Republic of Zambia

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Foreword

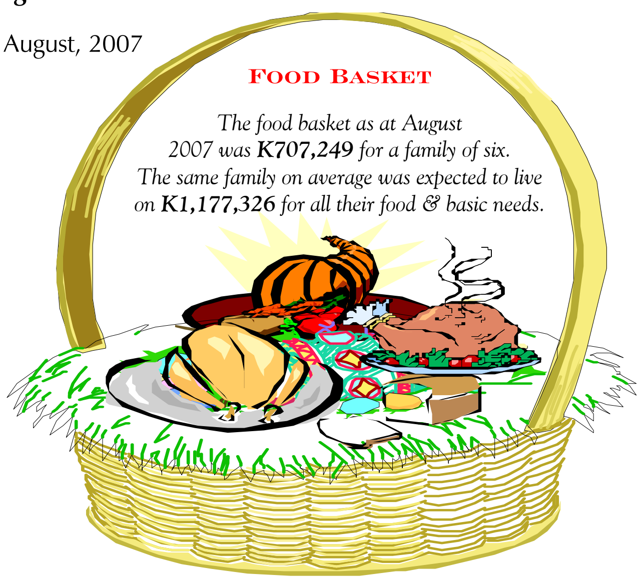
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces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

30th August, 2007



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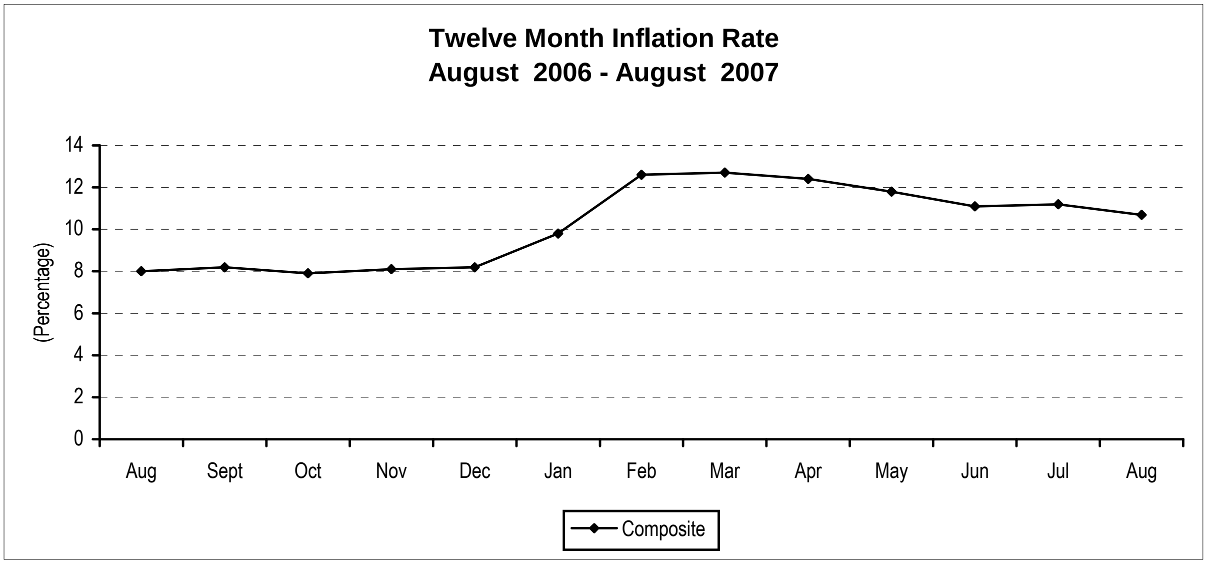
Serving Your Data Needs

INFLATION

Inflation declines in August 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 10.7 percent as at August 2007. This rate is 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the July rate of 11.2 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 2.7 percentage points, from 8.0 percent in August 2006 to 10.7 percent in August 2007.

The August 2007 inflation rate of 10.7 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 10.7 percent between August 2006 and August 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

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

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Percent)

	Total	Food and Beverages	Clothing and Footwear	Rent, Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical Care	Transport and Comms	Recreation and Education	Other Goods and Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2

	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
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
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

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.5 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 11.2 percent in July 2007 to 10.7 percent in August 2007 is mainly due to the decline in the cost of non-food products.

Of the total 10.7 percent annual inflation in August 2007, food products accounted for 3.9 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.8 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Sept 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Apr 2007	May 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2007
Food Beverages and Tobacco	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9
Clothing and Footwear	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Rent and household energy	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3
Furniture and Household Goods	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
All Items	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.7

Food inflation

The monthly change in the food CPI was recorded at -0.3 percent at August 2007. Contributing most to this decline were decreases in the cost of roller meal, other cereals, fresh vegetables, fish, kapenta, dried beans, shelled groundnuts, and fresh fruits, Partially offsetting these reductions were increases in the cost of meat, sweet potatoes, oils and fats, milk and milk product, cereal products, salt and other processed food products.

The annual change in the food CPI was registered at 7.9 percent at August 2007 compared with 6.7 percent in July 2007.

Non-food inflation

The monthly change in the non-food CPI was recorded at 1.0 percent at August 2007. The annual change in the non-food CPI was recorded at 13.3 percent at August 2007 compared with 15.6 percent in July 2007. The decline in the annual non-food inflation rate was due to the decrease in the annual inflation rates for rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication, other goods and services 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
Aug 07– Aug 06	10.7	7.9	13.3

Maize grain prices increase

A comparison of retail prices between July 2007 and August 2007, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 5.7 percent, from K12,165 to K12,859. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 0.5 percent, from K25,386 to K25,270. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) declined by 2.9 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of rape vegetables declined by14.5 percent.

National Average Prices for Selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007								Percentage Change Aug-07/Jul-07
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	
White breakfast 25Kg	36,335	37,108	37,381	37,733	37,446	36,751	36,679	36,721	0.1
White Roller 25Kg	26,636	28,045	27,893	27,934	27,101	25,782	25,386	25,270	-0.5
White Maize 20 litre tin	14,339	14,927	14,952	14,640	12,595	12,224	12,165	12,859	5.7
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,624	3,741	3,645	3,667	3,830	3,914	3,925	3,883	-1.1
Millet 5 litre tin	4,722	4,967	5,914	5,672	6,032	5,717	5,151	5,215	1.2
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,114	6,087	6,839	6,401	5,598	5,535	5,217	4,558	-12.6
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	21,847	21,356	20,828	21,528	22,262	21,765	22,395	22,815	1.9
Rump Steak 1 Kg	19,464	18,828	18,775	19,412	19,648	19,437	19,865	20,722	4.3
Brisket 1 Kg	14,967	14,512	14,963	14,837	14,921	14,890	15,155	15,175	0.1
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17,302	16,925	16,564	17,744	17,115	17,377	18,187	18,682	2.7
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,874	13,697	13,742	14,004	13,982	13,845	14,165	14416	1.8
T-bone 1 Kg	17,543	17,325	17,290	17,825	18,349	17,718	18,581	18,837	1.4
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11,511	12,660	13,141	12,626	12,293	12,187	12,379	12,284	-0.8
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	32,056	34,210	36,197	35,745	35,131	34,403	36,152	35,110	-2.9
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1Kg	29,125	32,525	32,902	32,652	31,957	32,424	33,557	33,783	0.7
Dried bream 1 Kg	21,843	25,717	25,348	24,049	21,323	22,563	21,677	22,485	3.7
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	2,175	2,262	2,326	2,352	2,256	2,319	2,466	2,616	6.1
Chedder cheese Any brand 1 kg	57,594	53,570	54,113	54,709	54,726	51,922	53,564	54,528	1.8
Margarine Buttercup 250gm	5,145	5,299	5,213	5,293	5,592	5,959	6,028	6,227	3.3
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	5,606	5,810	5,939	5,862	5,833	6,011	6,122	6,294	2.8
Cabbage 1kg	1,317	1,380	1,390	1,312	1,159	1,166	1,247	1,134	-9.1
Onion 1kg	3,700	3,967	4,439	4,981	5,042	5,112	4,954	4,224	-14.7
Carrots 1kg	4,216	4,572	6,815	6,564	4,426	3,896	4,002	3,451	-13.8
Green beans 1kg	5,329	5,314	5,381	5,392	5,524	5,771	5,805	5,741	-1.1
Tomatoes 1kg	2,566	2,940	3,364	2,879	2,432	2,320	2,376	2,213	-6.9
Rape 1kg	1,864	2,034	1,889	1,769	1,666	1,692	1,739	1,487	-14.5
Dried beans 1kg	6,062	6,002	6,123	5,858	5,663	5,696	5,785	5,749	-0.6
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,915	6,122	6,111	5,632	5,617	5,060	5,319	5,254	-1.2
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,560	1,408	1,328	1,055	904	883	916	959	4.7
Table salt any brand 1kg	2,434	2,378	2,373	2,252	2,178	2,278	2,255	2,499	10.8
Bicycle Tyre 28*1.5	12,602	12,863	12,279	12,378	12,584	12,835	13,302	12,897	-3.0
Gents'Bicycle Local	323,674	328,568	332,269	340,896	351,258	347,733	352,928	339,826	-3.7
Paraffin 1 litre	4,253	4,658	4,491	4,475	4,696	4,686	4,686	4,686	0.0
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,820	6,450	6,290	6,355	6,813	7,114	7,114	7,114	0.0
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	3,971,000	3.8
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	614,860	619,120	621,960	607,760	587,880	583,620	554,510	593,560	7.0
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 Star Hotel	710,330	707,947	725,053	723,215	732,678	710,512	736,705	780,826	6.0
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	104,937	105,025	106,220	109,199	113,649	113,584	113,551	116,895	2.9

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

July 2007 Records Trade Surplus

During the month of July 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K256.2 billion. This means that the country exported more in July 2007 than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since February 2007.

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

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January[R]	1,207,631	1,140,779	748	1,141,528	(66,103)
February[R]	986,495	1,193,584	117	1,193,700	207,205
March[R]	1,096,379	1,311,069	807	1,311,875	215,496
April[R]	1,081,467	1,394,389	51	1,394,440	312,973
May[R]	1,250,202	1,610,579	236	1,610,815	360,613
June*	1,232,513	1,610,415	4	1,610,419	377,905
July*	1,325,395	1,581,443	180	1,581,623	256,228
TOTAL:	8,180,081	9,842,257	2,142	9,844,399	1,664,317

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

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

The total value of exports in July, 2007 was K1,581.6 billion compared to K1,610.4 billion in June, 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 87.4 percent in July, 2007 and 85.4 percent in June, 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 accounted for 8.2 and 9.9 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, June and July 2007* (K' Millions)

Code	Description	June 2007		July 2007	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	42,925	2.7	42,213	2.7
1	Beverages and tobacco	34,174	2.1	37,175	2.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	116,631	7.2	86,778	5.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,067	0.2	2,286	0.1
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Chemicals	2,878	0.2	3,243	0.2
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,375,263	85.4	1,382,756	87.4
	Refined copper	*792,586*	*57.6*	*874,143*	*63.2*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*348,443*	*25.3*	*255,808*	*18.5*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*91,341*	*6.6*	*79,680*	*5.8*
	Wire of refined copper	*49,697*	*3.6*	*60,271*	*4.4*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*44,713*	*3.3*	*67,667*	*4.9*
	Copper powders and flakes	*33,953*	*2.5*	*33,524*	*2.4*
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	*6,373*	*0.5*	*2,880*	*0.2*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*2,972*	*0.2*	*3,320*	*0.2*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	*2,043*	*0.1*	*1,987*	*0.1*
	Stoppers, caps, lids and crown corks... of base metal	*509*	*0.0*	*0*	*0.0*
	Other bovine leather and equine leather, tanned or retanned	*505*	*0.0*	*771*	*0.1*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*2,128*	*0.2*	*2,705*	*0.2*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	33,419	2.1	25,139	1.6
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,061	0.1	701	0.0
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0	0.0	1,332	0.1
TOTAL		1,610,419	100.0	1,581,623	100.0

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

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

Zambia's major export product in July, 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 81.8 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 (5.0percent); ores, slags and ash (3.8 percent); Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco (2.3 percent); Sugars and Sugar Confectionery (1.5 percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 94.4 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of July, 2007.

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

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,293,510	81.8
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	79,680	5.0
26	Ores, slag and ash	59,750	3.8
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	37,097	2.3
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	23,466	1.5
52	Cotton	18,128	1.1
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	14,261	0.9
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	9,869	0.6
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	5,502	0.3
71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	4,898	0.3
41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	4,027	0.3
86	Railw/tramw locom, rolling-stock & parts thereof; etc	3,422	0.2
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	2,877	0.2
	Other Chapters	25,135	1.6
		1,581,623	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in July 2007

The five major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of July 2007 were Switzerland (48.7 percent), South Africa (12.8 percent) and Saudi Arabia with 8.3 percent. The Republic of Thailand and Egypt both accounted for 9.9 percent of Zambia's total exports. The major products to these outlets were refined copper, sheets, wire and strips of refined copper and precious/semi-precious stones mainly to Thailand. Other notable destinations were Korea, Pakistan, China, Zimbabwe, Japan and The United States of America, collectively accounting for 12.0 percent of Zambia's exports in July, 2007. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 8.3 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in July, 2007.

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

Country	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Switzerland	769,778	48.7
South Africa	203,015	12.8
Saudi Arabia	131,142	8.3
Republic Of Thailand	94,657	6.0
Egypt	61,833	3.9
Korea, Republic Of	40,817	2.6
Pakistan	34,235	2.2
China	33,088	2.1
Zimbabwe	32,648	2.1
Japan	25,118	1.6
United States of America	22,388	1.4
Portugal	19,338	1.2
France	13,421	0.8
Malawi	13,069	0.8
United Kingdom	12,366	0.8
Other Destinations	74,709	4.7
TOTAL:	1,581,623	100.0

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

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Asian regional grouping was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 24.4 percent and 22.3 percent of Zambia's total exports in July and June, 2007, respectively. Within the Asian region, Saudi Arabia was the major market for Zambia's exports in July accounting for 34.0 percent while in June, 2007, Thailand dominated the market with 27.4 percent. Other notable markets were Korea, Pakistan, China and Malaysia.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 16.0 and 14.3 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively. Within SADC, the dominant market in both July and June, 2007 was South Africa with 80.3 percent and 81.0 percent respectively. Other key markets were Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania and Botswana.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 7.3 percent in July and 6.7 percent in June, 2007. Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination accounting for 53.9 percent in July and 55.2 percent in June, 2007. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Malawi, Kenya and Uganda.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest destination accounting for 4.3 and 5.6 percent of Zambia's total exports in July and June, 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, Portugal dominated in July, 2007 accounting for 28.3 percent while United Kingdom was the key market in June, 2007; accounting for 30.1 percent. Other destinations in July and June, 2007 included France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany.

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

GROUPING	JUNE, 2007		GROUPING	JULY, 2007	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share		Value (K' Million)	% Share
ASIA	373,514	100.0	ASIA	386,023	100.0
Republic Of Thailand	102,433	27.4	Saudi Arabia	131,142	34.0
China	85,918	23.0	Republic Of Thailand	94,657	24.5
Korea, Republic Of	80,120	21.5	Korea, Republic Of	40,817	10.6
Saudi Arabia	44,369	11.9	Pakistan	34,235	8.9
Malaysia	33,693	9.0	China	33,088	8.6
Japan	12,648	3.4	Japan	25,118	6.5
Other ASIA	14,332	3.8	Other ASIA	26,967	7.0
% of Total June Exports:	22.3		% of Total July Exports:	24.4	
SADC	230,809	100.0	SADC	252,948	100.0
South Africa (Republic Of)	187,007	81.0	South Africa (Republic Of)	203,015	80.3
Zimbabwe	19,200	8.3	Zimbabwe	32,648	12.9
Tanzania	10,609	4.6	Namibia	7,305	2.9
Botswana	8,930	3.9	Tanzania	5,376	2.1
Namibia	4,368	1.9	Botswana	3,332	1.3
Other SADC	695	0.3	Other SADC	1,271	0.5
% of Total June Exports:	14.3		% of Total July Exports:	16.0	
COMESA	107,600	100.0	COMESA	114,674	100.0
Egypt	59,405	55.2	Egypt	61,833	53.9
Malawi	21,616	20.1	Zimbabwe	32,648	28.5
Zimbabwe	19,200	17.8	Malawi	13,069	11.4
Kenya	6,018	5.6	Kenya	6,104	5.3
Uganda	884	0.8	Swaziland	792	0.7
Other COMESA	477	0.4	Other COMESA	228	0.2
% of Total June Exports:	6.7		% of Total July Exports:	7.3	
EUROPEAN UNION	89,963	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	68,406	100.0
United Kingdom	27,064	30.1	Portugal	19,338	28.3
Netherlands	26,482	29.4	France	13,421	19.6
Belgium	23,230	25.8	United Kingdom	12,366	18.1
Portugal	7,560	8.4	Netherlands	11,254	16.5
Germany	3,752	4.2	Belgium	8,706	12.7
Other EU	1,873	2.1	Other EU	3,321	4.9
% of Total June Exports:	5.6		% of Total July Exports:	4.3	
Total value of June Exports (fob)	1,610,419		Total value of July Exports (fob)	1,581,623	

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

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

The total value of imports in July, 2007 was K1,325.4 billion compared to K1,232.5 billion in June, 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 47.2 and 47.6 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively. Other important notable imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals, and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which collectively accounted for 42.0 and 42.4 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	June 2007		July 2007	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	37,331	3.0	37,726	2.8
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,336	0.3	5,787	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	13,581	1.1	17,238	1.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	172,107	14.0	203,727	15.4
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	19,391	1.6	23,024	1.7
5	Chemicals	154,127	12.5	146,991	11.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	196,358	15.9	205,231	15.5
7	*Machinery and transport equipment*	*586,730*	*47.6*	*626,034*	*47.2*
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	49,003	4.0	57,192	4.3
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	549	0.0	2,444	0.2
TOTAL:		1,232,513	100.0	1,325,395	100.0

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

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

Zambia's major import products in July, 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 61.8 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel; iron and steel; plastics and articles, rubber and articles thereof and pharmaceutical products jointly accounting for 16.0 percent in July, 2007.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for July 2007* (K' Millions)

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K' Million)	% Share
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	279,034	21.1
Of which:	*Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes*	*24,766*	*8.9*
	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*24,170*	*8.7*
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	*23,941*	*8.6*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*15,963*	*5.7*
	Other: Air pumps; air or gas compressors; hoods wi	*9,089*	*3.3*
	Parts of pumps for liquids	*8,285*	*3.0*
	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying	*7,132*	*2.6*
	Pumps for liquids, nes	*6,632*	*2.4*
	Parts of machines having individual functions, nes	*6,567*	*2.4*
	Self-propelled bulldozers, excavators..., nes	*5,889*	*2.1*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*146,600*	*52.5*
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	216,405	16.3
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	205,007	15.5
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	117,417	8.9
73	Articles of iron and steel	68,779	5.2
72	Iron and steel	42,512	3.2
39	Plastics and articles thereof	42,371	3.2
40	Rubber and articles thereof	29,164	2.2
30	Pharmaceutical products	28,935	2.2
15	Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	25,247	1.9
28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	21,590	1.6
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	19,752	1.5
94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	15,257	1.2
	Other Chapters	213,926	16.1
TOTAL:		1,325,395	100.0

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

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

The major source of Zambia's imports in July, 2007 was South Africa accounting for 44.3 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 Netherlands accounting for 10.1 percent in July, 2007. France was third with 8.4 percent.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were India, China, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates collectively accounting for 18.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in July, 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (K' Million)	% Share
South Africa	587,611	44.3
Netherlands	133,895	10.1
France	111,076	8.4
India	64,475	4.9
China	60,014	4.5
United Kingdom	59,606	4.5
United Arab Emirates	57,089	4.3
Zimbabwe	35,087	2.6
Kenya	30,358	2.3
United States Of America	20,774	1.6
Mozambique	19,117	1.4
Sweden	17,115	1.3
Japan	13,471	1.0
Germany	12,394	0.9
Denmark	10,709	0.8
Other Sources	92,605	7.0
TOTAL:	1,325,395	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 50.0 and 49.2 percent in July and June, 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 88.7 percent in July and 90.5 percent in June, 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 16.5 and 25.5 percent in July and June, 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated in July, 2007 with 29.5 percent while the United Arab Emirates dominated in June accounting for 44.5 percent. Other key market sources were China and Japan collectively accounting for 33.7 and 34.0 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 27.7 percent in July 2007 and 18.1 percent in June, 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the month of July, 2007 was the Netherlands with 36.5 percent followed by France with 30.3 percent. In June 2007, the United Kingdom dominated with 24.9 percent followed by Finland with 19.2 percent. The other key markets in June and July were Sweden and Germany.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 5.6 percent in July and 4.9 percent in June. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe dominated as the main source accounting for 47.2 and 45.8 percent in July and June, 2007, respectively. Other notable sources were Kenya, Malawi, Egypt, Swaziland and Mauritius.

Import Market Shares by Major Regional Groupings, June and July 2007*

GROUPING	JUNE 2007 Value (K' Million)	JUNE 2007 % Share	GROUPING	JULY 2007 Value (K' Million)	JULY 2007 % Share
SADC	606,311	100.0	SADC	662,302	100.0
South Africa (Republic Of)	548,979	90.5	South Africa (Republic Of)	587,611	88.7
Zimbabwe	27,456	4.5	Zimbabwe	35,087	5.3
Botswana	12,557	2.1	Mozambique	19,117	2.9
Tanzania, United	5,446	0.9	Botswana	6,518	1.0
Mozambique	4,665	0.8	Tanzania, United	5,309	0.8
Other SADC	7,209	1.2	Other SADC	8,661	1.3
% of Total June Imports:	49.2		% of Total July Imports:	50.0	
ASIA	314,352	100.0	ASIA	218,196	100.0
United Arab Emirates	139,936	44.5	India	64,475	29.5
China	90,192	28.7	China	60,014	27.5
India	44,227	14.1	United Arab Emirates	57,089	26.2
Japan	16,715	5.3	Japan	13,471	6.2
Taiwan, Province Of China	3,603	1.1	Hong Kong	4,220	1.9
Korea, Republic Of	3,543	1.1	Republic Of Thailand	3,672	1.7
Other ASIA	16,136	5.1	Other ASIA	15,255	7.0
% of Total June Imports:	25.5		% of Total July Imports:	16.5	
EUROPEAN UNION	223,043	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	367,004	100.0
United Kingdom	55,592	24.9	Netherlands	133,895	36.5
Finland	42,745	19.2	France	111,076	30.3
Germany	29,304	13.1	United Kingdom	59,606	16.2
Netherlands	26,856	12.0	Sweden	17,115	4.7
Sweden	25,064	11.2	Germany	12,394	3.4
Other EU	43,481	19.5	Other EU	32,918	9.0
% of Total June Imports:	18.1		% of Total July Imports:	27.7	
COMESA	59,938	100.0	COMESA	74,331	100.0
Zimbabwe	27,456	45.8	Zimbabwe	35,087	47.2
Kenya	22,986	38.4	Kenya	30,358	40.8
Malawi	3,362	5.6	Malawi	3,381	4.5
Egypt	2,513	4.2	Swaziland	3,053	4.1
Mauritius	1,804	3.0	Mauritius	1,253	1.7
Other COMESA	1,817	3.0	Other COMESA	1,199	1.6
% of Total June Imports:	4.9		% of Total July Imports:	5.6	
Total value of June Imports (cif)	1,232,513		Total value of July Imports (cif)	1,325,395	

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

GENDER

Inheritance issues affect more Female than Male

The 2006 Gender-Based Violence Survey (GBV) results show that out of the total of 437,093 male and female respondents who were widowed at the time of the survey, 42 percent indicated that they did not receive any of their late spouse's assets or valuables. Males made-up the larger proportion of those that did not receive any of their late spouse's assets (52 percent), than females, (39 percent).

The rural/urban analysis reveals that respondents in rural areas were more affected. 49 percent of respondents reported not having received any of their late spouse's assets compared to 27 percent of those in urban areas. The proportion of males that did not receive any of their late spouse's property was higher than that of females in both rural and urban areas.

Receipt of Spouse's Asset/Valuables by Sex and Residence

Receipt of Spouse's Assets	All Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female %)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Received	58	48	61	51	39	54	73	65	75
Not Received	42	52	39	49	61	46	27	35	25
Population	437,093	95,693	341,400	281,191	62,419	218,772	155,902	33,274	122,628

Source: *Gender-based Violence Report 2006*

The Survey results further show that the major reason for respondents not having received anything from their late spouse's assets was that the family of the deceased took everything, 33 percent. This was more prevalent in rural areas, 43 percent, than urban areas, 12 percent. Twenty one percent 21 percent reported that the reason why they did not receive anything from their late spouse's assets was because of threats from the family of the deceased. This however was more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas (11 percent). Seventeen percent (17 percent) reported that they did not want to get any of their deceased spouse's property.

Reasons for not receiving any Assets by Sex and Residence

Reasons	All Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Spouse's family took everything	33	30	35	43	29	49	12	21	10
Threats from spouse's family	21	6	26	11	10	12	42	-	52
Did not want	17	44	8	13	32	6	24	79	11
Other	29	20	31	32	30	33	21	-	26

Source: *Gender-based Violence Report, 2006*

AGRICULTURE

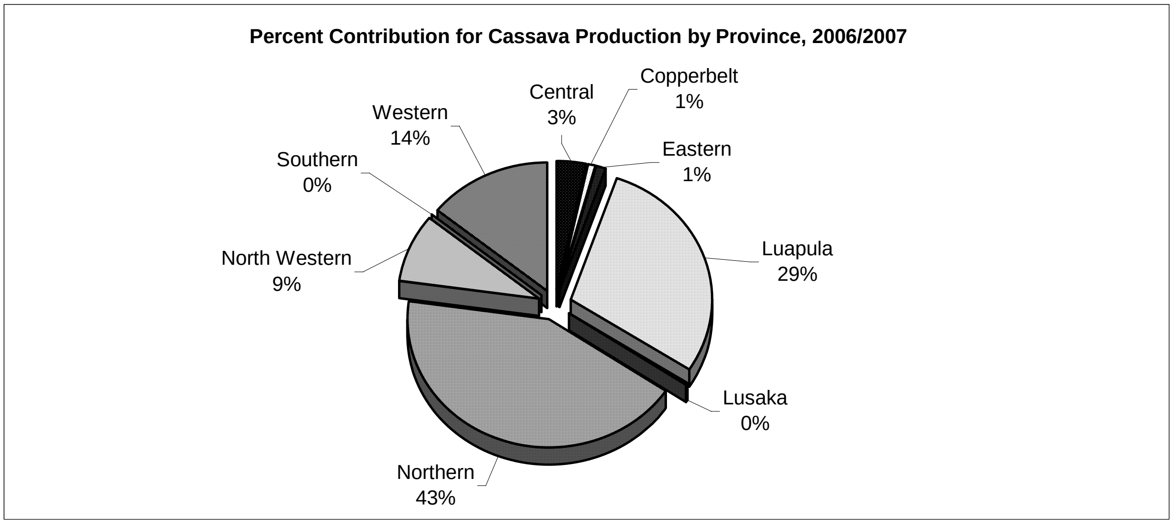
Cassava Production expected to increase in the 2006/2007 Agricultural Season

The Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) for the 2006/2007 agricultural season estimated Cassava production at 1,146,142 Metric Tonnes (MT) of flour equivalent at national level. This represents an increase of 8.14 percent compared to the 2005/2006 Agricultural Season which estimated cassava production at 1,059,887 MT in flour form. The largest quantity of cassava production was estimated at 491,695 MT in Northern Province. Luapula Province was second with an estimated cassava production of 331,235 MT. The smallest quantity of cassava production was estimated at 1,146 MT in Southern Province.

Expected Production and Percent Contribution of Cassava Flour by Province

Province	2005/2006 Agricultural Season		2006/2007 Agricultural Season	
	Expected Flour Production in MT	Percentage Contribution	Expected Flour Production in MT	Percentage Contribution
Central	27,922	2.6	38,969	3.4
Copperbelt	14,891	1.4	10,315	0.9
Eastern	8,728	0.8	10,315	0.9
Luapula	355,394	33.5	331,235	28.9
Lusaka	1,439	0.1	3,438	0.3
Northern	447,251	42.2	491,695	42.9
North Western	97,198	9.2	97,422	8.5
Southern	1,193	0.1	1,146	0.1
Western	105,871	10.0	161,606	14.1
All Zambia	1,059,887	100.0	1,146,142	100

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



Source: *MACO/CSO 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Survey*

The results further show that the total area under cassava increased by 8.1 percent from 362,354 hectares in the 2005/2006 agricultural season to 391,844 hectares in the 2006/2007 season. Lusaka Province recorded the highest percentage change in area under cassava. However, Copperbelt, Luapula and Southern provinces recorded a decline.

Distribution of Area under Cassava by Province

Province	2005/2006 Agricultural Season (Area in Hectares)	2006/2007 Agricultural Season (Area in Hectares)	Percentage Change
Central	9,546	13,495.62	41.37
Copperbelt	5,091	3,359.03	-34.02
Eastern	2,984	3,486.80	16.85
Luapula	121,502	113,064.79	-6.94
Lusaka	492	1,113.31	126.28
Northern	152,906	168,131.73	9.96
N/Western	33,230	33,455.50	0.68
Southern	408	402.22	-1.42
Western	36,195	55,334.98	52.88
All Zambia	362,354	391,843.98	8.14

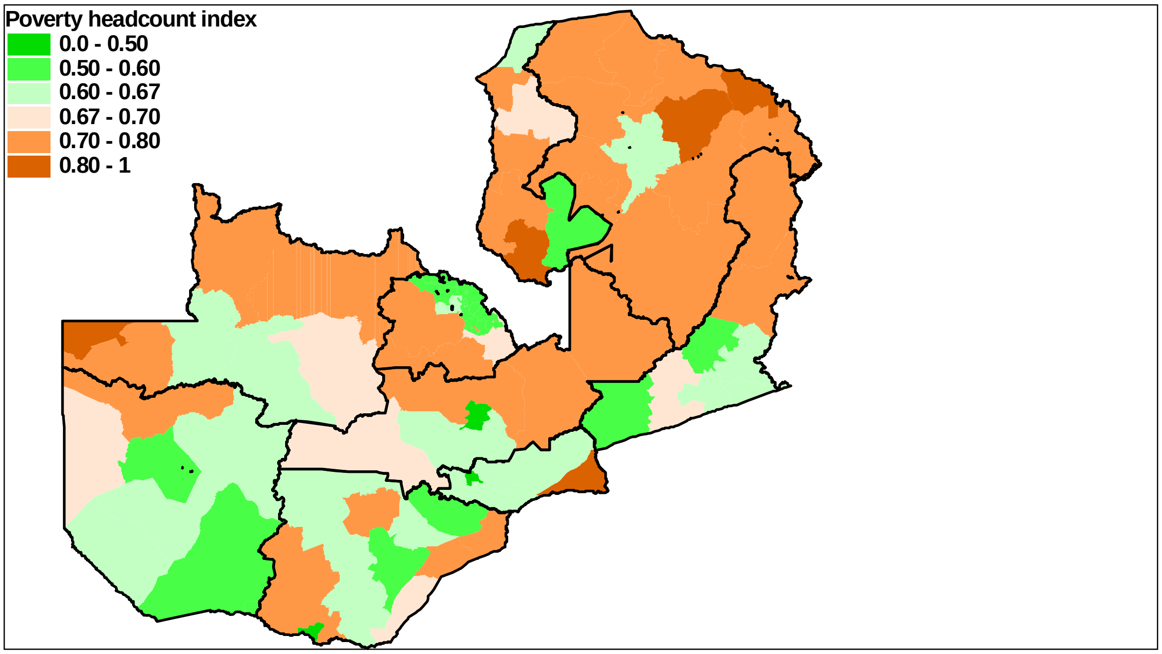
Micro level estimates of Poverty

In 2006 the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the World Bank used the econometric method (poverty mapping) to estimate poverty for small geographic areas, and presented this information on maps so as to give a concise overview of the distribution of poverty in Zambia. These estimates were developed by using the 2002/3 Living conditions monitoring survey data and the 2000 Census.

The analysis from this poverty mapping technique confirms that within provinces there are smaller sub units that have poverty rates higher, or much lower, than the provincial average.

Following below is a map showing small-area estimates of poverty headcount Index at the district level and a table showing district level estimates of the poverty headcount ratio.

Small Area Estimates of Poverty Headcount Index at the District Level



It is interesting to note that in several provinces, the least poor districts are adjacent to the poorest districts. For example, in Luapula Province, Samfya District has a headcount index of 58.2 percent, while immediately to its west the headcount in Milenge District is 83.5 percent. Similarly, in Northern Province, the poorest district (Mungwi, 83.0 percent) shares a border with the least poor district (Kasama, 67.5 percent). Turning to Southern Province, it is seen that Livingstone District (40.6 percent) is bounded on all sides (except the border with Zimbabwe) by Kazungula District, which is one of the poorer districts in the province (70.6 percent). In Western Province, Mongu District (55.5 percent) sits alongside Lukulu District, which is the poorest district in that province (78.0 percent).

District-level estimates of the Poverty Headcount Ratio (P0)

Central Province	
District	Percent
Chibombo	67.4
Kabwe	49.8
Kapiri Mposhi	70.9
Mkushi	73.4
Mumbwa	70.2
Serenje	75.4

Luapula Province	
District	Percent
Chienge	65.5
Kawambwa	76.2
Nchelenge	72.2
Samfya	58.2

North-Western Province	
District	Percent
Chavuma	88.3
Kabompo	67.1
Kasempa	68.6
Mufumbwe	67.2
Mwinilunga	73.9
Solwezi	72.7
Zambezi	71.1

Copperbelt Province	
District	Percent
Chililabombwe	57
Chingola	54.3
Kalulushi	61.3
Kitwe	56.7
Luanshya	58.7
Lufwanyama	80.2
Masaiti	68.9
Mpongwe	74.1
Mufulira	54.6
Ndola	59.7

Lusaka Province	
District	Percent
Chongwe	67
Kafue	60.5
Luangwa	91.6
Lusaka	49

Southern Province	
District	Percent
Choma	55.4
Gwembe	78.8
Itezhi-tezhi	60.8
Kalomo	66.4
Kazungula	70.6
Livingstone	40.6
Mazabuka	59.6
Monze	63.8
Namwala	73.5
Siavonga	79.7
Sinazongwe	70.2

Eastern Province			Northern Province			Western Province	
District	Percent		District	Percent		District	Percent
Chadiza	65.1		Chilubi	76.7		Kalabo	70.4
Chama	77.8		Chinsali	80.3		Kaoma	61
Chipata	62.7		Isoka	71.5		Lukulu	78
Katete	63.9		Kaputa	70.7		Mongu	55.5
Lundazi	79.1		Kasama	67.5		Senanga	64.2
Mambwe	56.1		Luwingu	75		Sesheke	55.8
Nyimba	60		Mbala	76.8		Shang'ombo	66.8
Petauke	69.4		Mpika	73.7			
			Mporokoso	77.6			
			Mpulungu	72.2			
			Mungwi	83			
			Nakonde	81.3			

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Head Count Poverty (P0): This indicates the proportion of the population below the poverty line. The higher the index, the greater the proportion of individuals or households below the poverty line.

Poverty Line: A poverty line is defined as the level of income or expenditure which separates the poor and the non poor individuals or households.

Intensity of Poverty (P1): Intensity of poverty (poverty gap) reflects how poor on average the poor are, how far below the poverty line most of the poor are. This is often measured by the income-gap ratio, defined as:

$$I = (z-y)/z$$

Where, z is the poverty line and y the mean income of the poor.

Severity of Poverty (P2): Severity of poverty (squared poverty gap) reflects the distribution of income among the poor. If income is taken from the poorest person and given to another not so poor, poverty can be said to have increased, and yet both incidence of poverty and intensity of poverty will remain unchanged.

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*

Surveys being undertaken

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

Now Available

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

Soon to be released!

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

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