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Foreword

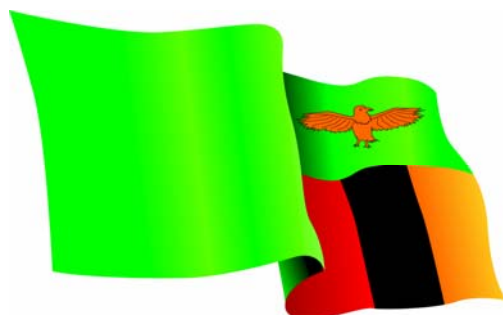
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by the Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces a number of statistical products in the Economic, Social, Agricultural and Environmental areas. The information collected in these areas may be used for various purposes including policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

This Monthly publication is an attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work and how it can help media institutions and the general public to make use of data and information for sustainable national development and decision-making.

I would like to urge our readers and users of statistical information to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this bulletin.

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

29th November, 2007



Serving Your Data Needs

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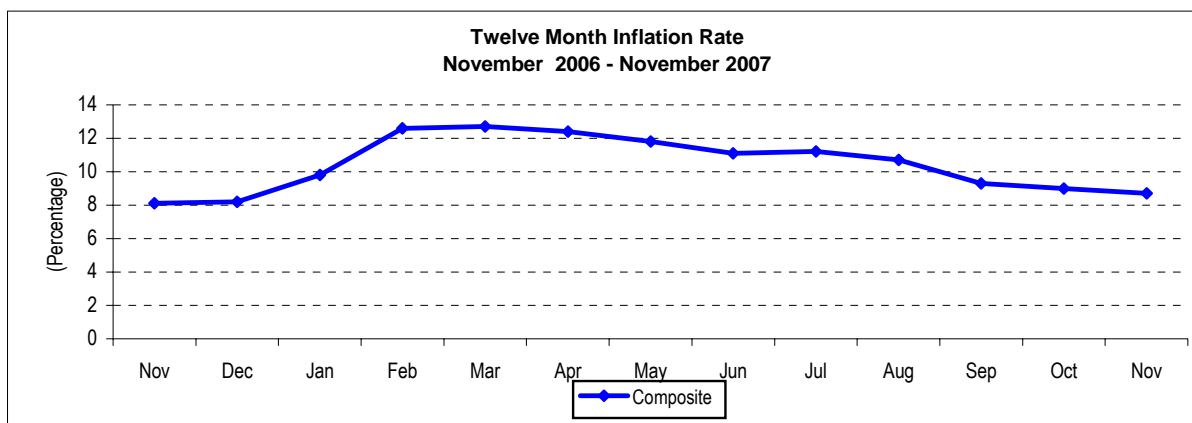
INFLATION

Inflation down to 8.7 percent in November 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.7 percent as at November 2007. This rate is 0.3 of a percentage point lower than the October rate of 9.0 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 0.6 of a percentage point, from 8.1 percent in

November 2006 to 8.7 percent in November 2007.

The November 2007 inflation rate of 8.7 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.7 percent between November 2006 and November 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between October 2007 and November 2007, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco, rent and household energy, furniture and household goods,

medical care and recreation and education and increased for clothing and footwear, transport and communication and other goods and services main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups
Percent

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0
Jun 07 – June 06	11.1	4.8	20.3	18.1	18.1	14.9	24.6	10.6	7.0
Jul 07 -July 06	11.2	6.7	19.4	14.9	17.4	14.0	18.2	10.0	7.7
Aug 07- Aug 06	10.7	7.9	19.6	11.6	15.2	11.6	11.8	10.0	7.5
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	17.9	11.2	15.5	11.4	9.7	8.1	7.7
Oct 07 – Oct 06	9.0	5.6	14.7	11.8	16.8	10.9	10.3	7.4	6.3
Nov 07 – Nov 06	8.7	5.2	16.3	10.7	15.8	10.2	11.6	7.1	6.7

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.3 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 9.0 percent in October 2007 to 8.7 percent in November 2007 is mainly due to the relatively lower food prices recorded in November 2007.

Of the total 8.7 percent annual inflation in November 2007, food products accounted for 2.5 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.2 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.5
Clothing and Footwear	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Rent and household energy	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Furniture and Household Goods	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other Goods and Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Items	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.7	9.3	9.0	8.7

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 5.2 percent in November 2007, compared to 5.6 percent in October 2007. Contributing most to the decline in the food inflation were decreases in the cost of fish, Kapenta, fresh

vegetables, milk products, eggs and fresh fruits. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals, meat, oils and fats, and other processed food products.

Non-food inflation

The annual non-food inflation rate remained unchanged at 12.2 percent in November 2007.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 – Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 – Sep04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 – Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05– Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
Apr 06 – Apr 05	9.4	8.3	10.6
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	12.0
Jun 06 – Jun 05	8.5	5.4	11.8
Jul 06 – Jul 05	8.7	4.3	13.6
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	16.4
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	15.7
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	15.4
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	16.2
Dec06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	18.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	20.0
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	22.1
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	21.5
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	20.1
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.2
Jun 07 – Jun 06	11.1	4.8	17.7
Jul 07– Jul 06	11.2	6.7	15.6
Aug 07– Aug 06	10.7	7.9	13.3
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	12.4
Oct 07– Oct 06	9.0	5.6	12.2
Nov 07– Nov 06	8.7	5.2	12.2

Maize grain prices continue to increase

A comparison of retail prices between October 2007 and November 2007, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 6.0 percent,

from K14,335 to K15,201. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased 5.4 percent, from K27,002 to K28,449. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) declined by 5.3 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of onions declined by 4.1 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007						Percentage Changes Nov-07/Oct-07
	June	July	August	September	October	November	
White breakfast 25Kg	36751	36679	36721	37077	37246	37836	1.6
White Roller 25Kg	25782	25386	25270	26781	27002	28449	5.4
Samp 1 Kg	3206	3594	3753	3824	2426	2429	0.1
White Maize 20 litre tin	12224	12165	12859	13392	14335	15201	6.0
Rice Local 1 Kg	3914	3925	3883	3980	4078	4094	0.4
Rice Imported 1 Kg	11668	10770	11031	10881	8647	8923	3.2
Wheat Plain Flour (NMC) 2.5 Kg	11533	11255	11041	11430	11421	12210	6.9
Millet 5 litre tin	5717	5151	5215	5654	5654	6627	17.2
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	21765	22395	22815	23847	23458	25696	9.5
Rump Steak 1 Kg	19437	19865	20722	21061	21944	22769	3.8
Brisket 1 Kg	14890	15155	15175	15260	15626	16515	5.7
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13845	14165	14416	14101	14328	15088	5.3
T-bone 1 Kg	17718	18581	18837	18845	19808	20503	3.5
Ox-liver 1 Kg	15984	15914	16013	16037	16571	17219	3.9
Offals 1 Kg	8773	8792	8710	8597	8838	9164	3.7
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13737	13956	13823	13640	12229	12932	5.7
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12187	12379	12284	12634	12376	12154	-1.8
Buka Buka 1 Kg	12185	12217	11893	11716	12349	12273	-0.6
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	34403	36152	35110	35363	36395	36138	-0.7
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg	32424	33557	33783	32605	35055	33196	-5.3
Dried bream 1 Kg	22563	21677	22485	23725	24421	23901	-2.1
Eggs 1 Unit	5869	5973	6000	5795	5870	5824	-0.8
Onion 1kg	5112	4954	4224	4491	4235	4062	-4.1
Carrots 1kg	3896	4002	3451	2902	3782	3570	-5.6
Tomatoes 1kg	2320	2376	2213	2199	2351	2344	-0.3
Peas 1kg	5567	7495	8230	7575	5134	4382	-14.6
Pumpkin leaves 1kg	2495	2778	2726	2902	2620	2423	-7.5
Cheddar cheese Any brand	51922	53564	54528	55911	54389	45434	-16.5
Butter Stork 250 gm	7626	7619	7953	8098	7980	8017	0.5
Cooking oil Imported 750 ml	6011	6122	6294	6393	6419	6541	1.9
Pineapples 1kg	2976	3655	3935	3821	3767	2801	-25.6
Apple Each	1289	1298	1284	1267	1729	1528	-11.6
Cement Portland 50 Kg	52996	55366	64228	65550	63604	60993	-4.1
Paraffin 1 litre	4686	4686	4686	4676	4805	4754	-1.1
Petrol Premium 1 litre	7114	7114	7114	7114	7521	7521	0.0
Diesel 1 litre	5965	5958	5949	5954	6378	6378	0.0
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	4027800	3826900	3971000	4098600	3796800	3811500	0.4
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	583620	554510	593560	587880	561610	571095	1.7
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	710512	736705	780826	765920	723030	668498	-7.5
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	113584	113551	116895	117335	112692	111744	-0.8

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

October 2007 Records Trade Surplus

During the month of October 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K154.7 billion. This means that the country exported

more in October 2007 than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since January 2007.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, January to October 2007 (K' Millions)

MONTHS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS	TRADE BALANCE
January ^R	1,373,211	748	1,484,448	1,485,196	111,985
February ^R	1,021,570	117	1,459,819	1,459,936	438,366
March ^R	1,120,962	807	1,428,566	1,429,373	308,411
April ^R	1,105,475	51	1,465,514	1,465,565	360,090
May ^R	1,285,965	236	1,651,460	1,651,695	365,730
June ^R	1,263,738	4	1,582,750	1,582,753	319,015
July ^R	1,369,310	180	1,763,749	1,763,929	394,620
August ^R	1,398,963	693	2,076,051	2,076,745	677,782
September ^R	1,565,034	124	1,834,232	1,834,356	269,321
October [*]	1,546,715	1,648	1,699,759	1,701,406	154,692
TOTAL:	13,050,943	4,607	16,446,348	16,450,955	3,400,012

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Note: (R) Revised figures hence new figures in some cases. (*) =Preliminary figures

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) September and October 2007

The total value of exports in October 2007 was K1,701.4 billion compared to K1,834.4 billion in September 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 84.7 percent in October and 80.5 percent in September 2007, of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other

important exports were food and live animals; crude materials (*excluding fuels*) such as copper ores and concentrates; cobalt ores and concentrates; and chemicals, which collectively accounted for 12.8 and 14.1 percent in October and September 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, September and October 2007 (K' Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Sep-07		Oct-07*	
		Value (k'million)	% Share	Value (k'million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	131,748	7.2	72,494	4.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	28,949	1.6	9,277	0.5
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	115,262	6.3	132,035	7.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,306	0.2	4,281	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	1,147	0.1	1,491	0.1
5	Chemicals	10,633	0.6	11,777	0.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,477,450	80.5	1,441,284	84.7
	Refined copper	824,825	55.8	870,594	60.4
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	378,512	25.6	306,371	21.3
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	76,674	5.2	69,717	4.8
	Unrefined copper: copper anodes for electrolytic refining	65,681	4.4	75,291	5.2
	Wire of refined copper	64,435	4.4	53,047	3.7
	Copper powders and flakes	33,497	2.3	37,733	2.6
	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails... of iron or steel	6,347	0.4	0	0.0
	Floor-cloths, dish-cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths	6,272	0.4	1	0.0
	Twine, cordage ,rope, cable, plaited or not, impregnated with plastics or not	3,000	0.2	1	0.0
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	2,269	0.2	3,507	0.2
	Portland cement	2,204	0.1	2,667	0.2
	<i>Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i>	13,733	0.9	22,354	1.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	53,716	2.9	24,303	1.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,871	0.5	3,340	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,273	0.1	1,122	0.1
TOTAL:		1,834,356	100.0	1,701,406	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), October 2007

Zambia's major export product in October 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 79.0 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were: ores, slag and ash (6.2 percent); other base metals such as cobalt which are copper related (4.1

percent); sugars and sugar confectionery (2.0 percent); and electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; and sound recorder (1.0). These five product categories collectively accounted for 92.3 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of October 2007.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for October 2007 (K' Millions)

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and Articles thereof	1,344,236	79.0
26	Ores, Slag and Ash	105,272	6.2
81	Other Base Metals; Cermet; Articles Thereof	70,202	4.1
17	Sugars and Sugar Confectionery	34,446	2.0
85	Electrical Mch Equip Parts thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	17,285	1.0
10	Cereals	15,509	0.9
52	Cotton	14,922	0.9
71	Natural/Cultured Pearls, Prec Stones & Metals, Coin Etc	13,842	0.8
11	Prod Mill Indust; Malt; Starches; Insulin; Wheat Gluten	8,674	0.5
24	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	7,292	0.4
06	Live Tree & Other Plant; Bulb, Root; Cut Flowers Etc	6,260	0.4
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mch & Mech Appliance; Parts	4,746	0.3
07	Edible Vegetables & Certain Roots & Tubers	4,709	0.3
	Other Chapters	54,012	3.2
Total:		1,701,406	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in October 2007

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of October 2007 were Switzerland (51.0 percent), South Africa (13.2 percent), Egypt (5.4 percent), Saudi Arabia (4.5 percent), China (4.3 percent) Republic of Thailand (3.9 percent) and Democratic Republic of Congo (3.2 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for 85.5 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. The major products to these

destinations were refined copper; and sheets, wire and strips of refined copper mainly to Switzerland. Other notable destinations were Republic of Korea, India, Netherland, Malaysia and Pakistan, collectively accounting for 7.9 percent of Zambia's exports in October 2007. The rest of Zambia's export destinations collectively accounted for 2.3 percent of the total value of exports in October 2007.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, October 2007* (K' Millions)

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
SWITZERLAND	867,412	51.0
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	225,254	13.2
EGYPT	91,616	5.4
SAUDI ARABIA	75,765	4.5
CHINA	73,825	4.3
REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	65,990	3.9
CONGO (DRC)	55,115	3.2
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	46,636	2.7
INDIA	27,535	1.6
NETHERLANDS	23,769	1.4
MALAYSIA	22,529	1.3
PAKISTAN	15,691	0.9
BELGIUM	14,478	0.9
PORTUGAL	13,761	0.8
ZIMBABWE	10,280	0.6
Other Destinations	71,750	4.2
Total:	1,701,406	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Value of Exports By Major Ports of Exit for October 2007

The seven major ports through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of October 2007 were Kitwe port (37.8 percent), Chingola (28.0 percent), Kapiri Mposhi (10.8 percent), Ndola Port (9.7 percent), Chirundu (4.0 percent), Livingstone

Port (3.9 percent) and Kasumbalesa (2.4 percent). These seven ports of exit collectively accounted for 96.6 percent of the total value of export trade for the month of October 2007.

Value of Exports by Major Ports of exit, October 2007* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value (K'Millions)	% Share
Kitwe Port Office	642,402	37.8
Chingola	476,789	28.0
Kapiri Mposhi	183,821	10.8
Ndola Port Office	164,476	9.7
Chirundu	67,801	4.0
Livingstone Port Office	66,014	3.9
Kasumbalesa	40,718	2.4
Lusaka International Airport	24,402	1.4
Nakonde	11,686	0.7
Kazungula	10,789	0.6
Other Port Offices	12,509	0.7
TOTAL:	1,701,406	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations for the period 2002 – 2006

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the period 2002 to 2006 were Switzerland (10.6 percent), United Kingdom (9.1 percent), South Africa (8.9 percent), Tanzania (2.7 percent), Congo (DRC) (2.4 percent), China (2.0 percent) and Zimbabwe (1.4 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for 37.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings during the period 2002 to 2006. The major products to these destinations were refined copper; and

sheets, wire and strips of refined copper, mainly to Switzerland. Other notable destinations were Republic of Thailand and India (mainly precious/semi-precious stones), Malawi, Netherlands and Belgium, collectively accounting for 5.8 percent of Zambia's exports for the period 2002 to 2006. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 66.1 percent of Zambia's total value of exports for the period 2002 to 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Partner country, 2002-2006 (K'Millions)

Ranking	COUNTRY	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		Average % Share 2002-2006
		Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	FobValue	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	
1	SWITZERLAND	247,682	3.0	363,369	3.9	1,220,507	8.1	3,315,255	17.6	5,331,803	20.3	10.6
2	UNITED KINGDOM	1,674,781	20.6	1,202,782	13.0	1,314,123	8.8	329,372	1.7	364,235	1.4	9.1
3	SOUTH AFRICA	915,640	11.3	1,000,663	10.8	1,839,524	12.3	854,462	4.5	1,477,849	5.6	8.9
4	TANZANIA, UNITED	244,695	3.0	580,971	6.3	576,194	3.8	50,345	0.3	50,583	0.2	2.7
5	Democratic Republic of Congo	166,563	2.0	197,177	2.1	505,646	3.4	454,239	2.4	481,316	1.8	2.4
6	CHINA	15,226	0.2	78,418	0.8	161,972	1.1	852,001	4.5	921,504	3.5	2.0
7	ZIMBABWE	68,038	0.8	89,538	1.0	426,203	2.8	334,754	1.8	189,534	0.7	1.4
8	REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	8,095	0.1	29,201	0.3	5,297	0.0	431,067	2.3	1,024,849	3.9	1.3
9	INDIA	127,972	1.6	162,740	1.8	80,388	0.5	143,819	0.8	476,591	1.8	1.3
10	MALAWI	66,684	0.8	116,157	1.3	230,401	1.5	315,248	1.7	199,941	0.8	1.2
11	NETHERLANDS	90,752	1.1	129,801	1.4	227,884	1.5	210,365	1.1	152,685	0.6	1.1
12	BELGIUM	76,163	0.9	132,093	1.4	175,295	1.2	141,133	0.7	34,126	0.1	0.9
13	EGYPT	3,538	0.0	4,937	0.1	3,522	0.0	347,204	1.8	565,672	2.2	0.8
14	SAUDI ARABIA	514	0.0	74	0.0	28	0.0	268,576	1.4	312,090	1.2	0.5
15	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	38	0.0	9,849	0.1	213,579	1.4	12,139	0.1	264,530	1.0	0.5
16	MALAYSIA	62	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	234,786	1.2	279,435	1.1	0.5
17	JAPAN	33,979	0.4	76,853	0.8	33,415	0.2	135,011	0.7	12,383	0.0	0.4
18	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1,362	0.0	365	0.0	0	0.0	289,658	1.5	146,576	0.6	0.4

Ranking	COUNTRY	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		Average % Share
		Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	FobValue	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	2002-2006
19	HONG KONG	33,690	0.4	116,878	1.3	12,231	0.1	30,498	0.2	51,729	0.2	0.4
20	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	21,809	0.3	33,057	0.4	5,082	0.0	1,455	0.0	303,405	1.2	0.4
21	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	40,598	0.5	32,688	0.4	85,256	0.6	63,703	0.3	8,065	0.0	0.4
22	GERMANY	39,433	0.5	34,910	0.4	51,639	0.3	63,170	0.3	39,637	0.2	0.3
23	KENYA	18,236	0.2	27,267	0.3	43,391	0.3	60,239	0.3	111,241	0.4	0.3
24	BOTSWANA	12,031	0.1	16,943	0.2	14,069	0.1	187,627	1.0	21,593	0.1	0.3
25	FRANCE	12,710	0.2	24,136	0.3	79,527	0.5	55,932	0.3	59,187	0.2	0.3
26	FINLAND	24,804	0.3	57,796	0.6	53,829	0.4	168	0.0	26,814	0.1	0.3
27	PAKISTAN	9	0.0	215	0.0	0	0.0	108,039	0.6	179,875	0.7	0.3
28	PORTUGAL	3,424	0.0	570	0.0	813	0.0	125,661	0.7	41,828	0.2	0.2
29	NAMIBIA	7,971	0.1	5,986	0.1	20,635	0.1	39,417	0.2	66,574	0.3	0.2
30	MAURITIUS	27,001	0.3	18,417	0.2	18,246	0.1	6,073	0.0	2,425	0.0	0.1
31	ITALY	10,965	0.1	7,568	0.1	14,888	0.1	33,881	0.2	12,408	0.0	0.1
32	BURUNDI	8,928	0.1	13,091	0.1	10,926	0.1	19,004	0.1	24,998	0.1	0.1
33	RWANDA	4,556	0.1	6	0.0	1,770	0.0	108	0.0	38,864	0.1	0.0
34	AUSTRALIA	8,410	0.1	4,361	0.0	2,450	0.0	6,571	0.0	2,190	0.0	0.0
	Other Destinations	4,116,693	51	4,693,730	51	7,569,567	50	9,312,440	49	12,985,406	49	50.1
	Total exports (fob):	8,133,051	100.0	9,262,605	100.0	14,998,296	100.0	18,833,423	100.0	26,261,941	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Asian regional grouping was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 19.9 percent in October while it was the second largest with 19.9 percent in the month of September 2007. Within the Asian region, the dominant market in October was Saudi Arabia with 22.4 percent while in September it was Thailand with 26.4 percent. Other notable markets were China, India, Republic of Korea, Japan and Pakistan.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the second largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 18.8 percent in October, while it was the largest with 21.8 percent in the month of September 2007. Within SADC, the dominant market was South Africa with 70.5 and 53.3 percent in the month of October and September, respectively. Other key markets were Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 10.1 percent in October and 13.8 percent in September 2007. Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination in October accounting for 53.3 percent while in September it accounted for 52.1 percent. This was followed by Democratic Republic of Congo accounting for 32.1 percent and 30.2 percent in October and September 2007, respectively. Other notable markets were Malawi, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 4.1 and 5.0 percent of Zambia's total exports in October and September 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, Netherlands dominated in October 2007 accounting for 33.9 percent while United Kingdom was the key market in September 2007 accounting for 27.3 percent. Other notable markets were Portugal, France and Belgium.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, September and October 2007 (K'Millions)

GROUPING	Sep-07		GROUPING	Oct-07*	
	Value (k'million)	% Share		Value (k'million)	% Share
SADC	400,771	100.0	SADC	319,129	100.0
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	213,526	53.3	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	225,254	70.5
Democratic Republic of Congo	76,186	19.0	Democratic Republic of Congo	55,115	17.3
TANZANIA, UNITED	73,369	18.3	ZIMBABWE	10,280	3.2
ZIMBABWE	23,939	6.0	NAMIBIA	8,805	2.8
NAMIBIA	9,318	2.3	TANZANIA, UNITED	7,715	2.4
Other SADC	4,434	1.1	Other SADC	11,961	3.7
% of Total September Exports	21.8		% of Total October Exports	18.8	
ASIA	365,151	100.0	ASIA	338,298	100.0
REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	96,292	26.4	SAUDI ARABIA	75,765	22.4
SAUDI ARABIA	85,103	23.3	CHINA	73,825	21.8
CHINA	52,604	14.4	REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	65,990	19.5
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	51,624	14.1	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	46,636	13.8
JAPAN	17,203	4.7	INDIA	27,535	8.1
PAKISTAN	16,387	4.5	MALAYSIA	22,529	6.7
Other ASIA	45,938	12.6	Other ASIA	26,017	7.7
% of Total September Exports	19.9		% of Total October Exports	19.9	
COMESA	252,351	100.0	COMESA	171,859	100.0
EGYPT	131,458	52.1	EGYPT	91,616	53.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	76,186	30.2	Democratic Republic of Congo	55,115	32.1
ZIMBABWE	23,939	9.5	ZIMBABWE	10,280	6.0
KENYA	14,729	5.8	KENYA	6,956	4.0
MALAWI	4,142	1.6	SWAZILAND	4,044	2.4
Other COMESA	1,898	0.8	Other COMESA	3,849	2.2
% of Total September Exports	13.8		% of Total October Exports	10.1	
EUROPEAN UNION	91,143	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	70,152	100.0
UNITED KINGDOM	24,922	27.3	NETHERLANDS	23,769	33.9
BELGIUM	24,625	27.0	BELGIUM	14,478	20.6
NETHERLANDS	15,698	17.2	PORTUGAL	13,761	19.6
FRANCE	15,246	16.7	UNITED KINGDOM	9,255	13.2
PORTUGAL	3,557	3.9	GERMANY	2,346	3.3
Other EU	7,094	7.8	Other EU	6,543	9.3
% of Total September Exports	5.0		% of Total October Exports	4.1	
Total Value of September Exports (fob)	1,834,356		Total Value of October Exports (fob)	1,701,406	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Zambia's Major Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for September and October 2007

The total value of imports in October 2007 was K1,546.7 billion compared to K1,565.0 billion in September 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 46.8 and 38.3 percent in October and September 2007, respectively. Other notable

imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; chemicals; and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which collectively accounted for 38.1 and 44.7 percent in October and September 2007, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, September and October 2007 (K 'Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	September 2007		October 2007*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	97,662	6.2	41,811	2.7
1	Beverages and tobacco	6,860	0.4	6,062	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	56,955	3.6	76,439	4.9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	239,790	15.3	151,851	9.8
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	25,557	1.6	23,452	1.5
5	Chemicals	197,179	12.6	202,619	13.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	263,571	16.8	235,012	15.2
7	Machinery and transport equipment	599,767	38.3	723,684	46.8
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65,061	4.2	79,875	5.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	12,632	0.8	5,910	0.4
TOTAL:		1,565,034	100.0	1,546,715	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in October 2007

Zambia's major import products in October 2007 were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation; electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; and Vehicles. These four product categories

collectively accounted for 56.5 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel; Plastic and articles thereof, iron and steel; and Ores, Slag and Ash, jointly accounting for 15.3 percent in October 2007.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for October 2007*, K' Millions

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	394,717	25.5
Of which:			
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	36,037	9.1
	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	35,073	8.9
	Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling	23,960	6.1
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	19,466	4.9
	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	18,958	4.8
	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	17,181	4.4
	Other machinery for earth, stone, ores, etc, nes	11,806	3.0
	Pumps for liquids, nes	11,701	3.0
	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery	10,307	2.6
	Self-propelled bulldozers, excavators..., nes	10,083	2.6
	<i>Rest of Chapter 84</i>	200,144	50.7
87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tranw Rool-Stock, Pts & Accessories	196,866	12.7
27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product of Their Distillation; etc	153,226	9.9
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	129,506	8.4
73	Articles of Iron and Steel	80,690	5.2
39	Plastics and Articles Thereof	57,455	3.7
72	Iron and Steel	49,677	3.2
26	Ores, Slag and Ash	49,596	3.2
31	Fertilisers	38,840	2.5
38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	31,026	2.0
30	Pharmaceutical Products	30,282	2.0
25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Ston; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cem	30,126	1.9
15	Animal/Veg Fats & Oil & their Cleavage Products; Etc	26,141	1.7
	Other Chapters	278,566	18.0
Total:		1,546,715	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, October 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in October 2007 was South Africa accounting for 54.8 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products were parts and accessories, nes for vehicles of 8701; gas oils; dumpers for off-highway use and crushing or grinding machines for earth, stones, ores etc. Other products included motor spirit, structures and parts of structures, nes of iron and other fertilizers, nes.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was Sweden accounting for 5.4 percent in October 2007, supplying mainly self-propelled

coal or rock cutters and tunnelling; self-propelled front-end shovel loaders; and self-propelled boring or sinking machinery. India was third with 4.6 percent. The main products sourced included other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, other machinery for earth, stones, ores, nes, etc; continuous action elevators and conveyers, nes and switches, nes =< 1000v .

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China, United Kingdom, Congo (DRC), Mozambique and Zimbabwe collectively accounting for 14.5 percent of Zambia's total imports in October 2007.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, October 2007* (K'Millions)

COUNTRY	Value (K'Millions)	% Share
South Africa (Republic of)	848,253	54.8
Sweden	83,535	5.4
India	71,127	4.6
China	60,763	3.9
United Kingdom	51,240	3.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	38,937	2.5
Mozambique	37,591	2.4
Zimbabwe	36,534	2.4
United Arab Emirates	26,925	1.7
United States of America	26,183	1.7
Kenya	25,625	1.7
Germany	22,580	1.5
Japan	22,253	1.4
Switzerland	15,399	1.0
France	14,973	1.0
Other Sources	164,799	10.7
Total:	1,546,715	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Imports by Major Ports of entry October 2007

The eight major ports of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of October 2007 were Chirundu (39.7 percent), Livingstone Port Office (19.0 percent), Nakonde (11.3 percent), Lusaka International Airport (7.0 percent), Chingola

(5.1 percent), Kitwe Port office (4.6 percent) Lusaka Port (4.0percent) and Kazungula (3.7percent). These eight ports collectively accounted for 94.4 percent of the total volume of import trade.

Volume of Imports by Major Ports of entry, October 2007* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value (K'Millions)	% Share
Chirundu	614,683	39.7
Livingstone Port Office	294,523	19.0
Nakonde	174,322	11.3
Lusaka International Airport	107,948	7.0
Chingola	78,309	5.1
Kitwe Port Office	71,168	4.6
Lusaka Port Office	61,172	4.0
Kazungula	56,915	3.7
Ndola Airport	17,479	1.1
Kapiri Mposhi	13,533	0.9
Other Port Offices	56,666	3.7
Total:	1,546,717	100.0

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country for the period 2002 - 2006

The major single source of Zambia's imports for the period 2002 to 2006 was South Africa accounting for 48.9 percent of the total value of imports. The second and third main sources of Zambia's imports were the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe accounting for 9.0 and 7.5 percent, respectively, for the period 2002 to 2006.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were United Arab Emirates, India, China, France and Japan collectively accounting for 14.8 percent of Zambia's total imports for the period 2002 to 2006.

Zambia's Major Import sources by Partner country, 2002-2006 (K'Millions)

Ranking	COUNTRY	2002:		2003:		2004:		2005:		2006:		Average % Share 2002-2006
		CIF Value	% Share	CIF Value	% Share	CIF Value	% Share	CIF Value	% Share	CIF Value	% Share	
1	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	2,616,664	55.3	3,625,488	48.7	4,747,512	46.2	5,441,703	47.5	5,195,421	47.0	48.9
2	UNITED KINGDOM	388,609	8.2	436,793	5.9	1,517,673	14.8	1,440,208	12.6	405,184	3.7	9.0
3	ZIMBABWE	416,708	8.8	958,182	12.9	594,521	5.8	493,049	4.3	630,731	5.7	7.5
4	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	73,734	1.6	317,934	4.3	696,914	6.8	421,740	3.7	1,150,823	10.4	5.3
5	INDIA	179,376	3.8	167,811	2.3	242,414	2.4	358,254	3.1	308,642	2.8	2.9
6	CHINA	124,135	2.6	204,339	2.7	220,315	2.1	383,207	3.3	301,145	2.7	2.7
7	FRANCE	51,502	1.1	142,462	1.9	343,041	3.3	402,132	3.5	80,724	0.7	2.1
8	JAPAN	134,658	2.8	110,633	1.5	138,116	1.3	186,215	1.6	170,346	1.5	1.8
9	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	66,874	1.4	153,621	2.1	167,509	1.6	183,994	1.6	208,944	1.9	1.7
10	TANZANIA, UNITED	46,198	1.0	112,235	1.5	143,972	1.4	292,391	2.5	191,380	1.7	1.6
11	KENYA	48,441	1.0	113,780	1.5	163,204	1.6	167,756	1.5	202,546	1.8	1.5
12	GERMANY	57,701	1.2	113,566	1.5	105,578	1.0	161,580	1.4	159,793	1.4	1.3
13	SWEDEN	21,641	0.5	46,536	0.6	89,121	0.9	163,197	1.4	206,608	1.9	1.0
14	NETHERLANDS	26,127	0.6	51,666	0.7	53,714	0.5	134,059	1.2	163,675	1.5	0.9
15	NORWAY	7,109	0.2	3,620	0.0	4,444	0.0	6,869	0.1	443,761	4.0	0.9
16	FINLAND	28,131	0.6	127,768	1.7	108,378	1.1	55,040	0.5	46,238	0.4	0.9
17	AUSTRALIA	15,585	0.3	25,464	0.3	90,363	0.9	121,246	1.1	98,893	0.9	0.7
18	Democratic Republic of Congo	6,968	0.1	56,817	0.8	67,446	0.7	97,208	0.8	112,586	1.0	0.7
19	SWITZERLAND	11,911	0.3	52,893	0.7	86,738	0.8	68,642	0.6	86,146	0.8	0.6
20	CANADA	34,157	0.7	49,374	0.7	45,422	0.4	78,044	0.7	51,431	0.5	0.6
21	BELGIUM	41,806	0.9	31,284	0.4	38,065	0.4	33,858	0.3	52,004	0.5	0.5
22	DENMARK	25,086	0.5	35,631	0.5	33,137	0.3	79,190	0.7	45,882	0.4	0.5
23	BOTSWANA	18,385	0.4	31,009	0.4	45,048	0.4	51,663	0.5	68,169	0.6	0.5
24	MALAWI	16,238	0.3	44,728	0.6	37,270	0.4	64,223	0.6	48,748	0.4	0.5
25	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	11,715	0.2	38,599	0.5	59,290	0.6	68,693	0.6	31,721	0.3	0.4
26	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	24,700	0.5	32,375	0.4	48,454	0.5	45,423	0.4	40,091	0.4	0.4
27	ITALY	31,314	0.7	26,436	0.4	22,811	0.2	42,642	0.4	56,533	0.5	0.4
28	MOZAMBIQUE	14,946	0.3	48,801	0.7	10,848	0.1	46,064	0.4	59,563	0.5	0.4
29	HONG KONG	13,047	0.3	41,559	0.6	35,423	0.3	45,482	0.4	44,627	0.4	0.4
30	IRELAND	10,071	0.2	26,654	0.4	42,317	0.4	24,847	0.2	42,283	0.4	0.3
31	SINGAPORE	9,129	0.2	24,910	0.3	30,652	0.3	29,091	0.3	35,905	0.3	0.3
32	NAMIBIA	11,796	0.2	16,986	0.2	27,388	0.3	28,315	0.2	30,445	0.3	0.3
33	BRAZIL	5,607	0.1	14,285	0.2	29,297	0.3	36,807	0.3	25,089	0.2	0.2
34	SWAZILAND	9,324	0.2	20,670	0.3	25,647	0.2	16,777	0.1	19,663	0.2	0.2
35	MAURITIUS	23,867	0.5	11,389	0.2	13,216	0.1	8,897	0.1	8,652	0.1	0.2
36	REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	12,559	0.3	6,930	0.1	14,537	0.1	23,612	0.2	19,446	0.2	0.2
37	EGYPT	2,165	0.0	9,314	0.1	18,231	0.2	27,875	0.2	24,040	0.2	0.2
38	SAUDI ARABIA	19,622	0.4	7,634	0.1	23,256	0.2	1,075	0.0	6,032	0.1	0.2
39	MALAYSIA	9,517	0.2	13,114	0.2	9,080	0.1	8,215	0.1	11,776	0.1	0.1
40	UGANDA	11,720	0.2	24,943	0.3	1,193	0.0	2,090	0.0	501	0.0	0.1
	Other Sources	54,039	1.1	61,634	0.8	87,746	0.9	125,296	1.1	163,582	1.5	1.1
	Total Imports (CIF):	4,732,882	100.0	7,439,867	100.0	10,279,303	100.0	11,466,669	100.0	11,049,771	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, *International Trade Statistics, 2007*

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 64.2 and 56.1 percent in October and September 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 85.5 percent in October and 78.0 percent in September 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 14.4 and 23.3 percent in October and September 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated in October 2007 with 32.0 percent while United Arab Emirates dominated in September 2007 with

46.0 percent. Other key market sources were China, Republic of Korea and Japan collectively accounting for 41.0 and 34.0 percent in October and September 2007, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 15.3 percent in October 2007 and 14.1 percent in September 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the months of October was Sweden accounting for 35.2 percent while in September it was the United Kingdom with 30.4 percent. The other key markets in October and September were Finland, France and Germany.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 7.4 percent in October and 11.4 percent in September 2007. Within COMESA, Congo (DRC) dominated as the main source in October 2007 accounting for 34.1 percent

followed by Zimbabwe with 32.0 percent. In September 2007, Zimbabwe dominated followed by Congo (DRC) accounting for 54.1 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively. Other notable sources were Malawi, Egypt and Kenya.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, September and October 2007*

GROUPING	Sep-07		GROUPING	Oct-07*	
	Value (k'million)	% Share		Value (k'million)	% Share
SADC	877,343	100.0	SADC	992,282	100.0
South Africa (Republic of)	684,158	78.0	South Africa (Republic of)	848,253	85.5
Zimbabwe	96,608	11.0	Democratic Republic of Congo	38,937	3.9
Democratic Republic of Congo	36,722	4.2	MOZAMBIQUE	37,591	3.8
Mozambique	25,911	3.0	Zimbabwe	36,534	3.7
Botswana	15,959	1.8	Tanzania, United	12,405	1.3
Other SADC	17,986	2.1	Other SADC	18,563	1.9
% of Total September Imports	56.1		% of Total October Imports	64.2	
Asia	364,041	100.0	Asia	222,186	100.0
United Arab Emirates	167,482	46.0	India	71,127	32.0
China	92,644	25.4	China	60,763	27.3
India	53,079	14.6	United Arab Emirates	26,925	12.1
Japan	21,525	5.9	Japan	22,253	10.0
Korea, Republic of	9,730	2.7	Korea, Republic of	8,044	3.6
Republic Of Thailand	5,693	1.6	Indonesia	5,385	2.4
Other ASIA	13,888	3.8	Other ASIA	27,690	12.5
% of Total September Imports	23.3		% of Total October Imports	14.4	
COMESA	178,713	100.0	COMESA	114,327	100.0
Zimbabwe	96,608	54.1	Democratic Republic of Congo	38,937	34.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	36,722	20.5	Zimbabwe	36,534	32.0
Kenya	32,510	18.2	Kenya	25,625	22.4
Malawi	4,216	2.4	Mauritius	4,944	4.3
Egypt	4,032	2.3	Swaziland	3,271	2.9
Other COMESA	4,627	2.6	Other COMESA	5,016	4.4
% of Total September Imports	11.4		% of Total October Imports	7.4	
European Union	221,381	100.0	European Union	237,119	100.0
United Kingdom	67,260	30.4	Sweden	83,535	35.2
Sweden	41,245	18.6	United Kingdom	51,240	21.6
Germany	32,133	14.5	Germany	22,580	9.5
France	22,257	10.1	France	14,973	6.3
Finland	20,348	9.2	Finland	14,174	6.0
Other EU	38,138	17.2	Other EU	50,617	21.3
% of Total September Imports	14.1		% of Total October Imports	15.3	
Total Value of September Imports (cif)	1,565,034		Total Value of October Imports (cif)	1,546,715	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;

Note: (*) Provisional

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Industrial Production

Industrial Output Increases marginally in the first half of 2007

The total index of industrial production for the first two quarters of 2007 increased marginally by 0.1 percent compared to an increase of 7.5 percent in the first two quarters of 2006.

The slow-down in industrial output was mainly attributed to the negative growths in both the mining and electricity generation sub sector.

Index of Industrial Production from 2006 to the second quarter of 2007 (2000=100)

PERIOD	TOTAL INDEX	MINING				MANUFACTURING									TOTAL ELECTRICITY	
		TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying	TOTAL MANUF	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Industries	Fabricated Metal Products		
WEIGHT	1.00															0.14
2006 Q1	140.3	201.6	35.4	217.0	172.7	102.1	111.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	123.7	66.2	92.7		126.7
2006 Q2	141.5	194.4	58.9	209.0	166.2	108.6	133.0	44.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	91.4		129.6
2006 Q1 & Q2	140.9	198.0	47.2	213.0	169.4	105.4	122.4	53.9	165.3	92.5	99.3	143.6	64.2	92.1		128.1
2006 Q3	143.8	179.9	45.6	176.2	194.5	125.6	162.5	55.0	156.5	72.6	96.6	150.2	74.2	103.8		120.3
2006 Q4	142.3	158.3	9.5	150.3	183.7	137.3	185.4	96.9	157.2	91.4	69.7	143.9	70.9	99.1		120.7
2006	142.0 ^R	183.6 ^R	37.4	188.1	179.3	118.4 ^R	148.2	64.9	161.1	87.3	91.2	145.3	68.4	96.7		124.3
2007 Q1	138.6	192.8	8.5	196.6	191.8	104.0	114.9	61.1	176.4	92.4	116.6	130.5	64.5	91.0		129.5
2007 Q2	143.5	197.0	10.5	200.5	197.1	111.9	141.7	42.4	168.1	92.7	95.2	161.0	61.1	85.1		125.1
2007 Q1 & Q2	141.1	194.9	9.5	198.5	194.5	108.0	128.3	51.7	172.3	92.6	105.9	145.8	62.8	88.0		127.3
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE																
2006 Q1	6.5	15.9	(48.4)	24.2	(2.5)	(6.1)	(9.4)	(0.7)	(6.2)	2.5	6.3	(17.9)	3.8	(3.7)		15.1
2006 Q2	8.5	17.1	(39.4)	19.6	11.8	(2.4)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(5.2)	1.7	7.2	(4.8)	(3.7)	(3.6)		16.4
2006 Q1 & Q2	7.5	16.5	(43.1)	21.9	4.0	(4.2)	(6.0)	(2.3)	(5.7)	2.1	6.7	(10.9)	0.0	(3.7)		15.7
2006 Q3	8.7	7.7	(46.2)	7.0	10.2	9.3	9.8	(2.5)	11.2	(3.7)	16.1	2.0	2.4	13.0		10.7
2006 Q4	1.2	(7.2)	(91.0)	(15.3)	16.5	6.7	11.5	(13.0)	8.7	(1.1)	4.0	(6.8)	4.7	9.3		10.1
2006	6.8	8.3	(58.0)	8.8	8.7	3.7	3.1	(6.6)	1.3	(0.0)	8.5	(6.9)	1.9	3.6		13.1
2007 Q1	(1.2)	(4.4)	(76.0)	(9.4)	11.1	1.9	2.8	(3.0)	5.9	(0.9)	5.0	5.5	(2.6)	(1.9)		2.3
2007 Q2	1.4	1.3	(82.2)	(4.1)	18.6	3.0	6.6	(5.4)	2.5	1.0	8.6	(1.6)	(1.9)	(7.0)		(3.4)
2007 Q1 & Q2	0.1	(1.6)	(79.9)	(6.8)	14.8	2.5	4.9	(4.0)	4.2	0.0	6.6	1.5	(2.2)	(4.4)		(0.6)

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

Note: ^R Revised () all figures in brackets are negatives

Copper, Cobalt and Coal output down

Industrial output in the mining and quarrying sectors declined by 1.6 percent in the first half of 2007 compared to a growth of 16.5 percent in the corresponding period of 2006. The decline was largely influenced by the reduced production of coal, copper and cobalt.

The coal output declined by 79.9 percent in the first two quarters of 2007 compared to a decline of 43.1 percent in the first two quarters of 2006. Coal production dropped from 40,961.0 metric tonnes in the first two quarters of 2006 to 8,319.0 metric tonnes in the first two quarters of 2007. The decline was mainly due to lack of equipment.

The non-ferrous ore mining output, which includes copper and cobalt mining, receded by 6.8 percent in the first two quarters of 2007 compared to a significant growth of 21.9 percent in the corresponding period of 2006. The main reason for this industry registering a negative growth was the decrease in copper and cobalt production.

The actual copper production dropped by 5.3 percent from 272,428.9 metric tonnes in the first two quarters of 2006 to 257,959.9 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2007. Actual cobalt production also declined by 16.0 percent from 2,392.7 metric tonnes in the first half of 2006 to 2,010.6 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2007.

Quarterly Production of Copper, Cobalt and Coal for 2006 and the first two quarters of 2007 (In metric tonnes)

PERIOD	2006						2007			Mid-year percentage Change
	Q1	Q2	Mid-year production	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Q1	Q2	Mid-year production	
COPPER	129,453.8	142,975.1	272,428.9	127,340.9	115,848.4	515,618.2	121,151.8	136,808.12	257,959.9	(5.3)
COBALT	1,183.7	1,209.0	2,392.7	1,244.9	1,011.9	4,649.5	814.93	1,195.7	2,010.6	(16.0)
COAL	16,641.0	24,320.0	40,961.0	20,393.0	3,495.0	64,849.0	3,990	4,329	8,319.0	(79.7)

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

The Stone quarrying sector went up by 14.8 percent in the first two quarters of 2007 compared to a growth of 4.0 percent in the

same period the previous year. The growth was due to increased production of sand and crushed stones.

Manufacturing output increases

Total manufacturing output in the first half of 2007 grew by 2.5 percent compared to a reduction of 4.2 percent in the first half of 2006. The increase in the manufacturing sector was mainly due to a growth in the Food, Beverage and Tobacco; Wood and wood products; and chemicals, rubbers and plastics industries.

There was a 4.9 percentage growth in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco industry in the first two quarters of 2007 compared to a negative growth of 6.0 in the same period in 2006. The increase in output was due to, among others, increase in production of grain mill products, production of Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and processing of meats.

The Textiles, Clothing and Leather industries recorded a decline of 4.0 percent in production in the first half of 2007 compared to a decline of 2.3 percent in the first half of 2006. The decline was as a result of decreased production in the leather processing and textile manufacturing industries.

The Wood and wood products industry increased output by 4.2 percent in the first half of 2007 compared to a decline of 5.7 percent in the same period of the previous year. An increase in saw milling and wood processing was the main reason for the rise in output.

The Chemicals, Rubbers and Plastics industry experienced a growth of 6.6 percent in 2007 compared to a growth of 6.7 in 2006. The growth in the industry was as a result of increased production of chemical fertilizers and pharmaceutical products.

The output of Non-metallic mineral products increased by 1.5 percent in the first two quarters of 2007 compared to a decline of about 10.9 percent in the same period of 2006. The increase was influenced by increases in the production of cement and articles of concrete.

The output for fabricated metal products declined by 4.4 percent in 2007 compared to a decline of 3.7 percent in 2006. A decrease in copper cable manufacturing was the main reason for the decline in output.

Electricity Generation Declines

Electricity generation declined by 0.6 percent in the first two quarters of 2007 in comparison to an increase of 15.7 percent in the same period of 2006. The Main-hydropower stations that account for about 99 percent of the total generation, decreased generation by 0.8 percent from 4,731,035 kwh in the first two

quarters of 2006 to 4,693,895 kwh in the same period of 2007. In the same period, an increase of 20.1 percent in generation was registered in the mini-hydropower stations, whereas production in the diesel power stations declined by 12.2 percent.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity for 2006 and the first two quarters of 2007 (KWh)

Period	2006						2007			Mid-year percentage Change
	Q1	Q2	Mid-year production	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Mid-year Production	
Main Hydro	2,271,341	2,459,694	4,731,035	2,495,940	2,384,556	9,611,531	2,316,946	2,376,949	4,693,895	(0.8)
Mini Hydro	11,271	17,375	28,646	16,994	10,748	56,388	18,232	16,162	34,394	20.1
Diesel	3,298	3,349	6,647	3,371	3,382	13,400	3,035	2,801	5,836	(12.2)
Total	2,285,910.	2,480,418	4,766,328	2,516,305	2,398,686	9,681,319	2,338,213	2,395,912	4,734,125	(0.7)

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

Living Conditions

2 in Every 5 Households have No Access to Safe Water

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results indicate that 2 in every 5 households (40.2 percent) have no access to safe water sources. The rural/urban comparison shows that, about 56 percent of rural households reported having no access to safe water sources compared to about 11 percent of their urban counterparts.

to safe water sources were reported in Luapula (82.7 percent), Northern (70.5 percent), Western (57.5 percent) and N/Western (55.5 percent). The results further show that higher proportions of households accessing safe water were reported in Lusaka (95 percent), Copperbelt (72 percent), Southern (72 percent) and Central with 60 percent.

The provincial distribution shows that larger proportions of households that had no access

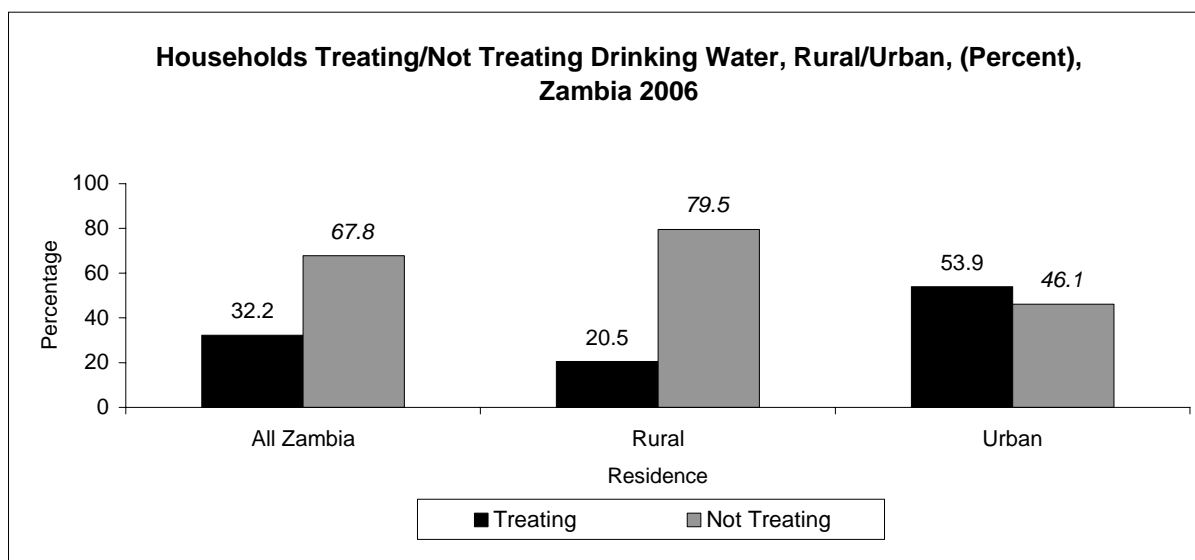
Households by Main Source of Water by Residence, Province, (Percent), Zambia 2006

Residence/ Stratum/ Province	Main Source of Drinking Water Supply											Total Number of Households	
	Directly from the river	Unprotected well	Pumped (pipel) from the river	Protected well	Borehole	Public tap	Own tap	Other tap	Bought from water vendor	Mineral /bottled water	Other		Total
All Zambia	15.90	24.30	1.10	7.40	20.40	11.80	14.50	3.90	0.20	0.10	0.30	100.00	2,283,211
Rural/Urban													
Rural	23.60	32.50	1.40	9.30	28.40	2.60	1.20	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.30	100.00	1,483,527
Urban	1.60	9.00	0.60	3.80	5.50	29.10	39.30	10.50	0.20	0.20	0.30	100.00	799,684
Province													
Central	11.80	25.30	0.80	11.00	30.70	8.90	9.60	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	225,915
Copperbelt	5.60	21.50	0.60	8.10	3.70	10.10	44.30	4.90	0.20	0.00	0.90	100.00	337,943
Eastern	14.40	25.60	1.30	8.30	43.80	2.90	2.90	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	320,393
Luapula	33.70	49.00	2.60	3.60	7.70	1.20	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.10	100.00	177,793
Lusaka	0.60	3.10	0.30	2.80	11.70	41.20	27.60	12.10	0.20	0.40	0.00	100.00	333,430
Northern	41.60	28.90	1.10	6.50	9.70	6.70	3.80	1.60	0.00	0.10	0.00	100.00	296,021
North- Western	19.50	36.00	3.20	15.10	12.10	9.60	3.00	1.00	0.10	0.40	0.20	100.00	131,067
Southern	13.60	12.00	1.50	7.60	37.30	9.20	12.90	4.70	1.30	0.00	0.00	100.00	284,250
Western	12.90	44.60	0.30	7.50	23.10	4.60	3.00	3.40	0.00	0.20	0.40	100.00	176,250

Source: 2006 LCMS

The results further show that 67.8 percent of households did not treat/boil their drinking water. Of these, 79.5 percent of households

were reported in rural areas while 46.1 percent were reported in urban areas.



Source: 2006 LCMS

At provincial level, Western province reported the highest proportion of households that did not treat their drinking water with 94.3

percent. This was followed by North-Western Province with 81.4 percent.

Residence/ Stratum/Province	Treatment of Drinking Water			Total Number of Households
	Boiled/treated	Did not boil/treat	Total	
All Zambia	32.20	67.80	100.00	2,283,211
Provinces				
Central	36.00	64.00	100.00	225,915
Copperbelt	56.60	43.40	100.00	337,943
Eastern	23.00	77.00	100.00	320,393
Luapula	28.50	71.50	100.00	177,793
Lusaka	52.70	47.30	100.00	333,430
Northern	23.00	77.00	100.00	296,021
Northwestern	18.60	81.40	100.00	131,067
Southern	20.90	79.10	100.00	284,250
Western	5.70	94.30	100.00	176,250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Malaria, Diarrhoea and Tuberculosis are the Major Causes of Death in Zambia

According to the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results, malaria, diarrhoea, and tuberculosis were reported to have caused more deaths in Zambia than any other disease. The results indicate that malaria/fever accounted for about 22.4 percent of deaths in all the households. Diarrhoea and tuberculosis accounted for 12.5 and 8 percent of deaths in all households, respectively. Chest infection was the other main cause of deaths with 6.2 percent.

In rural areas, malaria claimed most of the lives with 21.5 percent, followed by diarrhoea with 13.2 percent. Abdominal pains/stomach upsets accounted for 7.1 percent of deaths.

Similarly, malaria accounted for most of the deaths in urban areas with 24.5 percent. Tuberculosis and Diarrhoea accounted for 13.6 and 10.6 percent of deaths, respectively.

Analysis by sex shows that malaria and tuberculosis cause more deaths among males than females. Malaria accounted for 23.1 percent of deaths among males compared to 21.5 percent of deaths among females. Tuberculosis was reported to have caused 8.3 percent of deaths among males compared to 7.7 percent of deaths among females. On the other hand, diarrhoea accounted for the same proportion of deaths for both sexes at 12.5 percent.

Causes of Death by Residence and Sex, Zambia 2006

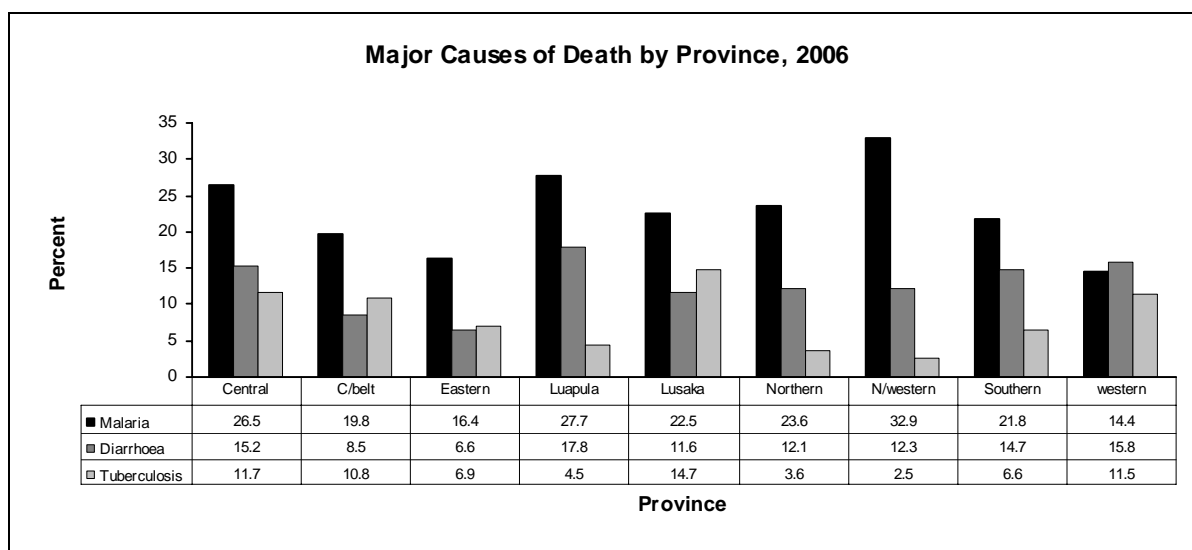
Causes Of Death	All Zambia	Rural	Urban	Sex	
				Male	Female
Fever/Malaria	22.4	21.5	24.5	23.1	21.5
Cough/Cold /Chest Infection	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1
Tuberculosis	8.0	5.8	13.6	8.3	7.7
Asthma	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.9
Bronchitis/Pneumonia/Chest Pain	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.3
Diarrhea	12.5	13.2	10.6	12.5	12.5
Vomiting	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.9
Abdominal Pains/ Constipation/Stomach Upset	6.1	7.1	3.7	6.3	6.0
Liver Infection/ Side Pains	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1
Lack of Blood/ Anemia	5.2	5.7	4	4.7	5.8
Boils	0.4	0.5	0	0.3	0.5
Skin Rash /Skin Infection	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.4
Piles /Hemorrhoids	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shingles/ Herpes zoster	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
Paralysis of any kind	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7
Stroke	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
Hypertension	2.4	2	3.3	3.5	1.0
Diabetes/Sugar disease	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.0
Eye infection	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.8
Ear infection	1.0	0.8	1.6	1	1.1
Toothache/Mouth infection	1.3	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.3

Causes Of Death	All Zambia	Rural	Urban	Sex	
				Male	Female
Headache	4.2	5.1	2	4.2	4.1
Measles	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0
Jaundice/Yellow ness	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Murdered	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
Other	7.8	7.6	6.5	5.6	9.3
Do not know	8.3	9.8	4.7	7.5	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Provincial analysis shows that malaria was the major cause of death in all provinces. The highest percentage of deaths caused by malaria was reported in North-Western Province with 32.9 percent. Other provinces that reported high percentages of deaths attributed to malaria were Luapula (27.7 percent), Central (26.5 percent) and Northern (23.6 percent).

Lusaka Province recorded the highest proportion of persons that died from tuberculosis with 14.7 percent. This was followed by Central and Western provinces with 11.7 and 11.5 percent, respectively. Diarrhoea related diseases caused more deaths in Luapula Province (17.8 percent), Western Province (15.8 percent) and Central Province (15.7 percent).



Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey

Poverty, Still a burden on Women!!

The Fourth World Conference on Women held in China in 1995, came up with 12 critical areas of concern that needed to be addressed in order to achieve gender equality. One of the most critical concerns raised was the increasing burden of poverty on women.

Poverty is a complex issue that could be both a cause and effect of the marginalization of

women, limiting their access to equal opportunities with men.

The results of the 1998, 2004 and 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys show that the overall level of poverty for female-headed households in Zambia declined from 77 percent in 1998 to 70 percent in 2006.

Incidence of Poverty by Sex of Head of Household, 1998, 2004, and 2006

Background Characteristics		Poverty Status				Total Population
		Total Poor	Extremely poor	Moderately Poor	Non Poor	
1998	All Zambia	73	58	15	27	10,172,000
	Sex of Head					
	Male	72	56	16	28	8,229,000
	Female	77	65	12	23	1,943,000
2004	All Zambia	68	53	15	32	10,898,614
	Sex Of Head					
	Male	66	51	15	34	8,815,110
	Female	71	57	14	29	2,106,981
2006	All Zambia	64	51	14	32	11,685,031
	Sex of Head					
	Male	63	49	14	34	9,395,704
	Female	70	57	13	29	2,289,327

Source: 1998, 2004 and 2006 LCMS

The results further show that poverty levels for female-headed households were higher than those of male-headed households in all the years under review. The largest difference of 7 percentage points was recorded in 2006 with 70 percent for female-headed households and 63 percent for the male-headed ones. The difference in the level of poverty between male-headed households and female-headed ones in the years 2004 and 1998 was 5 percentage points. The poverty level for female-headed households was 71 percent while that of males was 66 percent in 2004. In 1998 the poverty level was

77 percent for the female-headed households and 72 percent for the male-headed ones.

Furthermore, the results show that the poverty level for female-headed households was above the national overall figure while that of the male-headed households was below the overall figure in all the years under review. In addition, the proportion for the extremely poor households was higher for female-headed households than male-headed households in all the years under review.

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Domestic Exports: These are goods originating from the exporting countries.

Re-exports: This refers to goods imported into the country and then exported in the same form or after minor improvements. For example, blending, packing and repairing.

Trade Surplus: this is a situation where a country is exporting more than it is importing.

SITC: Stands for Standard International Trade Classification. It is a trade statistical nomenclature mainly used in trade statistical analysis.

Index of Industrial Production: Is defined as the measure of the changes in the levels of production in the economy compared with base year production. The index does not measure the actual production levels but gives a comparative representation of the performance of the various sub-sectors.

Measurement of Poverty: Measurement of poverty begins with the construction of a poverty line, which forms the cut-off point between the poor and non poor. Poverty is further measured by its depth and intensity. Details of the measurement of poverty are in the LCMS and poverty report. To measure poverty, consumption per adult equivalent is used in all LCMS analysis as the index of individual welfare.

Extremely Poor: the extremely poor are the 'hardest-hit' category of people consisting of those who cannot afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements.

Moderately Poor: The moderately poor category consists of people who can afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements but cannot afford non food basic needs.

Non Poor: The non poor category consists of people whose expenditure is equal or more than the overall poverty line.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total G.D.P. At Current Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	3,005.1	3,950.2	5,140.2	6,027.9	7,477.7	10,071.9	13,132.7	16,260.4	20,479.2	25,997.4	32,456.3	38,676.5
Total G.D.P. At Constant (1994) Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	2,176.9	2,328.1	2,404.9	2,360.2	2,412.7	2,499.0	2,621.3	2,707.9	2,846.5	2,999.2	3,155.9	3,343.3
G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	346,017	444,059	564,127	645,869	782,201	1,028,587	1,301,621	1,562,085	1,906,038	2,344,290	2,836,723	3,278,034
G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	250,659	261,707	263,935	252,886	252,384	255,213	259,806	260,138	264,930	270,450	275,830	283,365
G.D.P.Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices		-2.8	6.9	3.3	-1.9	2.2	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.2

*Revised estimates

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics

POVERTY TRENDS 1991-2006

Total/Residence	1991	1993	1996	1998	2004	2006
Zambia	70	74	69	73	68	64
Rural	88	92	82	83	78	80
Urban	49	45	46	56	53	34

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET FOR 2007/2008 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SEASON

		MAIZE	PADDY RICE	WHEAT	SORGHUM/ MILLET	SWEET AND IRISH POTATOES	CASSAVA FLOUR	TOTAL (MAIZE MEAL EQUIVALENT) 12/
A. Availability:								
(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2007)	1/	433,031	931	0	4,712	0	4,459	398,614
(ii) Total production (2006/07)	2/	1,366,158	18,317	115,843	34,480	75,664	1,185,600	2,476,734
Total availability		1,799,188	19,248	115,843	39,192	75,664	1,190,059	2,875,349
B. Requirements:								
(i) Staple food requirements:								
Human consumption	3/	1,132,880	30,332	132,708	35,468	71,880	700,442	1,837,314
Food Reserve Stocks (net)	4/	250,000	0	0	1,000	0	2,949	228,609
(ii) Industrial requirements:								0
Stockfeed	5/	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	58,500
Breweries	6/	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500
Seed	7/	18,000	0	1,500	1,000	0	0	18,183
(iii) Losses	8/	68,308	916	5,792	1,724	3,783	23,712	90,846
Total requirements		1,549,188	31,248	140,000	39,192	75,664	727,104	2,246,952
C. Surplus/deficit (A-B)	9/	250,000	-12,000	-24,157	0	0	462,956	628,396
D. Commercial import requirements	10/		12,000	24,157				
E. Food aid import requirements	11/							

Notes:

- 1/ Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and commercial farmers as at 1st May 2007, including stocks held by small-scale farmers in rural areas.
- 2/ Production estimates from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives/Central Statistical Office (MACO/CSO). Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.
- 3/ Staple foods are assumed to represent 70 percent (1,421 KCal/person/day) of total diet (2,030 KCal/person/day), converted to crop requirements for the national 2007/2008 population of 12.1 million people.
- 4/ Locally purchased FRA stocks expected to be carried over into the next season. (This does not indicate total FRA purchases on the local market nor imports)
- 5/ Estimated requirements by major stock feed producers.
- 6/ Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.
- 7/ Estimated seed crop grown for seed companies.
- 8/ Post harvest losses are estimated at 5 percent for grains and sweet potatoes in line with estimates from other Southern African Development Countries (SADC) and 2 percent for cassava.
- 9/ Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. Cassava and maize may be substitutable with other crops and may result in different exportable volumes than the ones indicated here. The total is expressed as maize meal equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.
The wheat deficit is based on the estimated market size as indicated in B, less availability as indicated in A.
The maize meal equivalent and cassava flour surplus represents an overall surplus of staple foods. Cross-substitution may make this surplus partly available in the form of other crops.
- 10/ Imports required to be made by the private sector to meet the commercial market demands.
- 11/ Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.
12/ Total maize meal equivalent refers to all crops being converted to kilocalories that are equal to the corresponding kilocalories in maize meal form.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FOR 2005 AND 2006 (2000=100)

PERIOD	TOTAL INDEX	MINING				MANUFACTURING								TOTAL ELECTRICITY	
		TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying	TOTAL MANUF	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Industries		Fabricated Metal Products
WEIGHT	1.00														0.14
2006 Q1	140.3	201.6	35.4	217.0	172.7	102.1	111.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	123.7	66.2	92.7	126.7
2006 Q2	141.5	194.4	58.9	209.0	166.2	108.6	133.0	44.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	91.4	129.6
2006 Q1 & Q2	140.9	198.0	47.2	213.0	169.4	105.4	122.4	53.9	165.3	92.5	99.3	143.6	64.2	92.1	128.1
2006 Q3	143.8	179.9	45.6	176.2	194.5	125.6	162.5	55.0	156.5	72.6	96.6	150.2	74.2	103.8	120.3
2006 Q4	142.3	158.3	9.5	150.3	183.7	137.3	185.4	96.9	157.2	91.4	69.7	143.9	70.9	99.1	120.7
2006	142.0 ^R	183.6 ^R	37.4	188.1	179.3	118.4 ^R	148.2	64.9	161.1	87.3	91.2	145.3	68.4	96.7	124.3
2007 Q1	138.6	192.8	8.5	196.6	191.8	104.0	114.9	61.1	176.4	92.4	116.6	130.5	64.5	91.0	129.5
2007 Q2	143.5	197.0	10.5	200.5	197.1	111.9	141.7	42.4	168.1	92.7	95.2	161.0	61.1	85.1	125.1
2007 Q1 & Q2	141.1	194.9	9.5	198.5	194.5	108.0	128.3	51.7	172.3	92.6	105.9	145.8	62.8	88.0	127.3
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2006 Q1	6.5	15.9	(48.4)	24.2	(2.5)	(6.1)	(9.4)	(0.7)	(6.2)	2.5	6.3	(17.9)	3.8	(3.7)	15.1
2006 Q2	8.5	17.1	(39.4)	19.6	11.8	(2.4)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(5.2)	1.7	7.2	(4.8)	(3.7)	(3.6)	16.4
2006 Q1 & Q2	7.5	16.5	(43.1)	21.9	4.0	(4.2)	(6.0)	(2.3)	(5.7)	2.1	6.7	(10.9)	0.0	(3.7)	15.7
2006 Q3	8.7	7.7	(46.2)	7.0	10.2	9.3	9.8	(2.5)	11.2	(3.7)	16.1	2.0	2.4	13.0	10.7
2006 Q4	1.2	(7.2)	(91.0)	(15.3)	16.5	6.7	11.5	(13.0)	8.7	(1.1)	4.0	(6.8)	4.7	9.3	10.1
2006	6.8	8.3	(58.0)	8.8	8.7	3.7	3.1	(6.6)	1.3	(0.0)	8.5	(6.9)	1.9	3.6	13.1
2007 Q1	(1.2)	(4.4)	(76.0)	(9.4)	11.1	1.9	2.8	(3.0)	5.9	(0.9)	5.0	5.5	(2.6)	(1.9)	2.3
2007 Q2	1.4	1.3	(82.2)	(4.1)	18.6	3.0	6.6	(5.4)	2.5	1.0	8.6	(1.6)	(1.9)	(7.0)	(3.4)
2007 Q1 & Q2	0.1	(1.6)	(79.9)	(6.8)	14.8	2.5	4.9	(4.0)	4.2	0.0	6.6	1.5	(2.2)	(4.4)	(0.6)

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

Note: ^R Revised () all figures in brackets are negatives

INTEREST RATES

END OF PERIOD	COMMERCIAL BANKS		CENTRAL BANK	TREASURY BILLS
	Weighted Lending Rates	Lending Rates	Interest Rates	YIELD RATE 91 DAYS
2006 JAN	26.7	33.0	17.1	15.1
February	26.4	32.7	16.1	14.1
March	25.4	31.6	14.7	12.7
April	25.2	31.4	11.0	9.0
May	22.8	29.0	8.4	6.4
June	21.6	27.8	7.5	5.5
July	21.7	27.9	8.6	6.6
August	21.7	27.9	9.6	7.6
September	21.6	27.8	10.9	8.6
October	21.6	27.8	12.3	10.3
November	21.6	27.8	11.1	9.1
December	21.6	27.9	10.7	8.7
2007 JAN	21.0	27.3	11.1	9.1
February	21.0	27.3	11.8	9.8
March	20.3	26.4	12.8	10.8
April	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
May	18.2	24.3	13.2	11.2
June	18.2	24.3	12.9	10.9
July	18.2	24.3	13.6	11.6
August	18.2	24.3	13.4	11.4
September	18.3	24.4	14.0	13.0

Source: Bank of Zambia

KWACHA/DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES

PERIOD	BOZ Rates	Bureau Rates
2006		
January	3,363.72	3,502.02
February	3,289.61	3,413.10
March	3,294.74	3,486.27
April	3,201.50	3,329.20
May	3,172.60	3,255.17
June	3,470.61	3,563.23
July	3,546.72	3,636.25
August	3,883.95	3,957.27
September	4,046.46	4,098.84
October	3,835.17	3,931.43
November	3,984.97	4,039.31
December	4,127.83	4,164.27
2007		
January	4,221.06	4,293.88
February	4,254.02	4,320.95
March	4,258.53	4,322.08
April	4,161.47	4,235.69
May	4,013.82	4,115.32
June	3,888.11	3,986.20
July	3,827.21	3,897.59
August	4,013.08	4,074.09
September	3,803.33	4,048.84

Source: Bank of Zambia

Surveys being undertaken

- ☞ 2007 Zambia Demographic & Health Survey
- ☞ 2007 Economic Census
- ☞ 2010 Cartographic Mapping

Now Available

- ☞ Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006
- ☞ National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- ☞ Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2004 - 2005
- ☞ Labour-Force Survey Report, 2005
- ☞ Child Labour Report, 2005

Soon to be released!

- ☞ Statistical Fact sheet, 2006
- ☞ Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
- ☞ Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2005 - 2006

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