Republic of Zambia

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Foreword

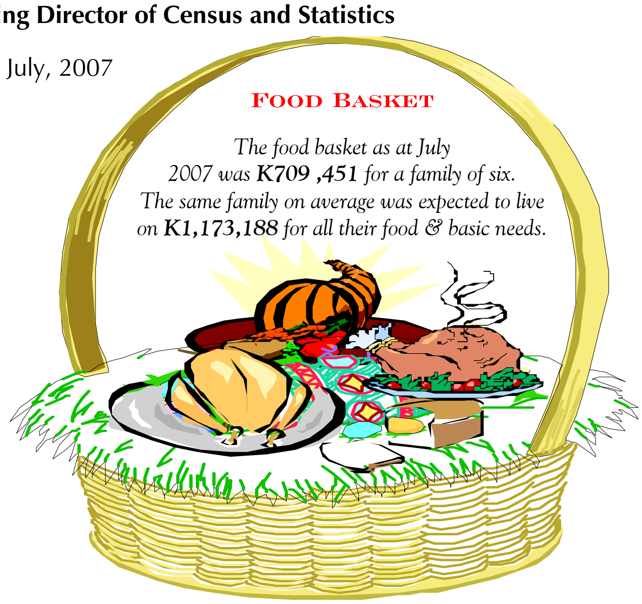
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces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

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

27th July, 2007



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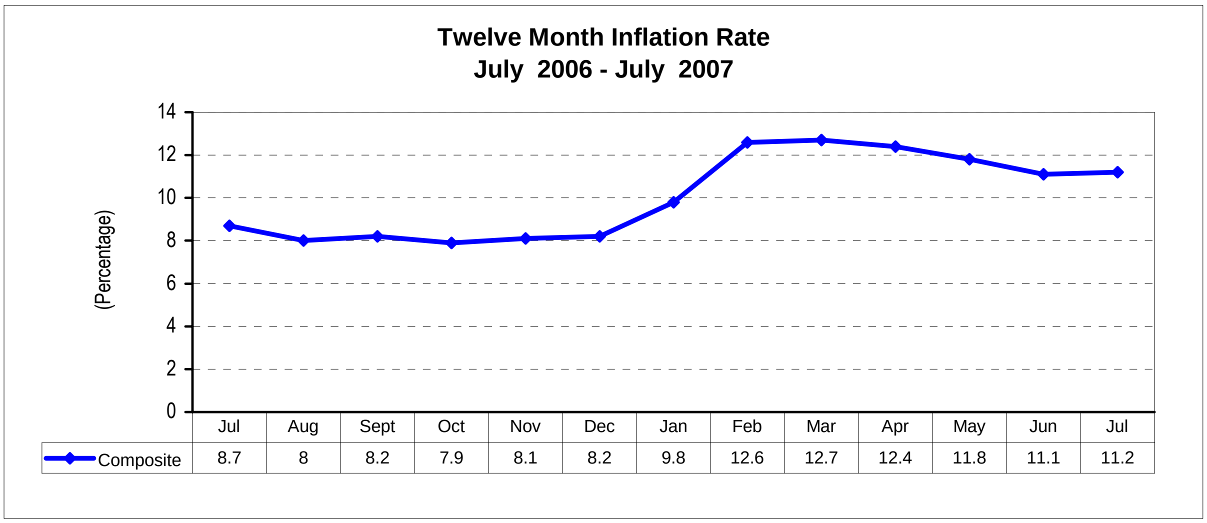
Serving Your Data Needs

INFLATION

Inflation records a marginal increase in July 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 11.2 percent as at July 2007. This rate is 0.1 of a percentage point higher than the June rate of 11.1 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 2.5 percentage points, from 8.7 percent in July 2006 to 11.2 percent in July 2007.

The July 2007 inflation rate of 11.2 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 11.2 percent between July 2006 and July 2007.



Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2007*

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between June 2007 and July 2007, the annual inflation rates declined for clothing and footwear, rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education and increased for food, beverages and tobacco and, other goods and services main groups.

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

	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
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
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

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2007*

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.1 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 11.1 percent in June 2007 to 11.2 percent in July 2007 is due to the rise in the cost of food products.

Of the total 11.2 percent annual inflation in July 2007, food products accounted for 3.4 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 7.8 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	*Dec-06*	*Jan-07*	*Feb-07*	*Mar-07*	*Apr-07*	*May-07*	*Jun-07*	*Jul-07*
Food Beverages and Tobacco	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4
Clothing and Footwear	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Rent and household energy	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7
Furniture and Household Goods	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Items	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.2

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2007*

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 6.7 percent in July 2007, compared with 4.8 percent in June 2007. Contributing most to the increase in the food inflation rate were increases in the cost of fresh vegetables, dried Kapenta, meat and chicken, eggs, tubers, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, oils and fats, alcoholic drinks and tobacco, and some processed food items. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals and fruits.

The annual non-food inflation rate

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 15.6 percent in July 2007, compared with 17.7 percent in June 2007. The decline in the annual non-food inflation rate was due to decreases in the annual inflation rates for clothing and footwear, rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education main groups.

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

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2007*

Maize Meal prices continue to decline

A comparison of retail prices between June 2007 and July 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 1.5 percent, from K25,782 to K25,386. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 0.5 percent, from K12,224 to K12,165. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) increased by 5.1 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 2.4 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007							Percentage change
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Jul-07/jun-07
White breakfast 25Kg	36,335	37,108	37,381	37,733	37446	36,751	36,679	-0.2
White Roller 25Kg	26,636	28,045	27,893	27,934	27101	25,782	25,386	-1.5
White Maize 20 litre tin	14,339	14,927	14,952	14,640	12595	12,224	12,165	-0.5
Rice Imported 1 Kg	11,426	11,688	11,408	11,180	11246	11,668	10,770	-7.7
Millet 5 litre tin	4,722	4,967	5,914	5,672	6032	5,717	5,151	-9.9
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,114	6,087	6,839	6,401	5598	5,535	5,217	-5.7
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	21,847	21,356	20,828	21,528	22262	21,765	22,395	2.9
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17,302	16,925	16,564	17,744	17115	17,377	18,187	4.7
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,874	13,697	13,742	14,004	13982	13,845	14,165	2.3
T-bone 1 Kg	17,543	17,325	17,290	17,825	18349	17,718	18,581	4.9
Offals 1 Kg	8,787	8,632	8,594	8,674	8762	8,773	8,792	0.2
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,477	13,027	12,958	13,605	14012	13,737	13,956	1.6
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11,511	12,660	13,141	12,626	12293	12,187	12,379	1.6
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	32,056	34,210	36,197	35,745	35131	34,403	36,152	5.1
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	29,125	32,525	32,902	32,652	31957	32,424	33,557	3.5
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	17,097	21,899	21,565	19,228	18841	18,254	19,492	6.8

Product Description	2007							Percentage change
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Jul-07/jun-07
Eggs 1 Unit	5,773	5,927	5,974	5,980	5854	5,869	5,973	1.8
Margarine Buttercup 250 gm	5,145	5,299	5,213	5,293	5592	5,959	6,028	1.2
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	5,606	5,810	5,939	5,862	5833	6,011	6,122	1.8
Cabbage 1kg	1,317	1,380	1,390	1,312	1159	1,166	1,247	6.9
Onion 1kg	3,700	3,967	4,439	4,981	5042	5,112	4,954	-3.1
Tomatoes 1kg	2,566	2,940	3,364	2,879	2432	2,320	2,376	2.4
Rape 1kg	1,864	2,034	1,889	1,769	1666	1,692	1,739	2.8
Fresh okra 1kg	4,144	4,292	3,995	3,579	3738	4,019	4,751	18.2
Impwa 1kg	2,373	2,484	2,299	2,189	2322	2,346	2,645	12.7
Dried beans 1kg	6,062	6,002	6,123	5,858	5663	5,696	5,785	1.6
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,915	6,122	6,111	5,632	5617	5,060	5,319	5.1
Oranges 1kg	3,997	4,192	3,834	3,758	3690	3,503	3,297	-5.9
Banana 1kg	2,944	2,904	3,093	3,362	3092	2,627	2,500	-4.8
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,560	1,408	1,328	1,055	904	883	916	3.7
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,842	2,900	2,858	2,606	2545	2,837	2,975	4.9
Raw cassava tubers Unsoaked 1kg	1,033	856	942	1,060	1193	1,199	1,320	10.1
Chikanda tubers 1kg	14,032	10,476	8,260	9,045	8971	8,932	9,453	5.8
White sugar Z.S.C plc 2kg	8,559	8,630	8,465	8,508	8520	8,740	8,545	-2.2
Coke/Sprite/Fanta 300 mls	1,777	1,772	1,779	1,780	1792	1,917	1,952	1.8
Paraffin 1 litre	4,253	4,658	4,491	4,475	4,696	4,686	4,686	0.0
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,820	6,450	6,290	6,355	6,813	7,114	7,114	0.0
Diesel 1 litre	5,351	5,715	5,579	5,657	5,965	5,965	5,958	-0.1
Air fare Lusaka/London Britsh Airways 1 Way	4,217,420	4,246,640	4,266,120	4,168,720	4,131,720	4,027,800	3,826,900	-5.0
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	614,860	619,120	621,960	607,760	587,880	583,620	554,510	-5.0
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	710,330	707,947	725,053	723,215	732,678	710,512	736,705	3.7
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Down to Motel	20,494	21,671	21,609	21,566	21,649	22,145	22,030	-0.5

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2007*

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

June 2007 Records Trade Surplus!

During the month of June 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K421.5 billion. This means that the country exported more in June 2007 than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since January 2007.

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

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January[R]	1,370,828	1,488,290	748	1,489,038	118,210
February[R]	1,018,890	1,398,963	117	1,399,080	380,189
March[R]	1,119,223	1,378,884	807	1,379,691	260,468
April[R]	1,104,149	1,435,579	51	1,435,631	331,482
May*	1,280,265	1,643,430	236	1,643,666	363,401
June*	1,254,776	1,676,299	4	1,676,303	421,526
TOTAL:	**7,148,132**	**9,021,445**	**1,962**	**9,023,407**	**1,875,276**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007,*
*Note: **(R) Revised figures** and (*) =Preliminary figures*

*Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) May and June 2007**

The total value of exports in June 2007 was K1, 676.3 billion compared to K1, 643.7 billion in May 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 82.6 percent in June 2007 and 85.4 percent in May 2007, of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other important exports were crude materials *(excluding fuels)* such as copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates, and Food and Live animals, which collectively accounted for 11.4 and 10.3 percent in June and May 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, May and June 2007*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	May 2007		June 2007	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	74,375	4.5	85,644	5.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	18,465	1.1	34,736	2.1
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	95,183	5.8	105,590	6.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7,390	0.4	12,041	0.7
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	531	0.0	2,143	0.1
5	Chemicals	10,762	0.7	11,298	0.7
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material**	**1,403,173**	**85.4**	**1,384,023**	**82.6**
	Refined copper	*787,689*	*47.9*	*792,586*	*57.3*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*284,298*	*17.3*	*348,443*	*25.2*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*140,214*	*8.5*	*91,341*	*6.6*
	Wire of refined copper	*65,637*	*4.0*	*49,697*	*3.6*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*50,600*	*3.1*	*44,713*	*3.2*
	Copper powders and flakes	*34,229*	*2.1*	*33,953*	*2.5*
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	*22,454*	*1.4*	*6,373*	*0.5*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*4,285*	*0.3*	*2,972*	*0.2*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	*4,285*	*0.3*	*2,043*	*0.1*
	Portland cement	*2,302*	*0.1*	*1,432*	*0.1*
	Aluminium wire	*817*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*5,921*	*0.4*	*10,470*	*0.8*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	31,225	1.9	36,810	2.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,557	0.2	4,006	0.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0	0.0	11	0.0
TOTAL:		**1,643,666**	**100.0**	**1,676,303**	**100.0**

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

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

Zambia's major export product in June 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 75.8 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were other base metals such as cobalt which are copper related (5.4 percent); ores, slags and ash (4.7 percent); Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco (2.0 Percent); Sugars and Sugar Confectionery (1.9 Percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 89.8 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for June 2007*, K' Millions

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,269,993	75.8
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	91,341	5.4
26	Ores, slag and ash	78,759	4.7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	34,143	2.0
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	31,108	1.9
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof:	16,514	1.0
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance, parts	12,335	0.7
27	Mineral fuels, oils & products of their distillation	12,041	0.7
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	10,804	0.6
52	Cotton	10,510	0.6
11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches;wheat gluten	9,547	0.6
12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	9,151	0.5
10	Cereals	8,538	0.5
	Other CHAPTERS	81,520	4.9
TOTAL:		**1,676,303**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in June 2007*

The five major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of June 2007 were Switzerland accounting for 31.4 percent, South Africa with 28.0 percent and the Republic of Thailand with 6.1 percent. Korea and Congo (DR) both accounted for 4.8 percent each of Zambia's total exports. These five countries collectively accounted for 75.1 percent of Zambia's total exports. The major products to these five outlets were refined copper, sheets, wire and strips of refined copper and precious/semi-precious stones mainly to Thailand. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 24.9 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in June 2007.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, June 2007*, K' Millions

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
Switzerland	526,149	31.4
South Africa	468,806	28.0
Republic of Thailand	102,433	6.1
Korea	80,120	4.8
Congo (DR)	79,834	4.8
China	60,401	3.6
Egypt	59,405	3.5
Saudi Arabia	44,369	2.6
Malaysia	33,693	2.0
Tanzania	30,131	1.8
United Kingdom	27,064	1.6
Netherlands	26,482	1.6
Belgium	23,230	1.4
Malawi	21,616	1.3
Zimbabwe	19,091	1.1
Other Destinations	73,479	4.4
TOTAL:	**1,676,303**	**100.0**

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

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 37.8 percent and 22.7 percent of Zambia's total exports in June and May 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 74.1 percent in June and 68.5 percent in May 2007.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 20.8 and 25.8 percent in June and May 2007 respectively. Within Asia, the dominant market in June and May 2007 was Thailand with 29.4 percent and 32.7 Percent respectively. Other key markets were Korea, China, Japan and Saudi Arabia.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 11.2 percent in June and 9.9 percent in May 2007. Within COMESA, Egypt and Congo (DR) were the key destinations jointly accounting for 74.3 percent in June and 66.2 percent in May 2007. Other notable markets were Malawi, Zimbabwe and Kenya.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest destination accounting for 5.4 and 5.8 percent of Zambia's total exports in June and May 2007 respectively. Within the EU market the United Kingdom was the dominant market with 30.1 percent in June and 43.3 percent in May 2007. Other key destinations in June and May 2007 included Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal and Germany

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, May and June 2007*, (K'Millions)

GROUPING	MAY, 2007		GROUPING	JUNE, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	372,836	100.0	SADC	632,813	100.0
South Africa	255,522	68.5	South Africa	468,806	74.1
Congo (DR)	45,562	12.2	Congo (DR)	79,834	12.6
Malawi	22,993	6.2	Tanzania	30,131	4.8
Zimbabwe	22,626	6.1	Malawi	21,616	3.4
Tanzania	18,961	5.1	Zimbabwe	19,091	3.0
Other SADC	7,173	1.9	Other SADC	13,337	2.1
% of Total May Exports:	22.7		% of Total June Exports:	37.8	
ASIA	424,230	100.0	ASIA	347,997	100.0
Republic Of Thailand	138,917	32.7	Republic Of Thailand	102,433	29.4
Saudi Arabia	76,049	17.9	Korea, Republic Of	80,120	23.0
Korea, Republic Of	59,381	14.0	China	60,401	17.4
China	52,488	12.4	Saudi Arabia	44,369	12.7
Japan	28,465	6.7	Malaysia	33,693	9.7
India	26,734	6.3	Japan	12,648	3.6
Other Asia	42,196	9.9	Other Asia	14,332	4.1

GROUPING	MAY, 2007		GROUPING	JUNE, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
% of Total May Exports:	25.8		% of Total June Exports:	20.8	
COMESA	162,013	100.0	COMESA	187,324	100.0
Egypt	61,793	38.1	Congo (DR)	79,834	42.6
Congo (DR)	45,562	28.1	Egypt	59,405	31.7
Malawi	22,993	14.2	Malawi	21,616	11.5
Zimbabwe	22,626	14.0	Zimbabwe	19,091	10.2
Kenya	7,853	4.8	Kenya	6,018	3.2
Other COMESA	1,186	0.7	Other COMESA	1,361	0.7
% of Total May Exports:	9.9		% of Total June Exports:	11.2	
EUROPEAN UNION	95,417	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	89,963	100.0
United Kingdom	41,310	43.3	United Kingdom	27,064	30.1
Netherlands	30,054	31.5	Netherlands	26,482	29.4
Belgium	18,554	19.4	Belgium	23,230	25.8
Germany	2,739	2.9	Portugal	7,560	8.4
Italy	1,131	1.2	Germany	3,752	4.2
Other EU	1,629	1.7	Other EU	1,873	2.1
% of Total May Exports:	5.8		% of Total June Exports:	5.4	
Total value of May Exports (fob)	1,643,666		Total value of June Exports (fob	1,676,303	

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

*Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for May and June 2007**

The total value of imports in June 2007 was K1, 254.8 billion compared to K1, 280.3 billion in May 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 46.8 and 48.4 percent in June and May 2007, respectively. Other important imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals, and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which collectively accounted for 41.4 and 38.2 percent in June and May 2007 respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, May and June 2007*, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	May 2007		June 2007	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	36,181	2.8	37,331	3.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	5,242	0.4	3,336	0.3
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	54,802	4.3	40,954	3.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	84,363	6.6	165,368	13.2
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	20,723	1.6	19,391	1.5
5	Chemicals	179,689	14.0	154,049	12.3
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	225,221	17.6	199,419	15.9
7	Machinery and transport equipment	**619,691**	**48.4**	**586,671**	**46.8**
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	51,536	4.0	47,708	3.8
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	2,818	0.2	549	0.0
TOTAL:		**1,280,265**	**100.0**	**1,254,776**	**100.0**

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

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

Zambia's major import products in June 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 58.1 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel; iron and steel and fertilizers, jointly accounting for 11.1 percent in June 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	**Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts**	**295,090**	**23.5**
Of which:	*Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc*	*59,871*	*20.3*
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	*22,821*	*7.7*
	Parts of machinery of 84. 26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	*20,505*	*6.9*
	Self-propelled bulldozers… with a 360x revolving	*10,805*	*3.7*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*9,185*	*3.1*
	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery	*7,645*	*2.6*
	Machinery and apparatus for filtering/purifying liquids	*6,720*	*2.3*
	Pumps for liquids, nes	*6,290*	*2.1*
	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery	*6,126*	*2.1*
	Parts of pumps for liquids	*5,806*	*2.0*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*139,317*	*47.2*
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	165,968	13.2
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw roll-stock, pts & accessories	138,850	11.1
85	Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; sound recorder etc	129,305	10.3
73	Articles of iron and steel	52,987	4.2
31	Fertilisers	44,863	3.6
72	Iron and steel	41,503	3.3
39	Plastics and articles thereof	28,837	2.3
26	Ores, slag and ash	27,486	2.2
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	26,548	2.1
30	Pharmaceutical products	26,015	2.1
40	Rubber and articles thereof	25,240	2.0
15	Animal/vegetable fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	22,003	1.8
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & stone; plastering mat; lime & cement	15,660	1.2
90	optical, photo, cine, measures, checking, precision, etc	14,411	1.1
	other products	200,012	15.9
TOTAL:		**1,254,776**	**100.0**

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

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

The major source of Zambia's imports in June 2007 was South Africa accounting for 43.1 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products were mixing or kneading machines for earth and ores, self-propelled front-end shovel loaders, parts of machinery and self-propelled bulldozers.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was United Arab Emirates accounting for 11.2 percent in June 2007 and supplying mainly crude petroleum.

China was third with 7.2 percent and the main products imported included structures and parts of structures, generating sets (excluding wind-powered) and machinery for working rubber/plastics.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were India, United Kingdom, Finland, and Congo (DR) collectively accounting for 13.8 percent of Zambia's total imports in June 2007.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, June 2007, K'Millions,

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
South Africa	540,671	43.1
United Arab Emirates	139,936	11.2
China	90,192	7.2
United Kingdom	55,592	4.4
India	44,227	3.5
Finland	42,745	3.4
Congo (Dr)	30,777	2.5
Germany	29,304	2.3
Zimbabwe	27,371	2.2
Netherlands	26,856	2.1
Sweden	25,064	2.0
Kenya	22,986	1.8
Switzerland	19,557	1.6
Japan	16,715	1.3
United States Of America	16,497	1.3
France	13,783	1.1
Botswana	12,557	1.0
Other Sources	99,944	8.0
TOTAL:	1,254,776	100.0

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 50.4 and 49.6 percent in June and May 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 85.6 percent in June and 85.0 percent in May 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 25.1 and 27.1 percent in June and May 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, the United Arab Emirates dominated in June accounting for 44.5 percent; while China dominated in May 2007 with 41.1 percent. Other key market sources were India and Japan collectively accounting for 19.4 and 21.5 percent in June and May 2007 respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 17.8 percent in June 2007 and 16.9 percent in May 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the month of June 2007 was the United Kingdom with 24.9 percent followed by Finland with 19.2 percent. In May 2007, the United Kingdom was the dominant source with 23.1 percent followed by Sweden with 21.3 percent. The other key market was Germany with 13.1 percent in June and 13.4 percent in May 2007.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 7.2 percent in June 2007 and 7.6 percent in May 2007. Within COMESA, Congo (DR) was the main source of imports accounting for 34.0 and 33.4 percent in June and May 2007 respectively. Other notable sources were Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi, and Swaziland.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, May and June 2007*

GROUPING	MAY 2007		GROUPING	JUNE 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	635,094	100.0	SADC	631,939	100.0
South Africa	539,744	85.0	South Africa	540,671	85.6
Congo (DR)	32,331	5.1	Congo (DR)	30,777	4.9
Zimbabwe	26,765	4.2	Zimbabwe	27,371	4.3
Namibia	11,464	1.8	Botswana	12,557	2.0
Botswana	5,200	0.8	Tanzania, United	5,446	0.9
Other SADC	15,590	3.1	Other SADC	15,117	2.4
% of Total May Imports:	49.6		% of Total June Imports:	50.4	
ASIA	347,214	100.0	ASIA	314,352	100.0
China	142,814	41.1	United Arab Emirates	139,936	44.5
United Arab Emirates	91,949	26.5	China	90,192	28.7
India	58,061	16.7	India	44,227	14.1
Japan	16,585	4.8	Japan	16,715	5.3
Indonesia	10,057	2.9	Taiwan	3,603	1.1
Singapore	8,822	2.5	Korea	3,543	1.1
Other Asia	18,926	5.5	Other Asia	16,136	5.1
% of Total May Imports:	27.1		% of Total June Imports:	25.1	
EUROPEAN UNION	216,479	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	223,043	100.0
United Kingdom	49,930	23.1	United Kingdom	55,592	24.9
Sweden	46,116	21.3	Finland	42,745	19.2
Finland	40,836	18.9	Germany	29,304	13.1
Germany	29,109	13.4	Netherlands	26,856	12.0
Netherlands	13,731	6.3	Sweden	25,064	11.2
Other EU	36,757	17.0	Other EU	43,481	19.5
% of Total May Imports:	16.9		% of Total June Imports:	17.8	
COMESA	96,746	100.0	COMESA	90,511	100.0
Congo (DR)	32,331	33.4	Congo (DR)	30,777	34.0
Zimbabwe	26,765	27.7	Zimbabwe	27,371	30.2
Kenya	23,245	24.0	Kenya	22,986	25.4
Swaziland	3,973	4.1	Malawi	3,243	3.6
Malawi	3,555	3.7	Egypt	2,513	2.8
Other COMESA	6,877	7.1	Other COMESA	3,620	4.0
% of Total April Imports:	7.6		% of Total May Imports:	7.2	
Total value of May Imports (cif)	1,280,265		Total value of June Imports (cif)	1,254,776	

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;*
Note: (*) Provisional
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

LABOUR

Fatigue observed as the major health problem affecting the productivity of the Labour Force

The currently working persons aged 15 years and above who reported illness in the 12 months prior to the survey were asked what their actual occupation was at the time of illness. Analysis of results by occupation show that in almost all the occupations, the majority of respondents observed that fatigue was the main problem.

For persons working in Services related occupations, about 46.9 percent reported that they suffered from diarrhea. Diarrhea was also common among persons working in Professional, Technical and Related Services, observed at 15.8 percent.

Respiratory problems were common among persons working in clerical and related occupations observed at 13.6 percent, while persons working in Agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupations suffering from respiratory illnesses were recorded at 12.4 percent and with those working in service related occupations observed at 11.3 percent.

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and above who Reported illness in the 12 months prior to the Survey by Occupation.

Occupation	Type of illness						
	Skin problems	Respiratory problems	Allergies	Diarrhoea	Fatigue	None	Total
Professional, technical and related	2.0	3.4	0.0	15.8	23.1	55.7	100
Clerical and related	2.1	13.6	0.0	6.5	23.9	53.9	100
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4.8	12.4	0.1	2.4	43.2	37.1	100
Production and related	9.3	9.2	0.0	7.6	41.1	32.8	100
Administrative, managerial	5.6	3.3	0.0	4.4	47.5	39.2	100
Service	0.0	11.3	0.0	46.9	24.3	17.5	100
Sales	0.4	6.3	5.0	3.3	27.7	57.3	100
Not stated	15.2	14.7	0.0	12.7	20.2	37.2	100

Source: CSO, 2005 Labour-force Survey

For the persons reporting Fatigue, about one third reported that they suffered from fatigue more than five times. Allergies also had a relatively high percentage, observed at 23 percent of persons reporting a frequency of more than five times. For persons suffering from Diarrhoea which was the most frequently reported illness, at least 40 percent reported frequency of illness at 3 or more times.

Percentage Distribution of Persons reporting illness by Frequency of illness in the 12 months prior to the Survey

Type of illness	Frequency of illness in the last 12 months			Total
	Once or twice	3 to 5 times	More than 5 times	
Skin problems	57	27	16	100
Respiratory problems	47	33	20	100
Allergies	49	28	23	100
Diarrhoea	58	28	14	100
Fatigue	42	29	29	100

Source: CSO, 2005 Labour-force Survey

The results show that, more than 50 percent of the persons that reported having suffered from the various illnesses worked in place where there was either a lot of Dust, Fumes or Gas or had a lot of noise. The other hazards that were commonly reported were the use of dangerous tools, with over 15 percent of all the persons that reported falling ill, indicating that they worked with dangerous tools or carried heavy loads.

Percentage of Person who reported illness by the Conditions and Nature of Work they did

Type of illness	Conditions and Nature of work persons did										Total
	Dust Fumes Gas	Noisy environment	Extreme temperatures	Dangerous tools	Work under ground	Work at height	Insufficient lighting	Work with chemicals	Carry heavy load	Don't know	
Skin problems	36	21	6	19	0	1	0	2	13	2	100
Respiratory problems	30	22	9	15	0	0	0	1	20	3	100
Allergies	26	32	2	21	1	2	1	3	12	0	100
Diarrhoea	31	20	13	16	1	0	0	1	16	2	100
Fatigue	32	24	7	15	0	1	0	2	16	3	100

Source: CSO, 2005 Labour-force Survey

For the persons that indicated that they experienced respiratory problems, about 18 percent reported that the illness was caused as a result of their work. For the ones who reported skin problems, 7.8 percent reported that it was caused due to work. About 50 percent of the persons that reported fatigue also observed that the illness was due to work. The results also show large percentages of persons reporting that they did not know whether the illness was caused due to work or not.

Percentage of Person who Reported illness by Cause of illness, 2005

Type of illness	Cause of illness			Total
	Due to work	Not due to work	Don't know	
Skin problems	7.8	65.6	26.6	100
Lung problems	18.1	61.0	20.9	100
Allergies	4.7	67.0	28.3	100
Diarrhoea	2.9	69.8	27.3	100
Fatigue	50.1	36.2	13.7	100

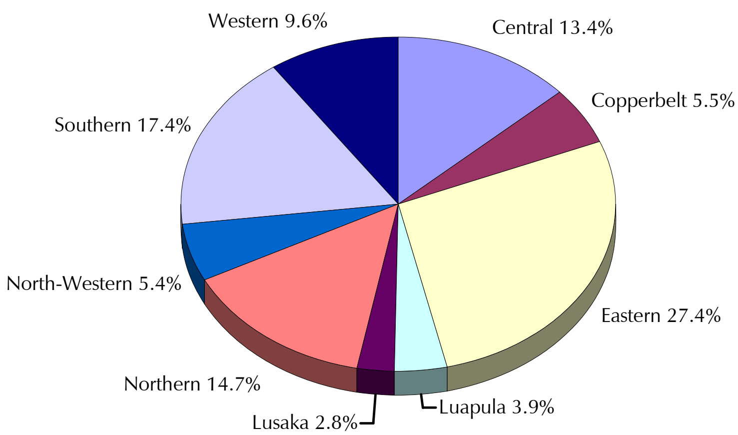
Source: CSO, 2005 Labour-force Survey

AGRICULTURE

About Thirty Percent of Cropped Area not harvested!

According to findings from the Crop-Forecasting Survey (CFS) for the 2006-2007 Agricultural Season, there were a total of 1,313,288.5 hectares under various crops in the Small and Medium-Scale farms of Zambia (excluding the large scale farms sector). Of this area, Eastern Province accounted for the largest area under crops accounting for 27.4 percent while Lusaka Province accounted for the least area under crops, with only 2.8 percent of the total.

Percentage Distribution of Total Area Under Crops by Province



Source: MACO/CSO, 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys

Of the area planted, 376,350.4 hectares or 28.7 percent could not be harvested. The highest proportion of planted area that could not be harvested was in Western Province with 56.1 percent. This was followed by Southern Province with 45.4 percent and Lusaka Province with 28.2 percent.

Distribution of Area Planted and Area not Harvested by Province.

Province	Area Planted* (Ha)	Area Harvested* (Ha)	Area not harvested*	
			Extent (Ha)	As percent of area planted
Central	175,563.6	136,782.2	38,781.4	22.1
Copperbelt	71,782.5	52,323.3	19,459.2	27.1
Eastern	360,247.7	278,045.0	82,202.7	22.8
Luapula	50,773.1	42,464.8	8,387.7	16.5
Lusaka	37,334.2	26,799.1	10,535.0	28.2
Northern	192,530.4	167,392.5	25,452.0	13.2
North Western	71,034.5	53,660.5	17,374.1	24.5
Southern	227,856.9	124,504.2	103,352.7	45.4
Western	126,165.6	55,360.0	70,805.6	56.1
Zambia	1,313,288.5	937,331.6	376,350.4	28.7

*Excludes area under Cassava
Source: MACO/CSO, 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys

Households gave varying responses for not harvesting all the planted crops. There were a total of 375,981.7 hectares that could not be harvested at national level. Of this, 30.3 percent could not be harvested as the crops wilted due to drought, while 23.9 percent could not be harvested due to water-logging. Floods were the reason given for 17.2 percent of the above area not being harvested. In Western Province, 47 percent of the 70,805.6 hectares that could not be harvested was attributed to floods.

Province	Reason for not harvesting										Total	
	Water logging	Wilting due to drought	Animal/bird destruction	Field not weeded	Pests and diseases	Fire	Theft	Floods	Other	Lack of fertilizer	Percent	Area not harvested (Ha)
Central	31.8	4.7	2.1	4.4	1.5		0.0	21.1	5.5	28.8	100.0	38,781.4
Copperbelt	33.2	3.8	2.8	4.4	2.3		1.0	15.8	8.5	28.1	100.0	19,391.5
Eastern	61.0	3.7	3.2	4.8	1.3		0.0	6.6	5.2	14.2	100.0	82,202.7
Luapula	9.0	19.1	6.6	1.6	6.4		1.6	30.4	15.9	9.4	100.0	8,348.0
Lusaka	7.5	42.9	7.9	2.0	0.7		0.1	7.1	18.7	13.1	100.0	10,535.0
Northen	15.8	8.3	4.6	1.6	1.7		0.5	22.7	21.0	23.8	100.0	25,193.1
North Western	23.7	0.8	4.7	2.6	4.6		0.2	26.4	6.4	30.7	100.0	17,371.8
Southern	5.7	79.7	2.9	1.2	1.0			1.3	3.1	5.1	100.0	103,352.7
Western	7.5	24.9	6.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	47.0	2.8	7.9	100.0	70,805.6
Zambia	23.9	30.3	4.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	17.2	6.1	14.0	100.0	375,981.7

Source: MACO/CSO, 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys

Sorghum and Millet Production Expected to Reduce in the 2006/2007 Agricultural Season.

The results of the Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) for the 2006/2007 agriculture season reveal that the production of the small grain cereal crops of sorghum and millet is expected to decline. The production of sorghum is expected to reduce by 24 percent compared to last season's harvest from 18,465 metric tonnes to 14,005 metric tonnes. On the other hand, the production of Millet is expected to reduce by 26 percent from 34,914 metric tonnes to 25,865 metric tonnes.

Analysis by Province reveals a general decrease in sorghum production with the largest reduction of 87 percent recorded in Northern Province. Copperbelt province recorded a least proportion of 2 percent for sorghum. However, the production of sorghum in Luapula province is expected to triple from 707 metric tonnes in last season to 2,215 metric tonnes in this season.

Estimated sorghum yield rates show a downward trend in most of the provinces except Southern Province. The yield rate in Western Province is estimated to remain the same at 0.30 metric tonnes per hectare. The reduction in sorghum yield rate at national level is expected to be from 0.44 to 0.41 metric tonnes per hectare.

Forecast Sorghum and Millet Production in the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 agricultural seasons.

Province	Forecast Sorghum Production					Forecast Millet Production				
	2005/2006 Agriculture Season		2006/2007 Agriculture Season		Expected Percentage Change in Production	2005/2006 Agriculture Season		2006/2007 Agriculture Season		Expected Percentage Change in Production
	Expected Production in Metric Tonnes	Expected Yield Rate	Expected Production in Metric Tonnes	Expected Yield Rate in Metric Tonnes/Ha		Expected Production in Metric Tonnes	Expected Yield Rate in Metric Tonnes/Ha	Expected Production in Metric Tonnes	Expected Yield Rate in Metric Tonnes/Ha	
Central	1,644	0.51	1,411	0.40	(14)	2,032	0.6	1,616	0.6	(20)
Copperbelt	801	0.63	781	0.47	(2)	455	1.1	177	0.6	(61)
Eastern	1,852	0.66	1,667	0.45	(10)	1,233	0.7	1,712	0.4	39
Luapula	707	0.87	2,215	0.74	2.13	1,399	0.7	1,517	0.6	08
Lusaka	77	0.53	34	0.14	(57)	15	0.4	7	0.3	(54)
Northern	1,938	0.82	250	0.45	(87)	22,665	0.8	15,273	0.4	(33)
North-Western	3,727	0.77	2,243	0.58	(40)	367	0.8	591	0.7	61
Southern	4,083	0.28	2,864	0.31	(30)	2,275	0.2	1,277	0.3	(44)
Western	3,634	0.30	2,539	0.30	(30)	4,473	0.2	3,694	0.3	(17)
All Zambia	18,465	0.44	14,005	0.41	(24)	34,914	0.5	25,865	0.4	(26)

Source: MACO/CSO 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys

Analysis of forecast millet production at provincial level shows that there will be an increase in millet production in Northwestern, Eastern and Luapula provinces. The rest of the provinces are expected to record a decline in production.

There is expected to be a reduction in millet yield rates in all the provinces except Central province which is expected to have the same yield rate of 0.6 metric tonnes per hectare in both agricultural seasons. At national level, the yield rate is expected to be 0.4 metric tonnes per hectare in this season. This is lower than 0.5 metric tonnes per hectare anticipated in the last season.

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**	**5.9**

*Revised estimates

Source: *CSO, National Accounts Statistics*

Poverty Trends 1991-2004

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

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 MANUFACTURING	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	1.000	0.350	0.005	0.242	0.103	0.511	0.235	0.060	0.006	0.017	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.100	0.139
2005 Q1	131.8	174.0	68.6	174.7	177.1	108.8	123.4	63.3	177.6	91.1	104.4	150.7	63.8	96.3	110.0
2005 Q2	130.4	166.0	97.3	174.7	148.6	111.2	137.1	46.9	173.0	90.3	81.8	171.9	64.7	94.8	111.3
2005 Q3	132.7	167.1	84.7	164.6	176.5	115.8	147.9	56.4	140.7	75.3	90.5	147.2	72.4	91.8	108.7
2005 Q4	141.4	170.6	105.2	177.4	157.6	130.1	166.3	111.5	144.7	92.4	67.0	154.4	67.7	98.2	109.6
2005	133.6	169.3	87.9	172.5	165.4	115.6	142.2	66.7	160.0	86.9	87.2	156.2	67.1	95.1	109.9
2006 Q1	149.4	214.3	35.4	217.0	215.9	111.2	126.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	134.3	66.2	101.3	126.7
2006 Q2	144.8	194.4	58.9	209.0	166.2	115.0	144.8	46.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	95.3	129.6
2006 Q3	143.9	179.9	45.6	176.2	194.5	125.7	162.5	55.7	156.5	72.6	96.6	150.2	74.2	103.8	120.4
2006 Q4	142.4	158.3	9.5	150.3	183.7	137.5	185.4	98.0	157.2	91.2	69.7	143.9	70.9	99.1	120.7
2006	145.1	186.7	37.4	188.1	190.1	122.3	154.9	65.9	161.1	87.2	91.2	148.0	68.4	99.9	124.3
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2005 Q1	5.0	4.1	140.3	(5.5)	34.5	7.5	14.1	(3.5)	8.1	8.0	2.9	11.9	(4.3)	(3.1)	(0.5)
2005 Q2	8.9	14.8	83.5	5.9	47.4	3.7	1.8	(11.0)	4.0	9.1	3.8	11.3	(13.4)	13.0	8.0
2005 Q3	10.5	19.5	4.2	5.7	68.3	4.0	3.4	(1.5)	11.6	13.5	3.5	5.4	(1.7)	6.6	5.6
2005 Q4	11.9	22.7	25.9	26.5	13.7	3.6	2.7	(4.4)	(7.9)	11.5	(7.3)	9.3	4.2	17.8	12.3
2005	8.7	14.7	42.6	6.9	39.0	3.8	3.8	(8.7)	4.2	9.9	2.6	9.6	(4.1)	7.8	6.2
2006 Q1	13.4	23.2	(48.4)	24.2	21.9	2.2	2.7	(0.7)	(6.2)	2.5	6.3	(10.9)	3.8	5.2	15.1
2006 Q2	11.0	17.1	(39.4)	19.6	11.8	3.4	5.6	(0.2)	(5.2)	1.7	7.2	(4.8)	(3.7)	0.5	16.4
2006 Q3	8.4	7.7	(46.2)	7.0	10.2	8.6	9.8	(1.2)	11.2	(3.7)	6.7	2.0	2.4	13.0	10.8
2006 Q4	0.7	(7.2)	(91.0)	(15.3)	16.5	5.6	11.5	(12.1)	8.7	(1.3)	4.0	(6.8)	4.7	0.9	10.1
2006	8.6	10.3	(57.5)	9.0	14.9	5.9	8.9	(1.3)	0.7	0.3	4.6	(5.2)	1.9	5.0	13.1

Source: *Index of industrial production-CSO*
( ) *All figures in brackets are negatives*

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

An **occupational disease** or **illness** is a disease contracted as a result of exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from work that a person does. Fatigue is not a disease but could arise due to the nature of the work one does and as such is usually included as an occupational disease or illness.

The cause of illness may also be referred to what the ILO terms as occupation accidents. This may be risks workers may be exposed to such as chemicals, travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are infected or injured and which arise out of or in the course of work, i.e. while engaged in an economic activity or at work, or carrying out the business of the employer. These will be unexpected and unplanned occurrences including acts of violence arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or move workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death. This information is very important as it provides basis for institutions to introduce preventive measures.

Surveys being undertaken

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

Now Available

- Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005
- 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

Soon to be released!

- Financial Statistics Report, 2005
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
- Gender Based Violence, 2005
- Child Labour Report, 2005

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