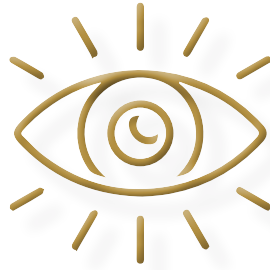


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

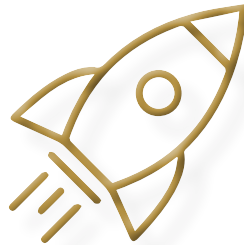
September 2025





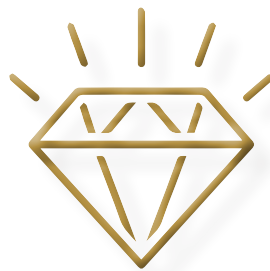
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Excellent Performance
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

PREFACE



This report examines the performance of the monthly inflation rate as measured by the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). 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 for purposes of economic policymaking, especially when conducting monetary policy to maintain price stability and control consumers' spending. The Consumer Price Index is published approximately 15 days after the end of the reference month to which it relates.

Generally, there are two measures of inflation. The headline inflation, which is the total measure of price increases across all goods and services in an economy, including volatile items i.e. food and energy; while the core inflation excludes selected volatile items to reveal the underlying, longer-term inflationary trend. Thus, this is considered a more stable measure.

The headline annual inflation rate for September 2025 stood at 3.5 percent, slightly higher than the 3.4 percent recorded in September 2024. On a monthly basis, inflation remained constant at 0.0 percent, consistent with the month-on-month inflation rate recorded in the previous month.

The Zonal inflation rates for the month of September 2025 revealed that **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi regions) recorded the highest annual inflation rate at 3.8 percent, followed by **Zone 3** (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Omaheke regions) at 3.4 percent, while **Zone 2** (Komas region) recorded the lowest rate of 3.2 percent.

Analysis of average retail prices for selected products in September 2025 revealed that consumers in **Zone 2** paid the highest price for Biltong (per kg) at N\$568.16, followed by **Zone 1** at N\$532.93, while the lowest price was paid by **Zone 3** consumers at N\$416.51. In addition, consumers in **Zone 2** paid the highest price for Whisky-assorted (750ml) at N\$266.26, followed by Zone 3 at N\$262.29, with **Zone 1** consumers paying the lowest price at N\$254.58.

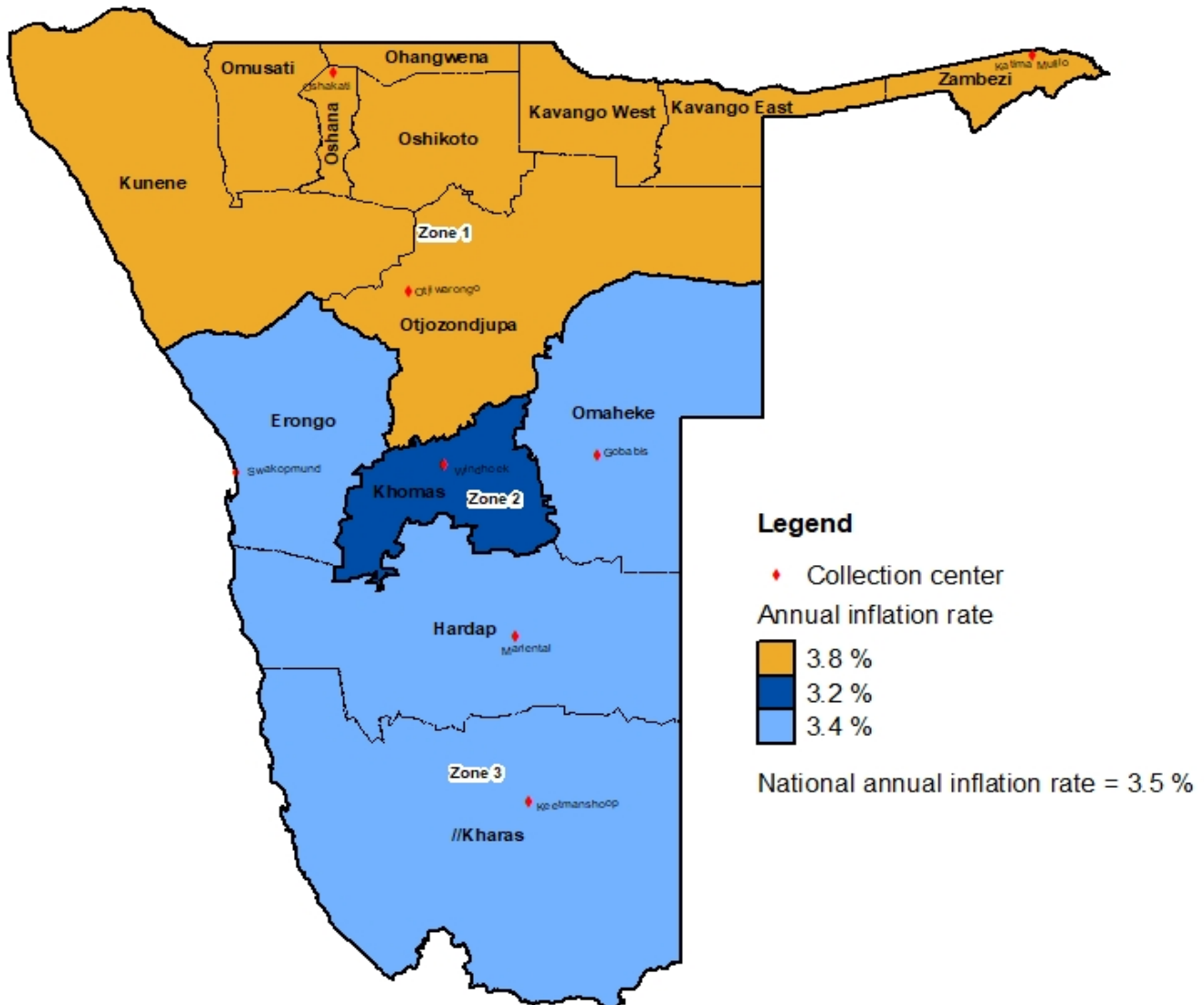
Core inflation stood at 3.6 percent, slightly above the headline rate of 3.5 percent. Core inflation excludes volatile items from the overall inflation calculation. These volatile items typically include food and energy (**excluding Gas, Paraffin, methyle spirits and Coal, Charcoal**), which are prone to significant price fluctuations due to factors such as weather conditions, geopolitical events, or changes in supply and demand.

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 that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this bulletin at info@nsa.org.na

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

Headline Annual inflation rate stood at 3.5 percent in September 2025

NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights



- The annual inflation rate stood at **3.5 percent**.
- The core inflation rate stood at **3.6 percent**.
- The annual inflation rate for Goods was estimated at **3.3 percent**.
- The annual inflation rate for Services stood at **3.8 percent**.
- The average annual inflation rate for the period September 2024 to September 2025 stood at **3.4 percent**.
- The twelve-month average annual inflation rate from October 2024 to September 2025 was estimated at **3.4 percent**.

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

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Sep - 24	Aug - 25	Sep -25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.6	0.8	0.7
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	0.9	0.8	0.9
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Communications	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.2	0.1	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	3.4	3.2	3.5

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The main contributors to the headline annual inflation rate of 3.5 percent in September 2025 were 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' contributing 1.0 percentage points, followed by 'Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels' contributing 0.9 percentage points and 'Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco,' contributing 0.7 percentage points.

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

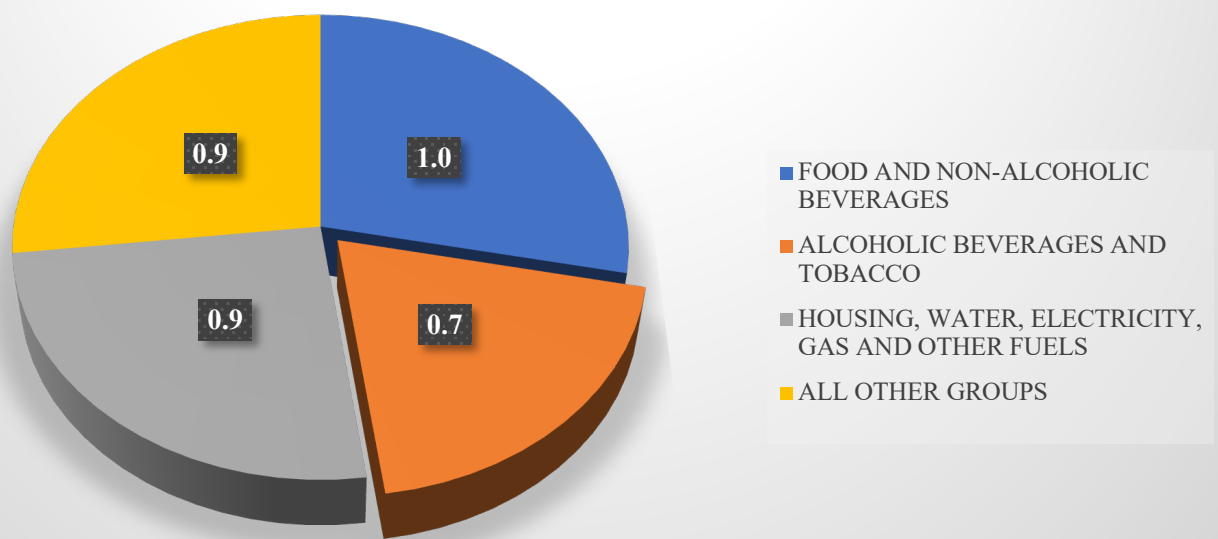
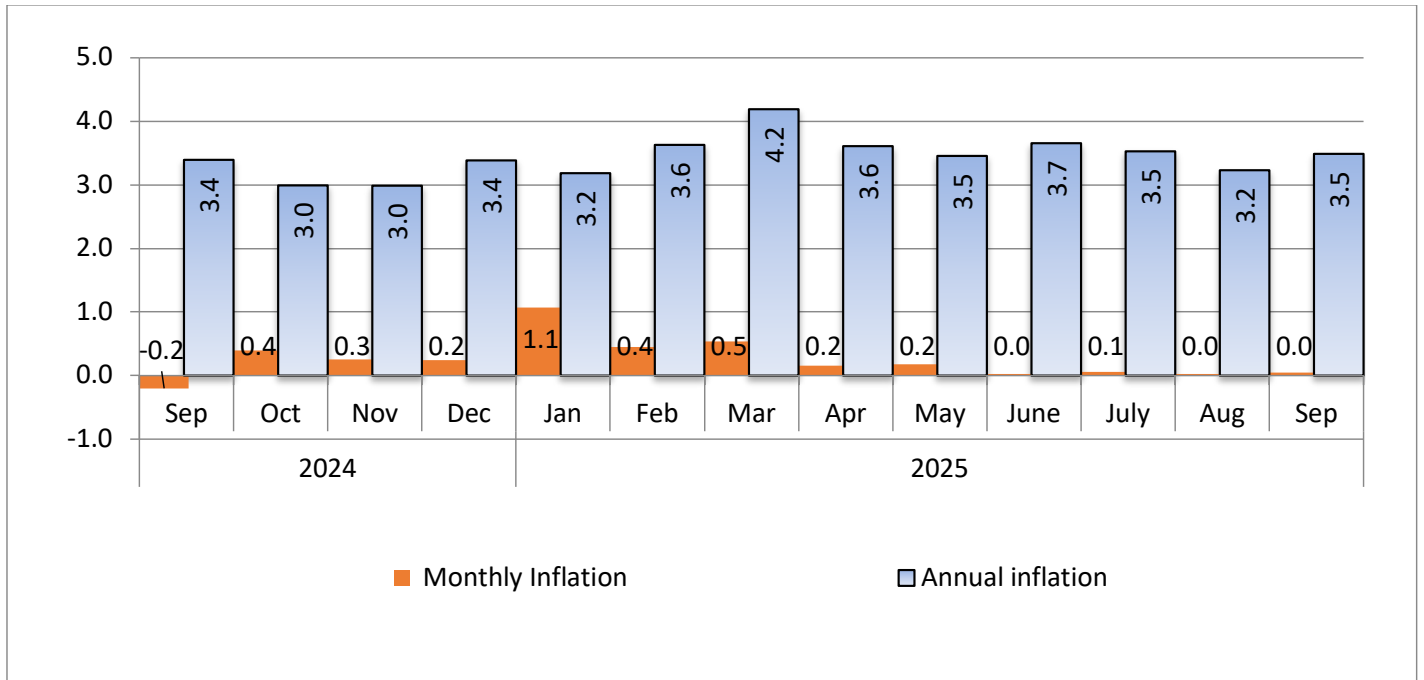
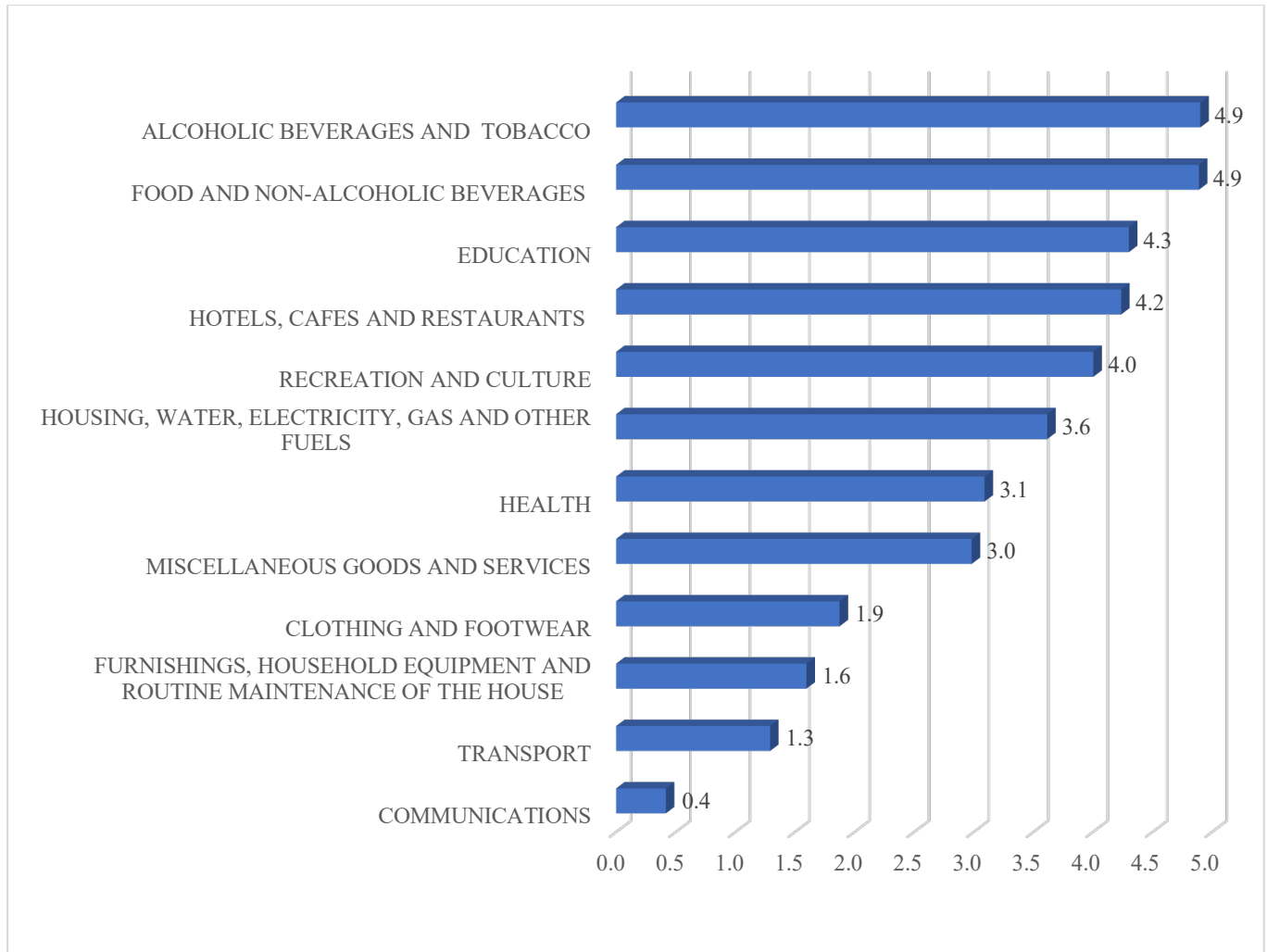


Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (September 2024 – September 2025)

Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest annual inflation changes were witnessed in 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (4.9%), 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (4.9%), 'Education' (4.3%), 'Hotels, cafés and restaurants' (4.2%), and 'Recreation and culture' (4.0%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, September 2025



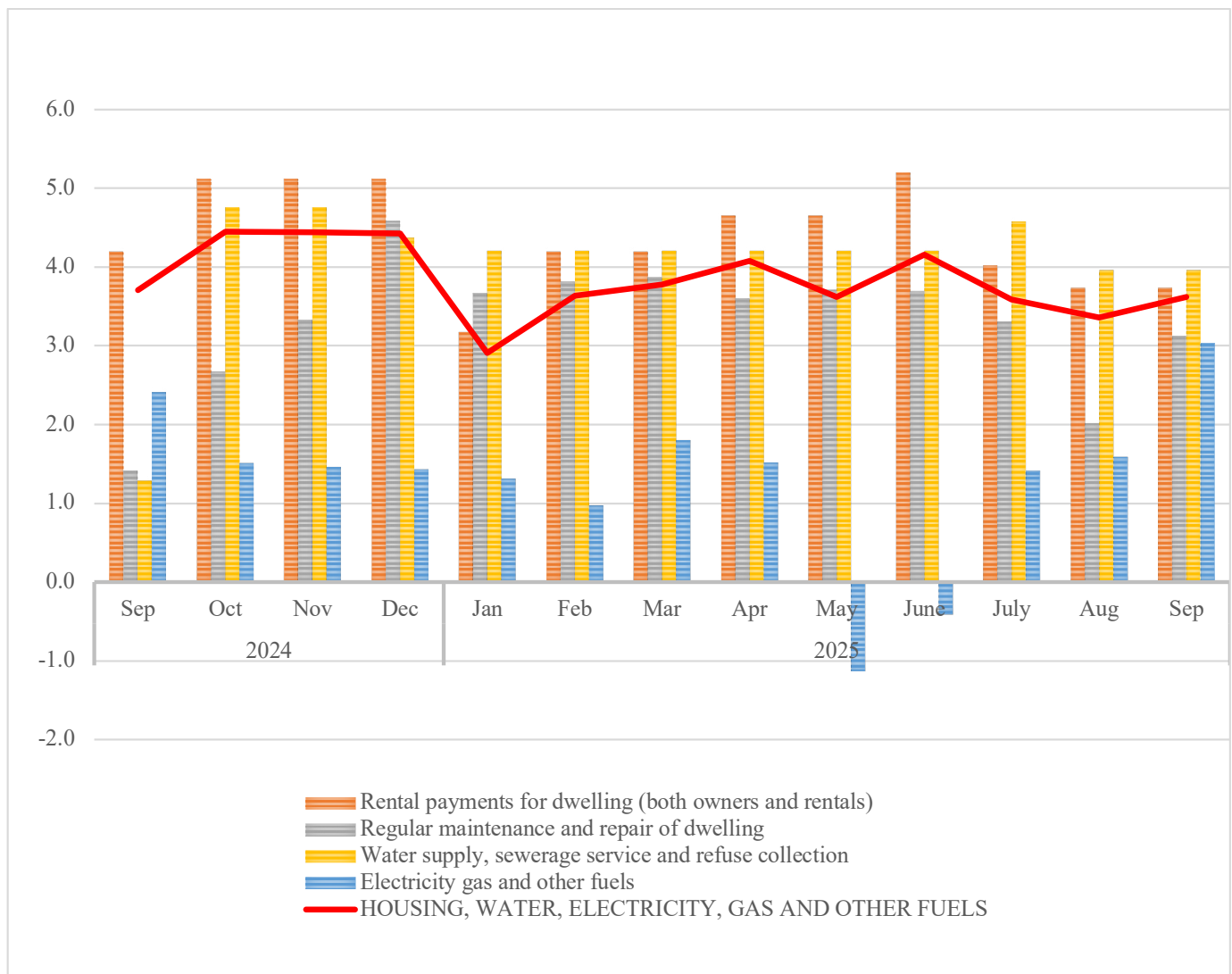
Major divisions annual inflation rates

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 stood at 3.6 percent in September 2025, compared to 3.7 percent observed in September 2024.

On a monthly basis, the category registered an increase of 0.2 percent, after recording a 0.1 percent in the previous month.

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

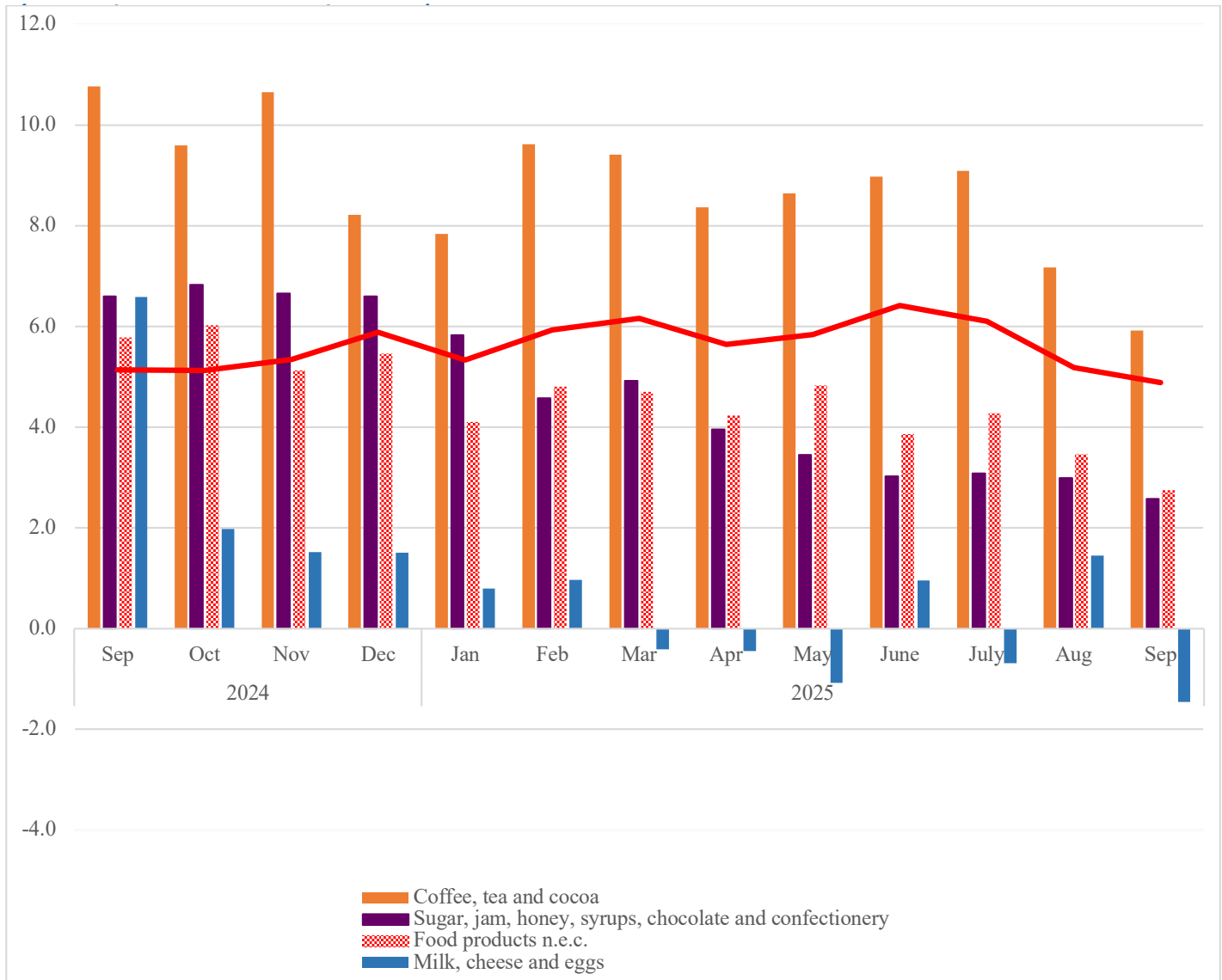


Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages which accounts for 16.5 percent of the NCPI basket, recorded an annual inflation rate of 4.9 percent in September 2025, a slow growth when compared to a 5.1 percent observed in September 2024.

On a monthly basis, the price level for this category slightly went up by 0.0 percent in September 2025, following a deflation of 0.2 percent witnessed during the preceding month.

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



Food as a sub-category makes up 14.8 percent of the total consumer basket in the NCPI, whereas, 'Bread, and cereals' accounts for the largest weight (up to 4.8%) of Food items purchased by household, followed by Meat (3.5%); 'Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, and confectionery' (1.4%); Vegetables and 'Milk, cheese, and eggs' (1.2%) each.

In September 2025, the annual inflation rate for Coffee, tea and cocoa stood at 5.9 percent, compared to 10.8 percent recorded in September 2024. The deceleration in the inflation rate of this category was reflected in the price levels of 'Chocolate drinks' (from 14.1% to 4.2%); and 'Tea' (from 10.4% to 1.7%).

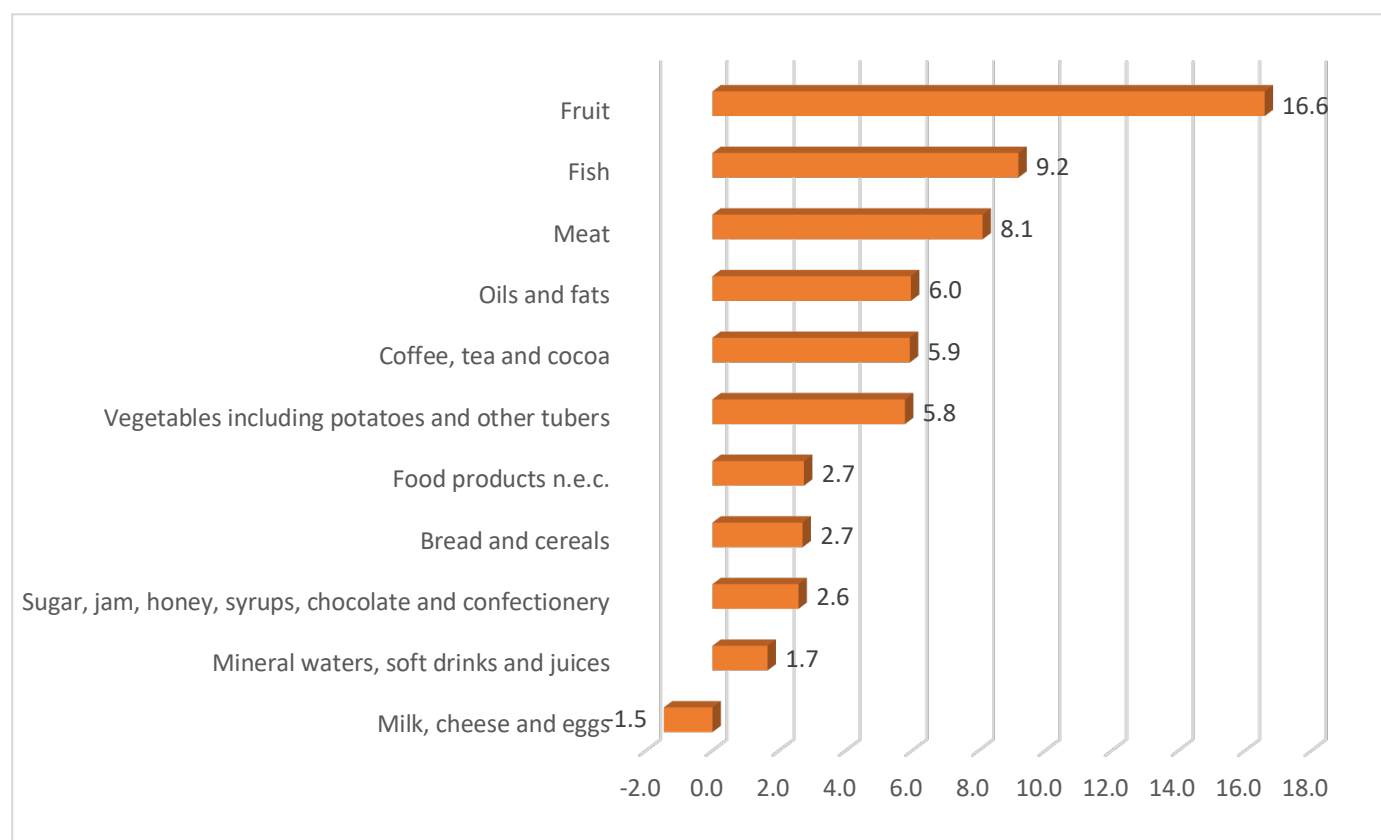
Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.6 percent in September 2025, down from 6.6 percent observed in September 2024. The slow growth emanated mainly

from subdued price movements in the subcomponents of 'Honey' (from 8.7% to -5.1%); 'Sweets' (from 11.9% to 2.5%); 'Syrup' (from 5.8 % to -0.8%); and 'Jam' (from 5.5% to 1.4%).

The inflation rate for other **Food products not elsewhere classified (N.E.C)** recorded an increase of 2.7 percent in September 2025, compared to 5.8 percent witnessed in the same period of the preceding year. The slow growth was mainly attributed to lower price increases for 'Bottled baby food' (from 7.0% to -4.1%); 'Ready-made frozen food' (from 10.2% to 1.4%). 'Soups' (from 9.0% to 1.0%); and 'Sauces' (from 6.5% to 0.6%).

On average, prices for **Milk, cheese and eggs** recorded a deflation , dropping to 1.5 percent in September 2025, after recording a stronger increase of 6.6 percent in September 2024. The slowdown was mainly driven by weak price movements in the subcomponents of 'Fresh milk, long life milk' (from 9.2% to -4.4%); 'Cream' (from 7.4% to -3.1%); 'Cheese' (from 10.6% to 0.7%); and 'Baby milk powdered' (from 5.7% to -1.9%).

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



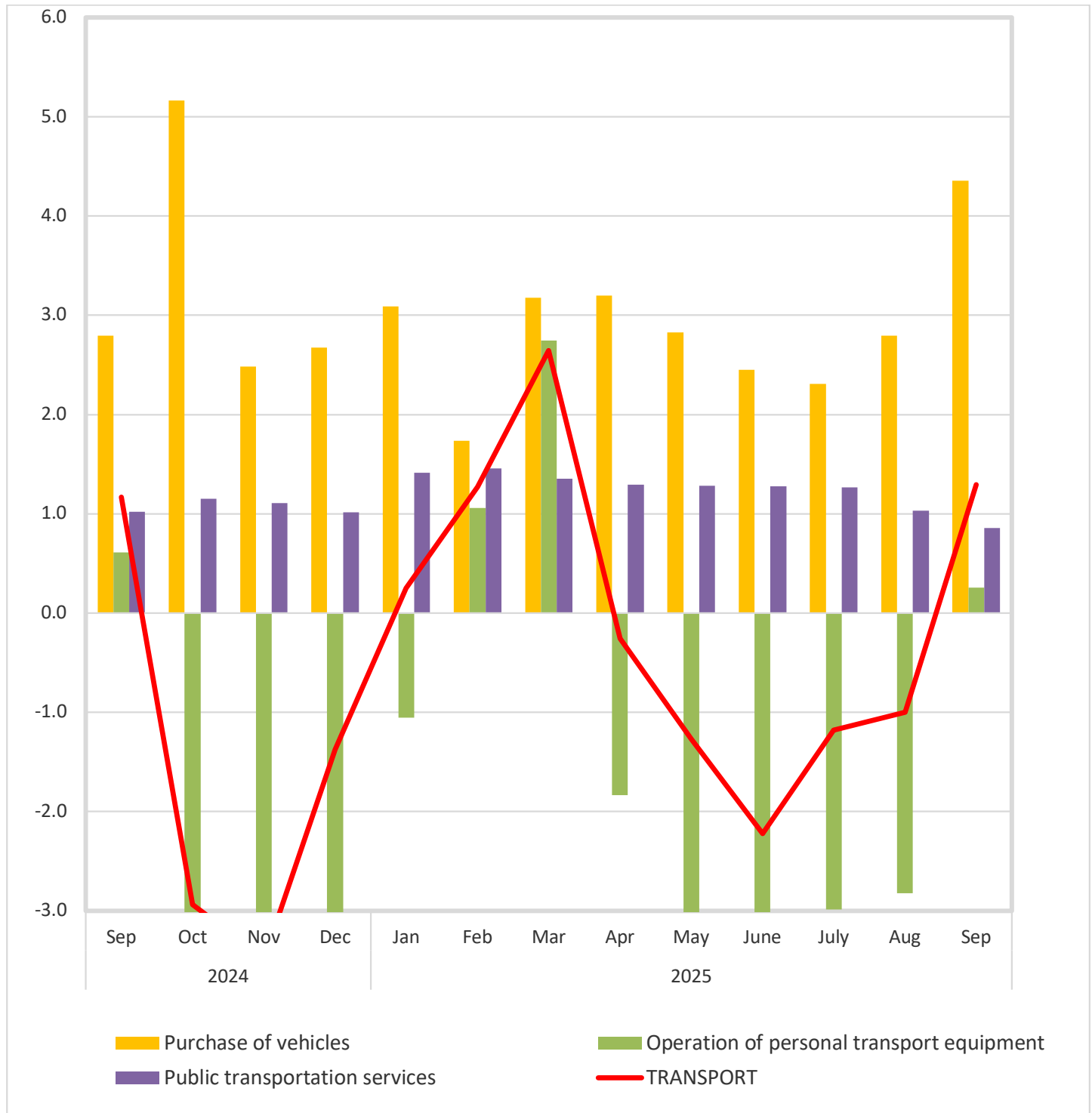
¹ Reduction in the general price level.

Transport

The transport category, which accounts for 14.3 percent of the consumer basket recorded an annual inflation rate of 1.3 percent during September 2025, compared to 1.2 percent observed in September 2024. The increase was reflected in the subcomponent of 'Purchase of vehicles' (from 2.8% to 4.4%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category increased to 0.4 percent in September 2025, compared to a 0.2 percent witnessed a month ago.

Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (September 2024 – September 2025)²



² 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

Annual inflation rate for Purchase of vehicles accelerated to 4.4 percent in September 2025, compared to 2.8 percent registered a year ago. The upward adjustment in the inflation of this subcomponent was driven by the price levels of all items which are 'Motorcycles' (from 0.7% to 8.4%); 'Bicycles' (from -0.5% to 5.8%); and 'Motorcars' (from 2.9% to 4.2%).

Annual inflation rate for Operation of personal transport equipment dropped to 0.3 percent during the review period, compared to 0.6 percent recorded in September 2024. The slowdown was primarily driven by lower price movements in the subcomponents of 'Driving lessons, license and tests' (from 11.0% to -0.0%); 'Parking fees' (from 5.9% to 0.0%); and 'Spare parts and accessories' (from 4.0% to 0.8%).

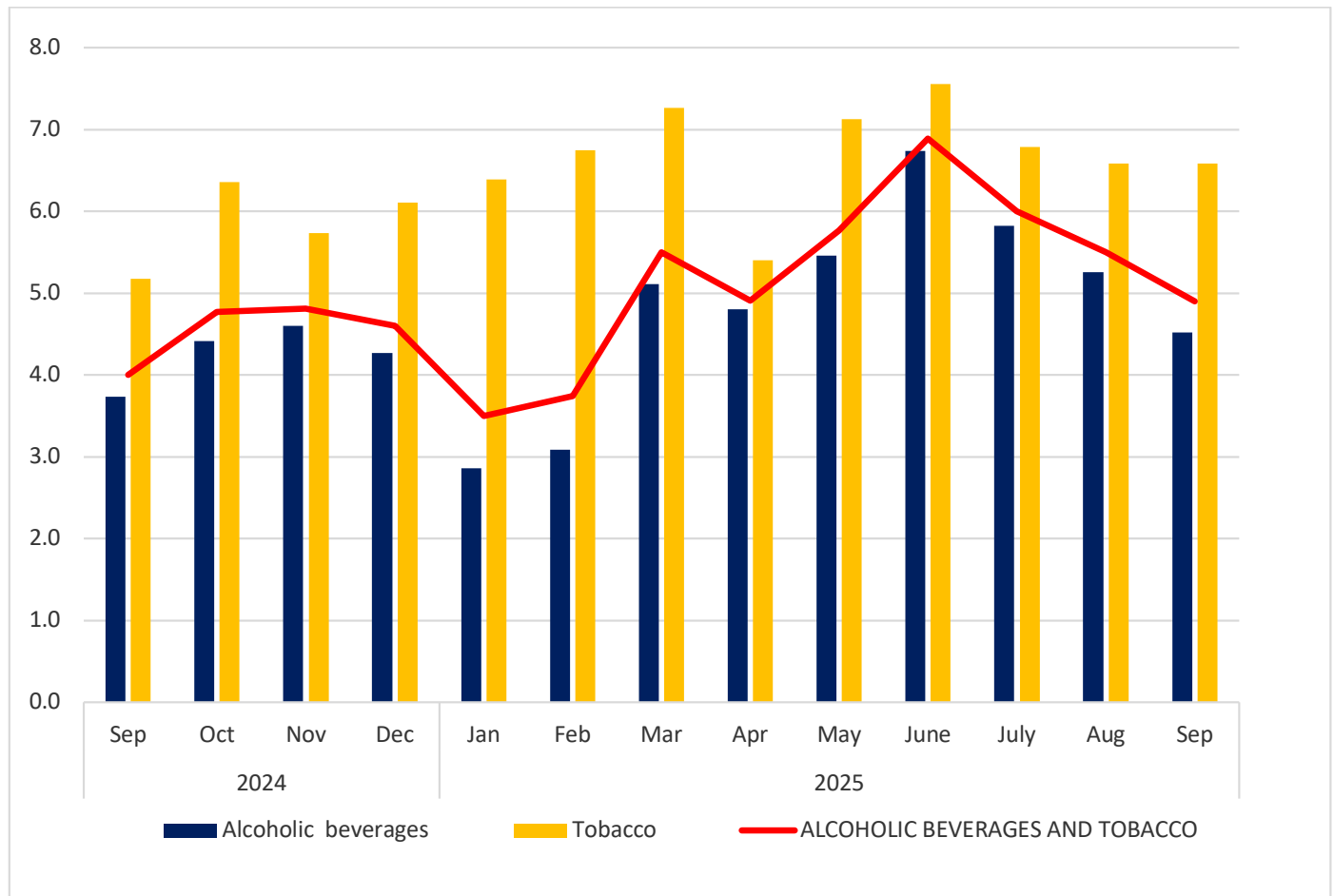
The annual inflation rate for **Public transportation services** stood at 0.9 percent in September 2025, slightly lower than 1.0 percent recorded in September 2024. The modest change was mainly reflected in the subcomponents 'Air transportation' (from 37.9% to -0.2%) and 'Rail transportation' (from 0.8% to 0.3%).

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which constitutes 12.6 percent of the consumer basket, rose to 4.9 percent during the review period, up from 4.0 percent observed in the corresponding period last year.

On a monthly basis, this category recorded a deflation, with prices falling to 0.3 percent, after recording a deflation of 0.2 percent in the previous month.

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



Annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages rose to 4.5 percent during September 2025 from 3.7 percent in September 2024. The increase was mainly reflected in the price levels of 'Beer/Ales/Ciders' (from 2.7% to 4.3%); 'Sparkling wines/Champagnes' (from 4.1% to 5.5%); 'White Spirits' (from 3.0% to 4.2%); and 'Whiskies' (from 2.5% to 3.5%).

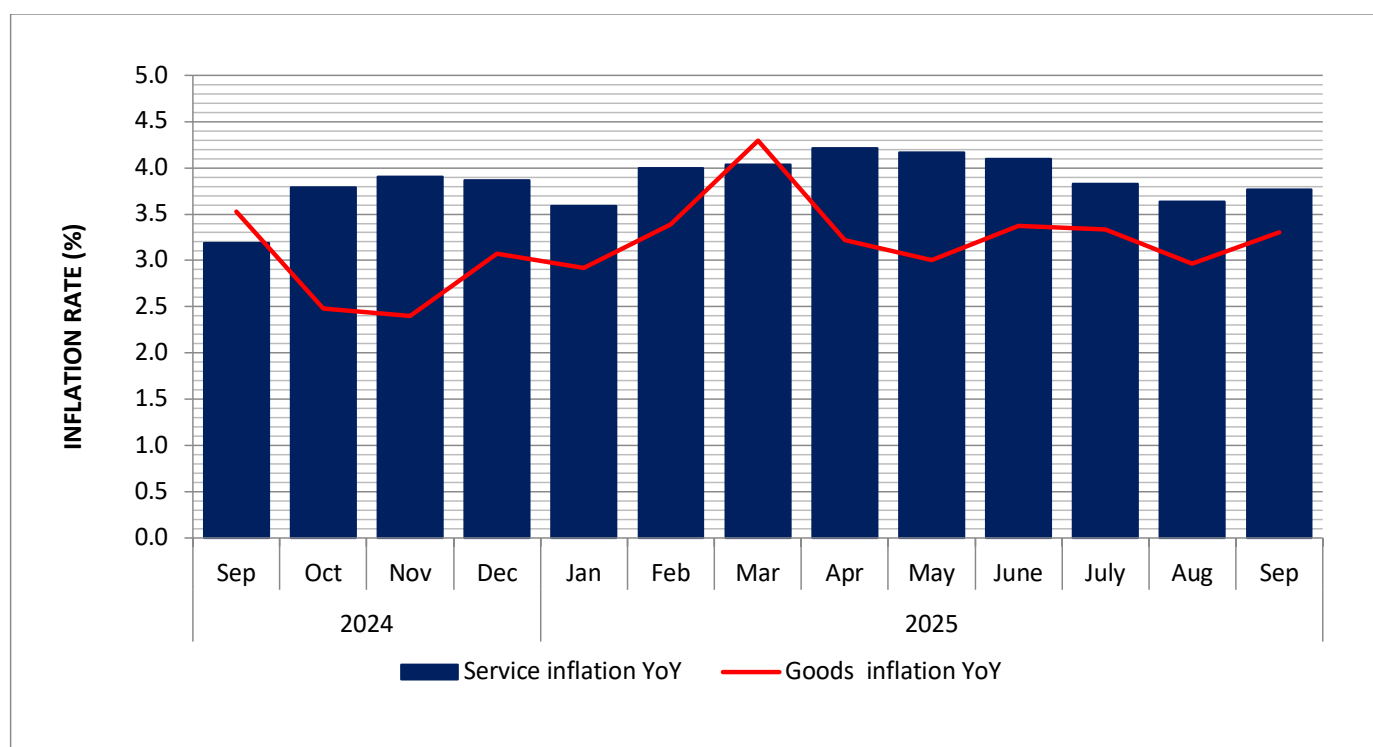
Annual inflation rate for Tobacco increased to 6.6 percent during the period under review compared to 5.2 percent recorded in the corresponding period of last year. This increase was reflected in both subcategories which are 'Pipe tobacco' (from 8.1% to 12.0%); and 'Cigarettes' (from 4.1% to 4.6%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

On an annual basis, goods inflation eased to 3.3 percent in September 2025, compared to 3.5 percent witnessed a year ago. Conversely, Services inflation increased to 3.8 percent, up from 3.2 percent in September 2024.

Month-on-month inflation for Goods remained constant at 0.0 percent, mirroring the outcome in August 2025. Services monthly inflation stood at 0.1 percent in September 2025, unchanged from the prior month.

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



Inflation rates by Zones

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country. Therefore, it 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** (Khomas) and **Zone 3** (||Kharas, Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Zone 1: During the period under review, the annual inflation rate for Zone 1 stood at 3.8 percent, which was higher than the 2.8 percent recorded during the same period the year before. The upward trajectory mainly reflects price increases in the following divisions: 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 1.5% to 3.9%); 'Education' (0.6% to 2.7%); 'Transport' (from 1.1% to 3.0%); 'Health' (from 2.8% to 4.4%); 'Recreation and Culture' (from 4.4% to 5.7%); and 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 4.5% to 5.6%).

On a monthly basis, inflation rate stood at 0.0 percent, compared to a marginal decline of 0.1 percent observed during the preceding month.

Zone 2: The annual inflation rate of the reference period stood at 3.2 percent, down from 4.3 percent recorded in September 2024. This slowdown was mainly attributed to downward price adjustments in several categories of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 8.1% to 3.5%); 'Health' (from 4.0% to 1.1%); 'Hotels, Cafes and restaurants' (from 6.8% to 4.4%); and 'Recreation and Culture' (from 5.2% to 3.2%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate eased to 0.0 percent, compared to 0.2 percent recorded in the preceding month.

Zone 3: The annual inflation rate stood at 3.4 percent in September 2025 compared to 3.1 percent recorded in the same month of the preceding year. The increase was mainly driven by upward price adjustments in 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from -0.1% to 3.3%); 'Alcoholic beverages' (from 4.7% to 6.5%); 'Hotels, Cafes and restaurants' (from 4.6% to 5.4%); and 'Health' (from 4.9% to 5.6%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.1 percent compared to deflation of 0.1 percent recorded a month earlier.

Zonal average prices on selected products

Table 1: Zonal average prices in N\$ on selected products, September 2025

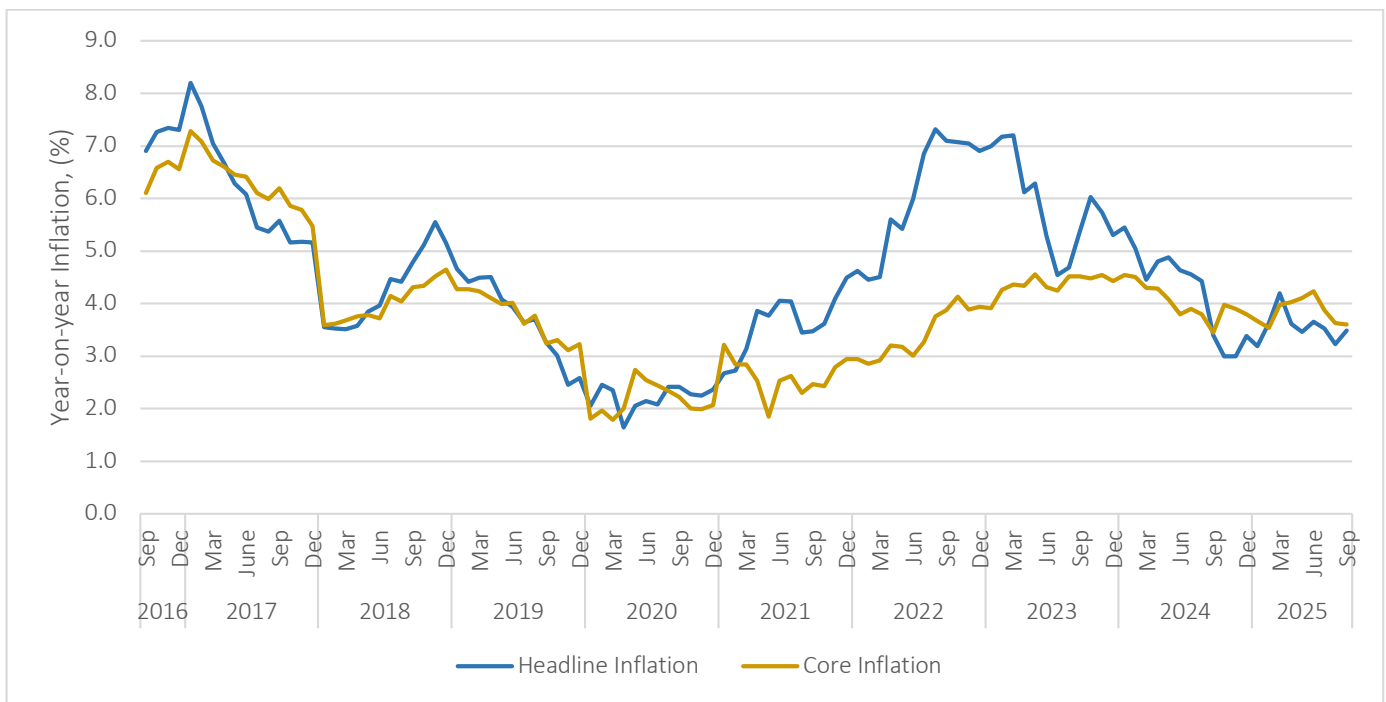
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	50.99	54.07	47.86
White cake flour	2.5 kg	59.30	55.97	56.76
Maize meals	5kg	77.32	74.42	80.39
Beef stew	Per kg	108.99	96.54	108.80
Beef mince meat	Per kg	114.12	117.99	115.82
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	35.67	36.66	37.62
Biltong	Per kg	532.93	568.16	416.51
Rooibos tea bags	100g	34.87	34.20	37.96
Pure Sunflower Oil	750ml	31.06	32.99	33.95
Apples	Per kg	32.77	42.39	38.53
Bananas	Per kg	32.27	30.31	28.66
Onions loose	Per kg	25.98	25.74	20.89
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	44.85	45.67	33.62
White wines in bottles	750ml	61.67	71.99	78.13
Whiskey	750ml	254.58	266.26	262.29
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 to assess the underlying trend of price changes in an economy by excluding certain volatile components that can cause short-term fluctuations. These volatile components typically include food and energy prices, which tend to experience significant price swings due to factors such as weather conditions, geopolitical events, or changes in supply and demand. Core inflation, therefore, excludes highly volatile components from headline inflation to offer a more stable measure of overall price trends.

There are several approaches to calculate core inflation, and for Namibia the core inflation has been computed using what is known as the Exclusion method. In the Namibian context, core inflation is derived by removing food & non-alcoholic beverages, and energy items **(excluding, Gas, Paraffin, methyle spirits and Coal, Charcoal)** 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 in the basket. For specific sub-class excluded from core inflation basket for Namibia, see **Appendix C**.

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



Over time, headline and core inflation have followed similar patterns. In the current reference period, headline inflation was recorded at 3.5 percent, while core inflation stood at 3.6 percent.

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 country, and weighted in accordance with the relative percentage of expenditure allotted to each of the said goods at the household level. The prices 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, new products and services are added to the basket, and the basket is reweighted to better capture the current spending patterns of the consumer at the current point in time.

As such, the inflation basket is generally reconstituted every five years. In Namibia, the basket was last rebased in 2013, using household expenditure data collected in the 2009/10 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The basket now contains over 350 items, grouped into 12 categories and 55 sub-categories, for which prices are collected monthly from more than 900 retail outlets.

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 just under 60 percent of the total inflation basket. Additionally, following the rebasing of the NCPI basket in 2013, “Alcoholic beverages and tobacco” make up the additional 12.6 percent of the basket, meaning that the four largest categories represent well 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: All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes September 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
	July	176.8	0.1	3.5
	Aug	176.8	0.0	3.2
	Sep	176.9	0.0	3.5

Appendix B: NCPI 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
	July	175.6	0.0	3.9	173.2	0.4	3.1	184.5	-0.3	3.6
	Aug	175.5	-0.1	3.6	173.5	0.2	2.9	184.3	-0.1	3.2
	Sep	175.5	0.0	3.8	173.6	0.0	3.2	184.5	0.1	3.4

Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket

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

<i>Margarine and margarine spreads</i>	0.1
<i>Peanut butter</i>	0.0
<i>Butter</i>	0.1
Fruit	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
Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers	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>Spinach</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
Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	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
Food products N.E.C.	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 Center, Yetu Shopping Center, Oshana Mall, Marula Mall and 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, West Dene 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
October 2025	06 November 2025

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