



**Namibia Consumer Price  
Index - NCPI**

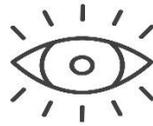
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**December 2025**



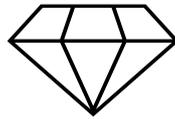
### Mission Statement

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## Table Contents

LIST OF CHARTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	iii
PREFACE.....	iv
NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights .....	1
Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change.....	2
Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate.....	3
Annual inflation rate by All Divisions .....	4
Major divisions annual inflation rates .....	5
.....	5
Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels .....	5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages.....	6
Transport.....	8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco.....	10
Goods and Services inflation rates .....	11
Inflation rates by Zones .....	12
Zonal average prices on selected products .....	13
Core Inflation rate .....	14
Box 2: NCPI basket weights.....	15
Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights .....	16
Appendices .....	17
Appendix A: NCPI: All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes December 2025 .....	17
Appendix B: NCPI Zonal All - Items Index, Monthly and Annual inflation rates (Dec 2012=100) .....	18
Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket.....	19
Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index .....	22
Appendix E: Forthcoming report .....	23

## LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: NCPI groups contribution to annual inflation rate (%), December 2025 .....	3
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (December 2024 – December 2025) .....	3
Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, December 2025.....	4
Chart 4: Annual inflation rates (%) for Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels (December 2024 – December 2025).....	5
Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (December 2024 – December 2025) .....	6
Chart 6: Annual inflation rates (%) for the main subcategories of Food and non-alcoholic beverages (December 2025) .....	7
Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (December 2024 – December 2025).....	8
Chart 8: Annual inflation rates (%) for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (December 2024 – December 2025) .....	10
Chart 9: Goods and services annual inflation rates (%) (December 2024 – December 2025) .....	11
Chart 10: Headline and core annual inflation rate (December 2016 – December 2025).....	14

## LIST OF BOXES

Box 1: Main division contributions to the NCPI annual percentage change .....	2
Box 2: NCPI basket weights .....	15
Box 3: Zonal NCPI weights .....	16

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Zonal average prices in N\$ on selected products, December 2025 .....	13
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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 developments of the monthly inflation rate as measured by the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). Inflation refers to the sustained increase in the general price level over a given period, such as a month, quarter, or year. The inflation rate measures changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by comparing prices in the month under review with those of the previous month (month-on-month changes) as well as with the corresponding month of the previous year (year-on-year changes). The inflation rate plays a critical role in economic policymaking, particularly in the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, whose primary objective is to maintain price stability and control consumer spending. Ideally, low and stable inflation supports sound macroeconomic fundamentals by enabling households and businesses to plan, save, and invest with greater certainty. In contrast, high or unpredictable inflation erodes purchasing power, especially for low-income earners and creates economic uncertainty that hampers long-term economic planning. The Consumer Price Index is published approximately 15 days after the end of the reference month to which it relates.

This report presents two key measures of inflation to capture Namibia's inflationary dynamics. Firstly, it covers headline inflation which reflects overall price changes across all goods and services in the economy, including volatile items such as food and energy. Core inflation, on the other hand, excludes selected volatile components to provide insight into the underlying, longer-term inflation trend and is therefore considered a more stable measure. 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 economic dynamics of supply and demand

The headline annual inflation rate increased to 3.2 percent during the reviewed period from 3.4 percent in December 2024. Inflation was 0.1 percent on a monthly basis, up from 0.0 percent the month before. At 3.4 percent, core inflation was marginally higher than the headline rate of 3.2 percent.

The Zonal inflation rates for December 2025 revealed that Zone 2 (Komas region) recorded the highest annual inflation rate at 3.3 percent, followed by Zone 3 (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, and Omaheke regions) at 3.2 percent, and Zone 1 (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi regions) registered the lowest annual inflation rate at 3.0 percent.

A closer analysis of average retail prices for selected products in December 2025 revealed that consumers in **Zone 1** paid the lowest price for pure sunflower oil (750ml) at N\$32.36, followed by **Zone 3** at N\$33.09, while **Zone 2** consumers paid the highest price at N\$33.88. In addition, consumers in **Zone 3** paid the highest price for Petrol (per litre) at N\$21.21, followed by **Zone 2** at N\$21.07, while **Zone 1** consumers paid the lowest price at N\$20.93.

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](mailto:info@nsa.org.na)



ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO



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

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Dec - 24	Nov-25	Dec -25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.2	0.8	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.6	0.6	0.5
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	1.1	1.0	1.1
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.0	0.1
Transport	-0.2	0.3	0.3
Communications	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	0.2	0.1	0.2
Education	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>All items</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The headline annual inflation rate of 3.2 percent recorded in December 2025 was mainly driven by ‘Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels’, which contributed 1.1 percentage points, followed by ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ and ‘Alcoholic beverages and tobacco’, with each contributing 0.5 percentage points.

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

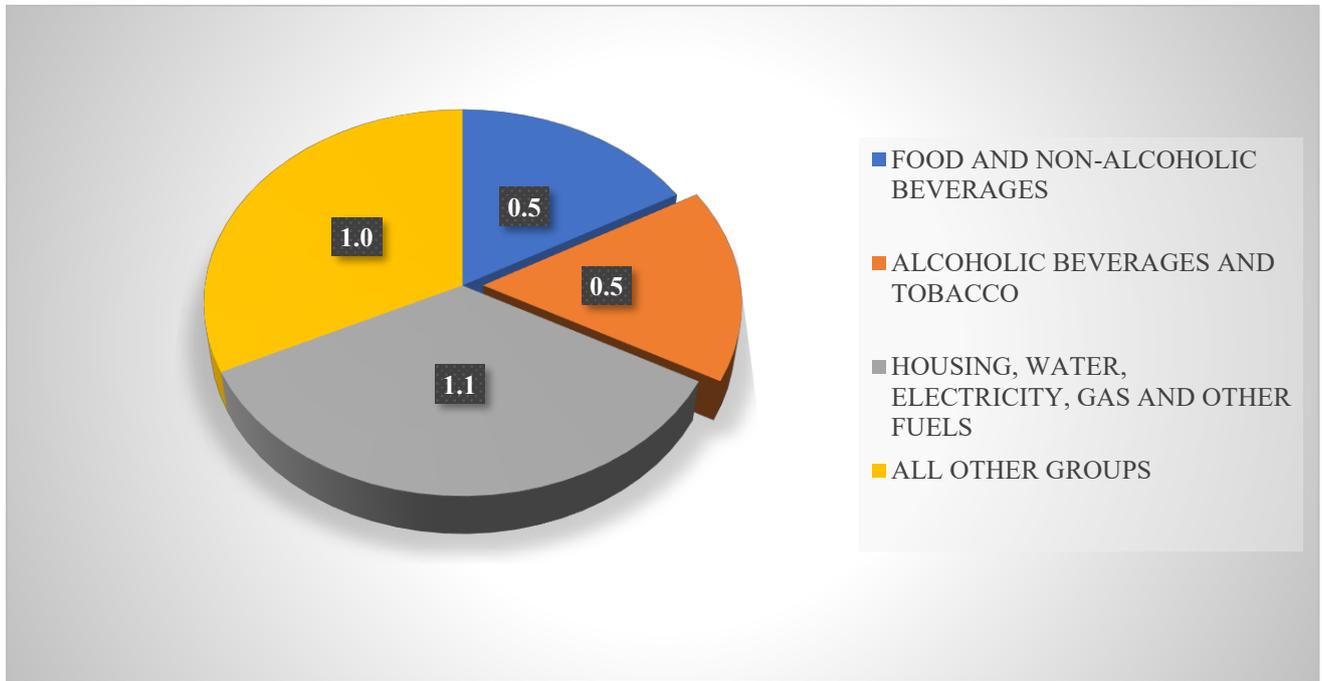
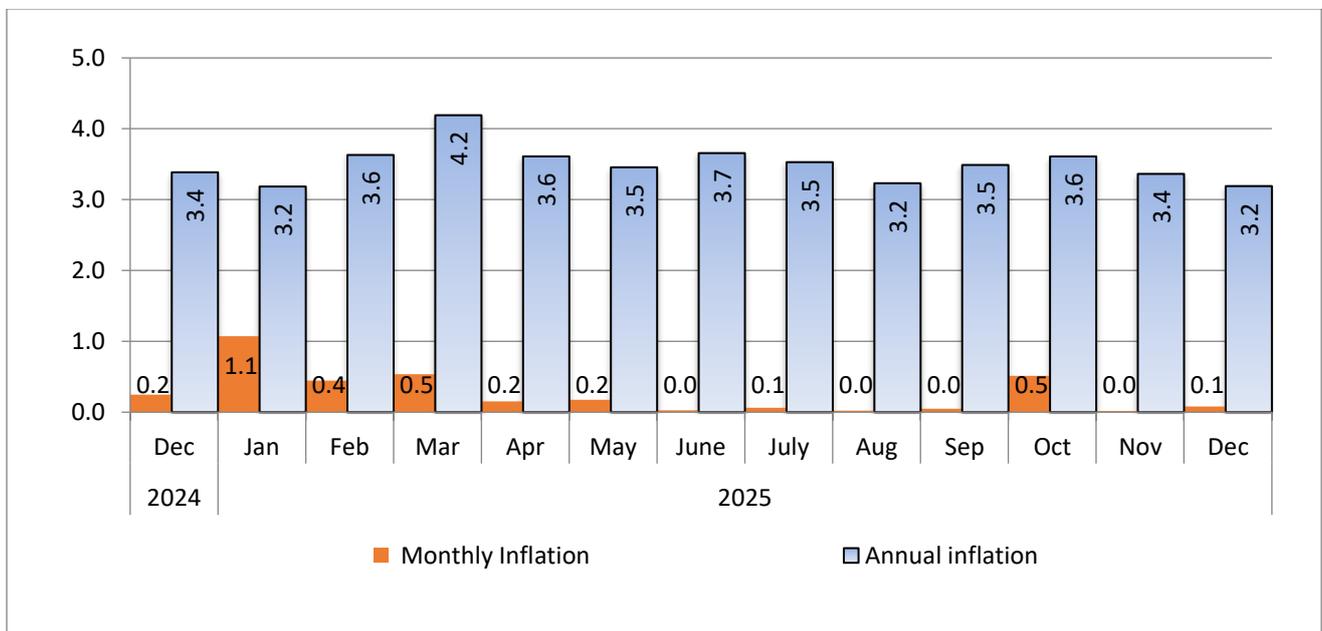


Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (December 2024 – December 2025)

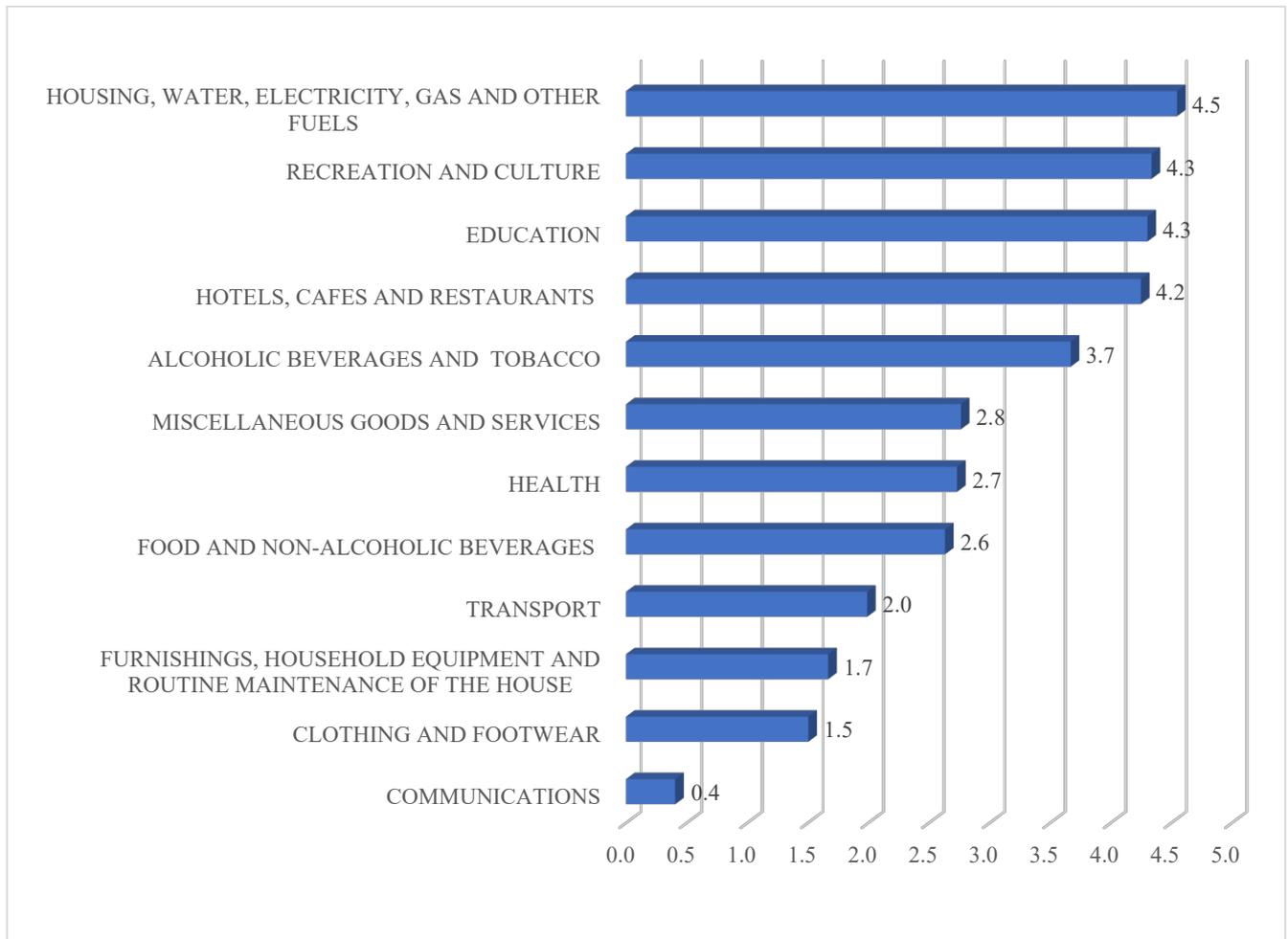


## Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

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The highest annual inflation changes were observed in 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (4.5%); 'Education' and 'Recreation and Culture' recorded (4.3%) respectively; while 'Hotels, cafés and restaurants' recorded (4.2%) and Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded (3.7%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, December 2025



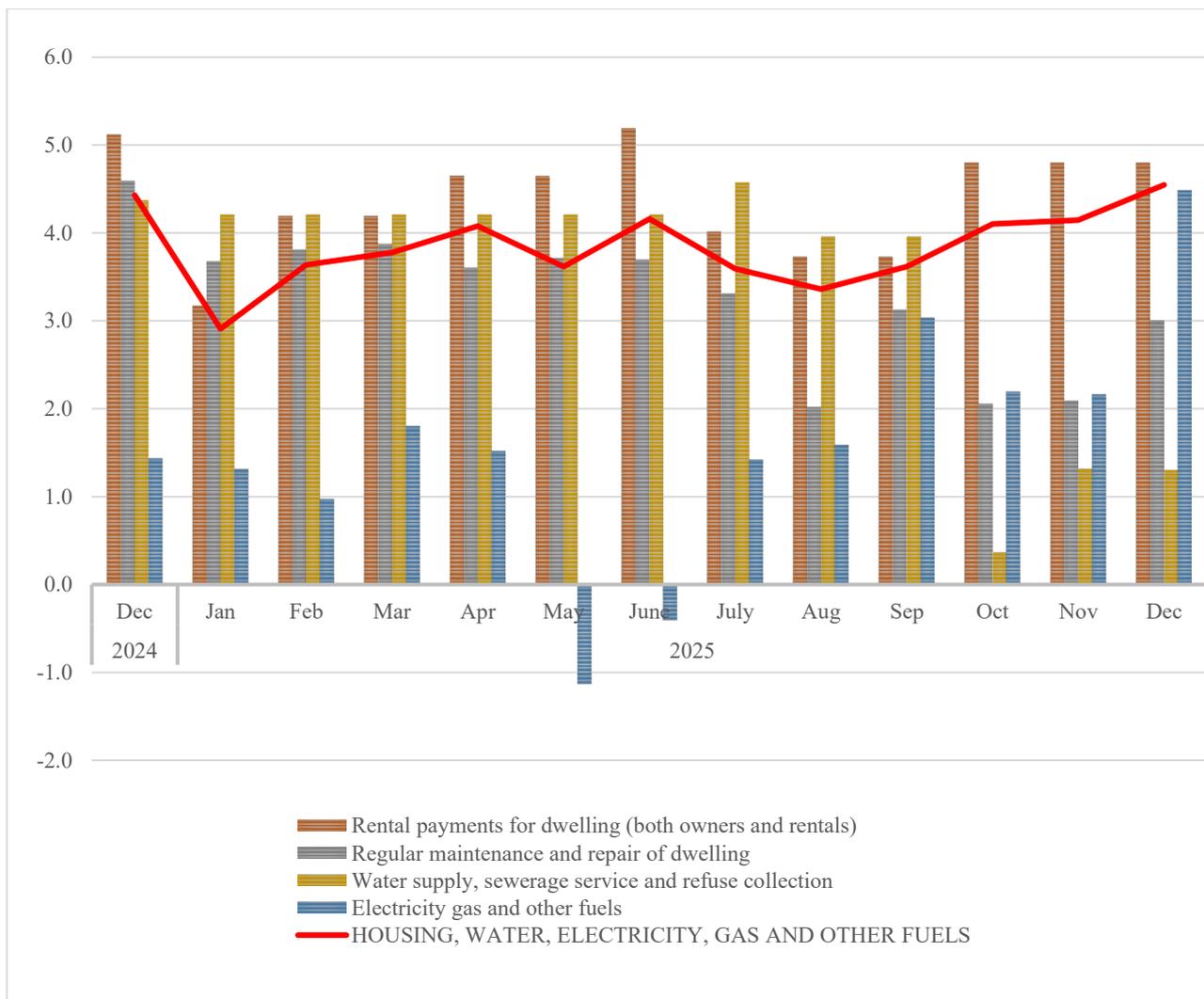
## Major divisions annual inflation rates

### Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels

In December 2025, the annual inflation rate for the component consisting of housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, which makes up 28.4% of the consumer basket, was 4.5%, up from 4.4% in December 2024.

On monthly basis, this category recorded an inflation rate of 0.4 percent, compared to 0.0 percent recorded in the previous month. The gradual increase in annual inflation for this category emanated from price increases in the sub-component of 'Electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 1.4% to 4.5%).

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

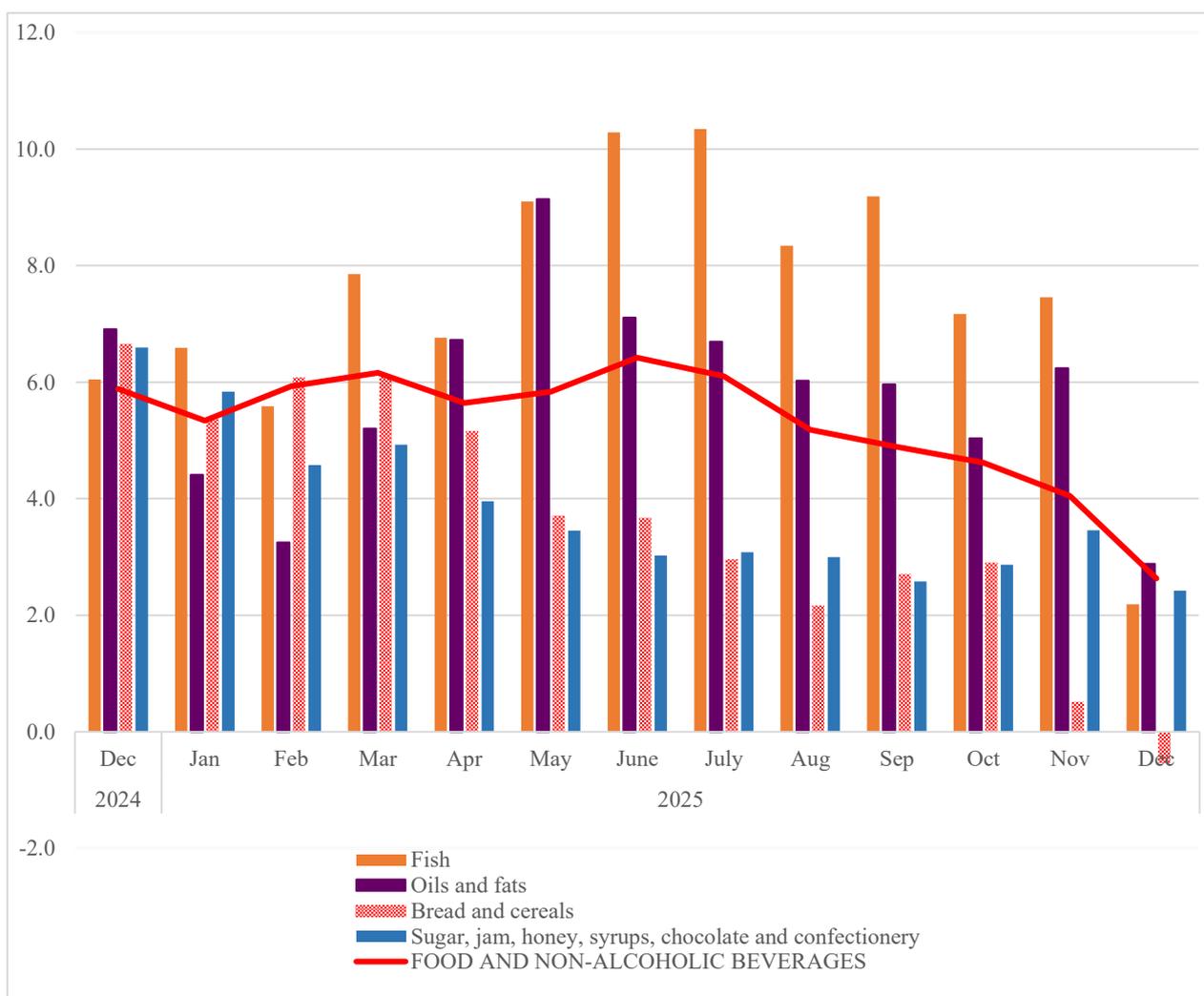


## Food and non-alcoholic beverages

In December 2025, the annual inflation rate for food and non-alcoholic drinks, which make up 16.5% of the NCPI basket, was 2.6 percent, compared to 5.9 percent during the same period in 2024.

During the period under review, this category experienced a monthly deflation of 0.2 percent as opposed to 0.0 percent in the preceding month.

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



Food as a sub-category constitute 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.

**Bread and cereals** recorded a deflation of 0.5 percent, compared to an inflation of 6.7 percent witnessed in December 2024. The decline in the inflation rate of this category was mainly reflected in the price levels of ‘rice’ (from 14.1% to 1.1%); ‘maize, meal/grain’ (from 8.7% to -0.3%); ‘bread’ (from 7.2% to -1.4%), ‘mealie rice/malt’ (from 3.5% to -1.3%) and bread, cake flour (2.0% to -2.3%).

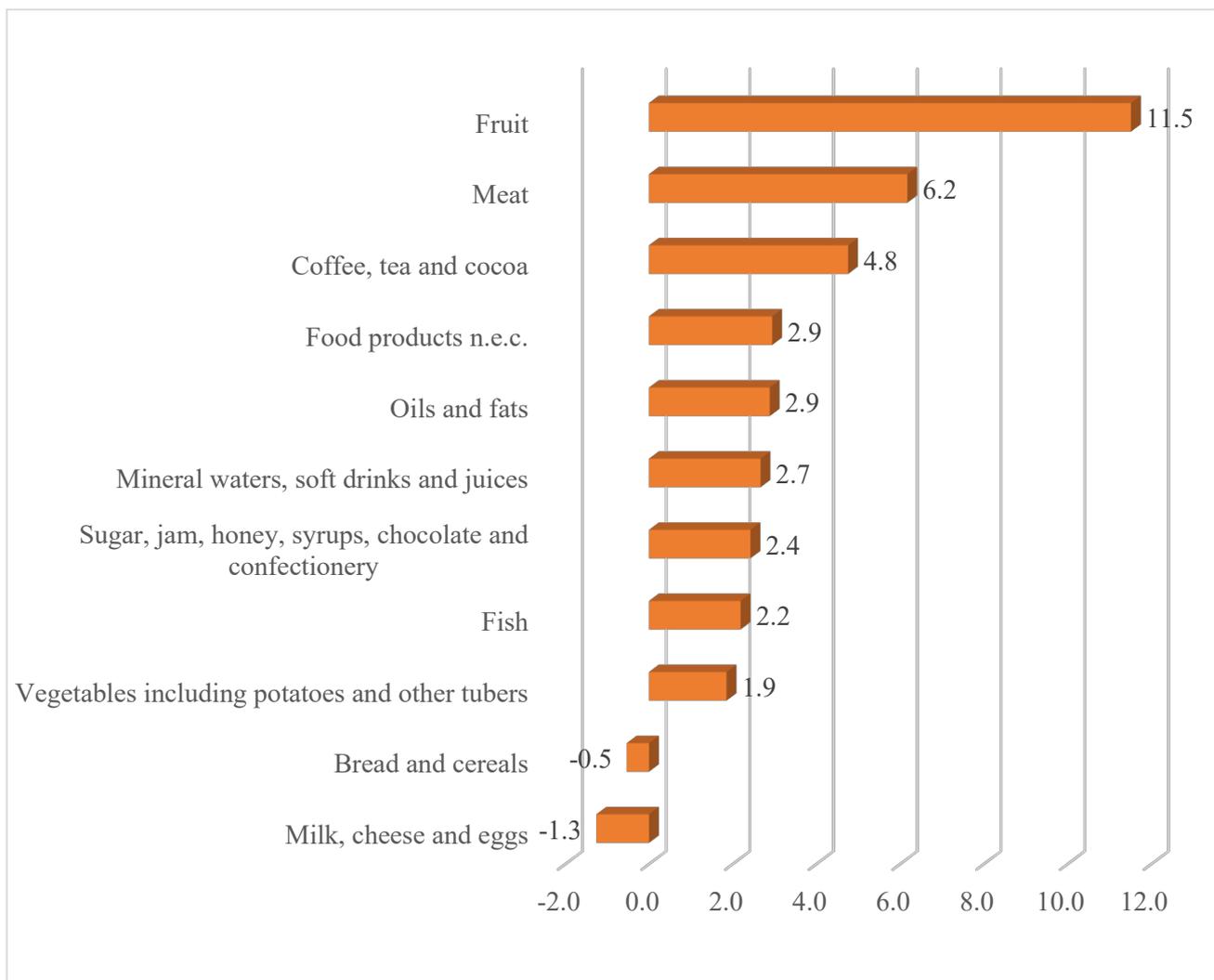
The **Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery** category recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.4 percent in December 2025, down from 6.6 percent observed in December 2024. The

gradual growth emanated mainly from slow price movements in the subcomponents of 'chocolate' (from 19.0% to 5.1%); 'honey' (from 0.9% to -4.3%); and 'sugar' (from 6.1% to 1.8%).

In December 2025, **Oils and fats** recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.9 percent, down from 6.9 percent witnessed in December 2024. This slowdown was driven by moderate price increases in the price levels of 'butter' (from 8.0% to 2.0%); 'cooking oil' (from 7.7% to 2.6%); and 'cooking fats' (from 1.9% to 0.9%).

The annual inflation rate for **Fish** stood at 2.2 percent in December 2025, compared to 6.0 percent registered in the same period of the previous year. This moderation was driven by a decline in prices for 'fresh, chilled, and frozen fish' (from 8.7% to -0.3%).

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

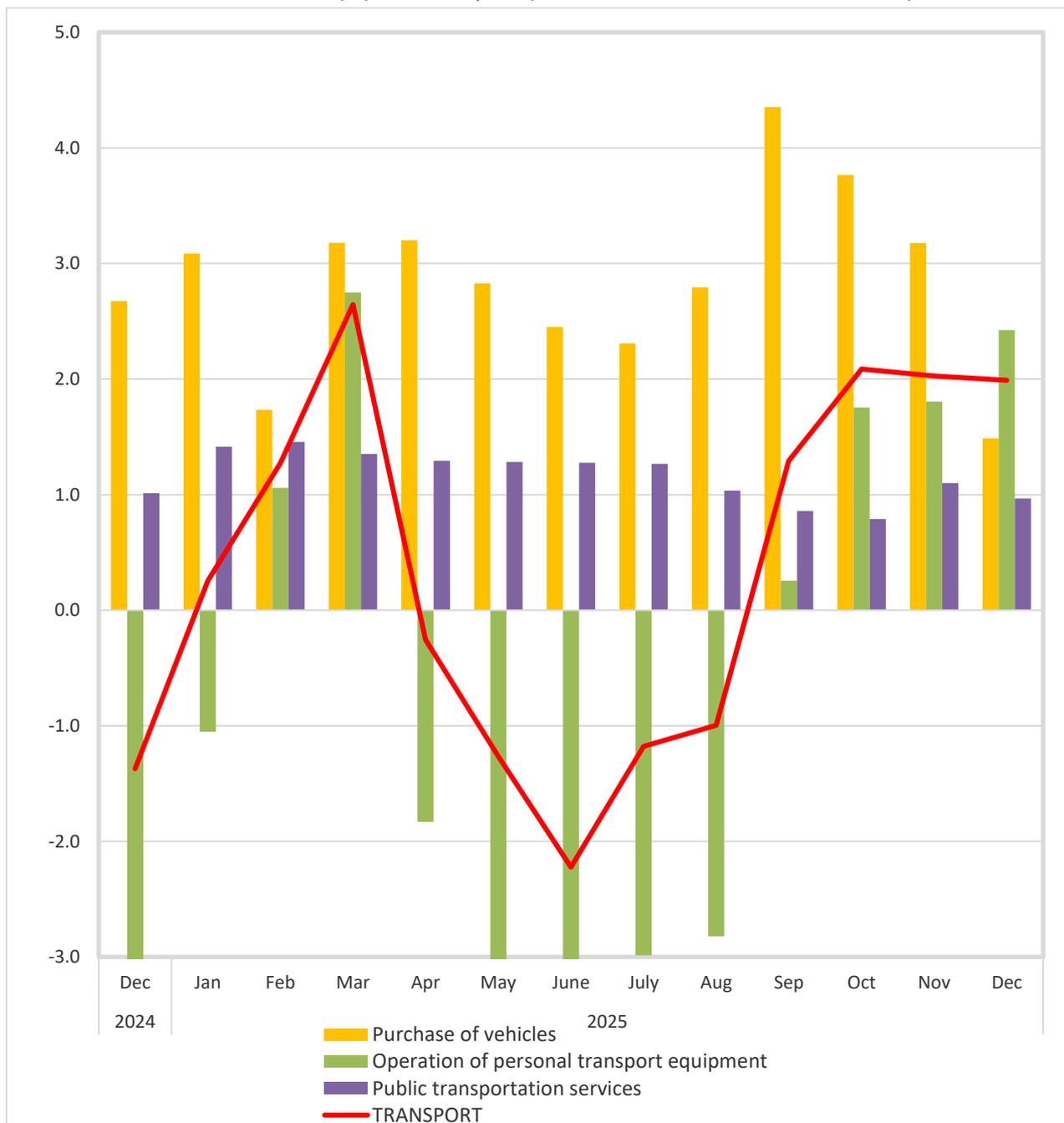


## Transport

The Transport category, whose weight of the consumer basket is 14.3 percent, recorded an annual inflation rate of 2.0 percent in December 2025, compared to a deflation of 1.4 percent observed in December 2024. The increase was reflected in the subcomponent of 'Operation of personal transport equipment' (from -3.4% to 2.4%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category stood at 0.1 percent in December 2025, up from 0.0 percent recorded a month ago.

Chart 7: Annual inflation rates (%) for Transport (December 2024 – December 2025)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The chart is limited to -3.0 percent for better readability

The **Purchase of Vehicles** recorded an annual inflation rate of 1.5 percent in December 2025, compared to 2.7 percent witnessed in December 2024. The slow increase in the annual inflation rate was reflected in price levels of, 'motorcycles' (from 7.5% to 2.0%); and 'motorcars' (from 2.5% to 1.5%).

The annual inflation rate for the **Operation of Personal Transport Equipment** increased to 2.4 percent during the review period, compared to a deflation of 3.4 percent in December 2024. The increase was mainly driven by higher price movements in 'Petrol/Diesel' (from -7.2% to 1.5%); and 'service and repair charges' (from 1.4% to 6.7%).

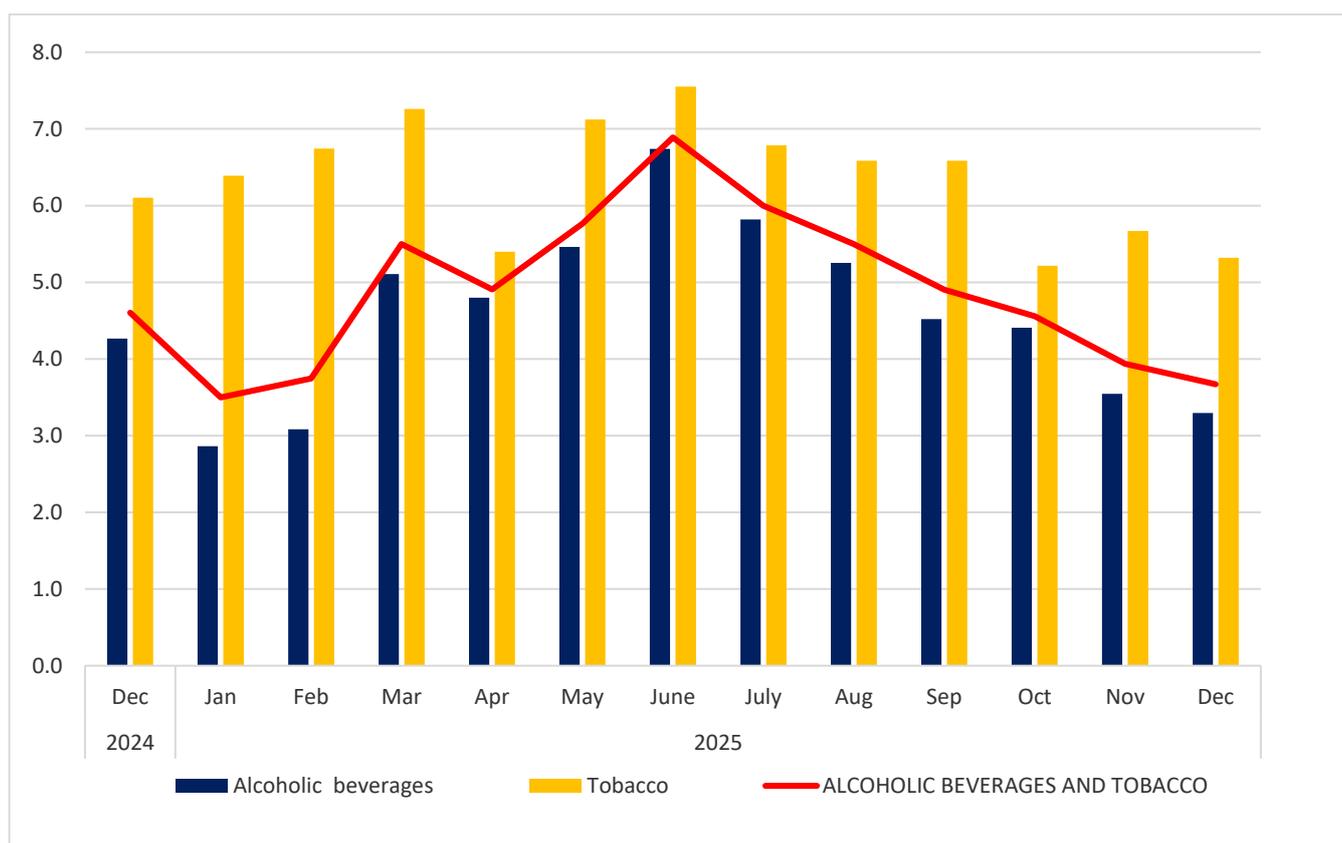
**Public transportation services** recorded an annual inflation rate of 1.0 percent in December 2025, unchanged from the 1.0 percent observed in December 2024.

## Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which constitutes 12.6 percent of the consumer basket, stood at 3.7 percent in December 2025, a slower increase compared to 4.6 percent recorded in the corresponding period last year.

On a monthly basis, this category registered a deflation of 0.1 percent, unchanged from a similar rate observed in November 2025.

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



The annual inflation rate for **Alcoholic Beverages** slowed to 3.3 percent in December 2025, compared to 4.3 percent increase recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. This moderation was mainly driven by lower price increases for ‘white spirits’ (from 5.2% to 2.3%); ‘sparkling wines/champagnes’ (from 7.6% to 4.5%); and ‘liqueurs’ (from 5.0% to 2.8%).

Meanwhile, on average **Tobacco** prices increased to 5.3 percent in December 2025, slightly lower than the 6.1 percent increase recorded in the same period last year. This slowdown was mainly attributed to a reduced rate of increase in ‘pipe tobacco’ prices (from 13.3% to 7.9%).

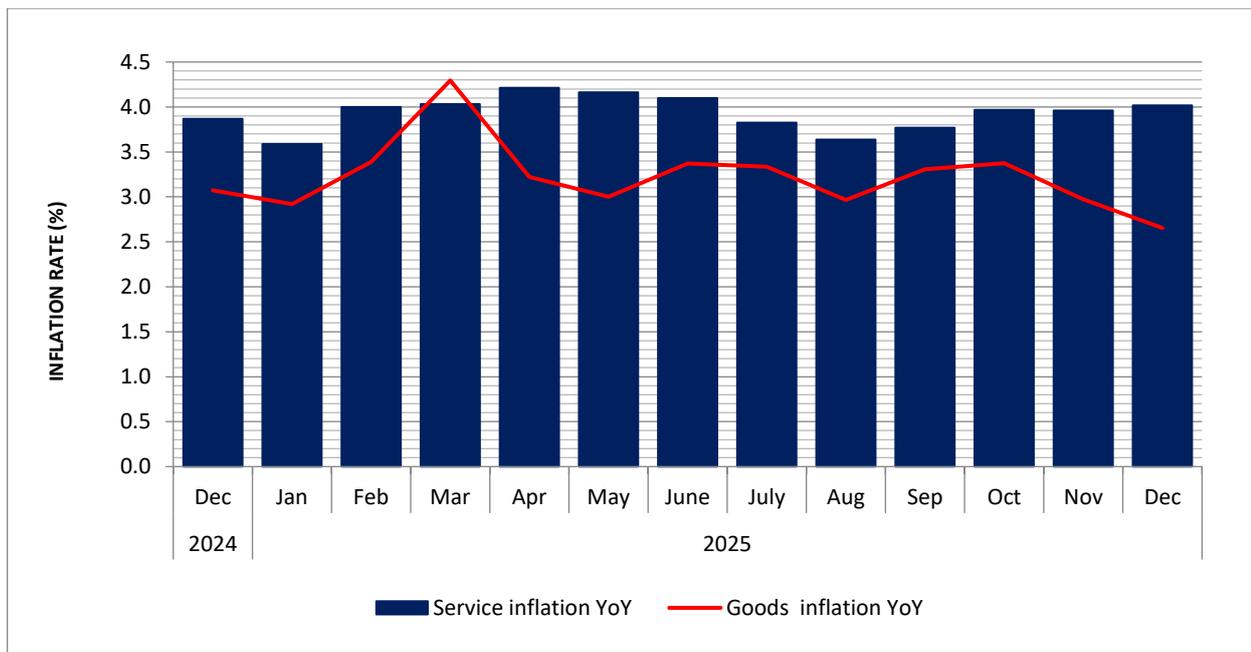
## Goods and Services inflation rates

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Goods annual inflation rate increased to 2.7 percent in December 2025, down from 3.1 percent recorded in the same month of the preceding year. While the annual inflation rate for services rose to 4.0 percent, compared to 3.9 percent observed in December 2024.

On monthly basis, the inflation rate for goods slightly accelerated to 0.1 percent compared to 0.0 percentage change recorded during the preceding month. Meanwhile, services inflation slightly decelerated to 0.0 percent during the period of review, compared to 0.1 percent recorded in November 2025.

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



## Inflation rates by Zones

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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** (Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Detailed analysis of the Zonal inflation is presented below:

**Zone 1:** annual inflation rate increased to 3.0 percent during the period of review compared to 2.8 percent recorded during the same period of the preceding year. The increase was mainly reflected in prices of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 1.0% to 5.2%); 'Transport' (from -0.8% to 1.9%); and 'Recreation and Culture' (from 4.9% to 6.8%).

On a monthly basis, Zone 1 recorded a 0.0 percent inflation rate, compared to a deflation of 0.1 percent observed during the preceding month.

**Zone 2:** recorded an annual inflation rate of 3.3 percent during the review period, down from 4.3 percent in December 2024. This deceleration was mainly driven by slower price increases in categories such as 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 10.3% to 4.3%); 'Health' (from 4.2% to 0.8%); and 'Hotels, cafes and restaurants' (from 7.8% to 4.8%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.0 percent, compared to 0.1 percent recorded in the month before.

**Zone 3:** registered an annual inflation rate of 3.2 percent in December 2025 compared to 2.9 percent recorded in the same month of the preceding year. The increase was reflected in the price levels of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 0.0% to 4.1%); and 'Transport' (from -1.8% to 2.2%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 0.3 percent, compared to 0.0 percent increase recorded in November 2025.

## Zonal average prices on selected products

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

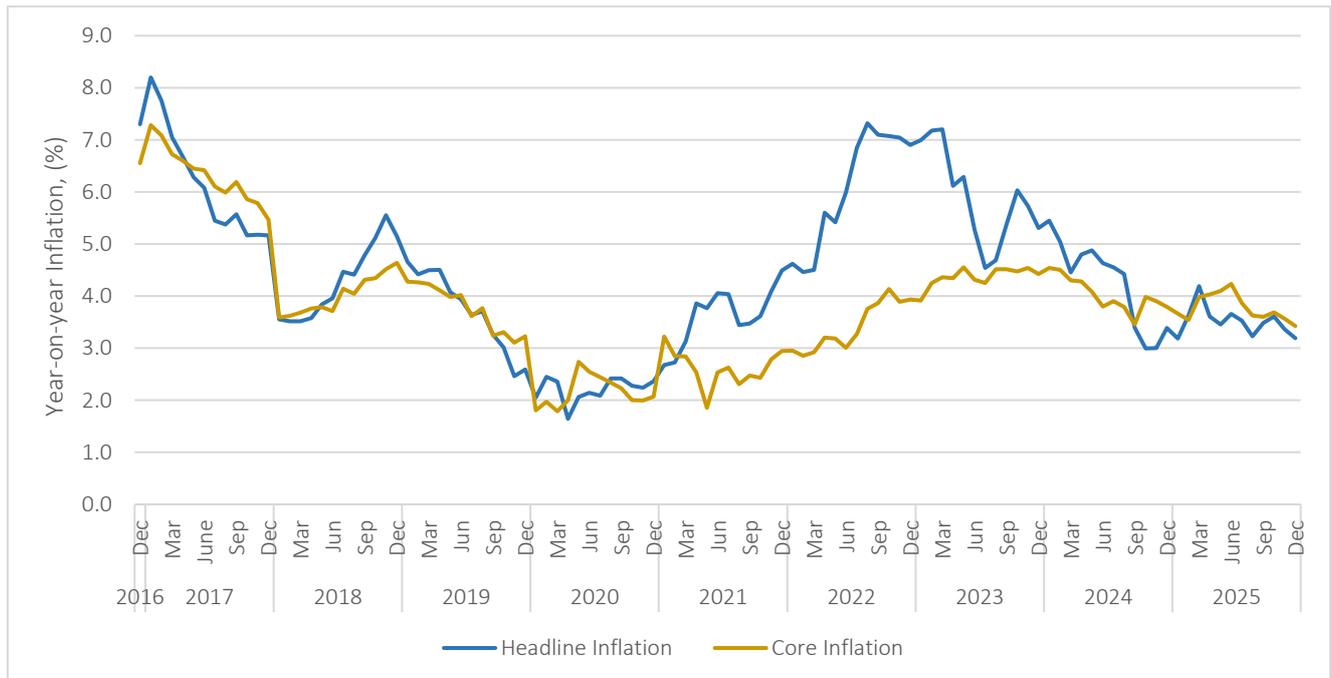
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	52.32	51.54	45.32
White cake flour	2.5 kg	54.98	50.94	54.93
Maize meals	5kg	70.66	66.49	80.15
Beef stew	Per kg	110.24	101.99	114.26
Beef mince meat	Per kg	109.44	117.24	111.86
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	32.99	37.74	35.85
Biltong	Per kg	525.87	541.88	423.43
Rooibos tea bags	100g	35.98	36.52	38.99
Pure Sunflower Oil	750ml	32.36	33.88	33.09
Apples	Per kg	36.36	47.55	39.81
Bananas	Per kg	33.98	33.76	33.60
Onions loose	Per kg	19.65	22.99	17.14
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	31.93	46.94	40.09
White wines in bottles	750ml	63.72	71.99	80.72
Whiskey	750ml	255.10	262.12	260.47
Petrol	Per litre	20.93	21.07	21.21
Diesel	Per litre	20.81	20.62	20.76

## 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, methyleate 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 (December 2016 – December 2025)



Over time, headline and core inflation have followed similar patterns. In the current reference period, headline inflation was recorded at 3.2 percent, while core inflation stood at 3.4 percent.

## Box 2: NCPI basket weights

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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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 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
	<b>All items</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendices

### Appendix A: NCPI: All Items Index, monthly and annual percentage changes December 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
	<b>An. Av</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
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
	Nov	177.8	0.0	3.4
	Dec	178.0	0.1	3.2
	<b>An. Av</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>

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
<b>2024</b>	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
	<b>An. Av</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>178.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>2025</b>	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
	Nov	175.9	-0.1	3.3	175.2	0.1	3.4	185.4	0.0	3.4
	Dec	175.8	0.0	3.0	175.3	0.0	3.3	186.0	0.3	3.2
	<b>An. Av</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>

## Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket

<i>Items and sub-classes excluded from Core inflation basket</i>	<b>NCPI weights</b>
<b><i>Bread and cereals</i></b>	<b>4.8</b>
<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
<b><i>Meat</i></b>	<b>3.5</b>
<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
<b><i>Fish</i></b>	<b>0.8</b>
<i>Fresh, chilled &amp; frozen fish</i>	0.6
<i>Bottled/Tinned fish</i>	0.1
<i>Dried, smoked or salted fish &amp; seafood</i>	0.1
<b><i>Fresh milk, long life milk etc.</i></b>	<b>1.2</b>
<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
<b><i>Oils and fats</i></b>	<b>0.8</b>
<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
<b><i>Fruit</i></b>	<b>0.3</b>
<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
<b><i>Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers</i></b>	<b>1.2</b>
<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
<b><i>Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery</i></b>	<b>1.4</b>
<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
<b><i>Food products N.E.C.</i></b>	<b>0.6</b>
<i>Yeast, baking powder</i>	0.0
<i>Bottled baby food</i>	0.0
<i>Cake essences</i>	0.0
<i>Custards and Puddings &amp; 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
<b><i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i></b>	<b>0.3</b>
<i>Coffee</i>	0.1
<i>Tea</i>	0.2

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

## Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index

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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, 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, 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

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Report	Expected release date
January 2026	12 February 2026