



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

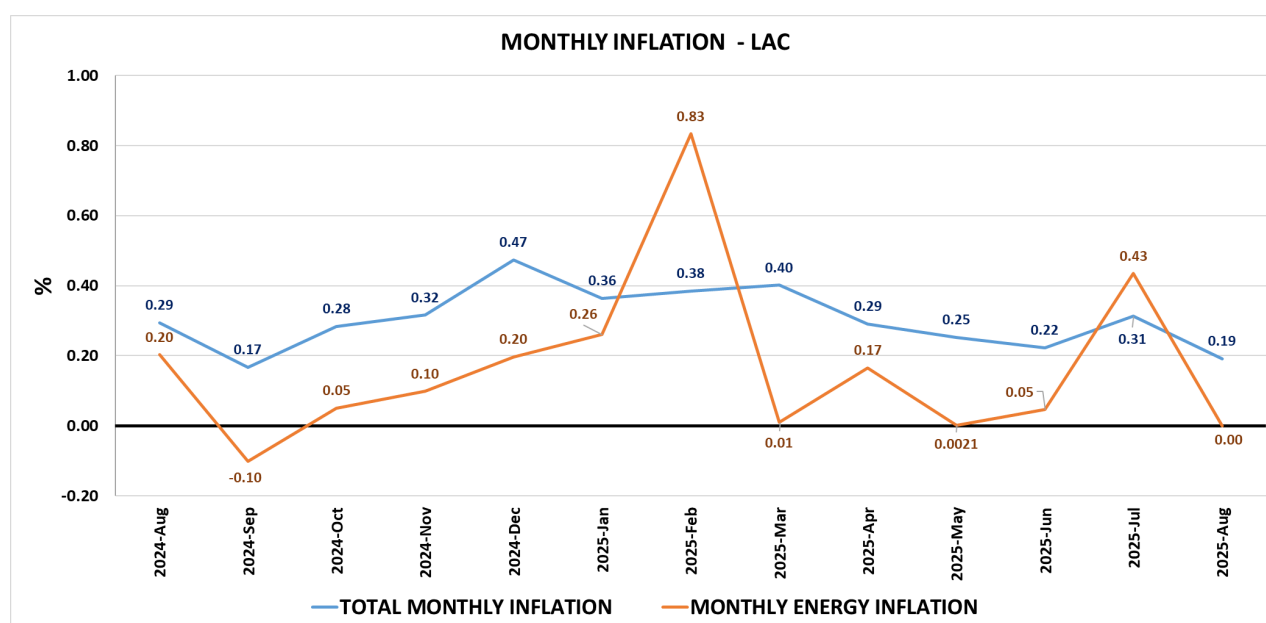
Monthly energy inflation in Latin America and the Caribbean in August 2025 was 0%

The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) published the Energy Inflation for Latin America and the Caribbean (EI-LAC) for August 2025, which stood at 0% on a monthly basis and 0.77% on a year-on-year basis.

LAC's monthly energy inflation¹ in August 2025 was 0%. Half of the 20 countries analyzed in the region recorded negative variations in price indices (they fell).

On the other hand, total monthly inflation fell from 0.31% in July to 0.19% in August and reached its lowest value so far this year. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Evolution of Monthly Inflation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)



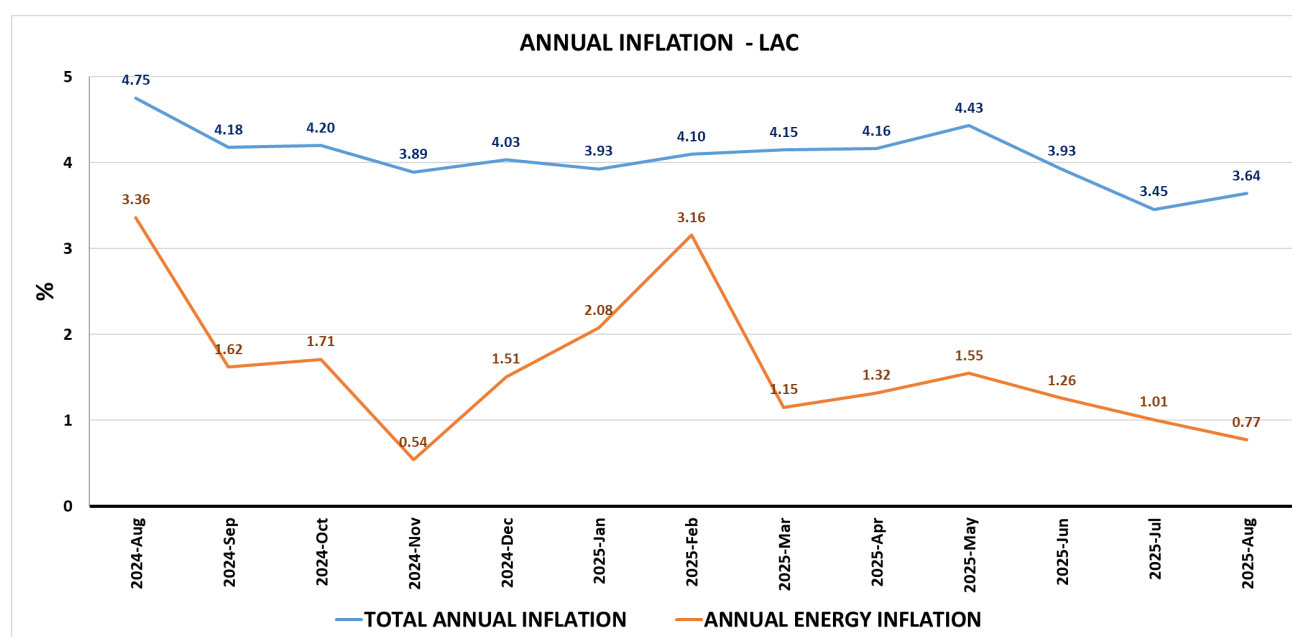
Source: OLADE, own elaboration based on the information published in the Institutes of Statistics and Censuses and Central Banks (INEC) of the OLADE Member Countries.

¹ Monthly energy inflation is the variation of the CPI of the energy basket of a month with respect to the previous month.

Annual energy inflation² in LAC continued to decline for the third consecutive month, reflecting a slowdown in the growth of the energy basket price index. In August 2025, it stood at 0.77%, a value significantly lower than that recorded in the same month of 2024, when it reached 3.36%.

In contrast, **total annual inflation** rose last month, rising from 3.45% in July to 3.64% in August, showing an increase in total price indices. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. Evolution of Monthly Inflation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)



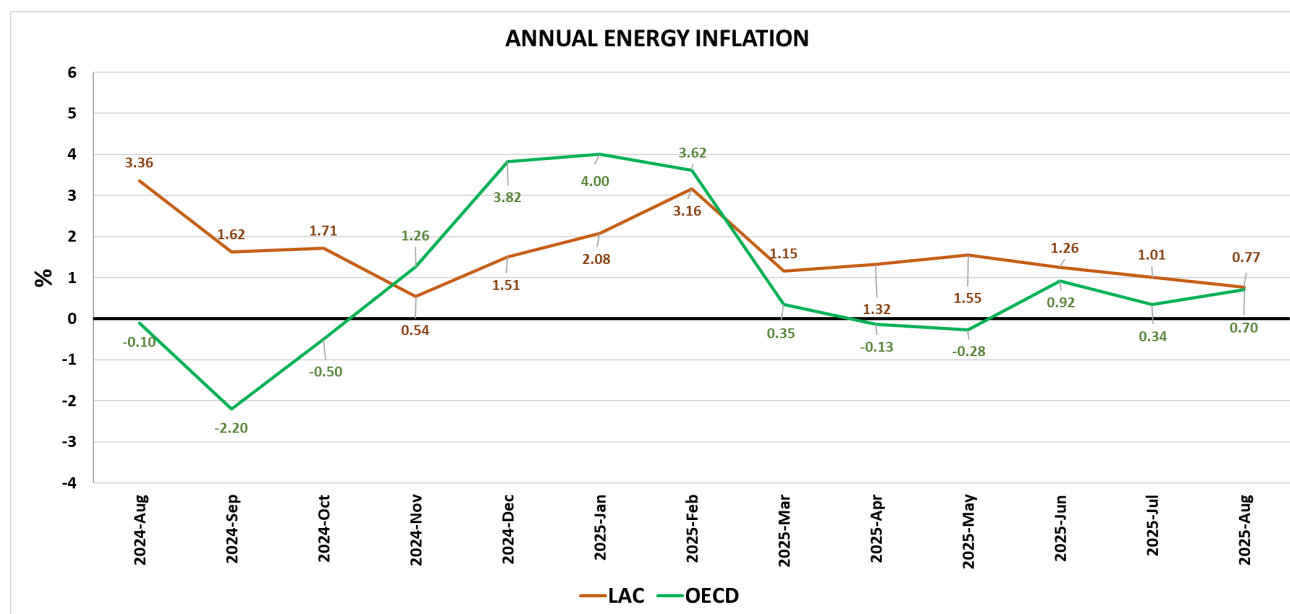
Source: OLADE, own elaboration based on the information published in the Institutes of Statistics and Censuses and Central Banks (INEC) of the OLADE Member Countries.

Year-on-year energy inflation in OECD countries increased from 0.34% in July to 0.7% in August 2025, while in LAC it decreased from 1.01% in July to 0.77% in August 2025.

For five consecutive months, year-on-year energy inflation in the OECD remained below that recorded in LAC. However, in August 2025, LAC and the OECD reached approximately the same value of 0.7%, despite differences in local prices, types of fuels that make up the energy basket or consumption structures. See Figure 3.

² Annual energy inflation is the variation of the CPI of the energy basket of a month with respect to the same month of the previous year.

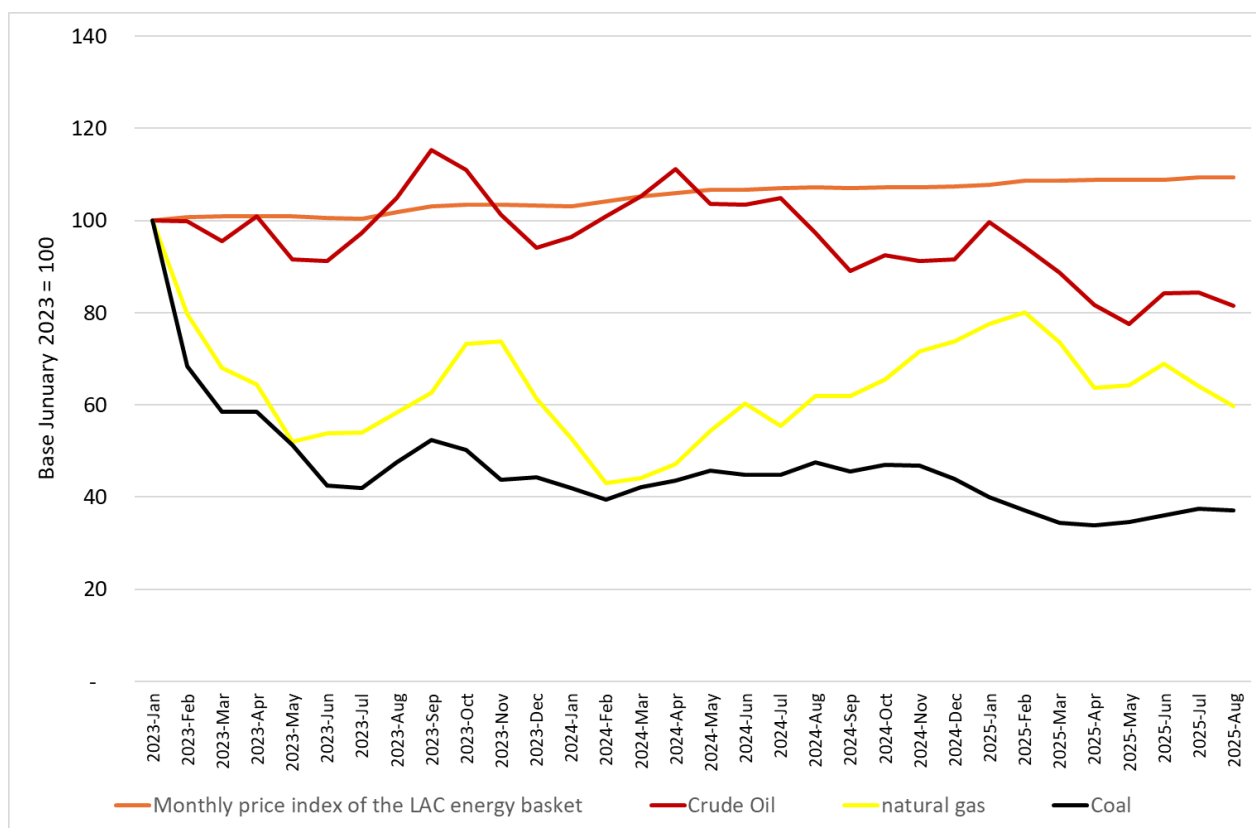
Figure 3. Evolution of Comparative Annual Energy Inflation LAC - OECD



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.

Figure 4 shows that the three international energy price indices (oil, gas, coal) had a decrease in August 2025, the most pronounced being the fall in the natural gas price index with -6.7%; with high probability, this behavior explains (in large part) that monthly energy inflation in half of the LAC countries analyzed decreases. In fact, the Table below reflects that the monthly variation of the WTI price was also negative, -5.16%, a trend that is consistent with the previously mentioned evolution of the price indices.

Figure 4: Contrast between Monthly Energy Inflation in LAC and International Energy Prices



Concept	Unit	2023-Aug	2024-Aug	2025-Aug
Total monthly inflation	%	0.51	0.29	0.19
Monthly energy inflation	%	1.40	0.20	0.00
% Variation WTI Price	%	6.99	-6.26	-5.16

Source: OLADE, EIA