



Namibia Statistics
Agency

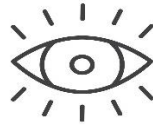
Namibia Consumer Price Index Bulletin - **NCPI**

AUGUST 2025



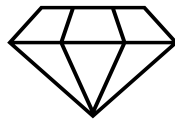
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

PREFACE

This report examines the performance of the monthly inflation rate in Namibia 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 conducting monetary policy to maintain price stability and control consumers spending. The Consumer Price Index is published about 15 days after the end of the reference month to which it relates.

The headline annual inflation rate for August 2025, stood at 3.2 percent compared to 4.4 percent registered in August 2024. On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was observed at 0.0 percent compared to 0.1 percent witnessed a month ago.

The Zonal inflation rates for the month of August 2025 revealed that **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi regions) recorded the highest rate at 3.6 percent, while **Zone 3** (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Omaheke regions) recorded 3.2 percent followed by **Zone 2** (Khomas region) which recorded 2.9 percent.

The analysis of the average retail prices of selected products for August 2025 revealed that consumers in **Zone 2** paid the highest price for apples (1Kg) at N\$41.42, followed by **Zone 3** consumers at N\$38.66, while consumers in **Zone 1** paid the lowest price at N\$33.55. Additionally, consumers in **Zone 2** paid the highest price for a bag of White bread flour (2.5kg) at N\$54.93, followed by **Zone 1** consumers at N\$50.99, while Zone 3 consumers paid the lowest price at N\$49.58.

The core inflation stood at 3.6 percent, slightly higher than the headline inflation rate of 3.2 percent. The term “core inflation” describes a measure of inflation that excludes certain volatile elements from the overall inflation calculation. These volatile elements typically include food and energy (excluding Gas, Paraffin, methylate spirits and Coal, Charcoal) prices, which tend to experience 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

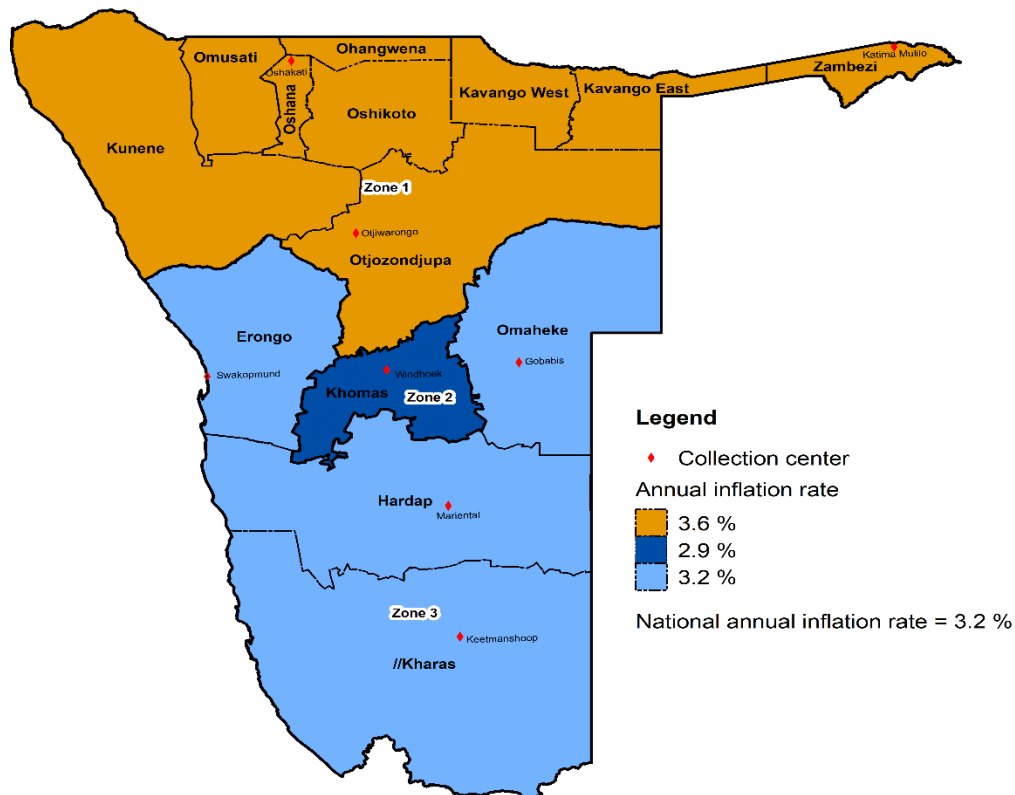


ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO



NCPI Zonal Map: Key highlights



- o The annual inflation rate stood at **3.2 percent**.
- o The core inflation rate stood at **3.6 percent**.
- o The annual inflation rate for Goods was estimated at **3.0 percent**.
- o The annual inflation rate for Services stood at **3.6 percent**.
- o The average annual inflation rate for the period August 2024 to August 2025 stood at **3.5 percent**.
- o The twelve-month average annual inflation rate from September 2024 to August 2025 was estimated at **3.4 percent**.

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

Divisions	Contributions (%)		
	Aug - 24	July -25	Aug -25
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.0	1.2	1.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.6	0.8	0.8
Clothing and footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	1.0	0.9	0.8
Furnishings, household equipment etc.	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport	0.9	-0.2	-0.2
Communication	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	4.4	3.5	3.2

Major divisions contribution to the annual inflation rate

The main contributors to the annual inflation rate of 3.2 percent in August 2025 were ‘Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages’ contributing 1.0 percentage points; followed by ‘Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels’ and ‘Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco’ which added 0.8 percentage points each.

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

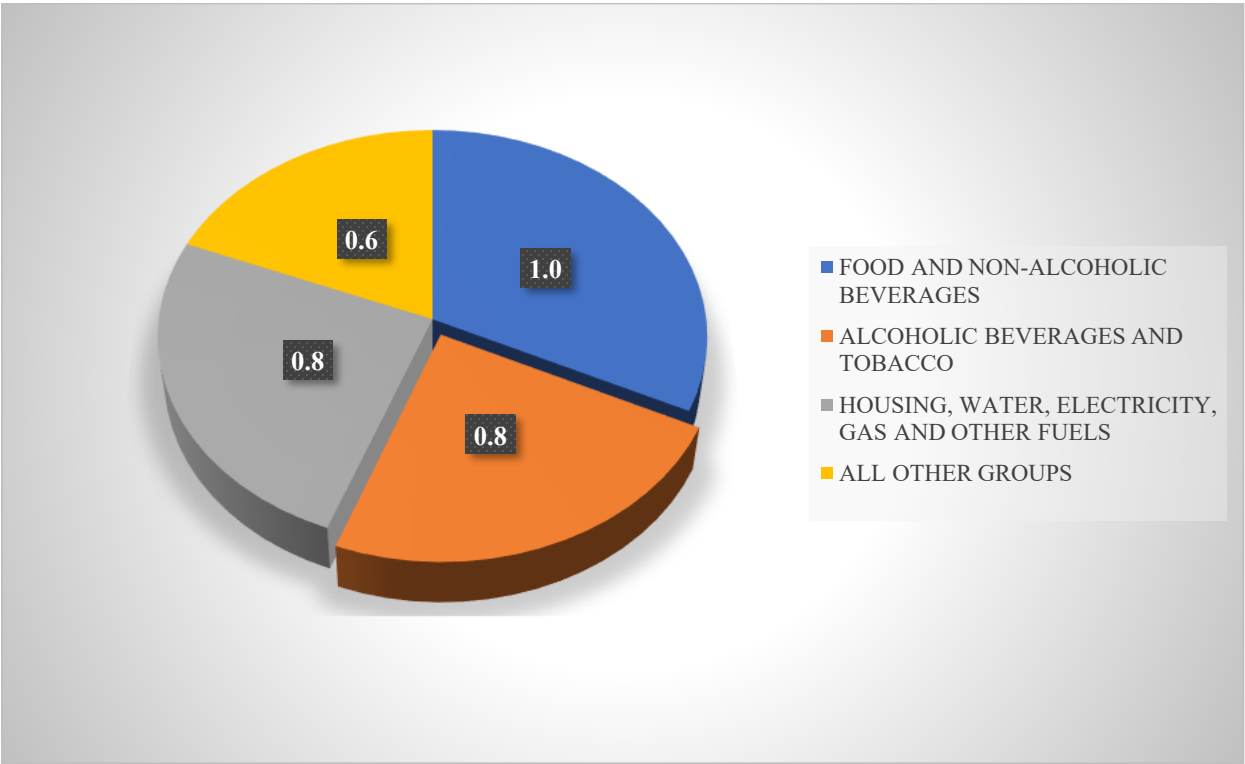
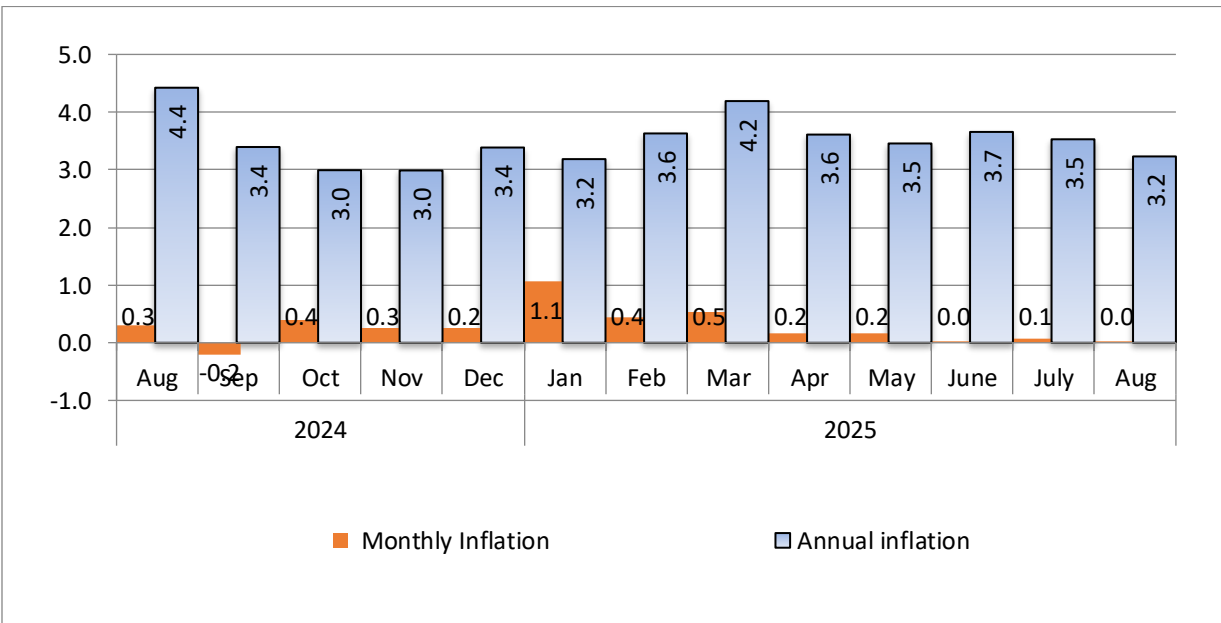


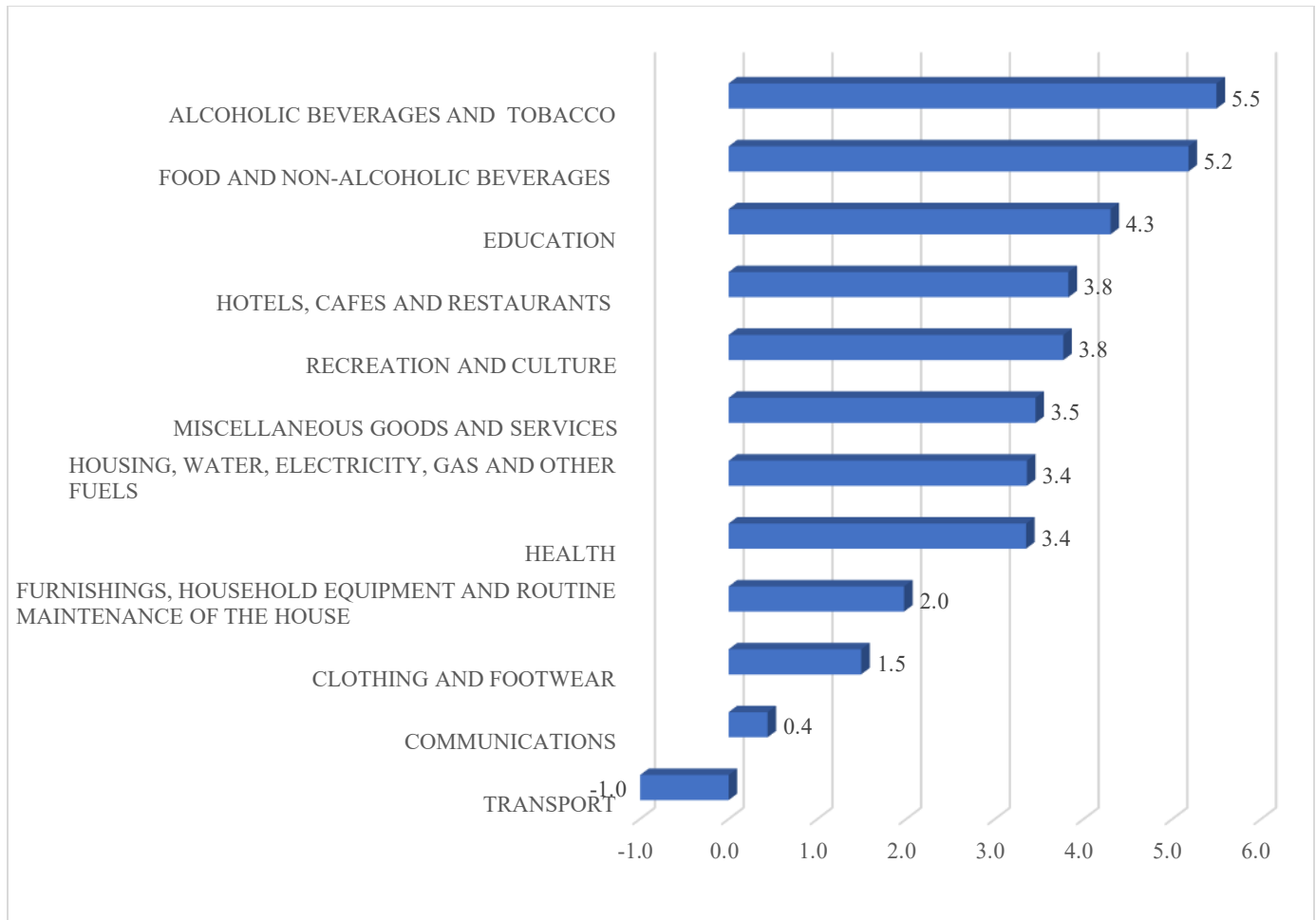
Chart 2: Monthly and annual inflation, percentage change (August 2024 – August 2025)



Annual inflation rate by All Divisions

The highest change in the annual inflation rates were witnessed in the categories of 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (5.5%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (5.2%); Education (4.3%); 'Hotels, cafés, and restaurants' (3.8%); and 'Recreation and culture' (3.8%).

Chart 3: Annual percentage change by division, August 2025



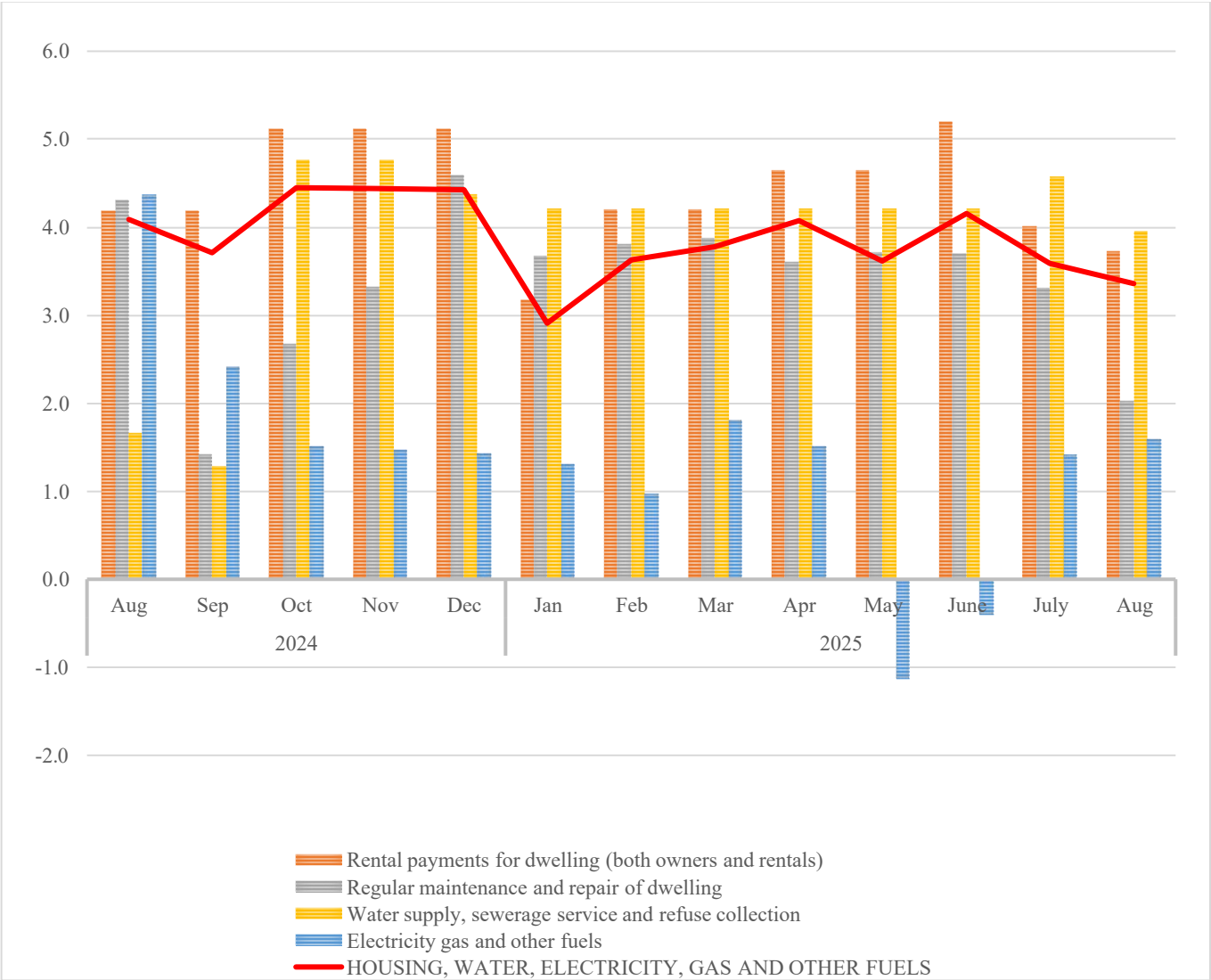
Major divisions annual inflation rates

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 was 3.4 percent during August 2025 compared to 4.1 percent observed in August 2024.

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate registered a slow increase of 0.1 percent, compared 0.4 percent rate observed during the previous month.

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



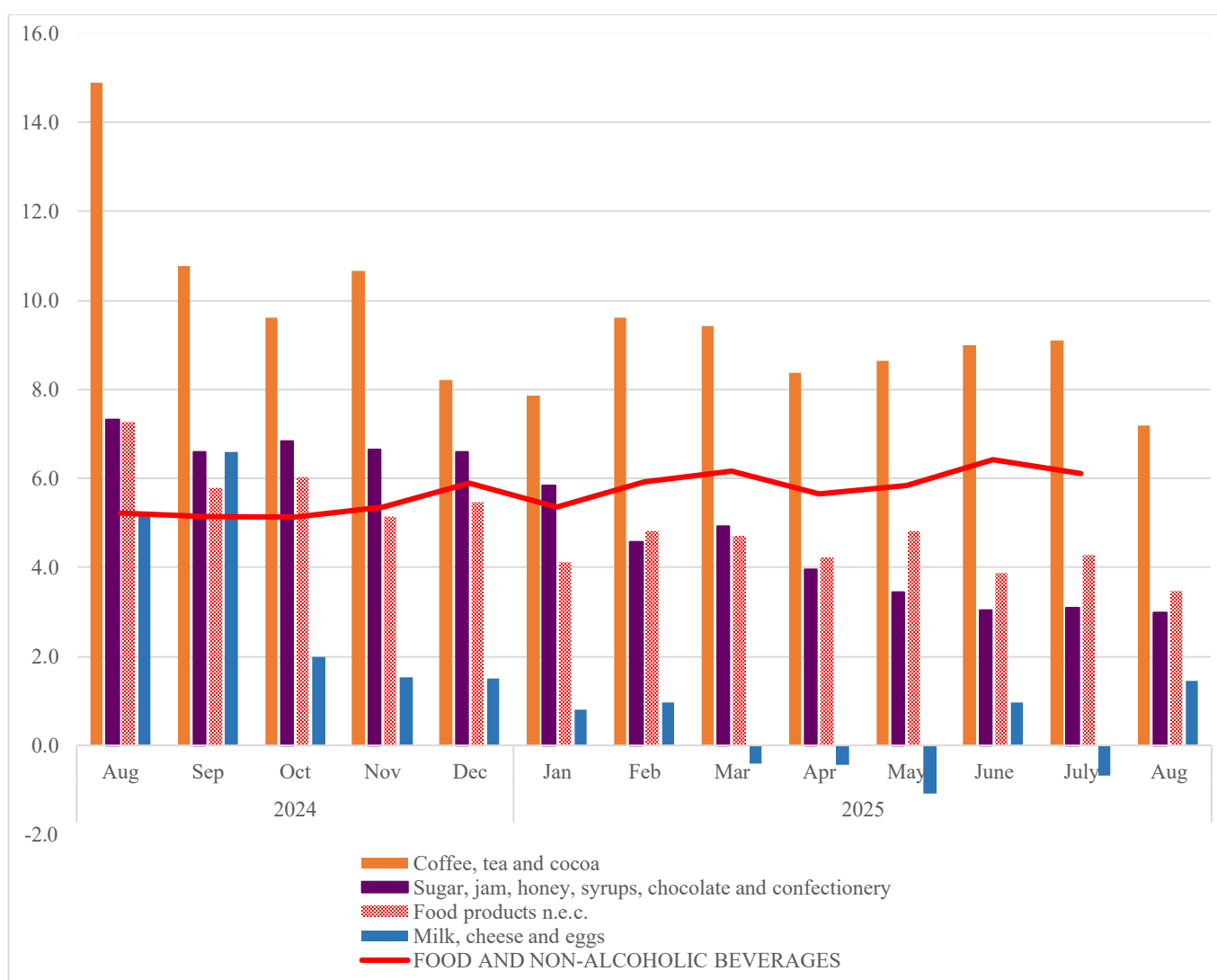
The slow increase in the annual price levels of this category was reflected in the subcomponents, ‘Electricity gas and other fuels’ (from 4.4% to 1.6%); ‘Regular maintenance and repair of dwelling’ (from 4.3% to 2.0%) and Rental payments for dwelling (both owners and renters) (from 4.2% to 3.7%).

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 5.2 percent in August 2025, the same rate observed in August 2024. The observed rate showed a negligible change, indicating that the index for food and non-alcoholic beverages remained the same in August 2025.

However, on a monthly basis, the price levels for this category recorded a decline of 0.2 percent in August 2025, compared to 0.0 percent witnessed during the preceding month.

Chart 5: Annual inflation rates (%) for Food and non-alcoholic beverages and selected food sub-categories (August 2024 – August 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 household, followed by Meat (3.5%); 'Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, and confectionery' (1.4%); Vegetables and 'Milk, cheese, and eggs' (1.2%) each.

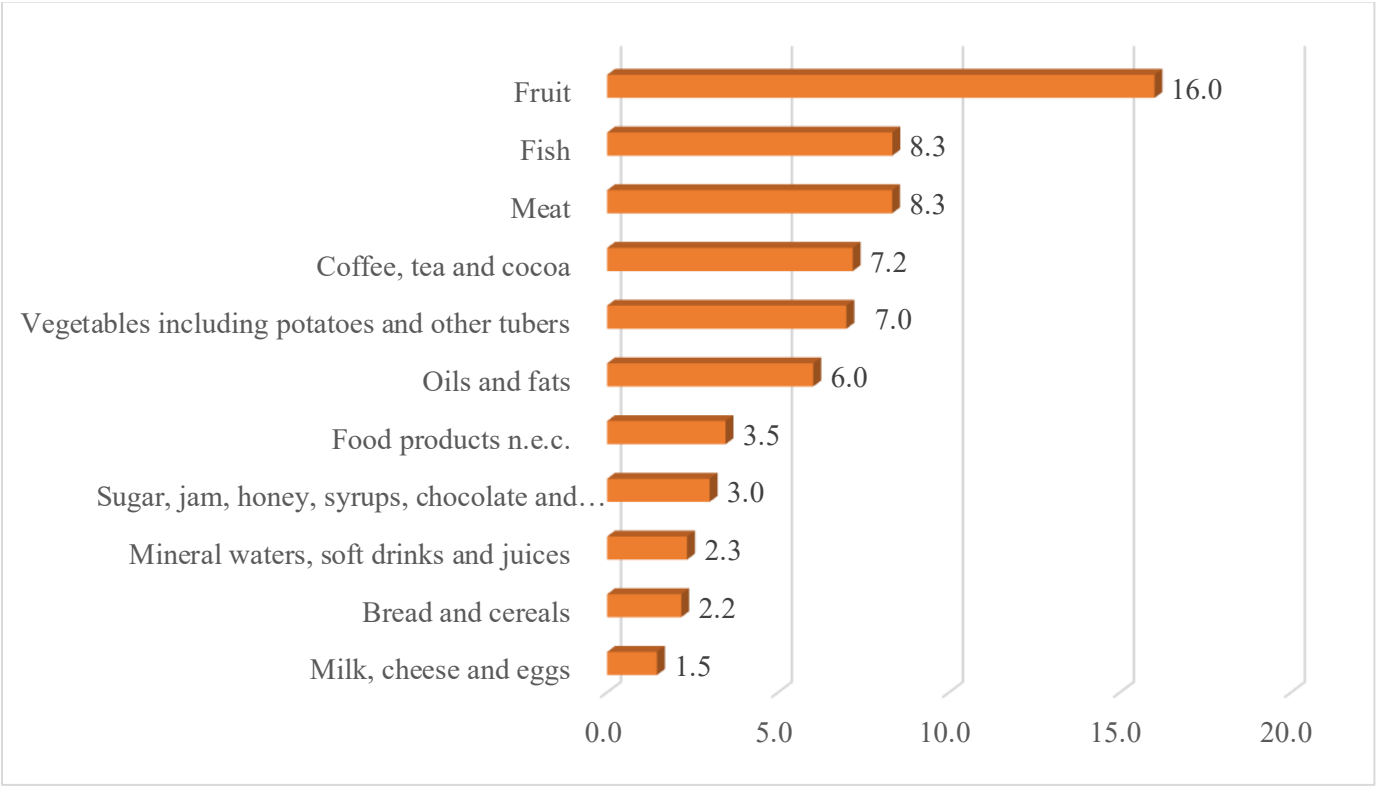
In August 2025, the inflation rate for **coffee, tea, and cocoa stood** at 7.2 percent, while in August 2024, it was 14.9 percent. The current slow growth in the inflation rate was reflected in the price levels of all items including ‘Tea’ (from 14.5% to 3.0%); ‘Chocolate drinks’ (from 10.8% to 6.7%); and ‘Coffee’ (from 15.7% to 12.7%).

Similarly, **Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery** recorded a slow growth, up to 3.0 percent in August 2025, after recording a strong growth of 7.3 percent in August 2024. The slow growth emanates from the price levels of items such as: ‘Honey’ (from 9.2% to -3.5%); ‘Sweets’ (from 12.5% to 2.2%); Chocolate (14.7% to 7.3%); ‘Jam’ (from 6.6% to 2.7%); ‘Sugar’ (from 6.4% to 2.8%) and ‘Syrup’ (from 5.1 % to 1.7%).

The inflation rate for other **Food products not elsewhere classified (N.E.C.) recorded** an increase of 3.5 percent in August 2025, after recording a strong growth of 7.3 percent in the corresponding period last year. The primary factors in the recent slow growth were: ‘Bottled baby food’ which recorded a deflation (from 5.1% to -4.0%); ‘Soups’ (from 10.3% to 2.0%); ‘Custards and Puddings jellies’ (from 7.0% to 0.1%) and ‘Ready-made frozen food’ (from 8.6% to 3.2%).

On average, prices for **Milk, cheese and eggs** rose by 1.5 percent in August 2025, reflecting a slow growth when compared to 5.2 percent observed in August 2024. Product sub-categories responsible for this downward pressure on the price levels include: ‘Cheese’ (from 10.5% to 0.2%); ‘Baby milk powdered’ (from 8.3% to -1.9%); ‘Preserved milk’ (from 9.8% to 0.0%); ‘Cream’ (from 6.1% to -2.2%); and ‘Fresh milk, long life milk’ (from 6.4% to -0.4%).

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

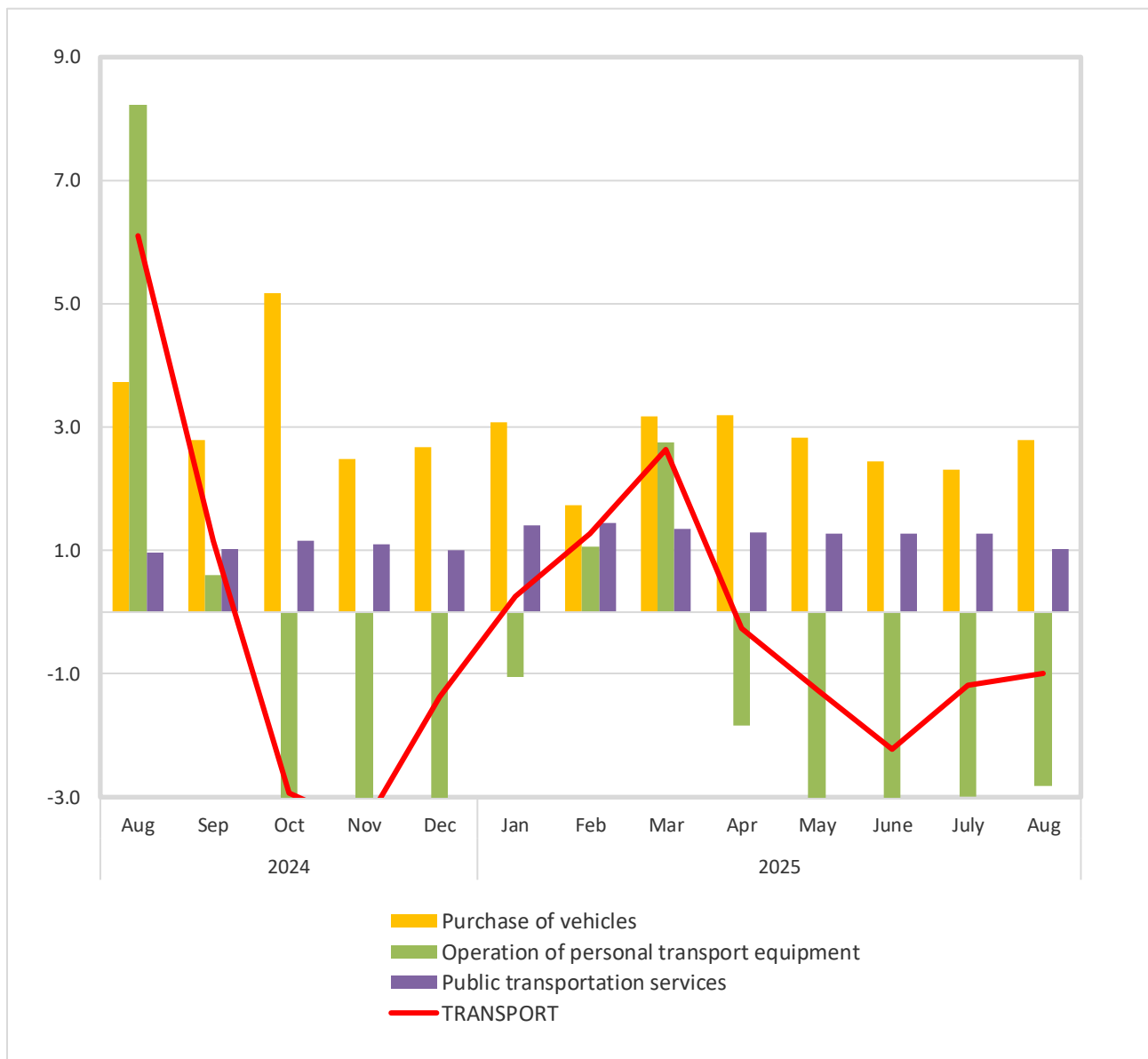


Transport

The transport category, which accounts for 14.3 percent of the consumer basket recoded a deflation of 1.0 percent during August 2025, compared to a growth of 6.1 percent observed in August 2024. The decrease in the annual inflation rate for this component was mainly reflected in the subcomponent of Operation of personal transport equipment (from 8.2% to -2.8%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate for this category increased to 0.2 percent in August 2025, compared to a 0.0 percent witnessed a month ago.

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



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

Annual inflation rate for Operation of personal transport equipment stood at -2.8 percent during August 2025 compared to 8.2 percent growth recorded in August 2024. This marks the fifth consecutive month in which a decline is witnessed, primarily resulting from a downward pressure in the price levels of 'Petrol/Diesel' (from 12.5% to -7.2%).

Annual inflation rate for Purchase of vehicles was 2.8 percent in August 2025, compared to 3.7 percent registered a year ago. The slow increase in the inflation rate of this subcomponent was solely reflected in the price levels of 'Motor cars' (from 3.8% to 2.6%).

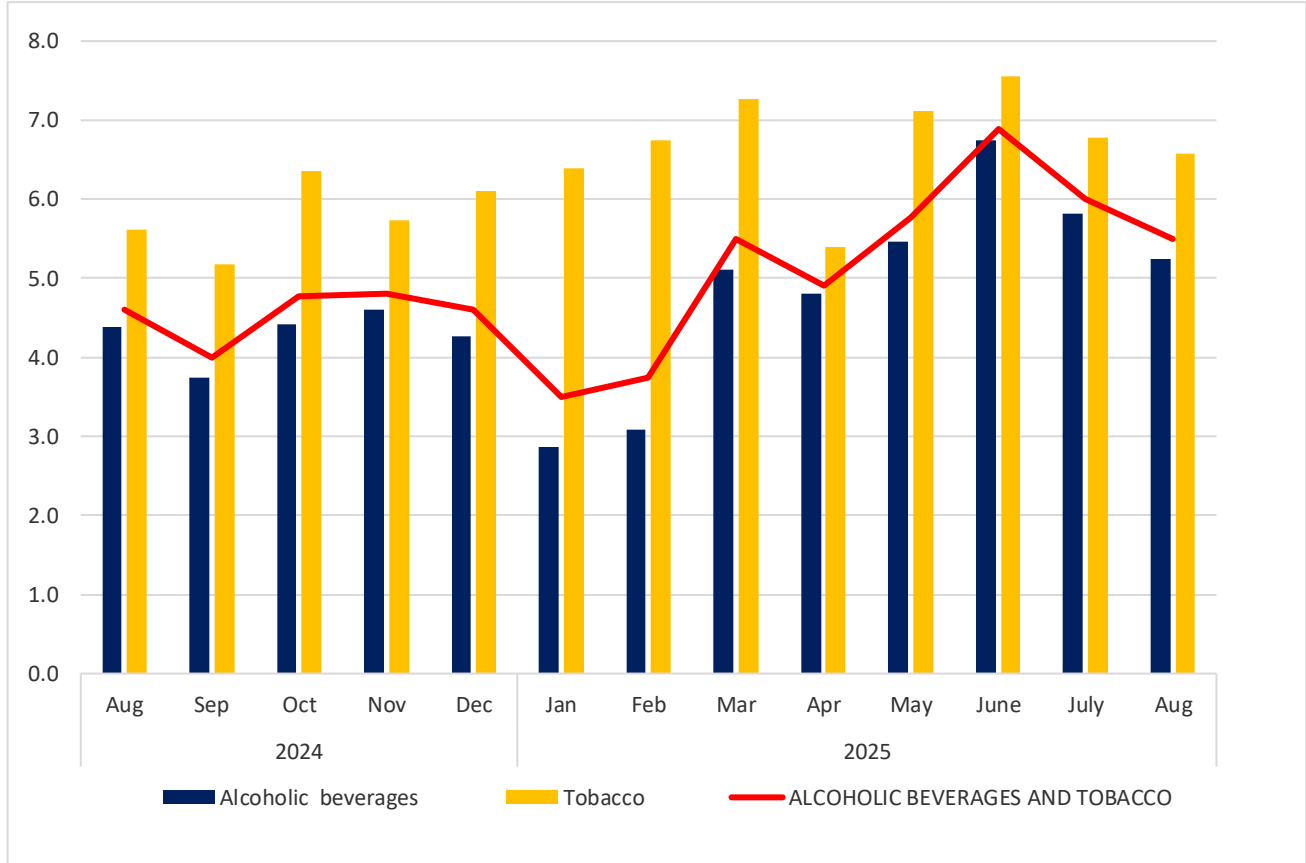
The annual inflation rate for Public transportation services stood at 1.0 percent in August 2025, which is the same rate recorded August 2024.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

The annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which constitutes 12.6 percent of the consumer basket increased to 5.5 percent during the period under review, after a slow growth of 4.6 percent registered a year ago.

The monthly inflation rate for this category declined by 0.2 percent, the same rate as recorded in the previous month.

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



Annual inflation rate for Alcoholic beverages registered an increase of 5.3 percent during August 2025, compared to 4.4 percent observed in August 2024. The increase was mainly reflected in the price levels of ‘Sparkling wines/Champagnes’ (from 3.7% to 5.8%); ‘White Spirits’ (from 2.3% to 4.2%); ‘Beer/Ales/Ciders’ (from 3.9% to 5.3%); and ‘Brandies’ (from 4.8% to 5.8%).

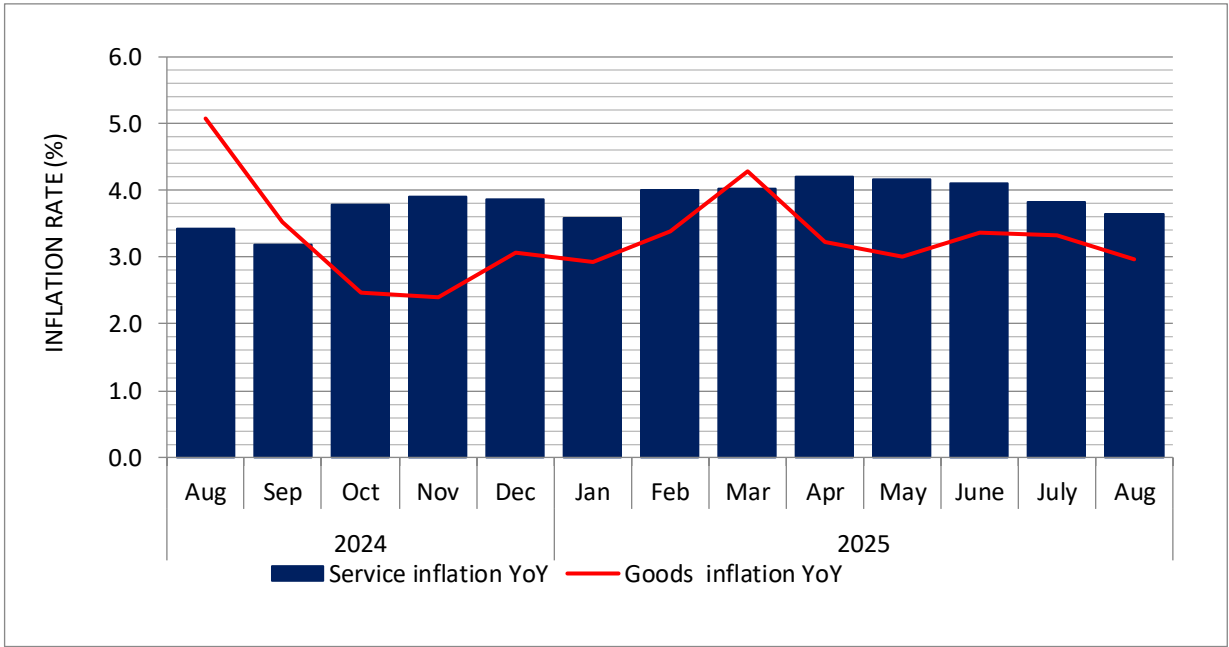
Annual inflation rate for Tobacco registered an increase of 6.6 percent during the period under review compared to 5.6 percent recorded during August 2024. This increase was reflected in the price levels of Pipe tobacco (from 9.4% to 11.9%).

Goods and Services inflation rates

Goods annual inflation stood at 3.0 percent in August 2025 compared to 5.1 percent witnessed a year ago, while annual inflation rate for Services increase to 3.6 percent compared to 3.4 percent registered same period, last year.

Month-on-month inflation rate for Goods was observed at 0.0 percent during the period under review, compared to -0.1 percent registered in July 2025. The monthly inflation rate for Services was 0.1 percent in August 2025 compared to 0.3 percent recorded in July 2025.

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



Inflation rates by Zones

The NCPI is designed to cover the entire economic territory of the country and includes national, urban and rural households of all income groups as derived from the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES). For the compilation of the National CPI, all administrative regions of the country were grouped into three Zones, with each zone considered as one geographic area as follows: **Zone 1** (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi); **Zone 2** (Karas) and **Zone 3** (Erongo, Hardap and Omaheke).

Zone 1: The Annual inflation rate stood at 3.6 percent during the period under review compared to 3.9 percent registered during August 2024. The slowdown in the annual inflation rate emanated mainly from the slow increases observed in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 5.5% to 0.3%); 'Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 3.8% to 1.7%); 'Hotels, Cafes and restaurants' (from 4.0% to 2.5%); and 'Clothing and footwear' (from 2.1% to 1.0%).

On a monthly basis, a slight decline was recorded at -0.1 percent compared to 0.0 percent recorded during the preceding month.

Zone 2: The Annual inflation rate for the period under review stood at 2.9 percent, compared to 5.4 percent recorded during August 2024. The slow increase was mainly imitated in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 6.6% to -1.9%); 'Hotels, Cafes and restaurants' (from 9.3% to 3.9%); Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' (from 8.2% to 3.1%) and 'Recreation and Culture' (from 6.3% to 2.7%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate registered a slow increase of 0.2 percent compared to 0.4 percent recorded during the prior month.

Zone 3: The Annual inflation rate stood at 3.2 percent in August 2025 compared to 3.9 percent recorded during same period of the preceding year. The slow increase in the annual inflation mainly witnessed in the price levels of 'Transport' (from 6.5% to -2.0); 'Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house' (from 4.7% to -0.2%); 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (from 5.2% to 3.7%); 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' (from 6.3% to 5.0%) and 'Clothing and footwear' (from 2.6% to 1.1%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation rate was observed at -0.1 percent compared to a decline of 0.3 percent recorded a month earlier.

Zonal average prices on selected products

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

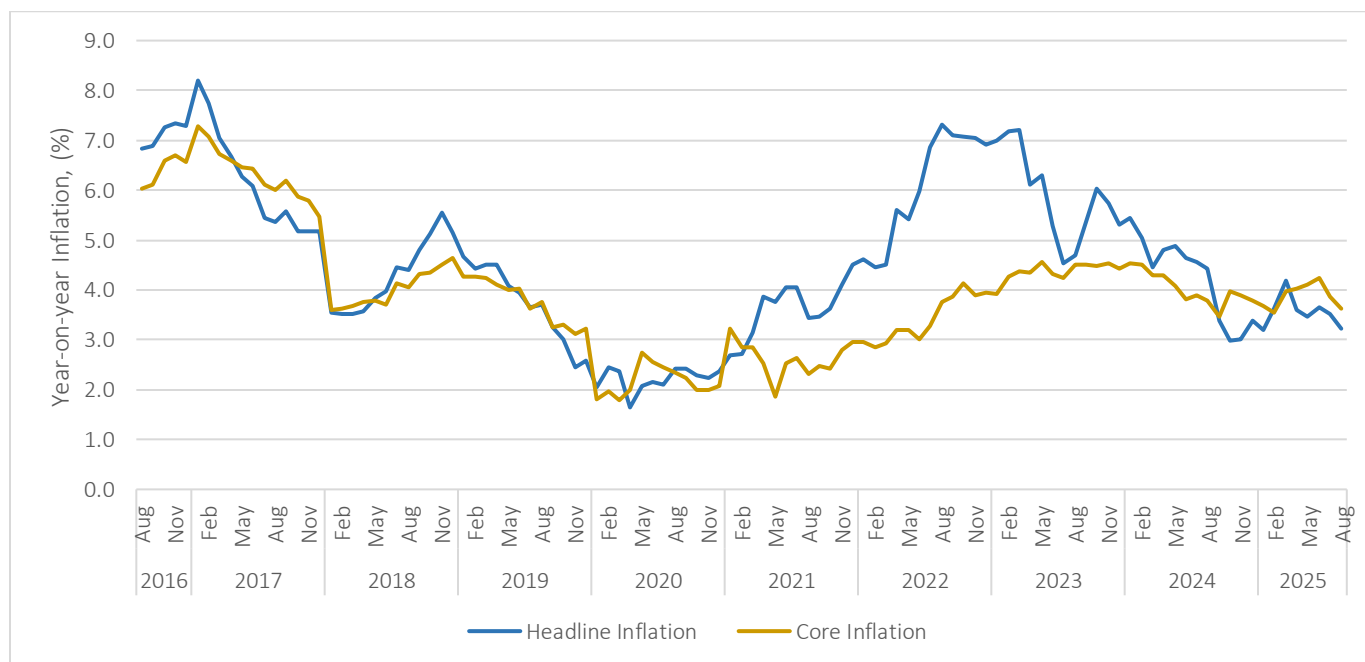
Item	Unit of measurement	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
White bread flour	2.5 kg	50.99	54.93	49.58
White cake flour	2.5 kg	60.14	58.49	58.43
Maize meals	5kg	74.99	71.12	77.61
Beef stew	Per kg	108.06	104.35	100.16
Beef mince meat	Per kg	110.11	115.56	115.69
Tinned pilchards in tomatoes	400g	38.32	37.66	38.23
Rooibos tea bags	100g	35.98	32.85	37.99
Pure sunflower oil	750ml	31.98	34.21	33.61
Apples	Per kg	33.55	41.42	38.66
Bananas	Per kg	33.30	34.87	26.94
Onions loose	Per kg	24.95	23.75	22.92
Fresh tomatoes loose	Per kg	46.63	46.86	37.36
White wines in bottles	750ml	62.79	73.99	78.95
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, 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 (August 2016 – August 2025)



The year-on-year inflation rates for headline and core inflation follow similar trends over the years. During the period under review, headline inflation stood at 3.2 percent, while core inflation rate recorded 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 household level. The price of these goods and services are then tracked over time, to illustrate the change in the cost of living over time. As spending patterns change, 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
Total	100.0

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 August 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

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

2025	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
	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

Appendix C: Sub-class excluded from core inflation basket

<i>Items and sub-classes excluded from Core inflation basket</i>	NCPI weights
<i>Bread and cereals</i>	4.8
<i>Bread</i>	1.2
<i>Cakes</i>	0.1
<i>Biscuits, rusks</i>	0.1
<i>Breakfast cereals</i>	0.1
<i>Baby foods, cereals</i>	0.0
<i>Bread, cake flour</i>	0.3
<i>Maize, meal/grain</i>	1.7
<i>Mahangu meal/grain</i>	0.4
<i>Rice</i>	0.5
<i>Mealie rice/malt</i>	0.0
<i>Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles</i>	0.5
<i>Meat</i>	3.5
<i>Beef</i>	1.3
<i>Minced meat</i>	0.1
<i>Chicken, Birds</i>	0.9
<i>Game</i>	0.2
<i>Mutton/Lamb</i>	0.4
<i>Pork</i>	0.1
<i>Liver and kidneys</i>	0.0
<i>Bacon</i>	0.0
<i>Ham</i>	0.0
<i>Biltong</i>	0.0
<i>Sausages</i>	0.3
<i>Offals and meat waste</i>	0.1
<i>Canned meat</i>	0.1
<i>Fish</i>	0.8
<i>Fresh, chilled & frozen fish</i>	0.6

<i>Bottled/Tinned fish</i>	0.1
<i>Dried, smoked or salted fish & seafood</i>	0.1
<i>Fresh milk, long life milk etc.</i>	1.2
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	0.5
<i>Preserved milk</i>	0.1
<i>Cream</i>	0.0
<i>Baby milk powdered</i>	0.1
<i>Yoghurt/Clotted/Cultured milk</i>	0.3
<i>Cheese</i>	0.1
<i>Eggs</i>	0.1
<i>Oils and fats</i>	0.8
<i>Cooking oil</i>	0.5
<i>Cooking fats</i>	0.0
<i>Margarine and margarine spreads</i>	0.1
<i>Peanut butter</i>	0.0
<i>Butter</i>	0.1
<i>Fruit</i>	0.3
<i>Apples</i>	0.1
<i>Pears</i>	0.0
<i>Bananas</i>	0.0
<i>Citrus fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Avocados</i>	0.0
<i>Grapes</i>	0.0
<i>Watermelons</i>	0.0
<i>Dried fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Peanuts and mixed nuts,</i>	0.0
<i>Tinned fruits</i>	0.0
<i>Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers</i>	1.2
<i>Beans (fresh)</i>	0.0
<i>Beetroot</i>	0.0
<i>Cabbage</i>	0.1
<i>Carrots</i>	0.0
<i>Broccoli, cauliflower</i>	0.0
<i>Cucumber</i>	0.0
<i>Pumpkins and Squashes</i>	0.0
<i>Green pepper/Paprika</i>	0.0
<i>Lettuce</i>	0.0
<i>Mealie/ corn cob</i>	0.0
<i>Mushroom</i>	0.0
<i>Onion</i>	0.1
<i>Potatoes</i>	0.3
<i>Sweet potatoes</i>	0.0
<i>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
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery</i>	1.4
<i>Sugar</i>	1.1

<i>Syrup</i>	0.0
<i>Ice cream</i>	0.0
<i>Chocolate</i>	0.1
<i>Sweets</i>	0.2
<i>Honey</i>	0.0
<i>Jam</i>	0.0
<i>Food products N.E.C.</i>	0.6
<i>Yeast, baking powder</i>	0.0
<i>Bottled baby food</i>	0.0
<i>Cake essences</i>	0.0
<i>Custards and Puddings & jellies</i>	0.0
<i>Mayonnaise/mustard/salad dressings</i>	0.1
<i>Sauces,</i>	0.1
<i>Vinegar</i>	0.0
<i>Soups</i>	0.2
<i>Salt</i>	0.1
<i>Spices and condiments</i>	0.1
<i>Ready-made frozen food</i>	0.0
<i>Coffee, tea and cocoa</i>	0.3
<i>Coffee</i>	0.1
<i>Tea</i>	0.2
<i>Chocolate drinks</i>	0.0
<i>Mineral waters, soft drinks and juices</i>	1.4
<i>Fruit juice and Squashes</i>	0.4
<i>Water/Mineral water/Soft drinks</i>	0.9
<i>Electricity gas and other fuels</i>	2.8
<i>Gas</i>	0.1
<i>Paraffin, methylate spirits</i>	0.1
<i>Coal, charcoal</i>	2.6
<i>Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	5.0
<i>Petrol/Diesel</i>	5.0
Total weights to be excluded	24.3

Appendix D: Background of the Zonal Consumer Price Index

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

Zone 1 covers the expenditure patterns of the regions in the northern part of the country namely Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi. Prices are collected from the following towns: Katima Mulilo (76 retail outlets covering mainly the Central Business District); Oshakati (107 retail outlets covering mainly Game Shopping 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 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
September 2025	09 October 2025

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