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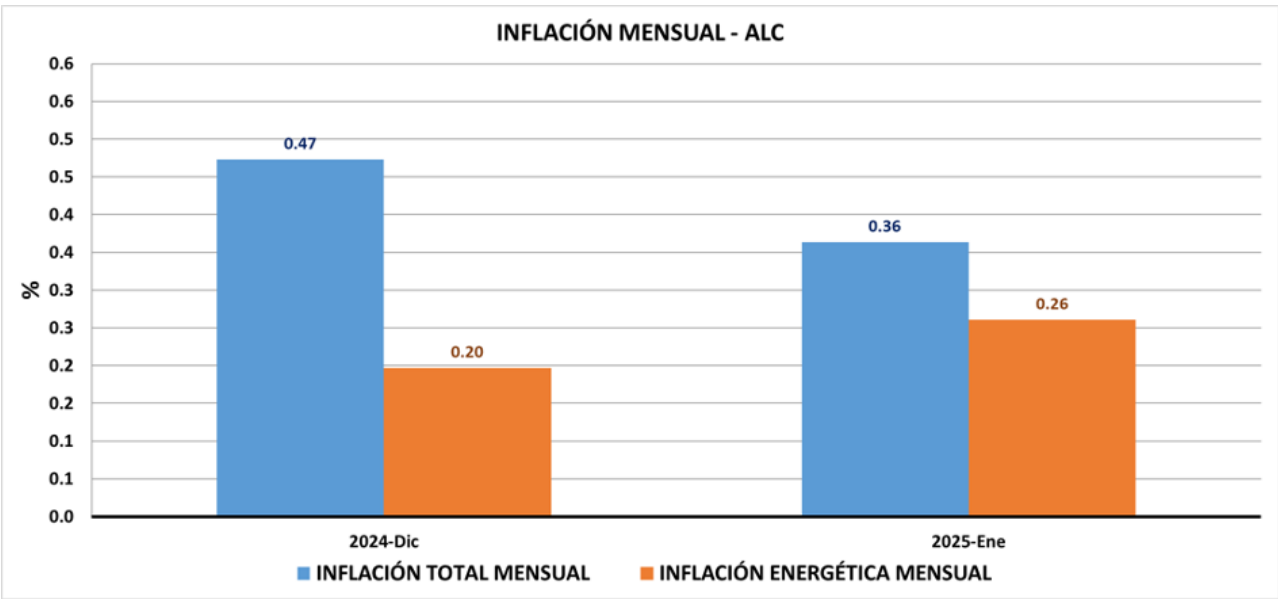
ENERGY INFLATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (IE-LAC)

The rise in energy prices in LAC remains below the increase in overall inflation

According to OLADE, in January 2025 monthly energy inflation in Latin America and the Caribbean was 0.26%, while the annual rate was 2.08%

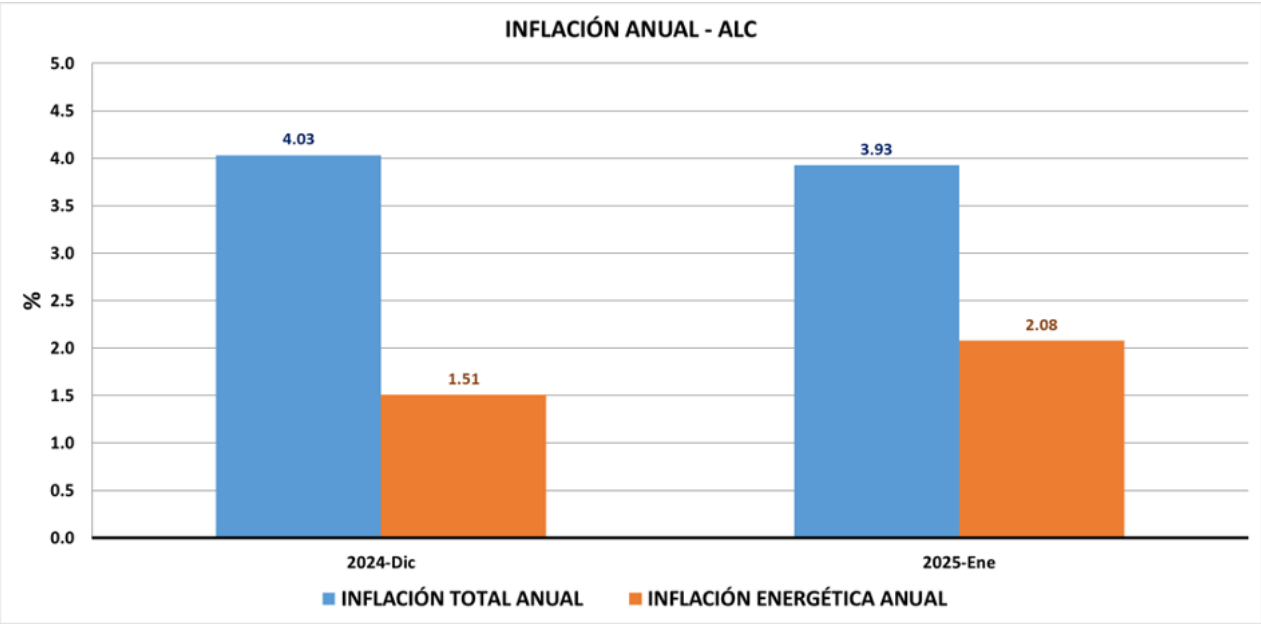
The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) today published its Energy Inflation Indicator for Latin America and the Caribbean (IE-LAC) for the month of May 2024. This report offers a detailed analysis of energy trends in the region, which is crucial to understand the behavior of energy markets and their impact on the economy and sustainability of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Monthly energy inflation increased from 0.20% in December 2024 to 0.26% in January 2025. This increase is mainly attributed to the 8.9% rise in oil prices in international markets compared to December 2024, which is reflected in an increase in fuel prices. These have a share between 60% and 70% in the energy basket.



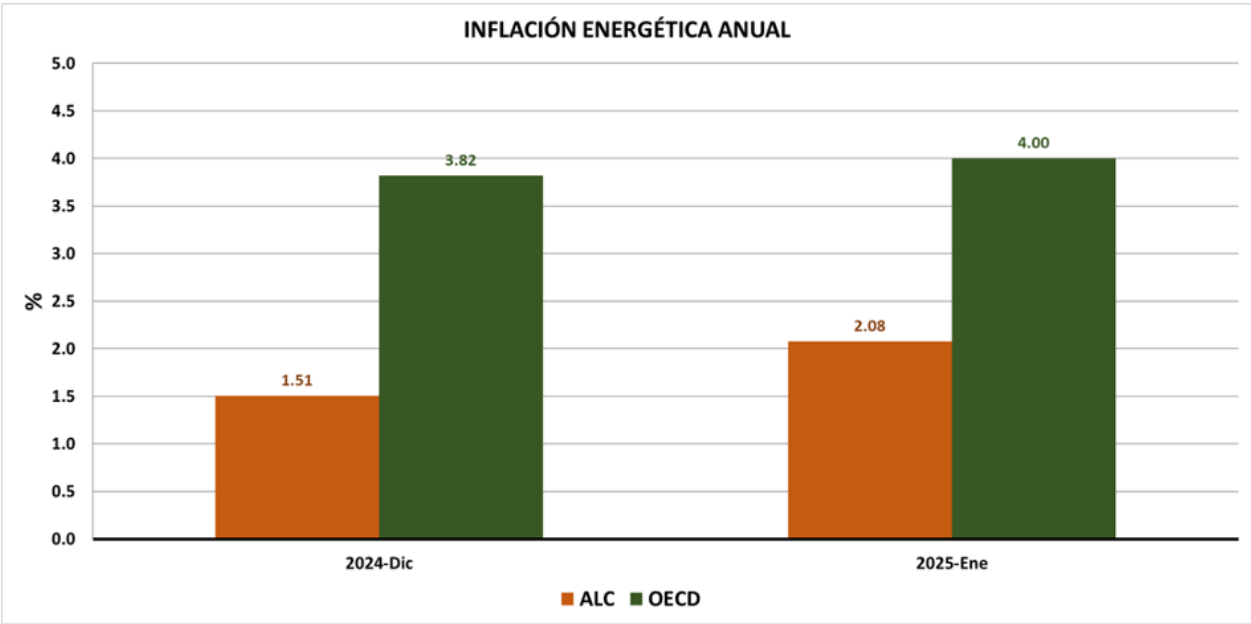
Source: OLADE, own elaboration based on the information published in the Institutes of Statistics and Censuses and Central Banks of the OLADE Member Countries.

In January 2025, **annual energy inflation** in Latin America and the Caribbean, compared to January 2024, was 2.08%. This figure is lower than total inflation, which reached 3.93%. At the beginning of 2025, the prices of the energy sector in the region have maintained the same behavior as the previous year, that is, a level lower than the prices of the regional economy.



Source: OLADE, own elaboration based on the information published in the Institutes of Statistics and Censuses and Central Banks of the OLADE Member Countries.

Energy inflation in OECD countries increased slightly, to 4.0% in January 2025, after 3.8% in December 2024, with a heterogeneous picture between their countries, ranging from -12% to 40%. LAC maintains a lower energy inflation level than the OECD for the third consecutive month.



Source: OLADE, own elaboration based on the information published in the Institutes of Statistics and Censuses and Central Banks of the OLADE Member Countries and information published by OECD.