

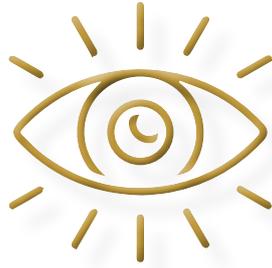


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

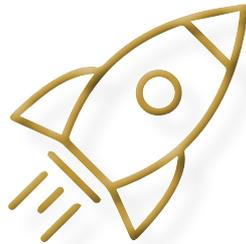
October 2025





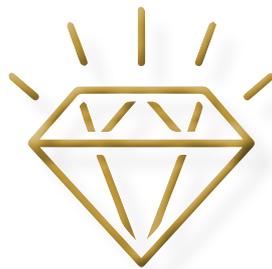
Vision Statement

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Mission Statement

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Excellent Performance
Professionalism
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Partnerships
Customer-focused*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF CHARTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	iii
PREFACE	iv
NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights	1
Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate	3
Annual inflation rate by All Divisions	5
Major divisions annual inflation rates	6
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7
Transport	9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	11
Goods and Services inflation rates	12
Inflation rates by Zones	13
Zonal average prices on selected products	14
Core Inflation rate	15
Box 2: NCPI basket weights	16
Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights	17
Appendices	18
Appendix A: NCPI: All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes October 2025	18
Appendix B: NCPI Zonal All- Items Index, Monthly and Annual inflation rates (Dec 2012=100)	19
Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket	20
Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index	23
Appendix E: Forthcoming report	23

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), October 2025	3
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (October 2024 – October 2025)	4
Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, October 2025	5
Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (October 2024- October 2025)	6
Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (October 2024 – October 2025)	7
Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (October 2025)	8
Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (October 2024 – October 2025)	9
Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (October 2024 – October 2025)	11
Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (October 2024 – October 2025)	12
Chart 10: Headline and core annual inflation rate (October 2016 – October 2025)	15

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change	2
Box 2: NCPI basket weights	16
Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights	17

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Zonal average prices in N\$ on selected products, October 2025	14
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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 analyses the performance of the monthly inflation rate as measured by the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). Inflation is the sustained increase in the general price level during a given period i.e. month, quarter or year. 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 whose ultimate goal is 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.

This report covers two measures of inflation to reflect the country's critical inflationary dynamics. 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.

For the month under review, October 2025 the headline annual inflation rate for rose to 3.6 percent, higher than the 3.0 percent inflation rate recorded in October 2024. On a monthly basis, inflation increased to 0.5 percent, up from a stable rate of 0.0 percent observed in the preceding month.

The Zonal inflation rates for the month of October 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 3.7 percent, followed by Zone 3 (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Omaheke regions) at 3.6 percent, while Zone 2 (Khomas region) recorded the lowest rate of 3.5 percent.

An analysis of average retail prices for selected products in October 2025 revealed that consumers in Zone 3 paid the highest price for maize meal (5kg) at N\$79.79, followed by Zone 1 at N\$76.40, while the lowest price was paid by Zone 2 consumers at N\$70.74. On the other hand, consumers in Zone 2 paid the highest price for Fresh loose tomatoes (per kg) at N\$44.95, followed by Zone 1 at N\$29.35, with Zone 3 consumers paying the lowest price at N\$28.76.

The core inflation stood at 3.7 percent, slightly above the headline rate of 3.6 percent. Core inflation excludes volatile items from the overall inflation calculation. These volatile items typically include food and energy (excluding Gas, Paraffin, methylate 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.

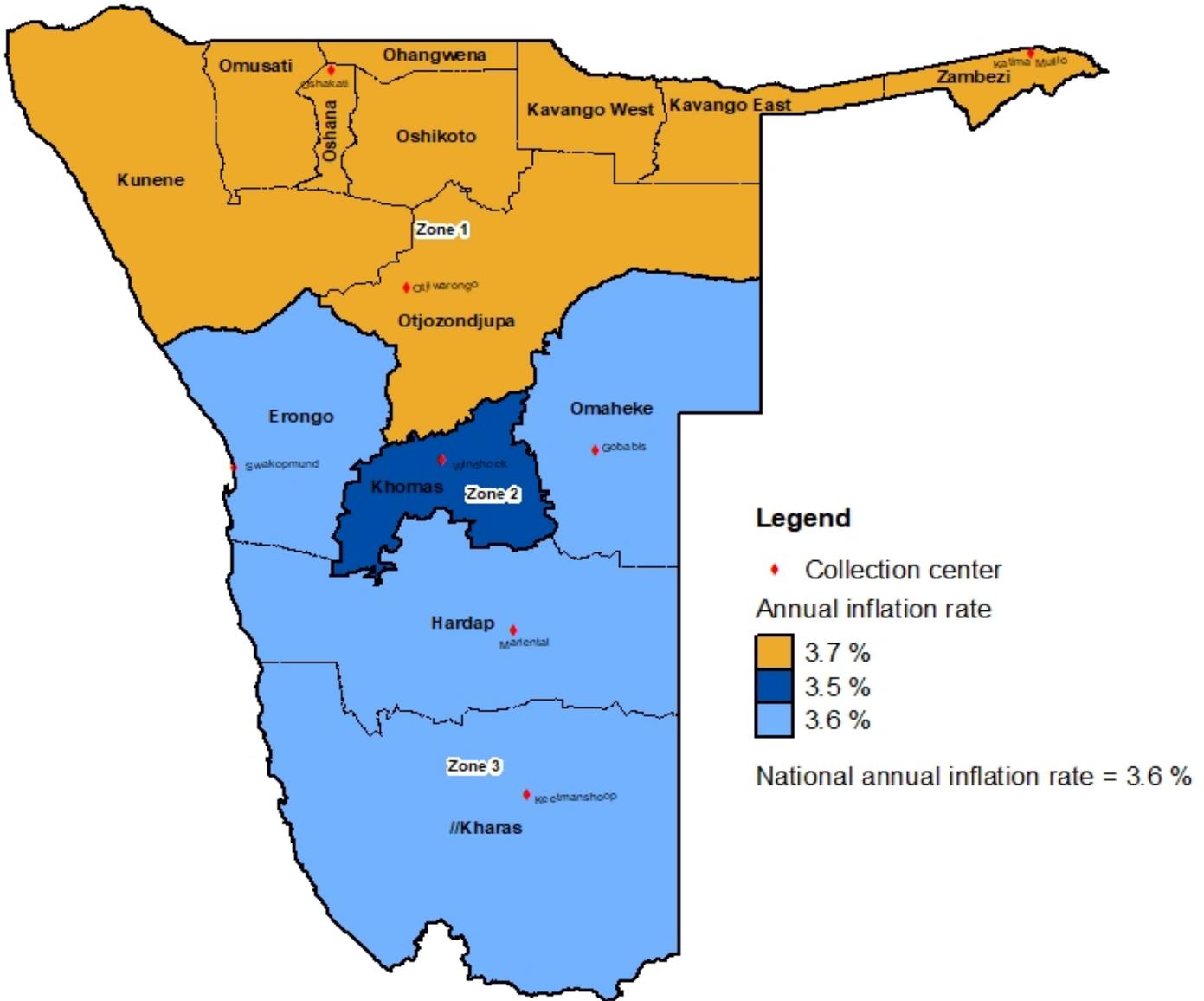
I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who assisted in the production of this bulletin. Further, I would like to urge our readers and users of this bulletin to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this bulletin at info@nsa.org.na

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', written over a horizontal line.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

Headline Annual inflation rate stood at 3.6 percent in October 2025

N CPI Zonal Map: Key highlights



- The annual inflation rate stood at **3.6 percent**.
- The core inflation rate stood at **3.7 percent**.
- The annual inflation rate for Goods was estimated at **3.4 percent**.
- The annual inflation rate for Services stood at **4.0 percent**.
- The average annual inflation rate for the period October 2024 to October 2025 stood at **3.5 percent**.
- The twelve-month average annual inflation rate from November 2024 to October 2025 was estimated at **3.5 percent**.

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

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Oct - 24	Sep - 25	Oct -25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.0	1.0	0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.7	0.7	0.6
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	1.1	0.9	1.0
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.1	0.0
Transport	-0.5	0.2	0.3
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	0.1
All items	3.0	3.5	3.6

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The main contributors to the headline annual inflation rate of 3.6 percent in October 2025 were 'Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels' contributing 1.0 percentage points, followed closely by 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' contributing 0.9 percentage points while 'Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco,' contributed 0.6 percentage points.

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

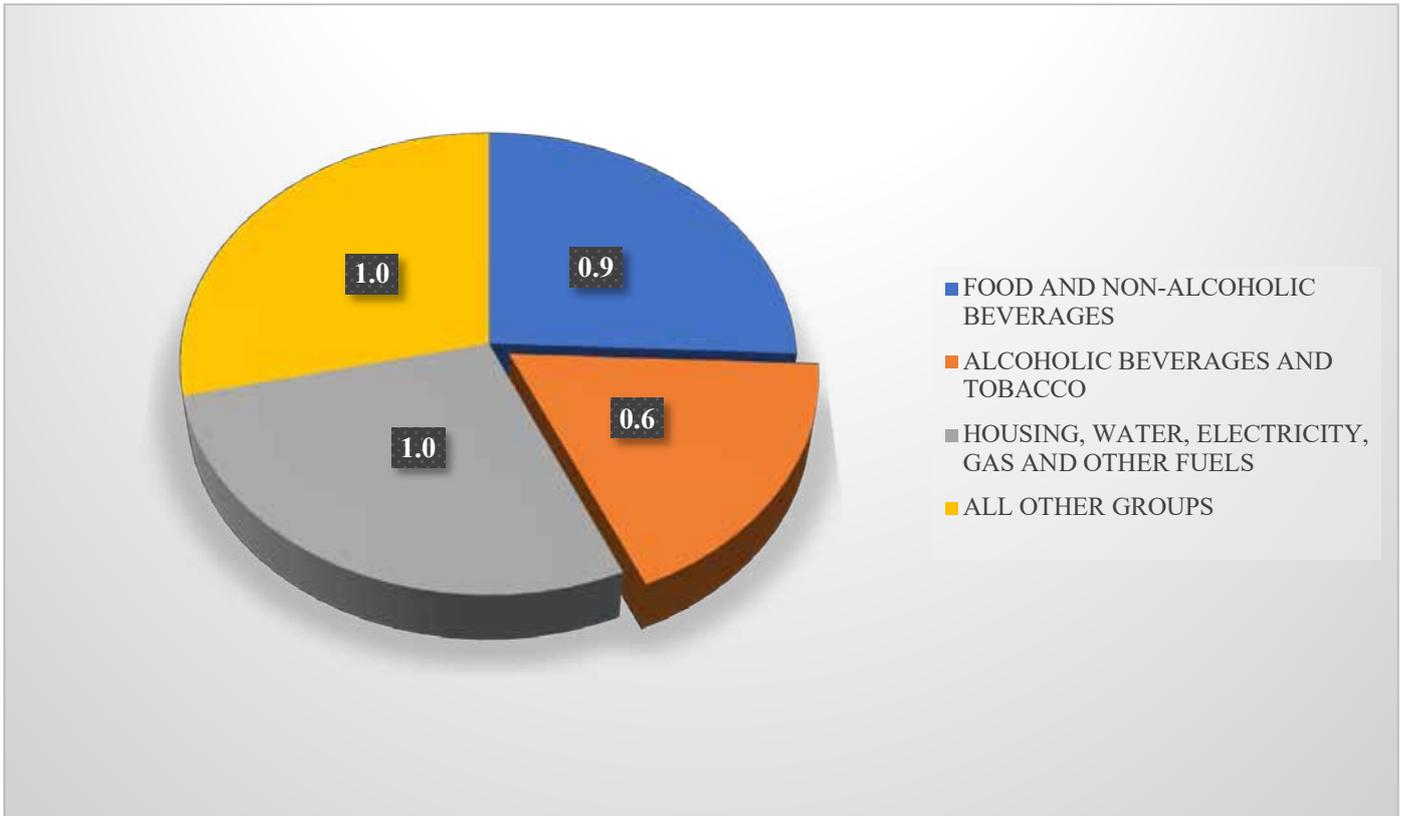
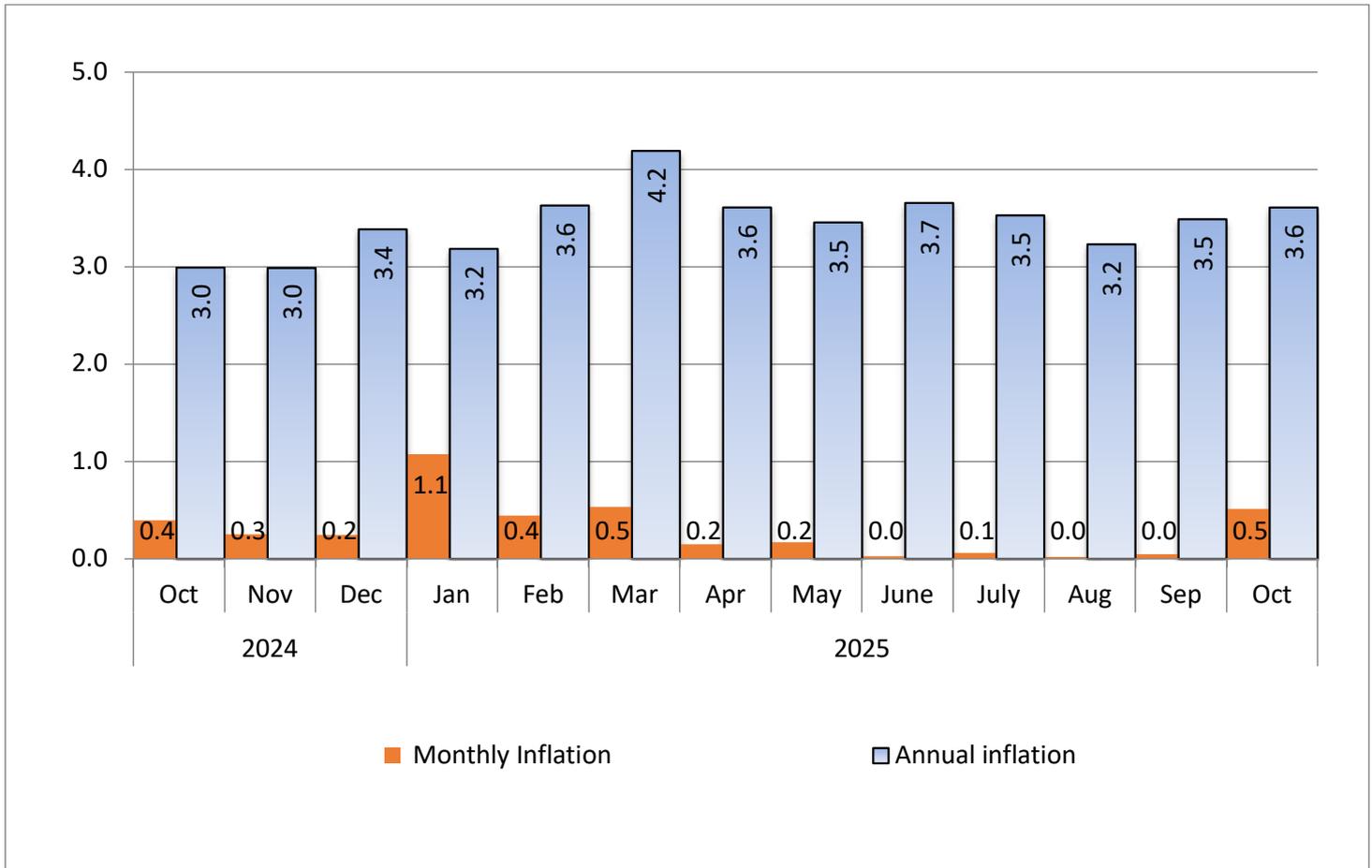


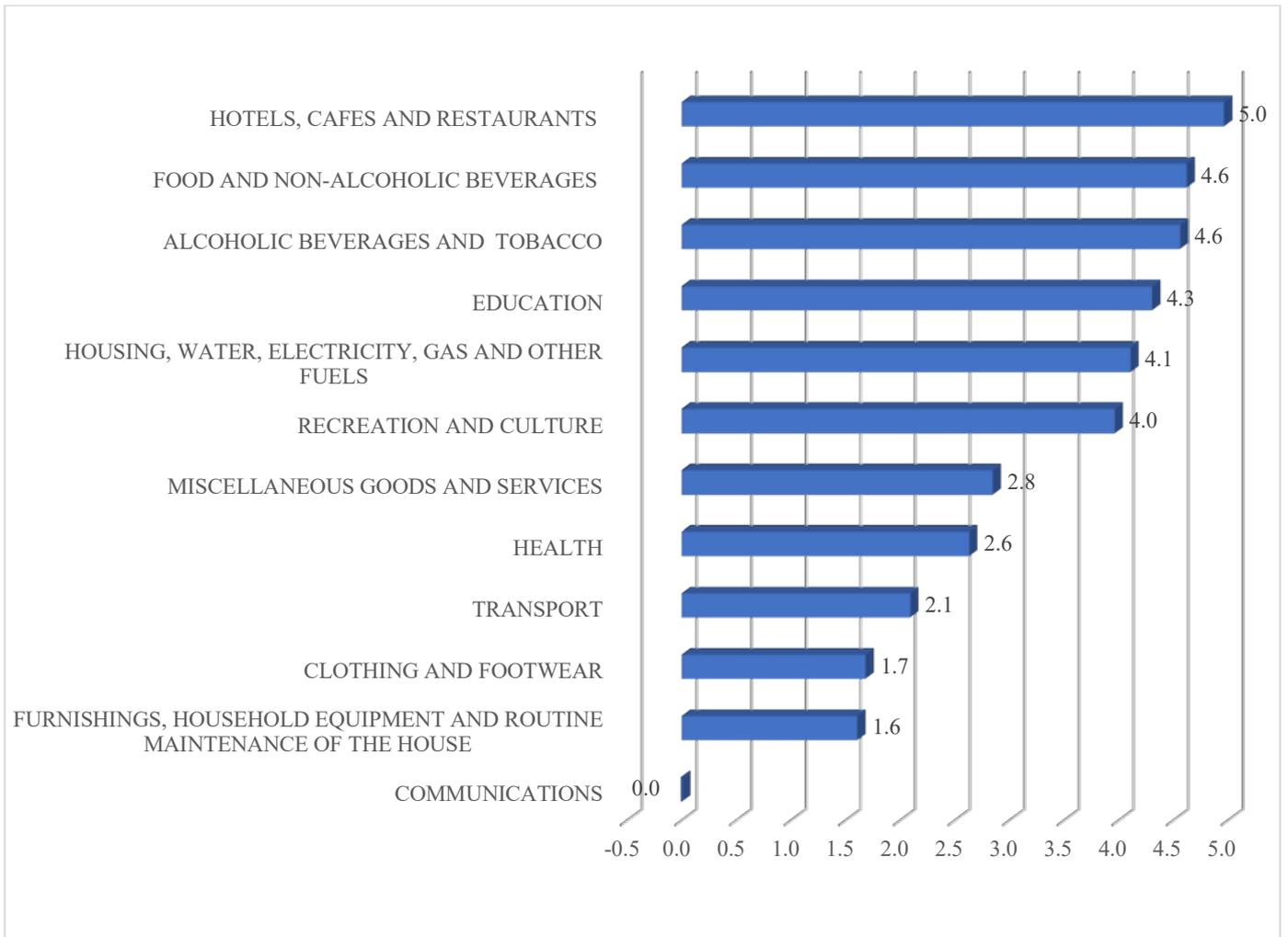
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (October 2024 – October 2025)



Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest annual inflation changes were witnessed in 'Hotels, cafés and restaurants' (5.0%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (4.6%); 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (4.6%); 'Education' (4.3%); 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (4.1%) and 'Recreation and culture' (4.0%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, October 2025



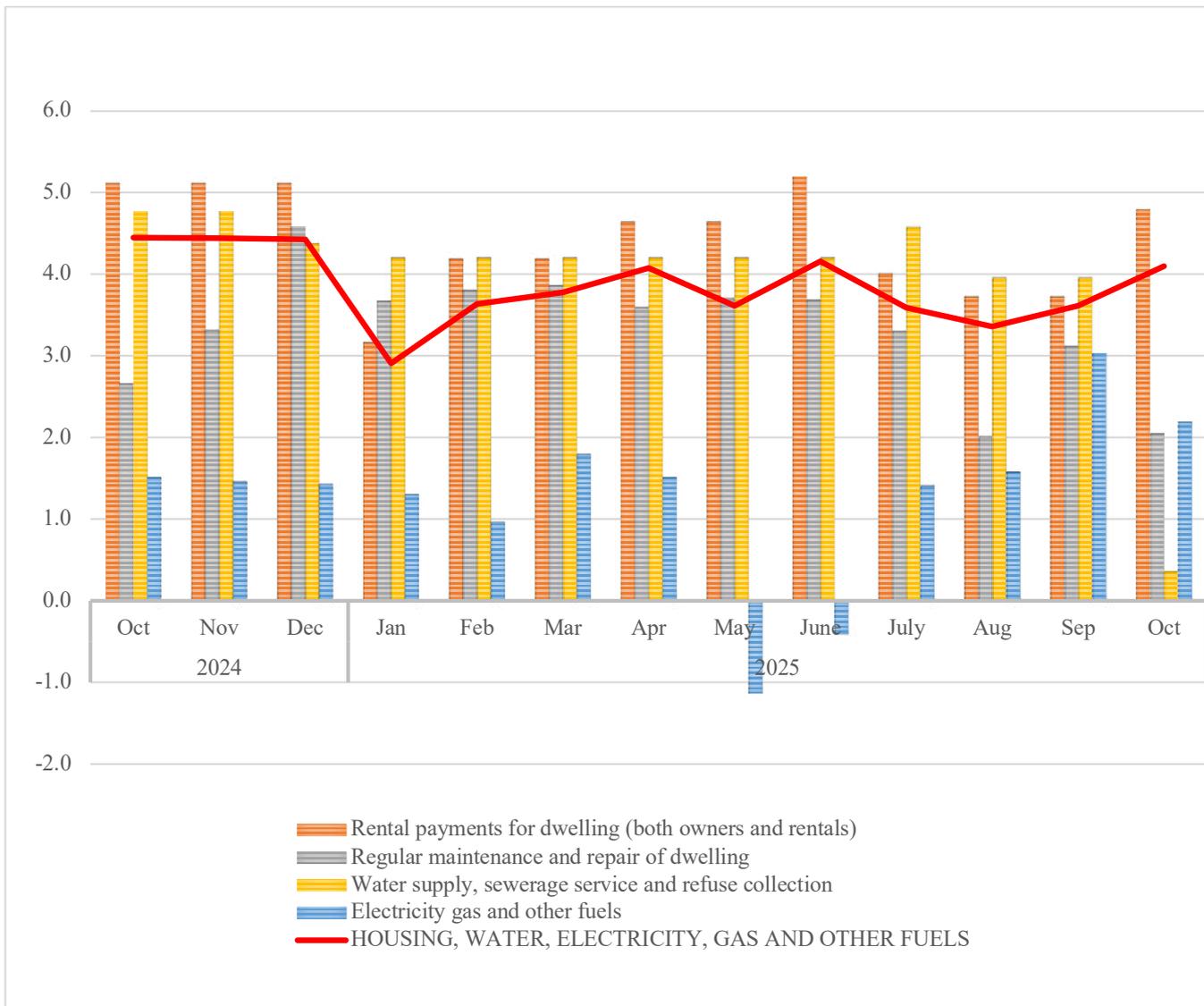
Major divisions annual inflation rates

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

The Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels component which accounts for 28.4 percent of the consumer basket, recorded an annual inflation rate of 4.1 percent in October 2025, compared to 4.4 percent observed in October 2024.

On monthly basis, the category registered an increase of 1.5 percent, following a 0.2 percent observed in the previous month.

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



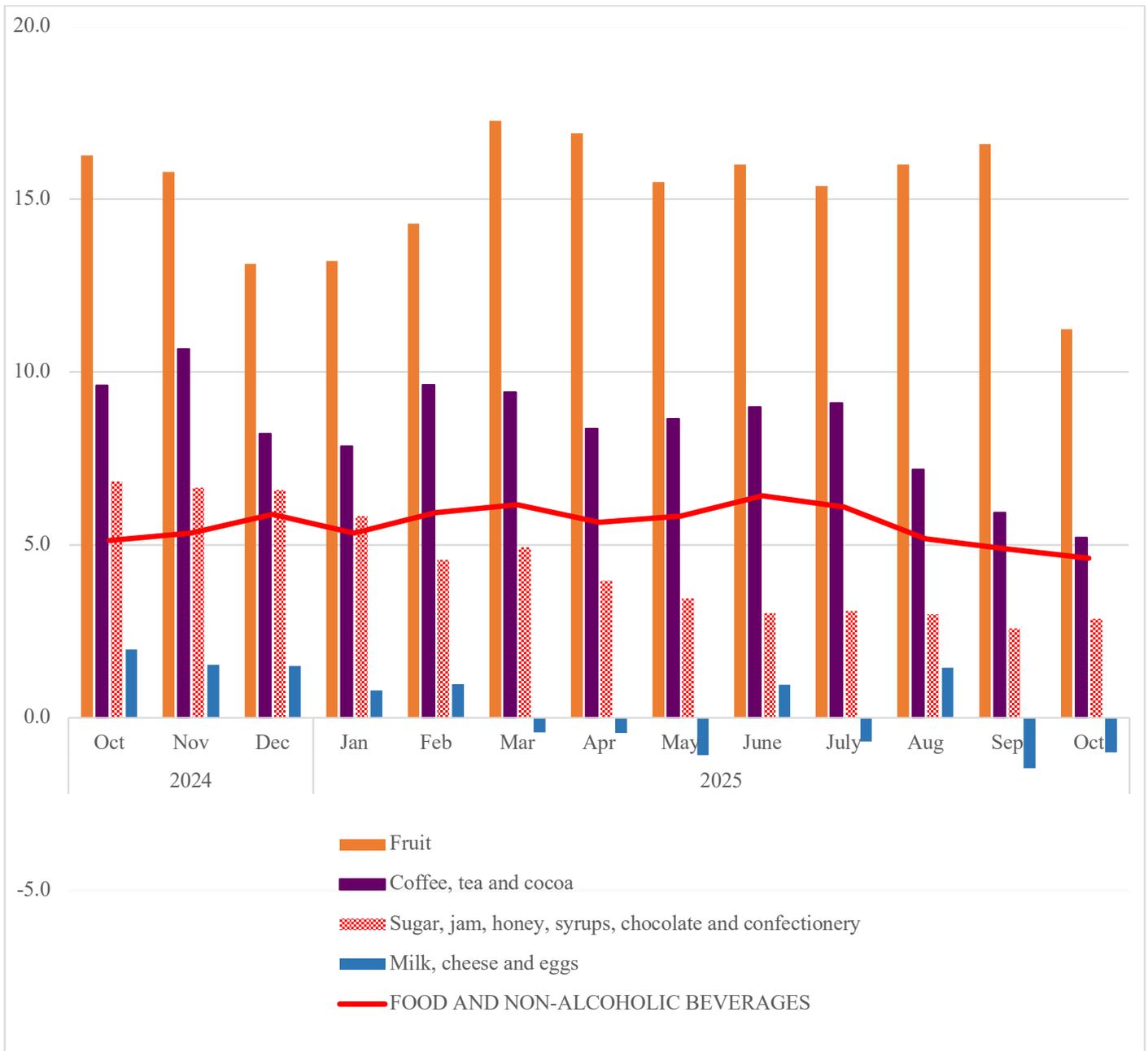
The slow growth in the annual price levels of this category was reflected in the sub-components of 'Water supply, sewerage service and refuse collection' (from 4.8% to 0.4%); 'Regular maintenance and repair of dwelling' (from 2.7% to 2.1%) and Rental payments for dwelling (both owners and renters); which eased (from 5.1% to 4.8%).

Food and non-alcoholic beverages

Food and non-alcoholic beverages whose weight of the NCPI basket is 16.5 percent, recorded an annual inflation rate of 4.6 percent in October 2025, a slowdown compared to a 5.1 percent observed in October 2024.

On a monthly basis, the price level for this category remained unchanged at 0.0 percent in October 2025, consistent with the 0.0 percent recorded in the previous month.

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



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 households, followed by Meat (3.5%); ‘Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, and confectionery’ (1.4%); Vegetables and ‘Milk, cheese, and eggs’ (1.2%) each.

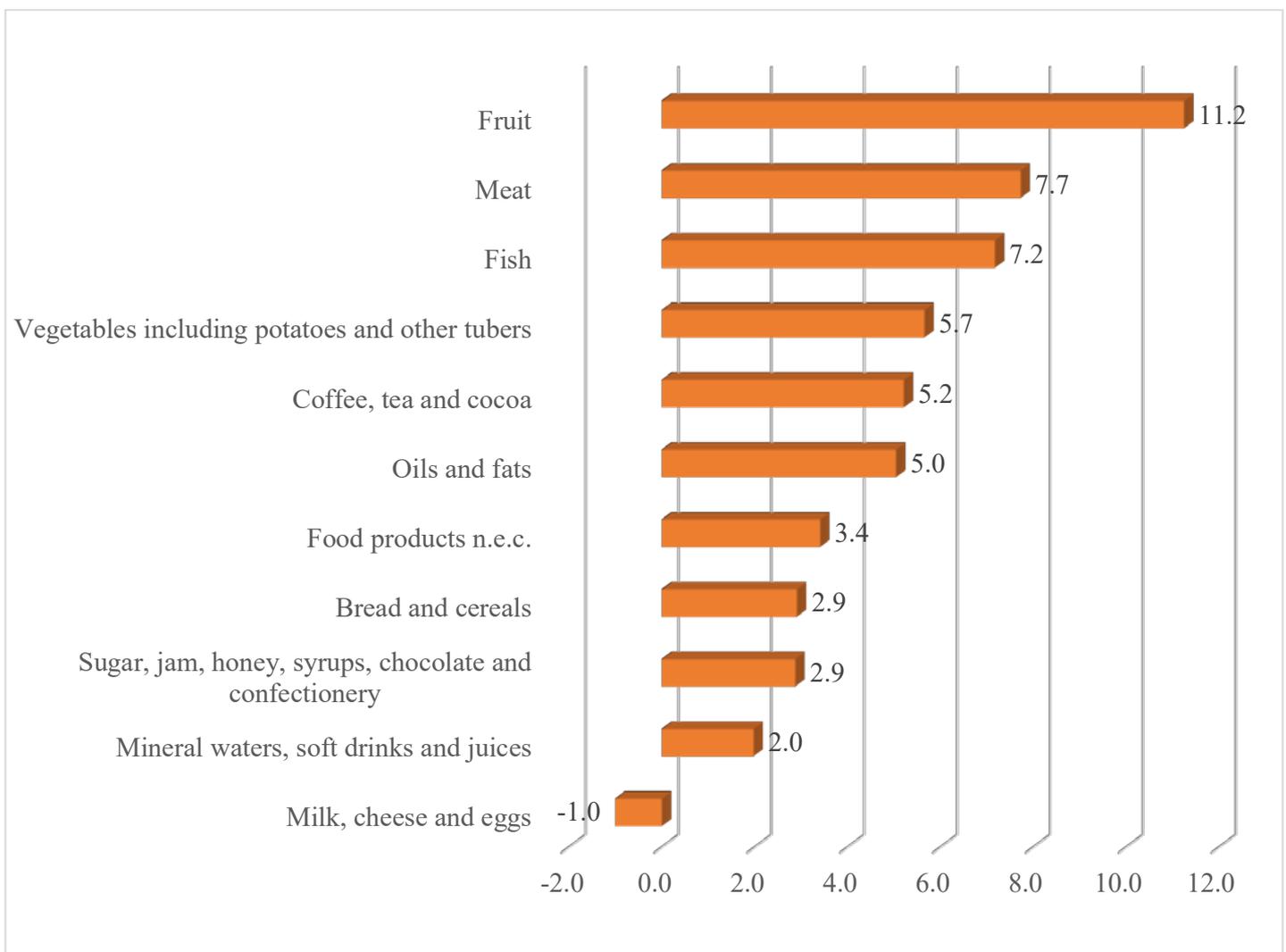
The inflation rate for **Fruits** slowed to 11.2 percent in October 2025, down from 16.3 percent witnessed in the same period of the preceding year. The slow growth was mainly attributed to lower price increases for 'Avocados' (from 27.4% to 9.2%); 'Bananas' (from 10.4% to 3.0%). 'Tinned fruits' (from 8.0% to 2.7%) and 'Watermelons' (from 27.9% to 23.7%).

In October 2025, the annual inflation rate for **Coffee, tea and cocoa** stood at 5.2 percent, compared to 9.6 percent recorded in October 2024. The deceleration in the inflation rate of this category was reflected in the price levels of 'Tea' (from 10.2% to 0.0%) and 'Chocolate drinks' (from 11.2% to 6.3%).

The **Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery** category recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.9 percent in October 2025, down from 6.8 percent observed in October 2024. The slow growth emanated mainly from subdued price movements in the subcomponents of 'Chocolate' (from 15.8% to 4.2%); 'Honey' (from 4.5% to -4.6%); 'Sweets' (from 9.8% to 3.3%) and 'Jam' (from 5.6% to 0.4%).

On average, prices for **Milk, cheese and eggs** recorded a deflation of 1.0 during the review period, compared to an inflation of 2.0 percent in October 2024. The decline was mainly driven by weaker price movements in the subcomponents of 'Cream' (from 5.6% to -5.0%); 'Cheese' (from 9.0% to 0.7%); 'Fresh milk, long life milk' (from 2.8% to -4.1%) and 'Preserved milk' (from 4.9% to 1.0%).

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



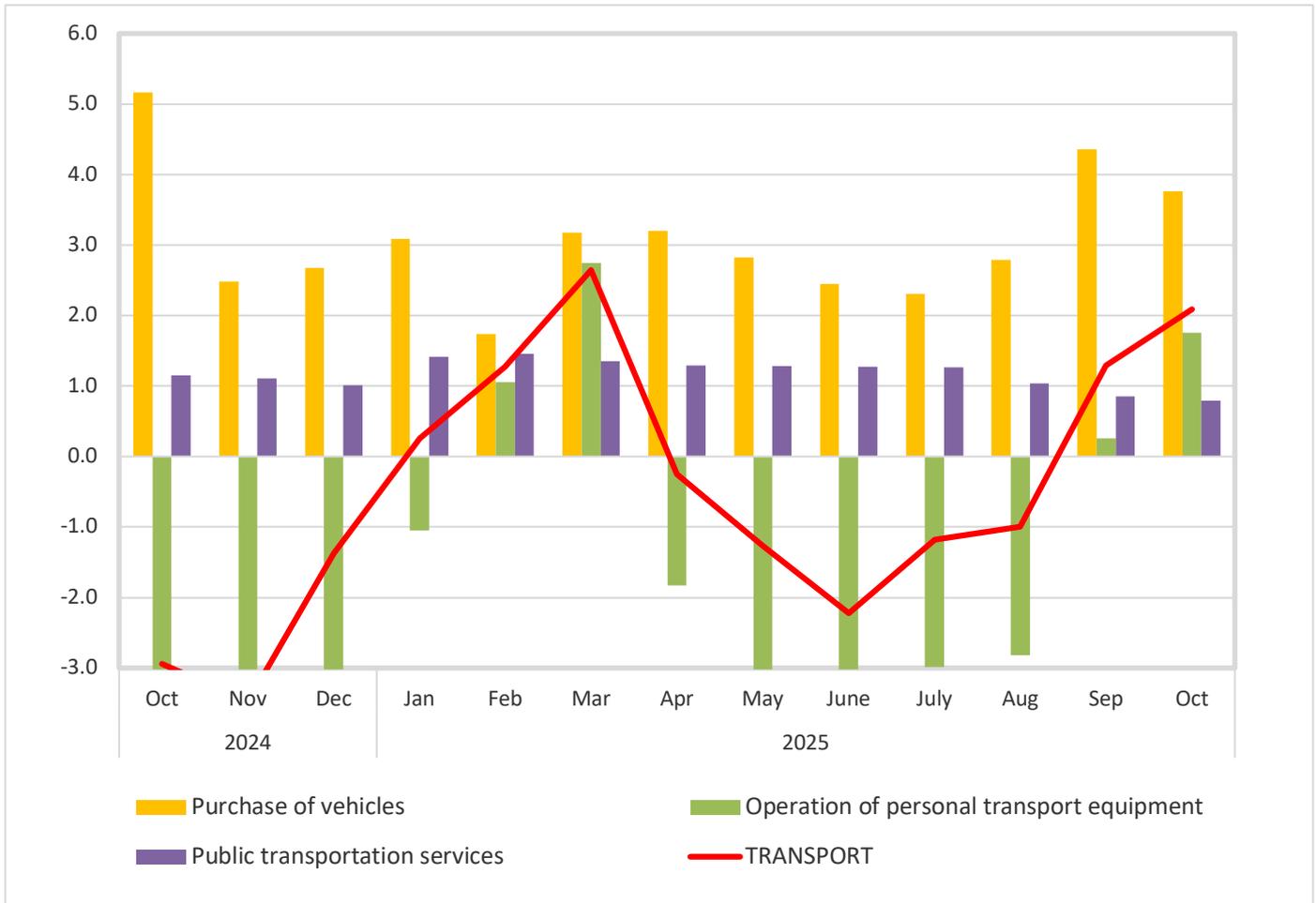
¹ Reduction in the general price level.

Transport

The Transport category, whose weight of the consumer basket is 14.3 percent, recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.1 percent in October 2025, compared to a deflation of 2.9 percent observed in October 2024. The increase was reflected in the subcomponent of ‘Operation of personal transport equipment’ (from -6.6% to 1.7%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category stood at 0.1 percent in October 2025, down from 0.4 percent witnessed a month ago.

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



The annual inflation rate for the Purchase of Vehicles slowed to 3.8 percent in October 2025, down from 5.2 percent recorded in October 2024. This deceleration was mainly attributed to lower price increases in ‘Motorcars’ (from 5.2% to 3.7%) and ‘Motorcycles’ (from 5.2% to 4.8%).

Conversely, the annual inflation rate for the Operation of Personal Transport Equipment rose to 1.7 percent during the review period, compared to a deflation of 6.6 percent in October 2024. The upward movement was primarily driven by higher price movements in ‘Petrol/Diesel’ (from -12.3% to 0.8%), ‘Service and repair charges’ (from 0.6% to 6.2%) and ‘Lubrication’ (from 5.9% to 7.4%).

²The chart is limited to -3.0 percent and 13.0 percent for better readability

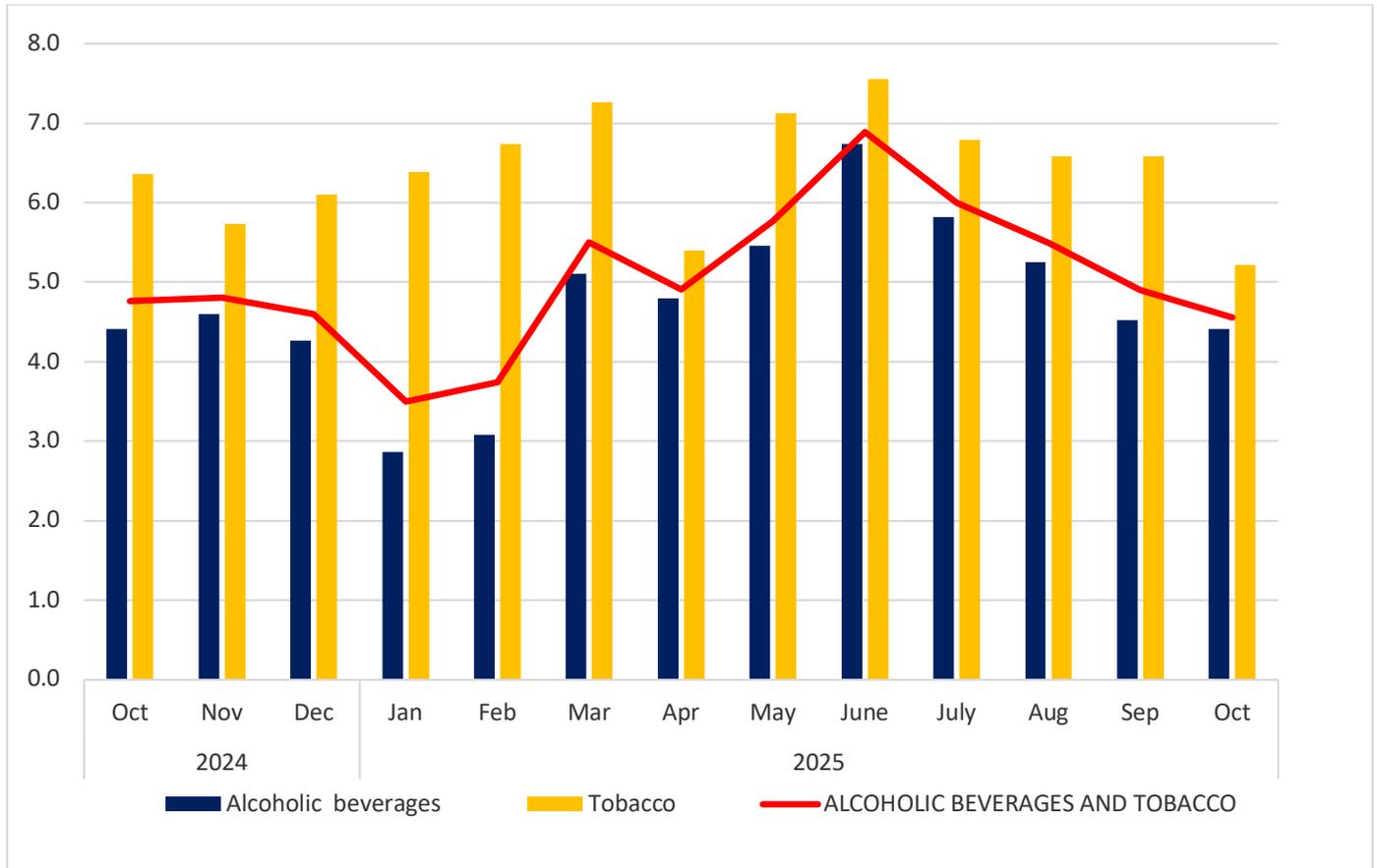
Meanwhile, the annual inflation rate for **Public transportation services** eased to 0.8 percent in October 2025, from 1.2 percent recorded in October 2024. The moderation was mainly influenced by slower price increases in 'Air Transportation' (from 32.5% to 2.7%) and 'Furniture Removal and Transport of Goods' (from 17.2% to 6.4%).

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which constitutes 12.6 percent of the consumer basket, was 4.6 percent during the review period, slightly lower than the 4.8 percent recorded in the corresponding period last year.

On a monthly basis, this category registered an inflation rate of 0.7 percent, compared to a deflation of 0.3 percent observed in the preceding month.

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



The annual inflation rate for **Alcoholic Beverages** remained unchanged at 4.4 percent in October 2025 compared to October 2024.

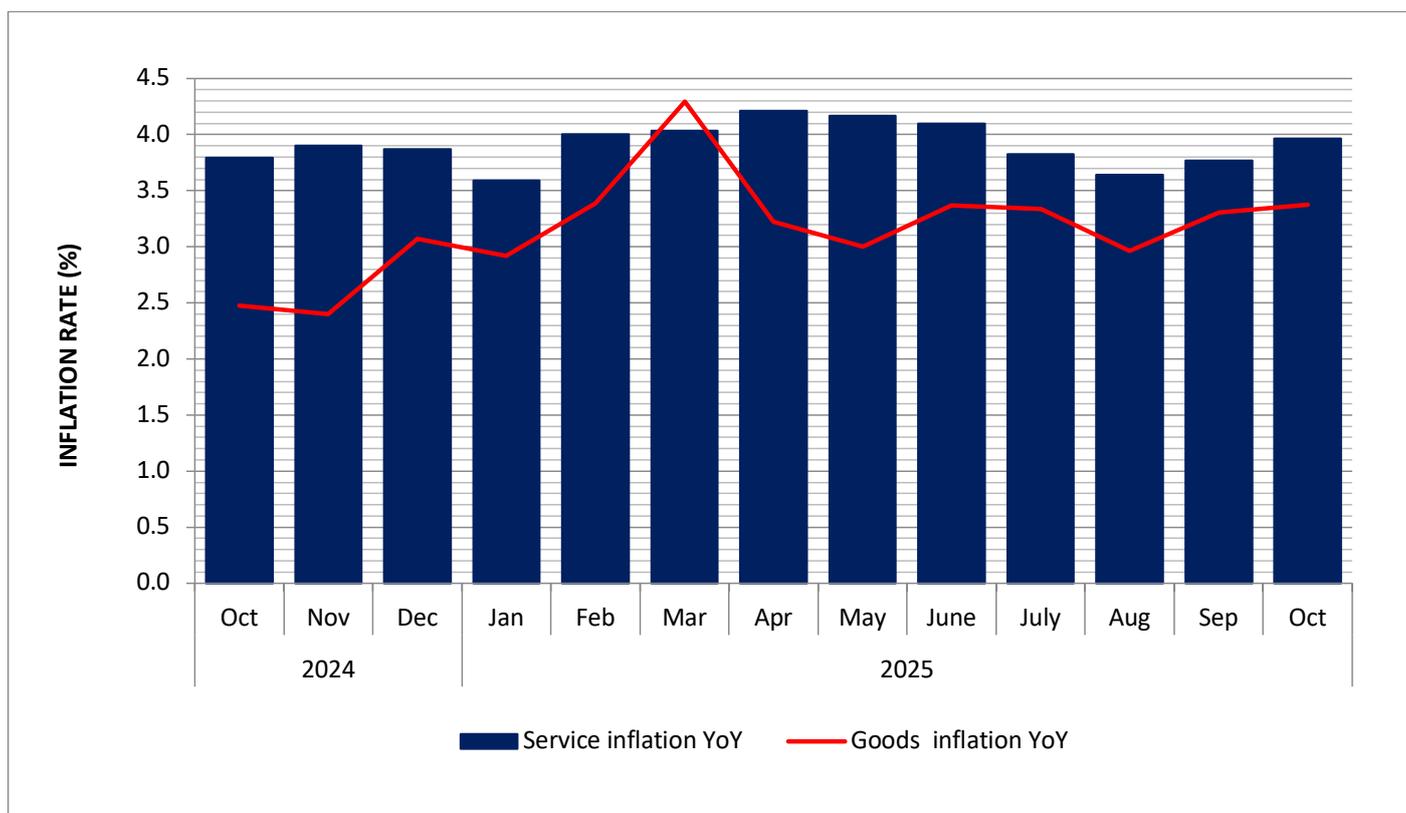
The annual inflation rate for **Tobacco** slowed to 5.2 percent during the review period, down from 6.4 percent recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. This deceleration was mainly driven by lower prices for Pipe Tobacco (from 12.5% to 6.2%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

On an annual basis, goods inflation rose to 3.4 percent in October 2025, up from 2.5 percent recorded in the same month of the previous year. Similarly, services inflation increased to 4.0 percent, compared to 3.8 percent witnessed in October 2024.

Month-on-month, goods inflation stood at 0.2 percent, following a 0.0 percent change in the preceding month. Meanwhile, services inflation registered 0.9 percent during the reference period, up from 0.1 percent recorded in the previous month.

Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (October 2024 – October 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, Oshana, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi); **Zone 2** (Karas, Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke) and **Zone 3** (Karas, Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Zone 1: During the period under review, the annual inflation rate for Zone 1 stood at 3.7 percent, higher than the 2.3 percent recorded during the same period in the preceding year. The upward trajectory mainly reflects price increases in the following divisions: 'Transport' (from -1.8% to 3.3%); 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 0.9% to 3.9%); 'Education' (0.6% to 2.7%) and 'Health' (from 3.2% to 3.8%).

On a monthly basis, inflation rate stood at 0.3 percent, up from 0.0 percent observed during the preceding month.

Zone 2: The annual inflation rate of the reference period stood at 3.5 percent, down from 4.2 percent recorded in October 2024. This slowdown was mainly attributed to downward price adjustments in several categories of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 10.3% to 4.2%); 'Health' (from 4.2% to 0.7%); 'Recreation and Culture' (from 4.8% to 3.3%) and 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 5.0% to 3.8%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate accelerated to 0.8 percent, compared to 0.0 percent recorded in the preceding month.

Zone 3: The annual inflation rate stood at 3.6 percent in October 2025 compared to 2.3 percent recorded in the same month of the preceding year. The increase was mainly driven by upward pressure on price of categories such as 'Transport' (from -4.0% to 1.7%); 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 0.2% to 4.1%) and 'Hotels, Cafes and restaurants' (from 4.9% to 5.1%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.4 percent, up from 0.1 percent recorded a month earlier.

Zonal average prices on selected products

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

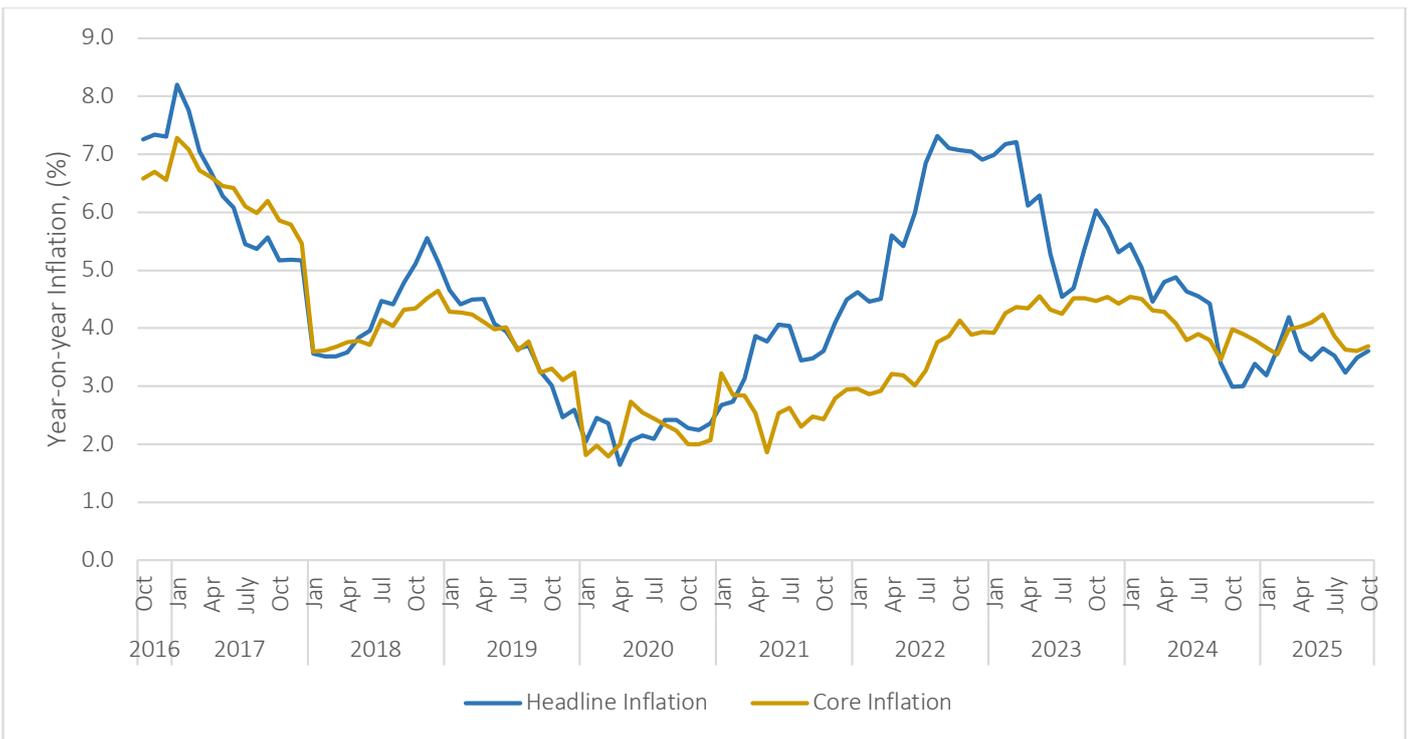
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	50.99	53.54	44.32
White cake flour	2.5 kg	59.38	56.20	54.82
Maize meals	5kg	76.40	70.74	79.79
Beef stew	Per kg	104.21	99.19	108.08
Beef mince meat	Per kg	106.44	111.87	114.03
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	36.46	36.44	37.71
Biltong	Per kg	532.93	570.13	416.51
Rooibos tea bags	100g	37.24	34.17	36.96
Pure Sunflower Oil	750ml	30.78	33.36	33.87
Apples	Per kg	33.22	43.00	38.82
Bananas	Per kg	32.31	29.89	29.24
Onions loose	Per kg	18.25	23.13	17.71
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	29.35	44.95	28.76
White wines in bottles	750ml	63.27	71.99	77.98
Whiskey	750ml	249.27	269.07	261.77
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 and non-alcoholic beverages, and energy items (**excluding, Gas, Paraffin, methylate 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 (October 2016 – October 2025)



Over time, headline and core inflation have followed similar patterns. In the current reference period, headline inflation was recorded at 3.6 percent, while core inflation stood at 3.7 percent.

Box 2: NCPI basket weights

Inflation is calculated based on a fixed 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

	NCPI MAIN GROUPS	Weights		
		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 October 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
	Oct	177.8	0.5	3.6

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

Zones Period		Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
		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
	Oct	176.0	0.3	3.7	175.0	0.8	3.5	185.3	0.4	3.6

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 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
November 2025	04 December 2025

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Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)
Post Street Mall, 6958 Mutual Platz Building
Windhoek, Namibia
P.O.Box 2133, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: 061-431 3200, Fax: 061-4313253
www.nsa.org.na