



Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 57

Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm

December, 2007

Foreword

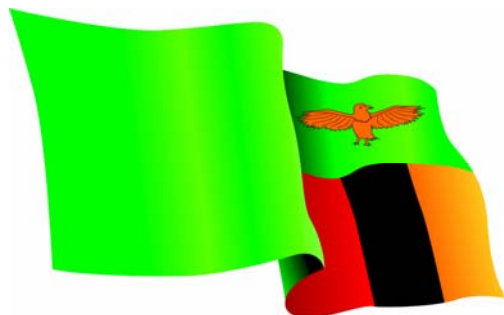
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by the Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office 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

27th December, 2007



Serving Your Data Needs

Inside this Issue

- *Inflation increases in December 2007*
- *November 2007 records Trade Deficit*
- *Pit Latrine; the Most Commonly Used Toilet Facility*
- *Road Infrastructure, most desired Developmental Project in Zambian Communities*
- *Improvement of Communication Network improves Livelihood in Zambian Communities, Survey Results reveals*
- *Average Monthly Household Expenditure Recorded at K549,813*
- *Layman & Statistics*

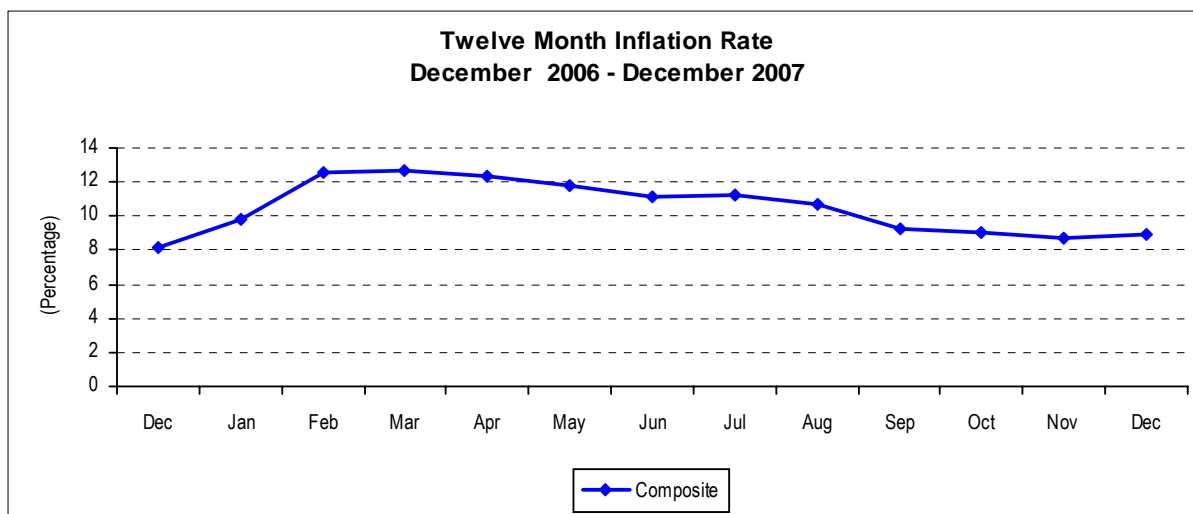
INFLATION

Inflation increases in December 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 8.9 percent as at December 2007. This rate is 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the November rate of 8.7 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 0.7 of a percentage point, from

8.2 percent in December 2006 to 8.9 percent in December 2007.

The December 2007 inflation rate of 8.9 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 8.9 percent between December 2006 and December 2007.



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), December 2007

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between November and December 2007, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco; rent and household energy; transport and communication; recreation and education; and other goods

and services. However the annual inflation rates for the same period decreased for clothing and footwear, medical care, furniture and household goods.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Per cent)

	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

	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
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
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
Dec 07 – Dec 6	8.9	5.9	14.2	11.2	13.4	9.1	13.6	8.2	6.9

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), December 2007

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.2 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 8.7 percent in November 2007 to 8.9 percent in December 2007 is mainly due to the increase in the cost of food products.

Of the total 8.9 percent annual inflation in December 2007, food products accounted for 2.9 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.0 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07
Food Beverages & Tobacco	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9
Clothing & Footwear	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Rent & household energy	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Furniture & Household Goods	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Recreation & Education	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other Goods & Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Items	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.7	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.9

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), December 2007

The Annual Food Inflation Rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 5.9 percent in December 2007, compared to 5.2 percent in November 2007. Contributing most to the rise in the food inflation rate were increases in the cost of

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

The Annual Non-Food Inflation Rate

The annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 11.9 percent in December 2007, from 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
Dec07 – Dec 06	8.9	5.9	11.9

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), December 2007

Maize Grain and Maize Meal Prices continue to increase

A comparison of retail prices between November and December 2007, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 7.8 percent, from K15,201 to K16,387. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased

by 4.0 percent, from K28,449 to K29,595. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) increased by 3.0 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of onions declined by 8.8 percent.

National Average Prices (ZMK) for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007												Percentage Change Dec-07/Nov-07
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
White breakfast 25Kg	36,335	37,108	37,381	37,733	37,446	36,751	36,679	36,721	37,077	37,246	37,836	38,037	0.5
White Roller 25Kg	26,636	28,045	27,893	27,934	27,101	25,782	25,386	25,270	26,781	27,002	28,449	29,595	4.0
Samp 1 Kg	3,400	3,763	3,953	3,449	3,377	3,206	3,594	3,753	3,824	2,426	2,429	2,468	1.6
White Maize 20 litre tin	14,339	14,927	14,952	14,640	12,595	12,224	12,165	12,859	13,392	14,335	15,201	16,387	7.8
Wheat Plain Flour (NMC) 2.5 Kg	10,972	11,108	11,326	11,653	11,915	11,533	11,255	11,041	11,430	11,421	12,210	12,632	3.5
Millet 5 litre tin	4,722	4,967	5,914	5,672	6,032	5,717	5,151	5,215	5,654	5,654	6,627	6,734	1.6
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	21,847	21,356	20,828	21,528	22,262	21,765	22,395	22,815	23,847	23,458	25,696	25,837	0.5
Rump Steak 1 Kg	19,464	18,828	18,775	19,412	19,648	19,437	19,865	20,722	21,061	21,944	22,769	22,807	0.2
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17,302	16,925	16,564	17,744	17,115	17,377	18,187	18,682	17,920	19,521	19,100	19,212	0.6
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,874	13,697	13,742	14,004	13,982	13,845	14,165	14,416	14,101	14,328	15,088	15,120	0.2
T-bone 1 Kg	17,543	17,325	17,290	17,825	18,349	17,718	18,581	18,837	18,845	19,808	20,503	20,921	2.0
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	18,118	18,577	18,550	19,328	18,123	18,187	18,173	17,564	18,190	19,524	19,452	19,472	0.1
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,477	13,027	12,958	13,605	14,012	13,737	13,956	13,823	13,640	12,229	12,932	13,790	6.6
Bacon 1 Kg	31,345	32,029	32,712	35,468	34,265	33,920	34,343	34,519	34,650	34,430	34,165	34,948	2.3
Fresh Kapenta 400 gms	3,966	4,110	4,488	4,828	4,768	4,735	4,669	4,341	4,346	4,166	4,266	4,411	3.4
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 kg	32,056	34,210	36,197	35,745	35,131	34,403	36,152	35,110	35,363	36,395	36,138	37,264	3.1
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1kg	29,125	32,525	32,902	32,652	31,957	32,424	33,557	33,783	32,605	35,055	33,196	34,189	3.0
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1kg	17,097	21,899	21,565	19,228	18,841	18,254	19,492	20,543	21,310	20,100	24,148	25,013	3.6
Dried bream 1 Kg	21,843	25,717	25,348	24,049	21,323	22,563	21,677	22,485	23,725	24,421	23,901	24,298	1.7
Margarine Buttercup 250gm	5,145	5,299	5,213	5,293	5,592	5,959	6,028	6,227	6,144	6,063	6,065	6,466	6.6
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5 litres	17,681	17,829	18,191	18,256	18,358	18,802	19,541	19,897	20,092	19,905	20,089	20,245	0.8
Cabbage 1kg	1,317	1,380	1,390	1,312	1,159	1,166	1,247	1,134	1,105	1,043	1,207	1,188	-1.6
Onion 1kg	3,700	3,967	4,439	4,981	5,042	5,112	4,954	4,224	4,491	4,235	4,062	3,706	-8.8
Tomatoes 1kg	2,566	2,940	3,364	2,879	2,432	2,320	2,376	2,213	2,199	2,351	2,344	2,323	-0.9
Peas 1kg	6,428	6,001	9,086	8,688	9,564	5,567	7,495	8,230	7,575	5,134	4,382	4,360	-0.5
Sweet patato leaves 1kg	2,304	2,415	2,331	2,282	2,116	2,575	2,783	2,893	3,039	2,695	2,840	2,707	-4.7
Egg plant 1kg	2,844	3,330	3,509	2,350	2,528	2,988	2,979	3,125	2,735	3,039	3,629	3,200	-11.8
Fresh okra 1kg	4,144	4,292	3,995	3,579	3,738	4,019	4,751	4,722	5,205	4,856	5,167	4,422	-14.4
Impwa 1kg	2,373	2,484	2,299	2,189	2,322	2,346	2,645	2,596	2,465	2,577	2,763	2,543	-8.0
Dried beans 1kg	6,062	6,002	6,123	5,858	5,663	5,696	5,785	5,749	5,848	6,004	6,313	6,599	4.5
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,560	1,408	1,328	1,055	904	883	916	959	990	1,190	1,750	2,029	15.9
Raw cassava tubers Unsoaked 1kg	1,033	856	942	1,060	1,193	1,199	1,320	1,767	2,094	1,004	950	985	3.7
Chikanda tubers 1kg	14,032	10,476	8,260	9,045	8,971	8,932	9,453	10,772	10,778	9,650	9,794	10,353	5.7
Cement Portland 50 Kg	46,544	45,714	45,678	49,465	53,353	52,996	55,366	64,228	65,550	63,604	60,993	62,378	2.3
Paraffin 1 litre	4,253	4,658	4,491	4,475	4,696	4,686	4,686	4,686	4,676	4,805	4,754	4,772	0.4
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	4217420	4246640	4266120	4168720	4131720	4027800	3826900	3971000	4098600	3796800	3811500	4059600	6.5
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	614,860	619,120	621,960	607,760	587,880	583,620	554,510	593,560	587,880	561,610	571,095	585,060	2.4
Mini Bus Fare Town/Chilenje 1 way	1,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,600	8.3
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	710,330	707,947	725,053	723,215	732,678	710,512	736,705	780,826	765,920	723,030	668,498	689,388	3.1
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to motel	104,937	105,025	106,220	109,199	113,649	113,584	113,551	116,895	117,335	112,692	111,744	111,982	0.2

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), December 2007

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

November 2007 records Trade Deficit

During the month of November 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Deficit valued at 79.6 billion. This means that the country exported

less in November 2007 than it imported in value terms.

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

MONTHS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS	TRADE BALANCE
January	1,373,211	1,484,448	748	1,485,196	111,985
February	1,021,570	1,459,819	117	1,459,936	438,366
March	1,120,962	1,428,566	807	1,429,373	308,411
April	1,105,475	1,465,514	51	1,465,565	360,090
May	1,285,965	1,651,460	236	1,651,695	365,730
June	1,263,738	1,582,750	4	1,582,753	319,015
July	1,369,310	1,763,749	180	1,763,929	394,620
August	1,398,963	2,076,051	693	2,076,745	677,782
September	1,565,034	1,834,232	124	1,834,356	269,321
October ^R	1,546,715	1,911,575	1,648	1,913,223	156,508
November*	1,536,650	1,408,804	48,267	1,457,071	-79,579
TOTAL:	14,587,593	18,066,969	52,874	17,908,026	3,320,433

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), October and November 2007

The total value of exports in November 2007 was K1,457.1 billion compared to K1,701.4 billion in October 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 75.7 percent in November and 75.3 percent in October 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 17.2 and 12.8 percent in November and October 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Nov-07		Oct-07	
		Value (k'million)	% Share	Value (k'million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	87,058	6.0	73,325	4.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	20,459	1.4	9,277	0.5
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	150,049	10.3	132,062	7.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,906	0.3	4,281	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	151	0.0	1,491	0.1
5	Chemicals	12,627	0.9	11,777	0.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,102,566	75.7	1,440,430	75.3
	Refined copper	683,187	62.0	894,130	62.1
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	262,411	23.8	281,128	19.5
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	0	0.0	75,291	5.2
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	102,800	9.3	69,717	4.8
	Wire of refined copper	36,415	3.3	53,047	3.7
	Copper powders and flakes	0	0.0	37,733	2.6
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	2,459	0.2	10,932	0.8
	Portland cement	1,608	0.1	3,507	0.2
	Floor-cloths, dish-cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths	1,545	0.1	2,870	0.2
	Twine, cordage, rope, cable, plaited or not, impregnated with plastics or not	3,151	0.3	2,667	0.2
	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails... of iron or steel	509	0.0	1,911	0.1
	<i>Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i>	8,481	0.8	6,643	0.5
7	Machinery and transport equipment	74,793	5.1	24,303	1.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,708	0.3	3,341	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	755	0.1	1,118	0.1
TOTAL:		1,457,071	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), November 2007

Zambia's major export product in November 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 67.4 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were: ores, slag and ash (8.4 percent); other base metals such as cobalt which are copper related (7.1

percent); vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool – stock. Pts and accessories (2.7); and sugars and sugar confectionery (2.2 percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 87.8 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of November 2007.

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

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	982,014	67.4
26	Ores, slag and ash	122,737	8.4
81	Other base metals; cermet; articles thereof	102,800	7.1
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	39,766	2.7
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	32,039	2.2
10	Cereals	31,774	2.2
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	18,822	1.3
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	18,008	1.2
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	16,457	1.1
52	Cotton	14,997	1.0
	Other Chapters	77,659	5.3
TOTAL:		1,457,071	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in November 2007

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of November 2007 were Switzerland (35.0 percent), South Africa (10.3 percent), China (9.2 percent), Republic of Thailand (8.2 percent), Tanzania (5.2 percent), Egypt (4.7 percent), and Saudi Arabia (4.5 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for 77.1 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 Democratic Republic of Congo, Botswana, France, Belgium and the United States of America., collectively accounting for 12.9 percent of Zambia's exports in November 2007. The rest of Zambia's export destinations collectively accounted for 10.0 percent of the total value of exports in November 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Switzerland	510,403	35.0
South Africa (Republic Of)	149,389	10.3
China	134,220	9.2
Republic Of Thailand	119,367	8.2
Tanzania, United	75,869	5.2
Egypt	67,785	4.7
Saudi Arabia	65,270	4.5
Democratic Republic Of Congo	56,844	3.9
Botswana	41,236	2.8
France	37,891	2.6
Belgium	28,098	1.9
United States Of America	24,470	1.7
Zimbabwe	21,227	1.5
Malaysia	18,136	1.2
Portugal	16,756	1.1
Other Destinations	90,109	6.2
Total:	1,457,071	100.0

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

VALUE OF EXPORTS BY MAJOR PORTS OF EXIT FOR NOVEMBER 2007

The seven major ports through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of November 2007 were Kitwe port (46.5 percent), Chingola (18.4 percent), Kapiri Mposhi (8.6 percent), , Livingstone Port (7.5 percent), Ndola Port (6.3 percent), Chirundu

(5.6 percent) and Kasumbalesa (3.1 percent). These seven ports of exit collectively accounted for 96.0 percent of the total value of export trade for the month of November 2007.

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

Port Office	Value	% Share
Kitwe Port Office	677,117	46.5
Chingola	268,464	18.4
Kapiri Mposhi	125,397	8.6
Livingstone Port Office	109,609	7.5
Ndola Port Office	92,046	6.3
Chirundu	81,658	5.6
Kasumbalesa	45,580	3.1
Lusaka International Airport	17,302	1.2
Nakonde	16,497	1.1
Kazungula	10,426	0.7
Other Port Offices	12,973	0.9
TOTAL:	1,457,071	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	Fob Value	% 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
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 25.1 percent in November while it was the second largest with 17.7 percent in the month of October 2007. Within the Asian region, the dominant market in November was Thailand with 36.7 percent, while in October it was Saudi Arabia with 22.4 percent. Other notable markets were China, India, Republic of Korea and Japan.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the second largest market for Zambia's

exports accounting for 24.4 percent in November, while it was the largest with 18.8 percent in the month of October 2007. Within SADC, the dominant market was South Africa with 42.0 and 70.6 percent in the month of November and October 2007, 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 11.2 percent in November and 10.1 percent in October 2007. Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination in

November accounting for 41.6 percent while in October it was accounting for 53.3 percent. This was followed by Democratic Republic of Congo accounting for 34.9 percent and 32.1 percent in November and October 2007, respectively. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports

accounting for 7.9 and 3.7 percent of Zambia's total exports in November and October 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, United Kingdom dominated in November 2007 accounting for 33.1 percent while Netherlands was the key market in October 2007 accounting for 33.9 percent. Other notable markets were France and Portugal.

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

GROUPING	Nov-07		GROUPING	Oct-07	
	Value (k' million)	% Share		Value (k' million)	% Share
ASIA	365,987	100.0	ASIA	338,298	100.0
Republic Of Thailand	134,220	36.7	Saudi Arabia	75,765	22.4
Saudi Arabia	119,367	32.6	China	73,825	21.8
China	65,270	17.8	Republic Of Thailand	65,990	19.5
Korea, Republic Of	18,136	5.0	Korea, Republic Of	46,636	13.8
Japan	14,199	3.9	India	27,535	8.1
Other ASIA	14,794	4.0	Other ASIA	48,547	14.4
% of Total November Exports	25.1		% of Total October Exports	17.7	
SADC	355,333	100.0	SADC	319,129	100.0
SOUTH AFRICA	149,389	42.0	SOUTH AFRICA	225,254	70.6
Congo (DR)	75,869	21.4	Congo (DR)	55,115	17.3
TANZANIA, UNITED	56,844	16.0	ZIMBABWE	10,280	3.2
ZIMBABWE	41,236	11.6	NAMIBIA	8,805	2.8
NAMIBIA	21,227	6.0	TANZANIA, UNITED	7,715	2.4
Other SADC	10,769	3.0	Other SADC	11,961	3.7
% of Total November Exports	24.4		% of Total October Exports	18.8	
COMESA	163,100	100.0	COMESA	171,859	100.0
EGYPT	67,785	41.6	EGYPT	91,616	53.3
Congo (DR)	56,844	34.9	Congo (DR)	55,115	32.1
ZIMBABWE	21,227	13.0	ZIMBABWE	10,280	6.0
KENYA	12,469	7.6	KENYA	6,956	4.0
MALAWI	4,112	2.5	SWAZILAND	4,044	2.4
Other COMESA	662	0.4	Other COMESA	3,849	2.2
% of Total November Exports	11.2		% of Total October Exports	10.1	
EUROPEAN UNION	114,567	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	70,152	100.0
UNITED KINGDOM	37,891	33.1	NETHERLANDS	23,769	33.9
BELGIUM	28,098	24.5	BELGIUM	14,478	20.6
NETHERLANDS	16,756	14.6	PORTUGAL	13,761	19.6
FRANCE	11,828	10.3	UNITED KINGDOM	9,255	13.2
PORTUGAL	7,656	6.7	GERMANY	2,346	3.3
Other EU	12,338	10.8	Other EU	6,543	9.3
% of Total November Exports	7.9		% of Total October Exports	3.7	
Total Value of November Exports (fob)	1,457,071		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 October and November 2007

The total value of imports in November 2007 was K1,536.7 billion compared to K1, 546.7 0 billion in October 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 43.2 and 46.8 percent in November and October 2007, respectively. Other notable imports were

manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; chemicals; and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which collectively accounted for 43.8 and 38.1 percent in November and October 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	October 2007		November 2007*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	41,811	2.7	44,960	2.9
1	Beverages and tobacco	6,062	0.4	7,774	0.5
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	76,439	4.9	44,028	2.9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	151,851	9.8	138,604	9.0
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	23,452	1.5	21,316	1.4
5	Chemicals	202,619	13.1	287,277	18.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	235,012	15.2	247,609	16.1
7	Machinery and transport equipment	723,684	46.8	664,595	43.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	79,875	5.2	77,287	5.0
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	5,910	0.4	3,199	0.2
TOTAL:		1,546,715	100.0	1,536,650	100.0

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

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

Zambia's major import products in November 2007 were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; fertilizers; mineral fuels and oils; and vehicles, parts and accessories. These four product categories collectively accounted for 53.7 percent of the total value of imports for the month of

November. Other important import products were electrical machinery equipment parts; articles of iron and steel; iron and steel; and plastics and articles thereof jointly accounting for 20.4 percent in November 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MCHY & MECH APPLIANCE; PARTS	405,634	26.4
Of which:	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	103,212	25.4
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	40,120	9.9
	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	29,184	7.2
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	20,048	4.9
	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	19,482	4.8
	Parts of hydraulic turbines, water wheels including regulators	16,435	4.1
	Parts of industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens	9,799	2.4
	Pumps for liquids, nes	7,150	1.8
	Parts of pumps for liquids	6,151	1.5
	Other appliances such as taps, cocks and other val	4,899	1.2
	<i>Rest of Chapter 84</i>	<i>149,155</i>	<i>36.8</i>
31	FERTILISERS	145,117	9.4
27	MINERAL FUELS, OILS & PRODUCT OF THEIR DISTILLATION; ETC	139,088	9.1
87	VEHICLES O/T RAILW/TRANW ROOL-STOCK, PTS & ACCESSORIES	134,802	8.8
85	ELECTRICAL MCHY EQUIP PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDER ETC	120,624	7.8
73	ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL	98,756	6.4
72	IRON AND STEEL	47,480	3.1
39	PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	46,947	3.1
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	31,470	2.0
25	SALT; SULPHUR; EARTH & STON; PLASTERING MAT; LIME & CEM	24,797	1.6
	Other Chapters	341,935	22.3
Total:		1,536,650	100.0

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

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

The major source of Zambia's imports in November 2007 was South Africa accounting for 48.2 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products were dumpers for off-highway use; gas oils structures and parts of structures; nes of iron;

parts of machinery of 84 26, 84 29 and 84 30, nes and other fertilizers, nes. Other products included crushing stones or grinding machines for earth, stones, ores etc; and motor spirit jet (aviation turbine) fuel.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was China accounting for 11.1 percent in November 2007, supplying mainly mixing or kneading machines; structures and parts of structures; nes, of iron; optical fibres bundles and cables(excl those of 84 55) and cellular mobile telephones. Mauritius was third with 6.1 percent. The main products sourced included other fertilizers nes, transmission

apparatus incorporating reception appliances and minerals or chemical fertilizers with nitrogen.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were United Kingdom, India, France, Mozambique and Zimbabwe collectively accounting for 16.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in November 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value	% Share
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	740,304	48.2
CHINA	170,636	11.1
MAURITIUS	93,743	6.1
UNITED KINGDOM	65,564	4.3
INDIA	60,627	3.9
FRANCE	50,666	3.3
MOZAMBIQUE	42,030	2.7
ZIMBABWE	31,227	2.0
KENYA	26,326	1.7
Democratic Republic of Congo	23,743	1.5
AUSTRALIA	21,195	1.4
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	19,383	1.3
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	18,327	1.2
GERMANY	18,042	1.2
JAPAN	13,879	0.9
Other Sources	140,959	9.2
Total:	1,536,650	100.0

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

IMPORTS BY MAJOR PORTS OF ENTRY for November 2007

The eight major ports of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of November 2007 were Chirundu (47.3 percent), Livingstone Port Office (18.0 percent), Nakonde (9.3 percent), Lusaka International Airport (6.5 percent), Kazungula

(4.7 percent), Lusaka Port office (4.1 percent), Kitwe Port office (2.2 percent), and Ndola Port office (1.4 percent). These eight ports collectively accounted for 93.5 percent of the total value of import trade.

Value of Imports by Major Ports of entry, November 2007* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value	% Share
CHIRUNDU	726,152	47.3
LIVINGSTONE PORT OFFICE	276,662	18.0
NAKONDE	143,612	9.3
LUSAKA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	99,839	6.5
KAZUNGULA	72,288	4.7
LUSAKA PORT OFFICE	63,672	4.1
KITWE PORT OFFICE	33,400	2.2
NDOLA PORT OFFICE	22,272	1.4
KASUMBALESA	19,499	1.3
CHINGOLA	14,995	1.0
Other Port Offices	64,260	4.2
TOTAL:	1,536,650	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 value of 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 62.1 and 64.2 percent in November and October 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 77.5 percent in November and 85.5 percent in October 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 19.4 and 14.4 percent in November and October 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates dominated in November 2007 with 57.2 percent while India dominated in October 2007 with 32.0 percent. Other key market sources were China, Republic of Korea and Japan collectively accounting for 28.8 and 40.9 percent in November and October 2007, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 12.4 percent in November 2007 and 15.3 percent in October 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the months of November was United Kingdom accounting for 34.4 percent while in October it was the Sweden with 35.2 percent. The other key markets in November and October were Finland, France and Germany.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 11.9 percent in November and 7.4 percent in October 2007. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe dominated as the main source in November 2007 accounting for 51.1 percent followed by Congo (DRC) with 17.0 percent. In October 2007, Congo (DRC) dominated with 34.1 percent followed by Zimbabwe accounting for 32.0 percent. Other notable sources were Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland, Egypt and Kenya.

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

GROUPING	Nov-07		GROUPING	Oct-07	
	Value (k'million)	% Share		Value (k'million)	% Share
SADC	954,722	100.0	SADC	992,282	100.0
SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	740,304	77.5	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	848,253	85.5
ZIMBABWE	93,743	9.8	Democratic Republic of Congo	38,937	3.9
Democratic Republic of Congo	42,030	4.4	MOZAMBIQUE	37,591	3.8
MOZAMBIQUE	31,227	3.3	ZIMBABWE	36,534	3.7
BOTSWANA	23,743	2.5	TANZANIA, UNITED	12,405	1.3
Other SADC	23,675	2.5	Other SADC	18,563	1.9
% of Total November Imports	62.1		% of Total October Imports	64.2	
ASIA	298,092	100.0	ASIA	222,186	100.0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	170,636	57.2	INDIA	71,127	32.0
CHINA	60,627	20.3	CHINA	60,763	27.3
INDIA	19,383	6.5	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	26,925	12.1
JAPAN	13,879	4.7	JAPAN	22,253	10.0
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	11,366	3.8	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	8,044	3.6
Other ASIA	22,200	7.4	Other ASIA	33,074	14.9
% of Total November Imports	19.4		% of Total October Imports	14.4	
COMESA	183,613	100.0	COMESA	114,327	100.0
ZIMBABWE	93,743	51.1	Democratic Republic of Congo	38,937	34.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	31,227	17.0	ZIMBABWE	36,534	32.0
KENYA	26,326	14.3	KENYA	25,625	22.4
MALAWI	23,743	12.9	MAURITIUS	4,944	4.3
EGYPT	3,942	2.1	SWAZILAND	3,271	2.9
Other COMESA	4,632	2.5	Other COMESA	5,016	4.4
% of Total November Imports	11.9		% of Total October Imports	7.4	
EUROPEAN UNION	190,363	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	237,119	100.0
UNITED KINGDOM	65,564	34.4	SWEDEN	83,535	35.2
SWEDEN	50,666	26.6	UNITED KINGDOM	51,240	21.6
GERMANY	18,042	9.5	GERMANY	22,580	9.5
FRANCE	12,978	6.8	FRANCE	14,973	6.3
FINLAND	10,438	5.5	FINLAND	14,174	6.0
Other EU	32,675	17.2	Other EU	50,617	21.3
% of Total November Imports	12.4		% of Total October Imports	15.3	
Total Value of November Imports (cif)	1,536,650		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

LIVING CONDITIONS

Pit Latrine; the most commonly used Toilet Facility

According to the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V) results, a Pit latrine is the most widely used toilet facility in Zambia. The results show that about 7 in every 10 households use pit latrines as their main toilet facility. Only about 15 percent of households had access to flush toilets constituting 9 percent own flush toilet inside the house, about 5 percent own flush toilet outside the house and 1 percent communal/shared flush toilet. The results further show that 13 percent of households had no access to a toilet facility.

Analysis by rural and urban areas shows that pit latrines are commonly used in both rural (76.8 percent) and urban areas (59.8 percent). Access to flush toilets is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Only 2.1 percent of households in rural areas use flush toilets compared to 38.6 percent in urban areas. Households without a toilet facility were more common in rural areas (18.8 percent) than urban areas (1 percent).

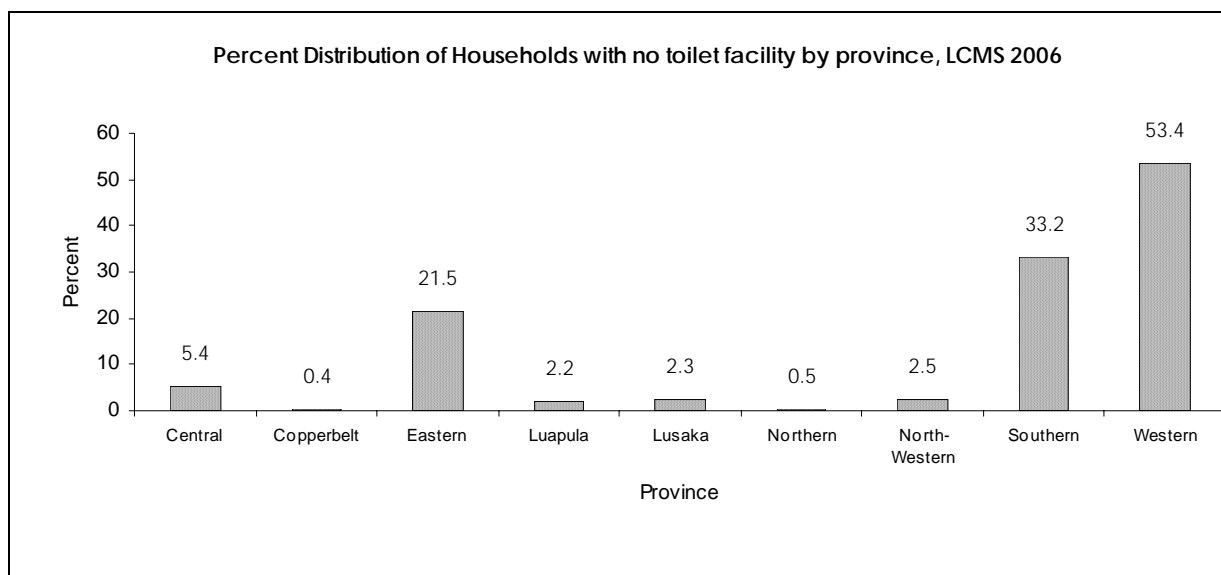
Percent Distribution of Households by Main Toilet Facility, Rural/Urban and Province, 2006 LCMS

Location	Type of Toilet Facility										Total number of households
	Own Flush inside house	Own Flush outside house	Communal/shared flush toilet	Own Pit latrine	Communal pit latrine	Neighbours pit latrine	Bucket/tin/other container	Aqua privy	Other	None	
All Zambia	9.0	4.9	1.0	59.0	7.3	4.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	12.6	2,283,211
Rural/Urban											
Rural	1.3	0.4	0.4	67.4	4.0	5.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	18.8	1,483,527
Urban	23.4	13.3	1.9	43.2	13.4	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	799,684
Province											
Central	6.7	4.4	0.8	73.5	4.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	5.4	225,915
Copperbelt	28.4	19.4	1.3	44.3	3.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	337,943
Eastern	1.5	0.5	0.3	61.5	5.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	21.5	320,393
Luapula	2.5	0.7	0.8	80.8	1.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	177,793
Lusaka	16.3	6.0	1.7	43.9	24.6	3.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	2.3	333,430
Northern	2.8	1.1	0.2	87.0	2.2	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	296,021
North-Western	2.9	0.6	0.7	83.1	3.4	6.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.5	131,217
Southern	5.8	3.0	1.7	40.9	7.5	5.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	33.2	284,250
Western	1.3	0.7	0.5	34.1	4.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	53.4	176,250

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

At provincial level, Northern Province had the highest proportion of households that used pit latrines with 94.5 percent followed by North western and Luapula provinces with 92.7 and 92.6 percent, respectively.

Furthermore, Western Province was revealed to have the highest percentage of its households with no toilet facility with 53.4 percent followed by Southern Province with 33.2 percent. Eastern Province was reported to have at least one in every five households with no toilet facility.



Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

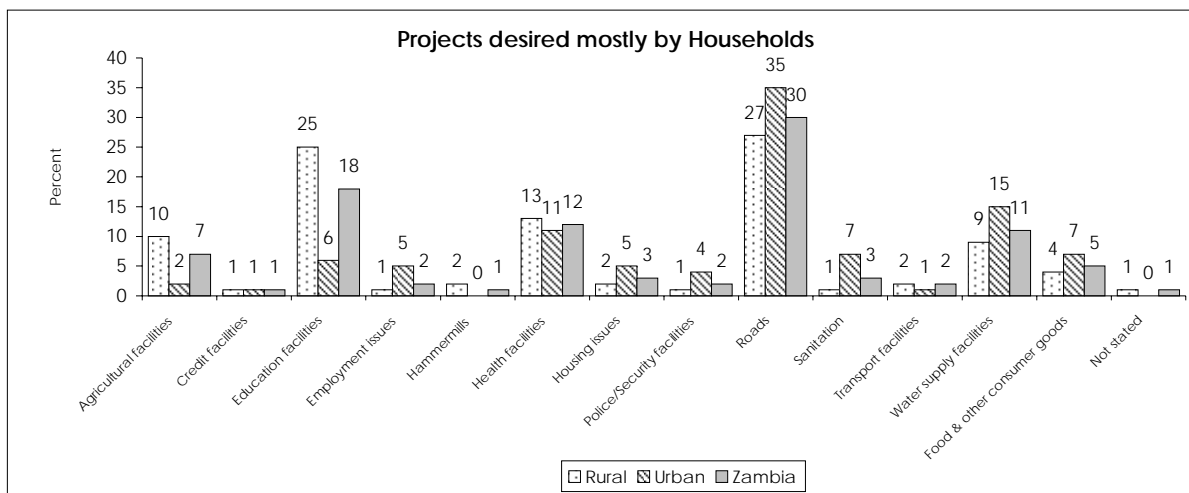
**Road Infrastructure, most desired Developmental Project in
Zambian Communities**

In the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V), households were asked to indicate which developmental projects they would like provided or improved in their communities. The results show that 30 percent of the respondents desired projects related to road infrastructure. Provision or improvement

of education facilities was the second preferred projects with 18 percent of the households followed by health facilities with 13 percent. The least desired projects were credit facilities, employment issues, police/security facilities, and sanitation at 1 percent each.

Analysis by residence indicates that in both rural and urban areas, development of roads projects were the most desired at 27 and 35 percent, respectively. In rural areas, provision/improvement of education facility

was second preferred development project at 25 percent while provision/improvement of water supply was second preferred project in urban areas at 15 percent.



Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Provision of Mobile Network, most widespread Project in Zambian Communities

Despite communities desiring road infrastructure developmental project being undertaken in their communities, the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V) reveals that the most widespread project was the provision of mobile network with 49 percent. Other developmental projects that

were widespread were provision of radio facility (48 percent), improved radio facility (38 percent), provision of television reception (37 percent), improved television reception (30 percent), provision/improved transport service (28 percent) and rehabilitation of schools (26 percent).

Percentage Distribution of Households by the Projects they indicate were taking Place in their Community

Type of Project	Residence		
	All Zambia	Rural	Urban
Building of school	13	14	12
Rehabilitation of school	26	30	19
Building of health facility	9	8	10
Rehabilitation of health facility	16	16	17
Building of new road (tarred or gravel)	4	3	5
Grading of gravel road	17	18	14
Tarring of road	4	3	7
Digging of well	4	5	3
Sinking of borehole	11	13	6
Piping of water	6	2	14
Water supply rehabilitated or improved	9	4	18
Provision of hammermill	23	25	20
Transport service provided/improved	28	21	42
Sanitation provided/improved	6	5	8
Agricultural inputs provided on credit	8	10	5
Buyers of agricultural produce available /improved	15	18	8
Credit facility improved	4	4	5
More employment opportunities	2	1	3
Police services now available/improved	21	13	37
Agriculture extension service available/improved	10	12	7
Veterinary services provided/improved	9	10	6
Agricultural inputs more readily available	13	14	10
Radio reception provided	48	44	56
Radio facility improved	38	31	30
Provision of mobile phone network	49	37	71
Television reception provided	37	27	57
Television reception improved	30	18	51
Number of households	2,270,703	1,476,853	793,850

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Improvement of Communication Network improves Livelihood in Zambian Communities, Survey results reveals

The results further show that 51 percent thought that the provision of mobile phone improved their livelihood a great deal. Fifty (50) percent of the respondents also thought that improvement in television reception improved their livelihood a great deal. Other

notable projects that were perceived to have improved livelihood a great deal were the improvement of radio facility (47 percent), the improvement or provision of transport services (46 percent) and the tarring of roads (45 percent).

Percentage Distribution of Households by the Extent to which the projects have taken Place in their Communities have Improved their Livelihood

Type of project	Extent to which projects have improved livelihood				Total	Number of households
Building of school	38	37	20	5	100	302,293
Rehabilitation of school	25	49	21	4	100	588,837
Building of health facility	40	35	21	5	100	201,862
Rehabilitation of health facility	33	45	20	2	100	370,801
Building of new road (tarred or gravel)	41	36	21	2	100	88,759
Grading of gravel road	28	43	27	3	100	380,634
Tarring of road	45	31	22	2	100	94,460
Digging of well	31	40	23	6	100	102,068
Sinking of borehole	39	34	20	6	100	248,925
Piping of water	41	38	19	2	100	136,029
Water supply rehabilitated or improved	40	39	20	1	100	195,749
Provision of hammermill	42	39	18	1	100	524,494
Transport service provided/improved	46	37	16	1	100	647,140
Sanitation provided/improved	33	42	23	1	100	130,771
Agricultural inputs provided on credit	22	40	29	8	100	186,668
Buyers of agricultural produce available /improved	26	43	28	3	100	336,330
Credit facility improved	23	49	23	6	100	88,888
More employment opportunities	32	36	28	4	100	47,145
Police services now available/improved	27	44	27	3	100	479,691
Agriculture extension service available/improved	23	47	27	3	100	217,528
Veterinary services provided/improved	30	40	27	3	100	200,702
Agricultural inputs more readily available	27	44	25	4	100	287,517
Radio reception provided	44	38	15	2	100	1,088,906
Radio facility improved	47	37	14	2	100	864,549
Provision of mobile phone network	51	29	15	5	100	1,117,492
Television reception provided	44	33	16	6	100	848,151
Television reception improved	50	32	15	3	100	672,347

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Average Monthly Household Expenditure recorded at K549,813

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey results indicate that on average, households in Zambia spend K549,813 in a month on non-food and food items. This translates into a daily household expenditure of K18,327. The average household expenditure was relatively higher on non-food (K291,500) than on food items (K262,613).

Analysis by residence shows that households in urban areas had a higher average monthly expenditure of K1,000,616 than their rural counterparts at K307,402. Households in urban areas spent K377,974 on food and K623,301 on non-food items while their rural

counterparts spent K200,570 and K109,263 on food and non-food respectively.

Analysis of rural strata shows that large-scale agricultural households spent the largest monthly average on food at K1,130,029. Non-agricultural households had the least average expenditure on food at K171, 873. The pattern on monthly average expenditure on non food is similar to that of food expenditure. Large scale agriculture households spent the largest amount on non food at K1,316,669 while the small scale agriculture households spent the least amount on non food at K98,947.

Average Monthly Household Expenditure (ZMK) by Residence and Stratum, Zambia, 2006

Residence	Monthly Average Expenditure (ZMK)				Households	
	On Non Food & Food	On Food	On Non Food	Per Capita	Number	Percent
All Zambia	549,813	262,613	291,500	131,624	2,268,404	100
Rural	307,402	200,570	109,263	71,004	1,475,163	65
Urban	1,000,616	377,974	623,301	244,357	793,241	35
Rural Strata						
Small scale	293,739	196,890	98,947	65,162	1,343,869	59.2
Medium scale	652,875	389,787	265,115	108,815	35,570	1.6
Large scale	2,446,699	1,130,029	1,316,669	488,614	1,004	0.0
Non-agric	348,839	171,873	184,965	135,253	94,570	4.2
Urban Strata						
Low cost	762,018	322,521	440,046	187,191	644,565	28.4
Medium cost	1,630,831	523,582	1,107,628	348,536	84,778	3.7
High cost	2,571,294	744,164	1,827,330	682,789	63,898	2.8

Source: CSO – Living Conditions Monitor Survey V

Analysis of urban strata shows that households in high cost residential areas had the largest average monthly expenditure on both food and non-food at K744,164 and K1,827,330 respectively. In both cases households in the low cost residential areas had the lowest average monthly expenditure on both food and non food at K322,521 and K440,046 respectively.

At provincial level, results show that households in Lusaka province had the largest monthly average expenditure on both food and non-food at K386,257 and K704,534 respectively. Western province recorded the lowest average monthly expenditure on both food and non-food items at K169,645 and K89,425 respectively.

Average Monthly Household Expenditure (ZMK) by Province, Zambia, 2006

Residence	Monthly Average Expenditure (ZMK)				Households	
	On Non Food & Food	On Food	On Non Food	Per Capita	Number	Percent
All Zambia	549,813	262,613	291,500	131,624	2,268,404	100
Province						
Central	435,659	236,646	199,736	97,423	223,260	9.8
Copperbelt	897,813	367,211	533,603	208,360	336,121	14.8
Eastern	304,543	181,968	124,649	72,397	319,352	14.1
Luapula	347,474	211,482	136,673	75,856	177,025	7.8
Lusaka	1,090,704	386,257	704,534	283,122	331,470	14.6
Northern	323,193	199,130	125,979	76,965	294,809	13
Northwestern	388,491	243,789	147,789	86,598	129,601	5.7
Southern	489,497	269,067	223,845	113,835	282,393	12.4
Western	252,301	169,645	89,425	59,278	174,373	7.7

Source: CSO – Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V

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 Deficit: It is a situation where a country is importing more than it is exporting.

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

Household : A group of persons who normally eat and live together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food and other essentials for living. A household may comprise several members and in some cases may have only one member.

Household Monthly Average Expenditure: This is a household's monthly expenditure on goods and services for consumption. It is calculated as the quotient of total monthly expenditure of all households and the total number of households.

Food Expenditure: Food expenditure comprises expenses in monetary terms on purchased food items, the value of own produced food items and food items received in kind for consumption. To convert reported quantities of food items consumed and food items received in kind, the quantities are multiplied by their estimated market or actual prices. The product is treated as part of expenditure on food.

Non-Food Expenditure: Non-food expenditure comprises expenses on purchased non-food items, value of own produced non-food items and non-food items received in kind for use or for consumption. Non-food items received in kind and own produced non-food items are valued by multiplying their estimated or actual market prices by the quantity consumed.

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 V (2006)

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

Subscribe for your free electronic copy of “The Monthly” online at www.zamstats.gov.zm

The Editorial Team would like to thank all Media Institutions and Users of

“The Monthly”

Thank you for supporting us

Secretariat

Efreda Chulu - Acting Director
 John Kalumbi - Deputy Director
 Lee Chileshe - Acting Publications and Marketing Officer
 Linda N. Chonya - Demographer
 Anthony Nkole - Desktop Publishing Officer
 Perry Musenge - Assistant Desktop Publishing Officer
 Etambuyu Lukonga - Documentalist
 Cecilia M. Munjita - Librarian
 Petronella Kaputu - Press Liaison Officer
 Humphrey Zimba - Dissemination Officer

Editorial Team

Efreda Chulu - Acting Director
 John Kalumbi - Deputy Director (IRD)
 Modesto Banda - Deputy Director (AG)
 William Mayaka - Deputy Director (SOC)
 Peter Mukuka - Deputy Director (ECON)
 Batista Chilopa - Operations Manager
 Daniel Daka - Principal Statistician
 Lee Chileshe - Acting Publications and Marketing Officer
 Josephine Chewes Banda - Statistician
 Gerson Banda - Statistician
 Palver Sikanyiti - Statistician
 Chisuiwa Sandu - Assistant Field Co-ordinator