

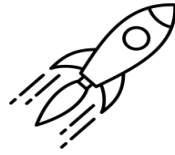


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

June 2025





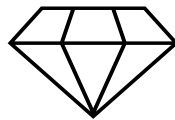
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CPI	:Consumer Price Index
NCPI.....	:Namibia Consumer Price Index
NHIES.....	:Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey

PREFACE

This report presents the developments of the monthly inflation rate in Namibia as measured by the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). Generally, the inflation rate measures the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month under review compared to the previous month (month-on-month changes) as well as to the corresponding month in the previous year (year-on-year changes). The inflation rate is vital in formulating economic policy, especially when conducting monetary policy whose primary objective is to maintain price stability and control consumers' spending. The maintenance of price stability implies keeping inflation at a low and stable level which is necessary in preserving the purchasing power of money whilst fostering confidence in economic decision-making.

The Consumer Price Index is published about 15 days after the end of the reference month to which it relates. The CPI measured annual inflation rate (headline inflation) for June 2025 stood at 3.7 percent compared to 4.6 percent registered in June 2024. On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was 0.0 percent, a slight drop from 0.2 percent recorded a month earlier.

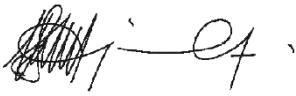
The Zonal inflation rates for the 12 months ending June 2025 revealed that **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi regions) recorded the highest inflation rate of 3.9 percent, followed by **Zone 3** (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Omaheke regions) which recorded a headline inflation rate of 3.7 percent, while **Zone 2** (Karas region) recorded an annual inflation rate of 3.3 percent.

Analysis of the average retail prices of selected products for the month of June 2025 revealed that consumers in **Zone 2** paid the highest price for **White bread flour (2.5kg)** at N\$53.21 followed by **Zone 3** at N\$51.99, while consumers in **Zone 1** paid the least price of N\$49.66. For **White cake flour (2.5kg)**, consumers in **Zone 3** paid the highest price of N\$59.19, followed by **Zone 2** at N\$57.55, while consumers in **Zone 1** paid the least price of N\$52.64.

The index for all items less food and energy (core inflation) stood at 4.2 percent, slightly higher than the headline inflation rate of 3.7 percent. The term "core inflation" describes a measure of inflation that excludes certain volatile elements from the overall inflation calculation. These volatile elements typically include food and energy prices, which tend to experience significant price fluctuations due to factors such as weather conditions, geopolitical events, or changes in supply and demand. Comparing the headline and core measures of inflation provides additional insights which are important in understanding the true state of the economy and in making informed decisions. Moreover, this enables policymakers and businesses, among others, to better assess whether the observed price changes are temporary or indicative of a broader inflationary trend, hence guiding their responses accordingly.

I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who assisted in the production of this bulletin. Further, I would like to urge our readers and users of this bulletin to send to us any comments and constructive criticism which may enhance statistical production and contribute to

improving the quality of this bulletin at info@nsa.org.na

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', with a stylized flourish at the end.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	June - 24	May - 25	June - 25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.9	1.2	1.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.7	0.8	1.0
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	0.9	0.9	1.0
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.2	0.1	0.2
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	1.3	-0.2	-0.4
Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.2	0.2	0.1
Education	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.2	0.2	0.2
All items	4.6	3.5	3.7

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The major contributors to the 3.7 annual inflation rate for June 2025 were 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages,' contributing 1.3 percentage points; followed by both 'Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco' as well as 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and other Fuels' each contributing 1.0 percentage points.

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), June 2025

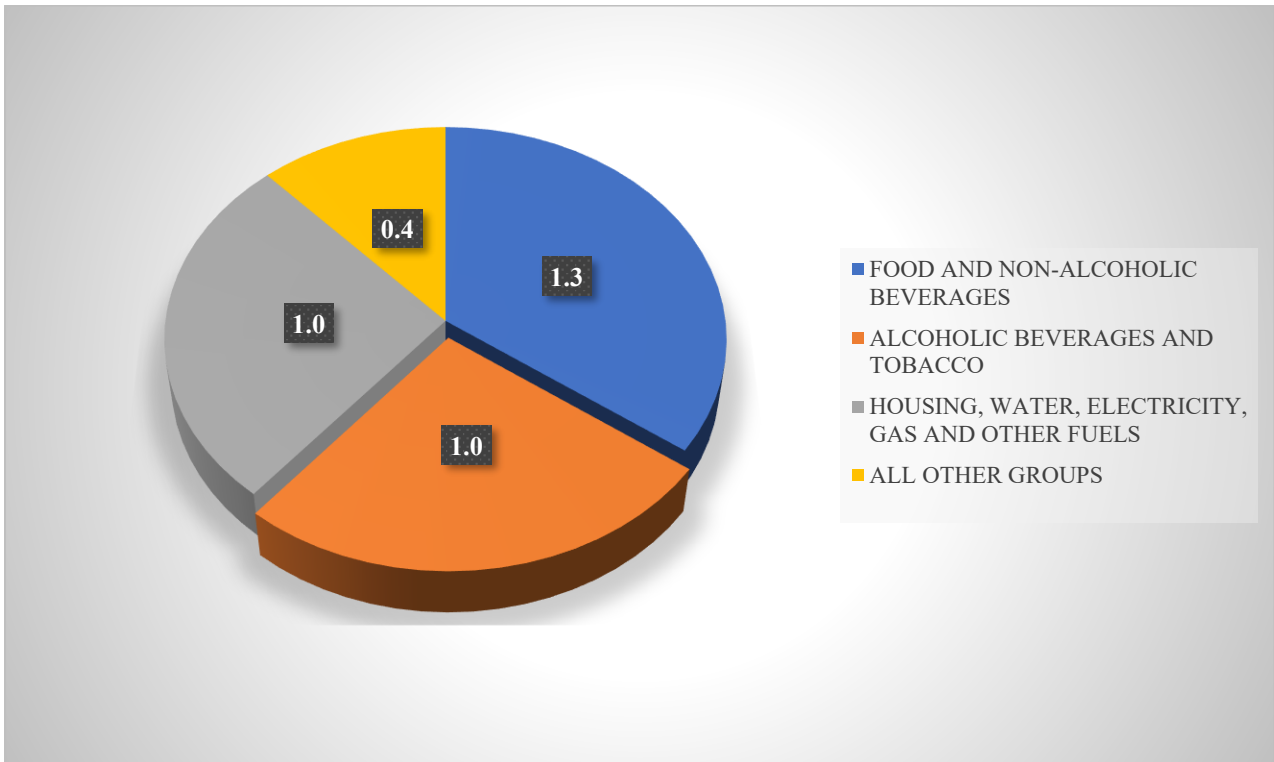
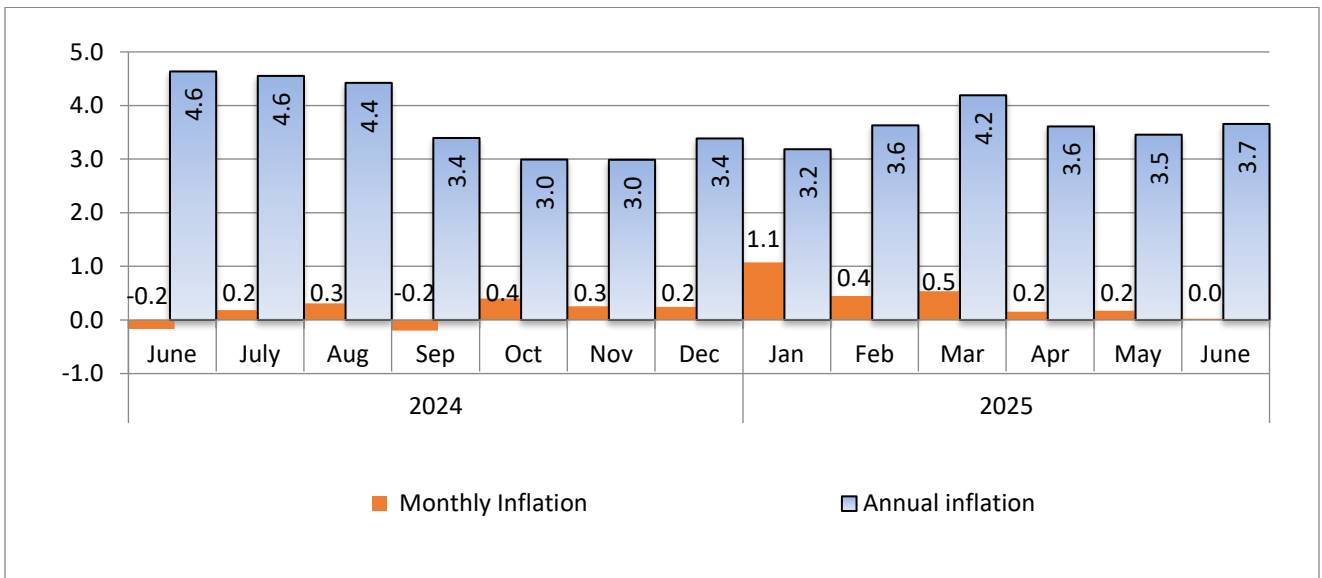


Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (June 2024 – June 2025)

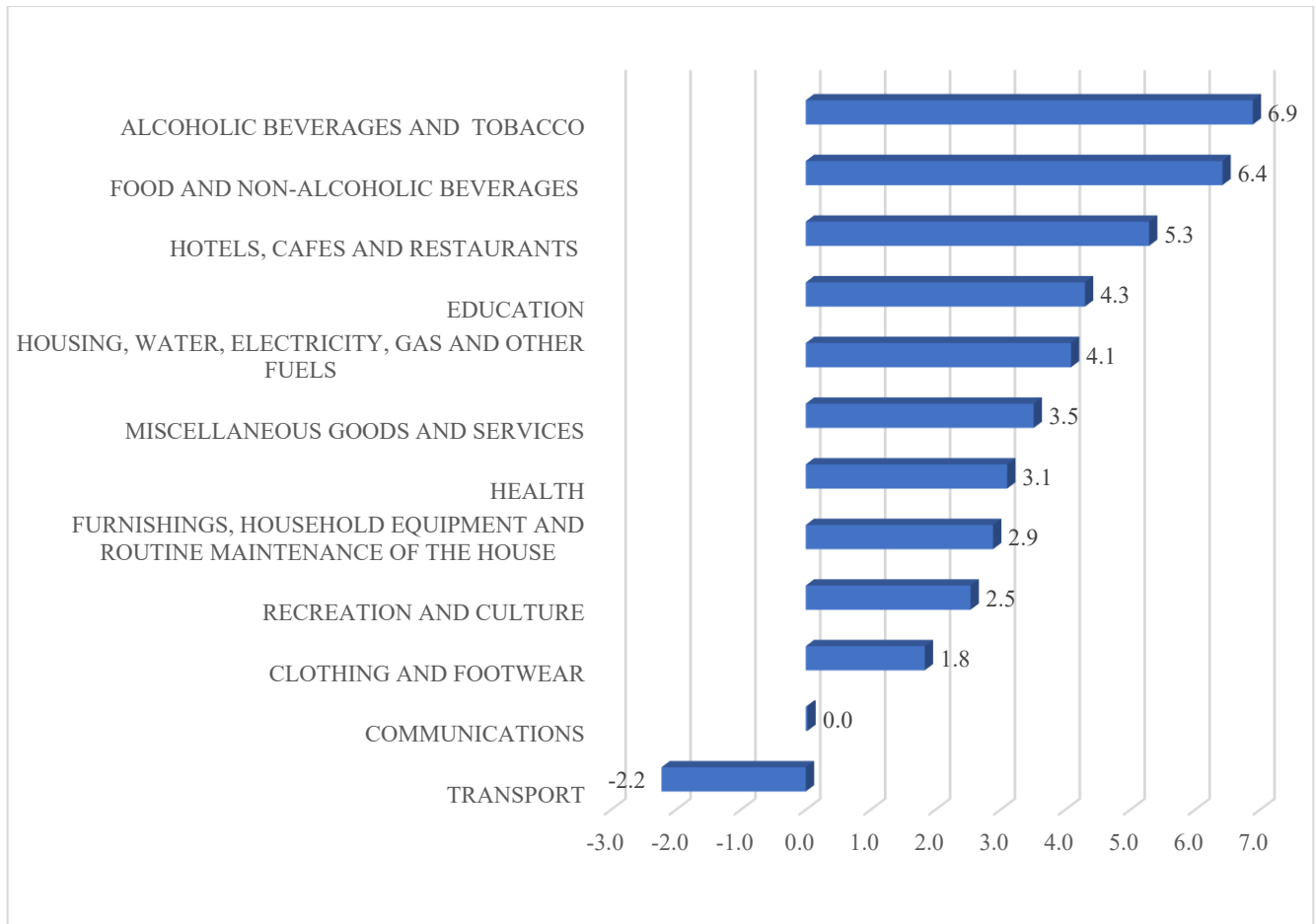


On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.0 percent, compared to 0.2 percent recorded in the previous month.

Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest change in the annual inflation rate was witnessed in the categories of 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco', recorded (6.9%); followed by 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (6.4%); 'Hotels, cafés, and restaurants' (5.3%); 'Education' (4.3%) and 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels' (4.1%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, June 2025



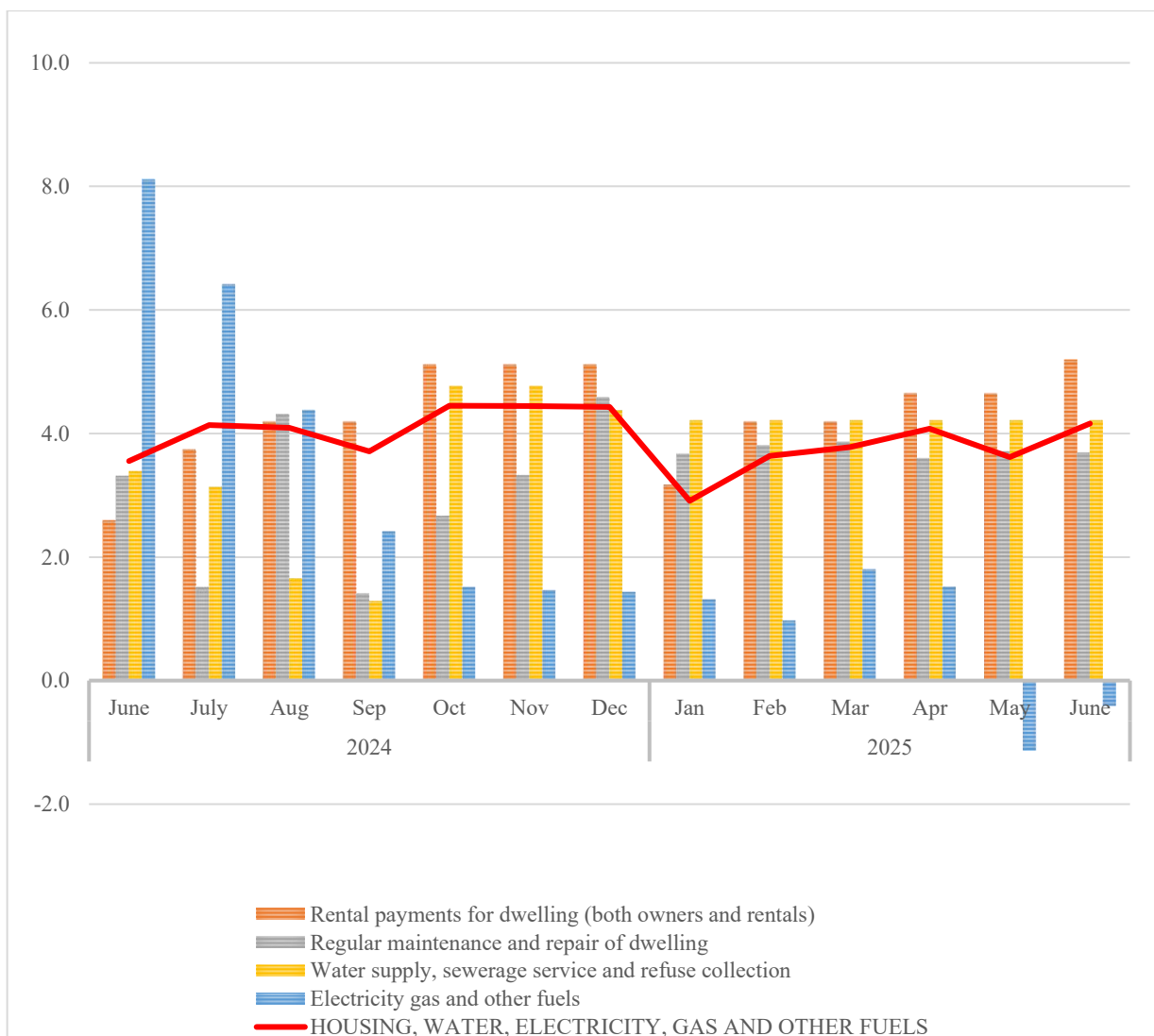
Major divisions annual inflation rates

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

The Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels component accounts for 28.4 percent of the consumer basket. The annual inflation rate for this category recorded an increase of 4.1 percent in June 2025 compared to 3.6 percent observed in June 2024. The increase in the annual inflation rate for this component was reflected in the subcomponents of Rental payment for dwelling (both owners and renters (from 2.6% to 4.6%) and Water supply, sewerage service and refuse collection (from 3.4% to 4.2%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate registered an increase of 0.5 percent, compared to a deflation of 0.4 percent observed during the previous month.

Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (June 2024 – June 2025)

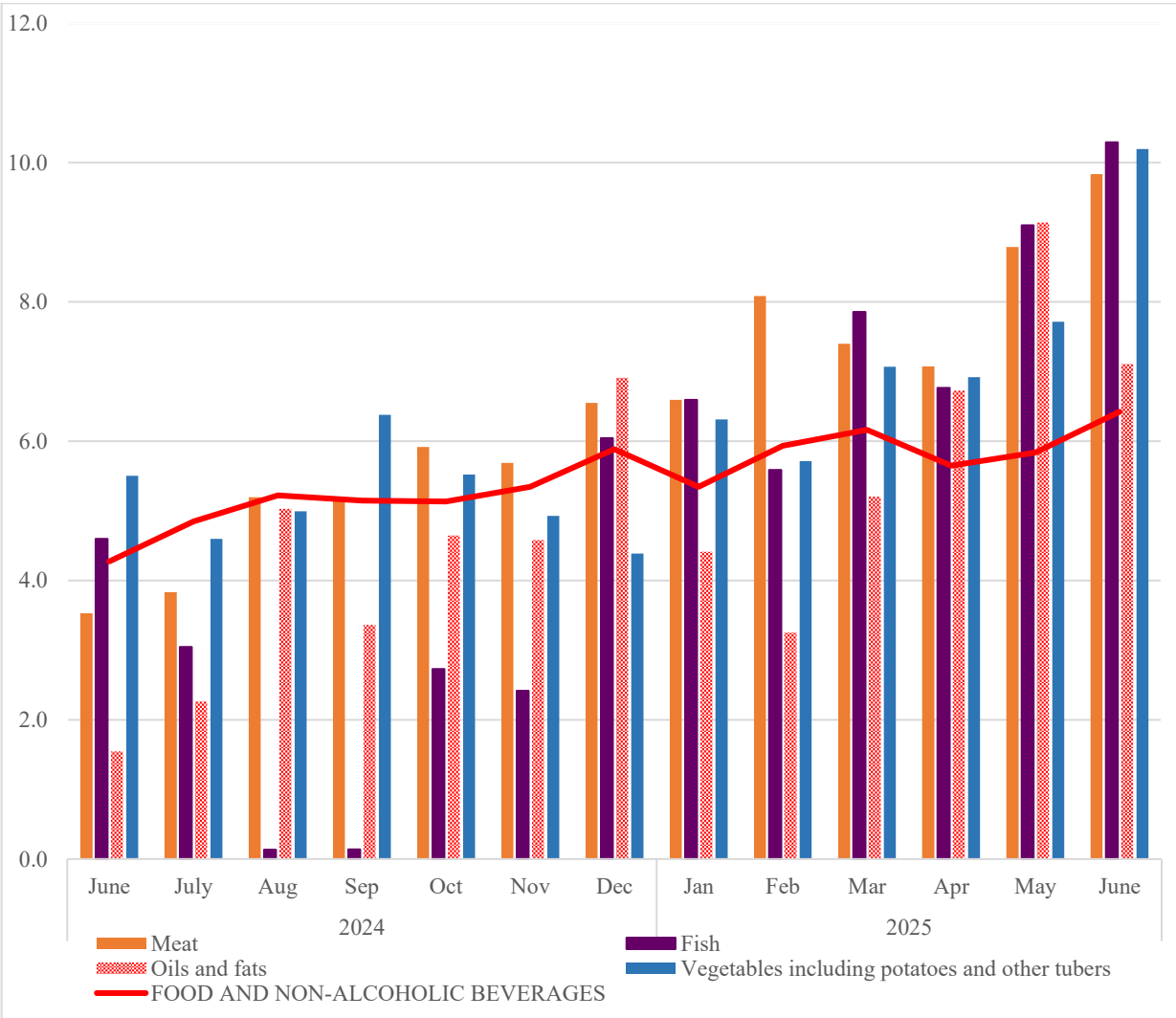


Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages which accounts for 16.5 percent of the NCPI basket, recorded annual inflation rate of 6.4 percent in June 2025, compared to an inflation rate of 4.3 percent in June 2024.

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this division stood at 0.1 percent, compared to 0.7 percent recorded in the previous month.

Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (June 2024 – June 2025)



The Food sub-category accounts for 14.8 percent of the consumer basket in the NCPI. Within the Food sub-component, ‘Bread, and cereals’ accounts for the highest weight of Food items that consumers purchase with a weight of (4.8%), followed by Meat (3.5%); ‘Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, and confectionery’ (1.4%); Vegetables and ‘Milk, cheese, and eggs’ (1.2%) each.

The annual index for the subcomponent “Meat” rose by 9.8 percent in June 2025, compared to 3.5 percent registered in June 2024. The increase was mainly reflected in the price levels of ‘Biltong’

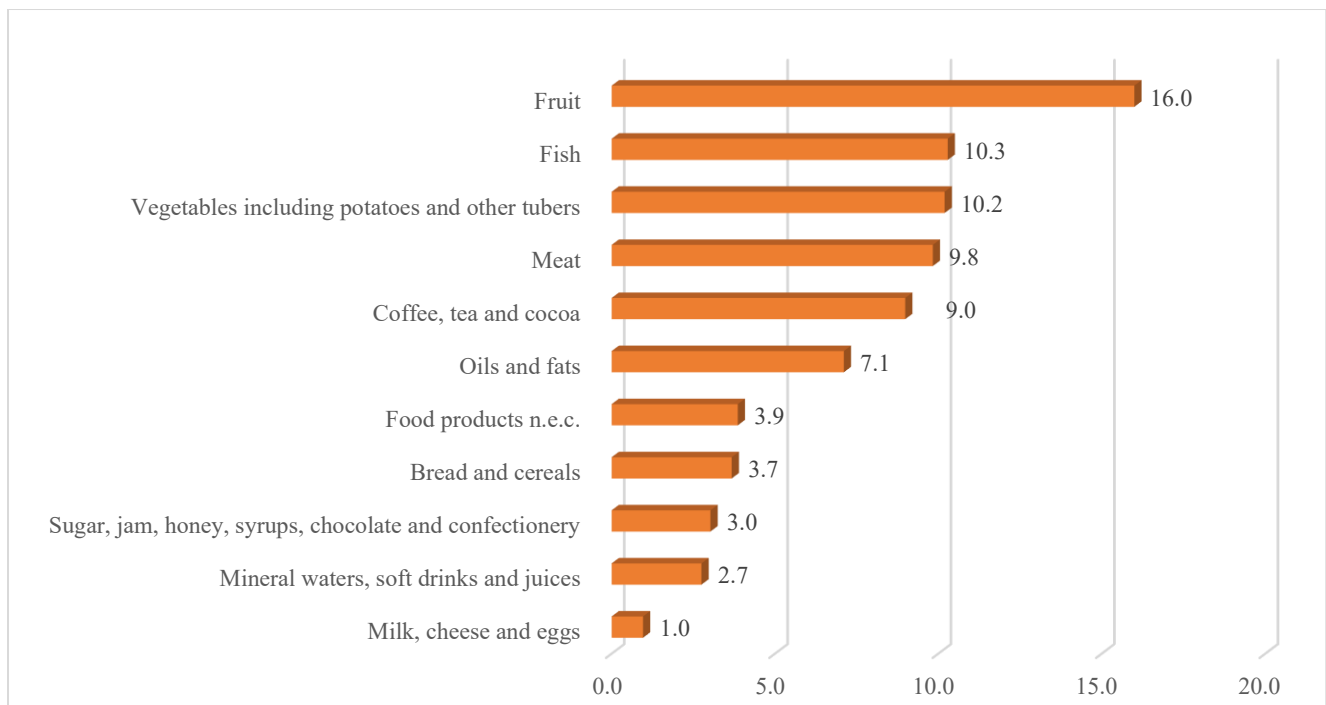
(from -8.4% to 9.2%); 'Mutton/Lamb' (-1.1% to 10.9%); 'Pork' (from 0.0% to 9.4%) and 'Beef' (6.0% to 14.6%).

The annual inflation rate for **Fish** increased to 10.3 percent, compared to 4.6 percent observed in June 2024. The increase in this subcategory mainly emanated from the price levels of 'Dried, smoked or salted fish & sea food' (from -6.3% to 12.5%) and 'Fresh, chilled & frozen fish' (from 6.1% to 11.5%).

The annual index for **Oils and fats** rose by 7.1 percent in June 2025, compared to 1.5 percent in June 2024. The increase in the index for oils and fats was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Cooking oil' (from -0.2% to 9.4%) and 'Cooking fats' (from -3.5% to 5.1%).

The index for **Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers (ND)** rose by 10.2 percent during the period under review, compared to 5.5 percent recorded a year ago. The increase in the annual inflation rate for this subcategory was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Spinach' (from -6.6% to 34.2%); 'Cucumber' (from -7.5% to 18.1%); 'Sweet potatoes' (from -14.1% to 10.9%) and 'Beetroot' (from 12.3% to 34.7%).

Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (June 2025)

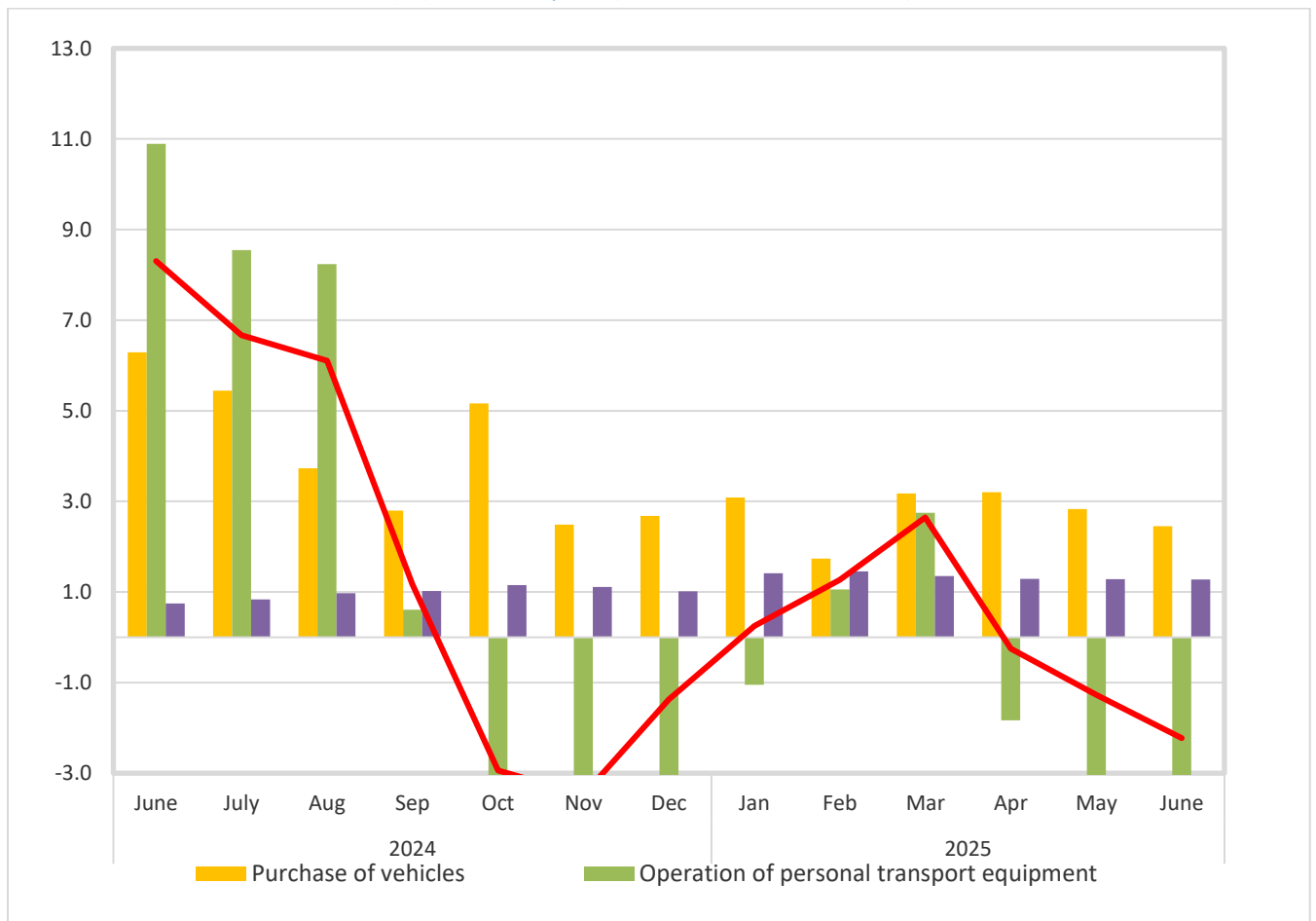


Transport

The transport category, which accounts for 14.3 percent of the consumer basket registered a deflation rate of 2.2 percent during June 2025, compared to 8.3 percent increase observed in the same month of the preceding year. The fall in the annual inflation rate for this component was reflected in the subcomponents of ‘Operation of personal transport equipment (from 10.9% to -4.7%) and ‘Purchase of vehicles’ (from 6.3% to 2.5%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category deflated to 0.8 percent in June 2025, compared to 0.1 percent increase witnessed a month ago.

Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (June 2024 – June 2025)¹



The annual index for the subcomponent ‘**Purchase of vehicles**’ recorded a slow increase of 2.5 percent in June 2025 compared to an inflation rate of 6.3 percent measured in June 2024. The slow increase was witnessed in the subcategory of ‘Motor cars’ (from 6.4% to 2.2%).

The annual inflation rate for ‘**Operation of personal transport equipment**’ recorded a deflation of 4.7 percent in June 2025, compared to a strong growth of 10.9 percent recorded in June 2024. The deflation in this subcategory was mainly due to slow increases in the price levels of Petrol and diesel prices (from 16.0% to -10.0%) and ‘Spare Parts and Accessories’ (from 8.1% to 1.1%).

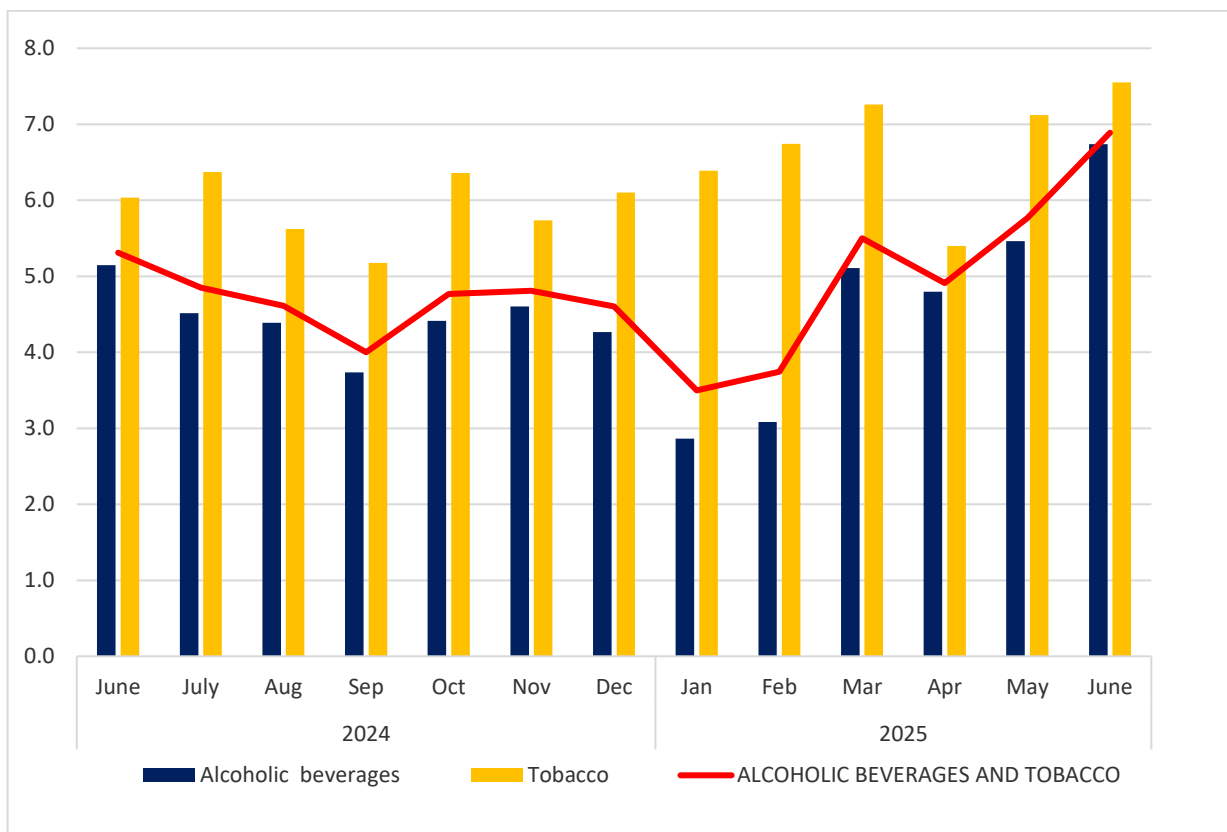
¹ Operation of personal transport equipment registered a deflation of 6.6 percent in October and November 2024 which is not displayed by the chart, as the chart is limited to -3.0 percent and 13.0 percent for better readability

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco category, which accounts for 12.6 percent of the consumer basket, stood at 6.9 percent during the period under review compared to 5.3 percent registered a year ago.

Month-on-month, inflation rate for this category was 0.1 percent compared to 0.9 percent that was registered a month earlier.

Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (June 2024 – June 2025)



The annual inflation rate for **Alcoholic beverages** stood at 6.7 percent during June 2025, compared to 5.1 percent observed in June 2024. The increase in the inflation rate of this component was mainly driven by increases in the price levels of 'White spirits' (from 0.7% to 7.1%); and 'Sparkling wines' (from 2.4 to 7.0 %).

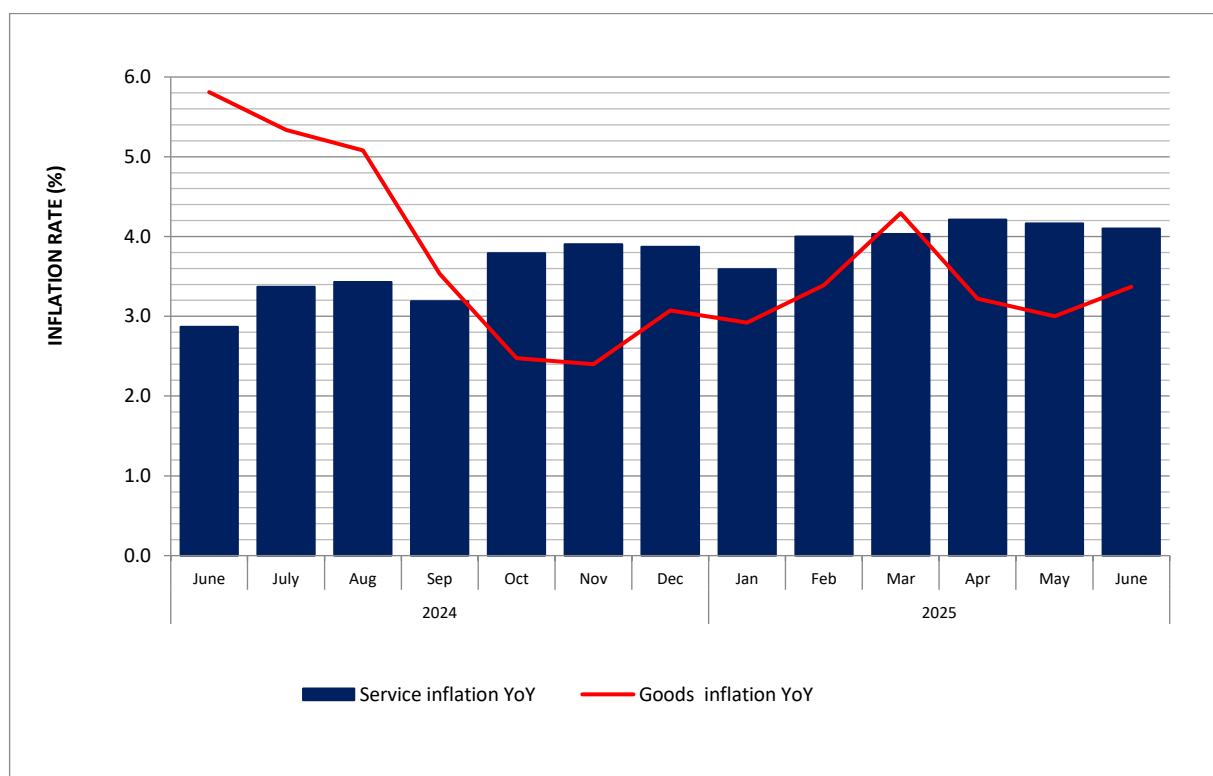
The annual inflation rate for **Tobacco** increased to 7.6 percent during the review period, up from the 6.0 percent increase recorded during the same period of 2024. The increase was reflected in the price level of 'Pipe tobacco' (from 9.8% to 15.8%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

The annual index for goods stood at 3.4 percent in June 2025 compared to 5.8 percent witnessed a year ago, while the index for Services increased to 4.1 percent compared to 2.9 percent recorded in the same month of 2024.

Month-on-month, the inflation rate for Goods stood at to 0.1 percent during the review period, compared to 0.3 percent registered a month ago. Meanwhile, the monthly inflation rate for Services stood at -0.03 percent in June 2025, compared to -0.05 percent recorded last month.

Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (June 2024 – June 2025)



Inflation rates by Zones

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country and includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows: **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi); **Zone 2** (Komas) and **Zone 3** (Karas, Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke). The grouping of regions into these three zones provides additional insights into regional inflation dynamics which are not always captured by the national inflation rate.

Zone 1: The year-on-year inflation rate stood at 3.9 percent during the review period compared to 4.8 percent registered during June 2024. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate emanated mainly in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 8.4% to -0.9%); 'Hotels, cafes and restaurants' (from 4.1% to 2.4%); 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (from 7.5% to 5.9%); and 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 4.5% to 3.2%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.2 percent, compared to 0.1 percent recorded during the preceding month.

Zone 2: The year-on-year inflation rate for the period under review was observed at 3.3 percent, a slow increase when compared to 4.8 percent recorded during the same period of 2024. The slow increase in the annual inflation rate was observed mainly in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 8.0% to -2.9%); 'Recreation and culture' (from 8.5% to 0.3%); 'Hotels, cafes and restaurants' (from 10.7% to 6.3%) and 'Health' (from 4.4% to 1.0%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was -0.1 percent, compared to 0.1 observed during the preceding month.

Zone 3: The year-on-year inflation rate recorded 3.7 percent in June 2025 compared to 4.1 percent observed during June 2024. The slow increase in the annual inflation was mainly observed in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 8.5% to -3.4%); and 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 3.4% to 1.0%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation was observed at -0.1 percent compared to 0.4 percent recorded a month earlier.

Zonal average prices on selected products

Table 1: Zonal average prices (N\$) on selected products, June 2025

Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5kg	49.66	53.21	51.99
White cake flour	2.5kg	52.64	57.55	59.19
Maize meals	5kg	79.32	70.87	78.59
Beef stew	per kg	105.74	107.19	113.52
Beef mince	per kg	114.12	119.62	114.41
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	33.42	36.16	36.88
Rooibos tea bags	100g	38.23	33.22	34.32
Pure Sunflower Oil	750ml	32.98	32.87	32.74
Apples	per kg	34.51	45.07	40.89
Bananas	per kg	32.27	33.59	32.17
Onion, loose	per kg	25.98	28.17	24.22
Fresh tomatoes, loose	per kg	44.85	47.39	46.04
White wines in bottles	750ml	62.67	73.05	81.39
Red wines in bottles	750ml	70.23	80.49	52.12
Petrol	Per litre	21.03	20.86	21.00
Diesel	Per litre	20.60	20.41	20.55

Core Inflation rate

Core inflation is a measure that, by eliminating volatile factors that could cause short-term fluctuations, assesses the underlying pattern of price movements in an economy. Food and energy are two examples of volatile components; these might fluctuate significantly in price because of supply and demand shifts, weather, or geopolitical events. Therefore, core inflation provides a more reliable indicator of overall price trends by removing extremely volatile components from headline inflation.

In the Namibian context, core inflation is derived by removing food and non-alcoholic beverages, and energy items from the headline inflation, due to their observed volatility in price changes. Thus, resulting in a core inflation measure that covers 75.7 percent of the total NCPI basket, with the remainder 24.3 percent accounting for the excluded items ²in the basket.

Chart 10: Headline and core annual inflation rate (June 2016 – June 2025)

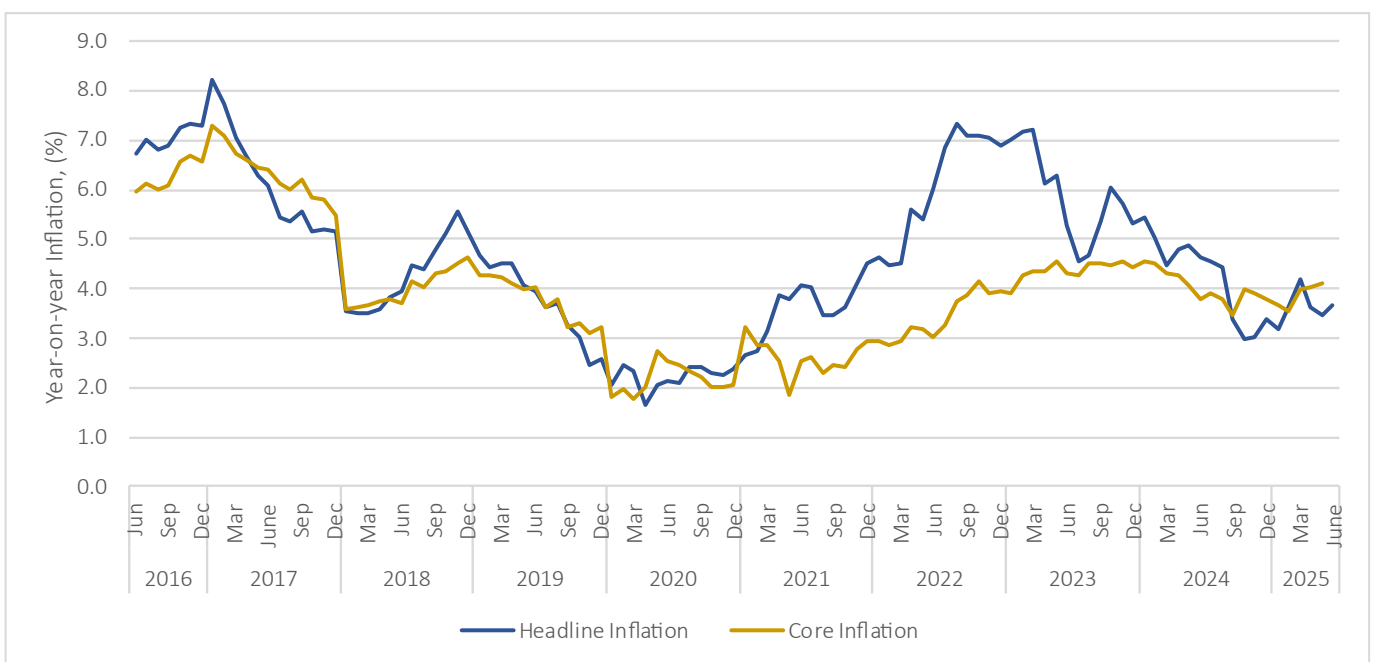


Chart 10 shows the trend for the headline and core inflation over a period spanning from June 2016 to June 2025. The year-on-year inflation rates for both headline and core inflation revealed a similar trend over time. During the review period, headline inflation stood at 3.7 percent, while core inflation was 4.2 percent.

² For specific sub-class excluded from core inflation basket for Namibia, see **Appendix C**.

Box 2: NCPI basket weights

Inflation is calculated based on a basket of goods and services, containing a representative sample of the goods and or services commonly consumed in a given country, and weighted in accordance with the relative percentage of expenditure allotted to each of the said goods at household level. The price of these goods and services are then tracked over time, to illustrate the change in the cost of living over time. As spending patterns change due to income level, technological advancements, demographic trends, and evolving consumer preferences etc., new products and services are added to the basket to keep abreast of these developments, and the basket is reweighted to better capture the current spending patterns of the consumer at the current point in time.

As a result, every five years, the inflation basket is often reconfigured. Using data from the 2009/10 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, the basket was last rebased in Namibia in 2013. Presently, the basket comprises more than 350 goods classified into 12 categories and 55 subcategories. The prices of these items are collected monthly from over 900 retail establishments.

Namibian inflation is largely determined by three categories of the overall NCPI basket, namely: (i) Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, (ii) Food and non-alcoholic beverages and (iii) Transport, which cumulatively make up close to 60 percent of the total inflation basket. Additionally, following the rebasing of the NCPI basket in 2013, “Alcoholic beverages and tobacco” made up the difference 12.6 percent of the basket, meaning that the four largest categories represent way over 70 percent of the total basket. As such, a large increase in inflation in these categories has a greater impact on the overall inflation than increases in the lower weighted categories. Thus, it is rare to see major increases in overall inflation attributed to the lower weighted categories, even though these categories may have seen relatively high inflation.

CATEGORY	WEIGHT %
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	28.4
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	16.5
Transport	14.3
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	12.6
Furnishing, Household Equipment...	5.5
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.4
Communications	3.8
Education	3.7
Recreation and Culture	3.6
Clothing and Footwear	3.1
Health	2.0
Hotels, Cafés, and Restaurants	1.4

Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights

		Weights		
	NCPI MAIN GROUPS	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.4	12.3	16.5
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	13.1	11.0	14.3
3	Clothing and footwear	3.9	2.4	2.6
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	25.8	32.7	25.5
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.8	5.2	5.3
6	Health	1.6	2.3	2.2
7	Transport	14.7	13.0	15.6
8	Communications	3.5	3.8	4.4
9	Recreation and culture	2.2	4.8	3.7
10	Education	3.2	4.5	3.1
11	Hotels, cafes and restaurants	0.9	2.0	1.1
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	4.8	5.8	5.6
	All items	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendices

Appendix A: NCPI: Headline - All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes June 2025

Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
2024	Jan	168.9	1.3	5.4
	Feb	169.0	0.0	5.0
	Mar	169.0	0.0	4.5
	Apr	170.2	0.7	4.8
	May	170.7	0.3	4.9
	June	170.4	-0.2	4.6
	July	170.7	0.2	4.6
	Aug	171.3	0.3	4.4
	Sep	170.9	-0.2	3.4
	Oct	171.6	0.4	3.0
	Nov	172.0	0.3	3.0
	Dec	172.5	0.2	3.4
	An. Av	170.6	0.3	4.2
2025	Jan	174.3	1.1	3.2
	Feb	175.1	0.4	3.6
	Mar	176.0	0.5	4.2
	Apr	176.3	0.2	3.6
	May	176.6	0.2	3.5
	June	176.7	0.0	3.7

Appendix B: NCPI Headline - Zonal All - Items Index, Monthly and Annual inflation rates (Dec 2012=100)

Zones		Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
Period		Index	m-o-m	y-o-y	Index	m-o-m	y-o-y	Index	m-o-m	y-o-y
2024	Jan	167.6	1.0	5.5	165.3	1.6	5.7	177.1	1.2	5.0
	Feb	168.0	0.2	5.3	165.6	0.2	5.5	176.0	-0.6	4.0
	Mar	167.8	-0.1	4.5	165.7	0.0	5.1	176.2	0.1	3.5
	Apr	168.9	0.6	4.8	167.2	0.9	5.4	177.3	0.6	3.9
	May	169.4	0.3	5.1	167.5	0.2	5.2	178.2	0.5	4.0
	June	169.0	-0.2	4.8	167.0	-0.3	4.8	178.4	0.1	4.1
	July	169.0	0.0	4.6	168.1	0.6	5.0	178.1	-0.2	3.8
	Aug	169.4	0.3	3.9	168.7	0.4	5.4	178.6	0.3	3.9
	Sep	169.1	-0.2	2.8	168.2	-0.3	4.3	178.4	-0.1	3.1
	Oct	169.6	0.3	2.3	169.1	0.6	4.2	179.0	0.3	2.3
	Nov	170.2	0.3	2.3	169.4	0.2	4.1	179.4	0.2	2.3
	Dec	170.6	0.2	2.8	169.7	0.1	4.3	180.2	0.4	2.9
	An. Av	169.1	0.2	4.0	167.6	0.4	4.9	178.1	0.2	3.6
2025	Jan	173.1	1.5	3.3	171.0	0.8	3.5	181.8	0.9	2.6
	Feb	173.9	0.4	3.5	171.8	0.4	3.7	182.6	0.5	3.7
	Mar	174.8	0.6	4.2	172.4	0.4	4.1	183.9	0.7	4.4
	Apr	175.1	0.2	3.7	172.5	0.1	3.2	184.5	0.3	4.1
	May	175.3	0.1	3.5	172.7	0.1	3.1	185.2	0.4	4.0
	June	175.6	0.2	3.9	172.6	-0.1	3.3	185.1	-0.1	3.7

Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket

<i>Items and sub-classes excluded from Core inflation basket</i>	NCPI weights
<i>Bread and cereals</i>	4.8
<i>Bread</i>	1.2
<i>Cakes</i>	0.1
<i>Biscuits, rusks</i>	0.1
<i>Breakfast cereals</i>	0.1
<i>Baby foods, cereals</i>	0.0
<i>Bread, cake flour</i>	0.3
<i>Maize, meal/grain</i>	1.7
<i>Mahangu meal/grain</i>	0.4
<i>Rice</i>	0.5
<i>Mealie rice/malt</i>	0.0
<i>Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles</i>	0.5
<i>Meat</i>	3.5
<i>Beef</i>	1.3
<i>Minced meat</i>	0.1
<i>Chicken, Birds</i>	0.9
<i>Game</i>	0.2
<i>Mutton/Lamb</i>	0.4
<i>Pork</i>	0.1
<i>Liver and kidneys</i>	0.0
<i>Bacon</i>	0.0
<i>Ham</i>	0.0
<i>Biltong</i>	0.0
<i>Sausages</i>	0.3
<i>Offals and meat waste</i>	0.1
<i>Canned meat</i>	0.1
<i>Fish</i>	0.8
<i>Fresh, chilled & frozen fish</i>	0.6
<i>Bottled/Tinned fish</i>	0.1
<i>Dried, smoked or salted fish & seafood</i>	0.1
<i>Fresh milk, long life milk etc.</i>	1.2
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	0.5
<i>Preserved milk</i>	0.1
<i>Cream</i>	0.0
<i>Baby milk powdered</i>	0.1
<i>Yoghurt/Clotted/Cultured milk</i>	0.3
<i>Cheese</i>	0.1
<i>Eggs</i>	0.1
<i>Oils and fats</i>	0.8
<i>Cooking oil</i>	0.5
<i>Cooking fats</i>	0.0
<i>Margarine and margarine spreads</i>	0.1
<i>Peanut butter</i>	0.0
<i>Butter</i>	0.1
<i>Fruit</i>	0.3
<i>Apples</i>	0.1

<i>Pears</i>	0.0
<i>Bananas</i>	0.0
<i>Citrus fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Avocados</i>	0.0
<i>Grapes</i>	0.0
<i>Watermelons</i>	0.0
<i>Dried fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Peanuts and mixed nuts,</i>	0.0
<i>Tinned fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers</i>	1.2
<i>Beans (fresh)</i>	0.0
<i>Beetroot</i>	0.0
<i>Cabbage</i>	0.1
<i>Carrots</i>	0.0
<i>Broccoli, cauliflower</i>	0.0
<i>Cucumber</i>	0.0
<i>Pumpkins and Squashes</i>	0.0
<i>Green pepper/Paprika</i>	0.0
<i>Lettuce</i>	0.0
<i>Mealie/ corn cob</i>	0.0
<i>Mushroom</i>	0.0
<i>Onion</i>	0.1
<i>Potatoes</i>	0.3
<i>Sweet potatoes</i>	0.0
<i>Spinnach</i>	0.1
<i>Tomatoes</i>	0.1
<i>Chips and crisps</i>	0.2
<i>Dried vegetables</i>	0.1
<i>Frozen vegetables, mixed vegetable</i>	0.1
<i>Tinned vegetables, pickled vegetables</i>	0.1
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery</i>	1.4
<i>Sugar</i>	1.1
<i>Syrup</i>	0.0
<i>Ice cream</i>	0.0
<i>Chocolate</i>	0.1
<i>Sweets</i>	0.2
<i>Honey</i>	0.0
<i>Jam</i>	0.0
<i>Food products N.E.C.</i>	0.6
<i>Yeast, baking powder</i>	0.0
<i>Bottled baby food</i>	0.0
<i>Cake essences</i>	0.0
<i>Custards and Puddings & jellies</i>	0.0
<i>Mayonnaise/mustard/salad dressings</i>	0.1
<i>Sauces,</i>	0.1
<i>Vinegar</i>	0.0
<i>Soups</i>	0.2
<i>Salt</i>	0.1
<i>Spices and condiments</i>	0.1
<i>Ready-made frozen food</i>	0.0

<i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i>	0.3
<i>Coffee</i>	0.1
<i>Tea</i>	0.2
<i>Chocolate drinks</i>	0.0
<i>Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices</i>	1.4
<i>Fruit juice and Squashes</i>	0.4
<i>Water/Mineral water/Soft drinks</i>	0.9
<i>Electricity gas and other fuels</i>	2.8
<i>Gas</i>	0.1
<i>Paraffin, methylate spirits</i>	0.1
<i>Coal, charcoal</i>	2.6
<i>Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	5.0
<i>Petrol/Diesel</i>	5.0
Total weights to be excluded	24.3

Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country and includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows.

Zone 1 covers the expenditure patterns of the regions in the northern part of the country namely Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi. Prices are collected from the following towns: Katima Mulilo (76 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District); Oshakati (107 retail outlets covering mainly Game Shopping Centre, Yetu Shopping Centre, Oshana Mall); Maroela Mall in Ongwediva); and Otjiwarongo (114 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District, Orwetoveni, and the Industrial Area).

Zone 2 covers the expenditure patterns of Khomas region, and the price collection covers Windhoek (218 retail outlets covering mainly Khomasdal, Katutura, Northern Industrial Area, Southern Industrial Area, Pioneers Park, Hochland Park, Prosperita, Klein Windhoek, Eros, and Kleine Kuppe).

Zone 3 covers the expenditure patterns of //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, and Omaheke regions with prices being collected from Keetmanshoop (86 retail outlets covering mainly Central Business District, WestDene and Tseiblagte); Swakopmund (108 retail outlets covering Central Business District, Mondesa, Tamariskia, Industrial Area); Mariental (61 retail outlets covering mainly Central Business District and Ombili); as well as Gobabis (59 retail outlets mainly covering the Central Business District), respectively.

The localities identified for price collection were selected based on a mixed criterion of:

- i. The relative importance of the locality as determined by its relative share exceeding 30 percent of the total household expenditure at national level.
- ii. Geographic distribution of economic activities; and
- iii. Regional capitals.

Appendix E: Forthcoming report

Report	Expected release date
July 2025	7 August 2025

Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin

June 2025



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