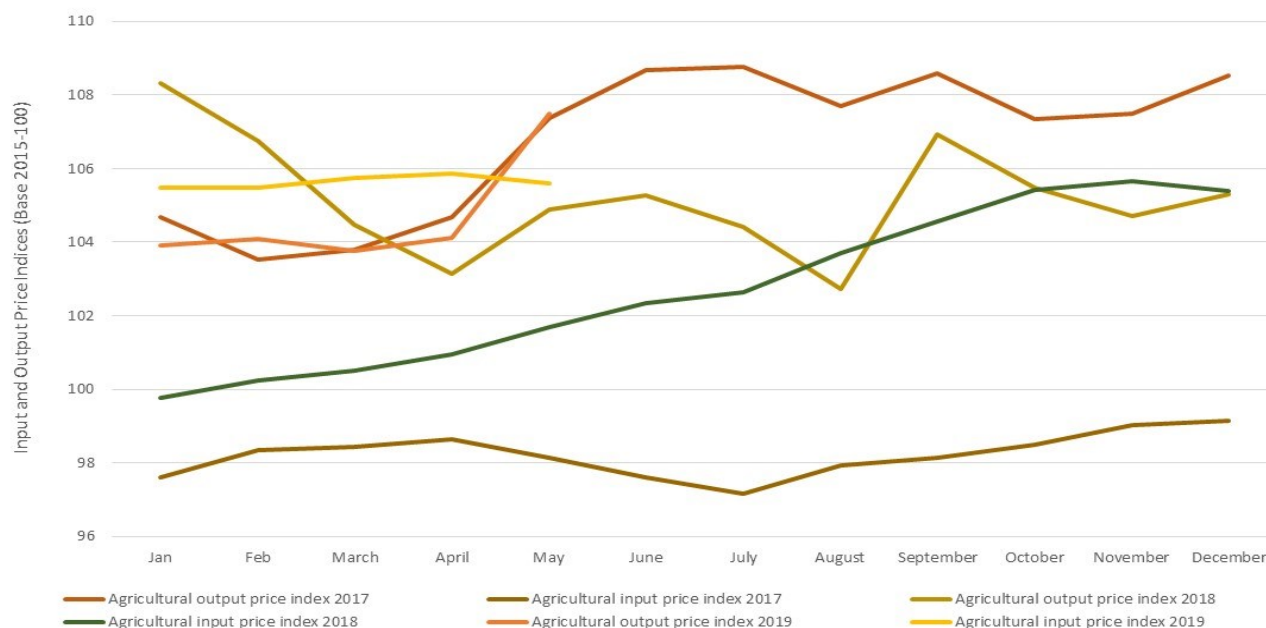
Release date: 12/07/2019

The agricultural input price index decreased by **0.2%** in May 2019 compared with April 2019. The terms of trade index increased by **3.5%** in May 2019. On an annual basis, the agricultural input price index increased by **3.8%** in May 2019 compared with May 2018. For the May 2019 sub-indices show that fertilisers and feed stuff were up **8.2%** and **5.3%** respectively on May 2018 prices.

	Monthly Change	% Change 12 Months
Input Prices	-0.2%	+ 3.8%
Feeding Stuffs	-1.0%	+5.3%
of which		
Straight	-0.3%	+8.6%
Cattle excl calves	-1.1%	+5.0%
Fertilisers	-0.8%	+8.2%
of which		
Straight	-1.2%	+7.8%
PK	-0.1%	+7.0%
NPK	-0.7%	+8.9%
Seeds	0.0%	+11.5%
Veterinary Expenses	0.0%	+2.1%
Motor Fuels	+2.6%	+4.0%
Electricity	+0.0%	+5.2%

The agricultural output price index increased by **3.2%** in May 2019 compared with April 2019. On an annual basis, the agricultural output price index was up **2.4%** in May 2019 compared with May 2018. A further comparison of the May 2019 output sub-indices with the May 2018 sub-indices shows that sheep and cattle decreased by **14.3%** and **6.6%** respectively.

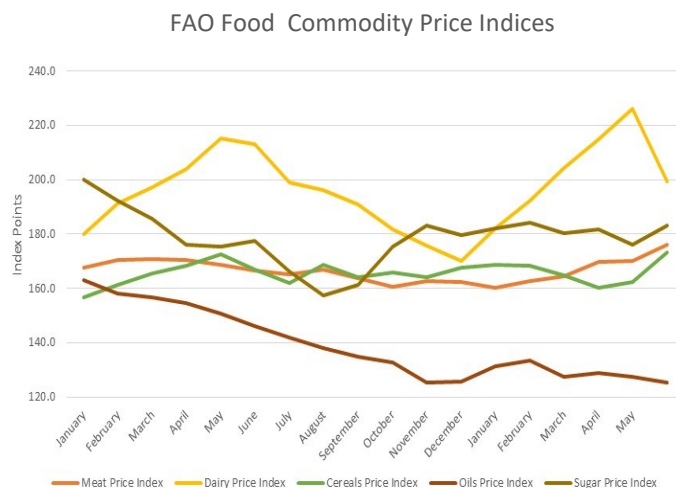
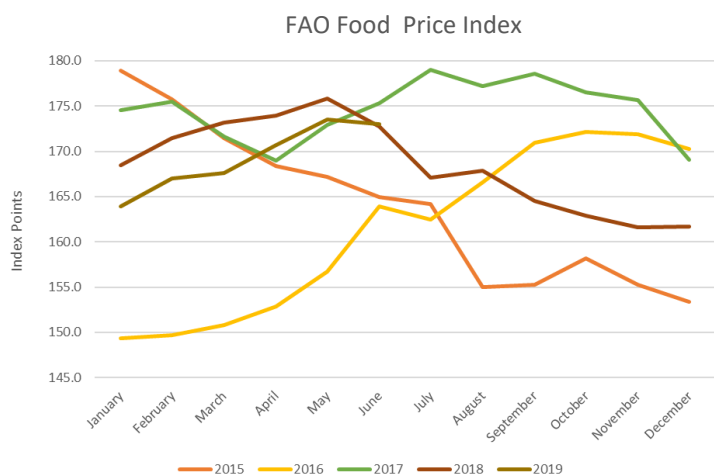
Agricultural Input and Output Price Indices (Base 2015=100) by Agricultural Product and Month





5. FAO Food Price Index – Release date: 04/07/2019

The FAO Food Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices, weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002-2004.



The FAO Food Price Index continues to rise



The **FAO Food Price Index*** (FFPI) averaged 173 points in June 2019, down marginally (**0.3 %**) from May and very close to its level in June 2018. Lower prices of dairy products and vegetable oils more than offset increases in the prices of cereals, sugar and meat; ending almost five months of uninterrupted rise in the overall value of the FFPI.



The FAO Cereal Price Index averaged 173.2 points in June, up **6.7%** (almost 11 points) from May and **3.8%** higher than in June 2018. The latest increase in the value of the Index was driven by a sharp rise in maize export price quotations, for the third consecutive month, mainly due to expectations of much tighter export supplies in the United States - the world's largest producer and exporter of maize. International wheat prices rebounded following two consecutive months of declines, partly due to production uncertainties while spillovers from higher maize values also contributed to the increase. By contrast, international rice prices extended their stable streak into June, as weak buying interest for Indica and Japonica rice offset the support provided by a further appreciation of the Thai Baht and the strong demand for Basmati rice.



The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index averaged 125.5 points in June, down 2.0 points (or **1.6%**) month-on-month and reaching the lowest level since December 2018. The latest drop mostly reflects weakening palm oil and soy oil prices, whereas sunflower and rapeseed oil values increased marginally. International palm oil quotations continued to fall, underpinned by both sluggish global import demand and the prospects of seasonally rising output in key exporting countries. Soy oil prices dropped modestly on subdued export prospects, amid expectations of ample global supplies. By contrast, price quotations of sunflower and rapeseed oils edged up on, respectively, protracted robust import demand and renewed concerns over unfavourable crop conditions in major producing countries.



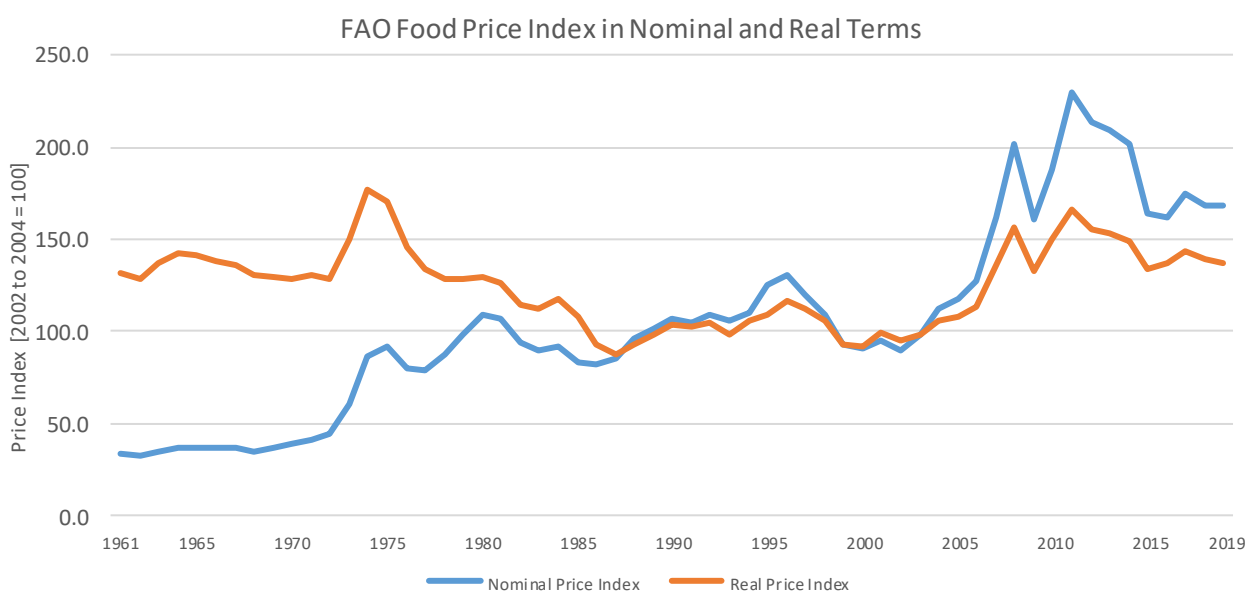
The FAO Dairy Price Index averaged 199.2 points in June, down 26.9 points (**11.9%**) from May, marking the first monthly decline in five months, but still **9.4%** higher than its level at the start of the year. In June, price quotations across all four categories of milk products that constitute the Index dropped, with sharper falls registered for cheese and butter prices. June's price weakness was precipitated by increased export availabilities and frail import demand.



The FAO Meat Price Index* averaged 176.0 points in June, up 2.6 points (**1.5%**) from its revised value for May, further continuing the moderate month-on-month price increases registered over the last five months. In June, price quotations for ovine, pig and poultry meats all rose on strong import demand, especially from East Asia, as the spread of the African Swine Fever continued to limit domestic production. While global import demand for bovine meat too was robust, price quotations remained stable due to increased export availabilities from Oceania.



The FAO Sugar Price Index averaged 183.3 points in June, up 7.4 points (**4.2%**) from May. International sugar prices were largely influenced by movements in the Brazilian currency (Real), which gained strength against the United States dollar. A stronger Real supports sugar prices by affecting the supply of Brazilian sugar to the world market, as producers prefer to process sugarcane into ethanol for local sale rather than exporting sugar and receiving a lower price. Reports of a decline in exports from the EU also provided support to world sugar prices.



* Unlike for other commodity groups, most prices utilized in the calculation of the FAO Meat Price Index are not available when the FAO Food Price Index is computed and published; therefore, the value of the Meat Price Index for the most recent months is derived from a mixture of projected and observed prices. This can, at times, require significant revisions in the final value of the FAO Meat Price Index which could in turn influence the value of the FAO Food Price Index.