Republic of Zambia

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Foreword

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

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

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

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Director of Census and Statistics

31st January, 2008

Serving Your Data Needs

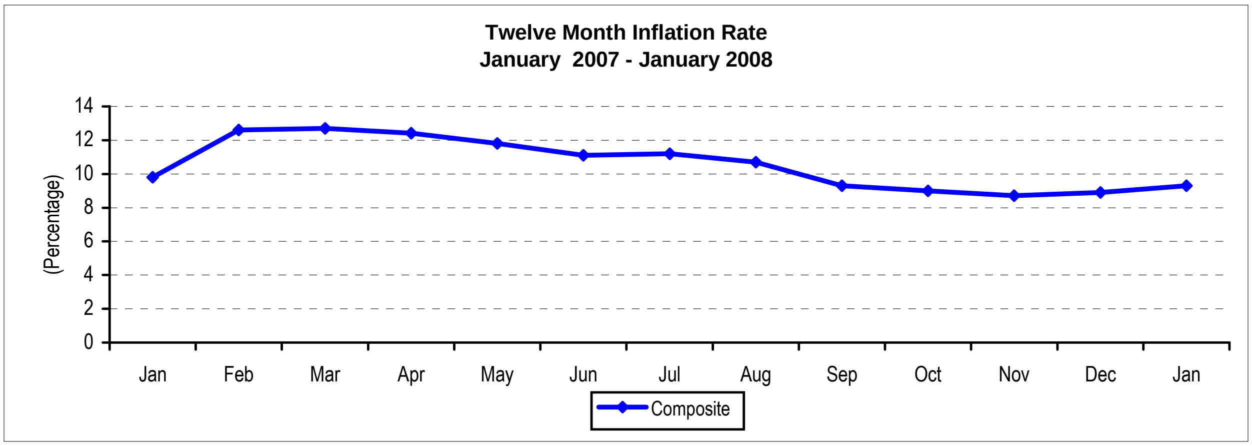
Inside this Issue

INFLATION

Inflation increases to 9.3 percent in January 2008

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 9.3 percent as at January 2008. This rate is 0.4 of a percentage point higher than the December rate of 8.9 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 0.5 of a percentage point, from 9.8 percent in January 2007.

The inflation rate of 9.3 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 9.3 percent between January 2007 and January 2008.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

The annual inflation rates for food, beverages and tobacco, rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, other goods and services increased between December 2007 and January 2008. During the same period, the annual inflation rates for clothing and footwear, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education main groups, increased.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Per cent)

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

Period	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
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0
Jun 07 – June 06	11.1	4.8	20.3	18.1	18.1	14.9	24.6	10.6	7.0
Jul 07 -July 06	11.2	6.7	19.4	14.9	17.4	14.0	18.2	10.0	7.7
Aug 07- Aug 06	10.7	7.9	19.6	11.6	15.2	11.6	11.8	10.0	7.5
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	17.9	11.2	15.5	11.4	9.7	8.1	7.7
Oct 07 – Oct 06	9.0	5.6	14.7	11.8	16.8	10.9	10.3	7.4	6.3
Nov 07 – Nov 06	8.7	5.2	16.3	10.7	15.8	10.2	11.6	7.1	6.7
Dec 07 – Dec 6	8.9	5.9	14.2	11.2	13.4	9.1	13.6	8.2	6.9
Jan 08 – Jan 07	9.3	6.9	12.5	13.4	17.1	8.4	7.7	6.8	7.0

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.4 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from December 2007 to January 2008 is mainly due to the increase in the cost of food products, rent and household energy (electricity tariffs and charcoal), furniture and household appliances.

Of the total 9.3 percent annual inflation in January 2008, food products accounted for 3.4 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 5.9 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Feb -07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4
Clothing and Footwear	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Rent and household energy	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5
Furniture and Household Goods	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other Goods and Services	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Items	**12.6**	**12.7**	**12.4**	**11.8**	**11.1**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**8.9**	**9.3**

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 6.9 percent in January 2008. The factors that contributed most to the rise in the food inflation rate were increases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals and cereal product, meat, fish, fresh vegetables, beans, shelled ground nuts, fresh fruits, milk and milk products, eggs, oils and fats, and other processed food products.

The annual Non-food inflation rate

The annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 11.7 percent in January 2008. This rate is 0.2 of a percentage point lower than the December 2007n rate of 11.9 percent.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 - May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 - Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 - Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 - Sep04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 - Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05- Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 - Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 - Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
Apr 06 – Apr 05	9.4	8.3	10.6
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	12.0
Jun 06 - Jun 05	8.5	5.4	11.8
Jul 06 - Jul 05	8.7	4.3	13.6
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	16,4
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	15.7
Oct 06 - Oct 05	7.9	1.0	15.4
Nov 06 - Nov 05	8.1	0.8	16.2
Dec06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	18.1
Jan 07 - Jan 06	9.8	1.0	20.0
Feb 07 - Feb 06	12.6	4.2	22.1
Mar 07 - Mar 06	12.7	4.9	21.5
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	20.1
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.2
Jun 07 - Jun 06	11.1	4.8	17.7
Jul 07- Jul 06	11.2	6.7	15.6
Aug 07– Aug 06	10.7	7.9	13.3
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	12.4
Oct 07- Oct 06	9.0	5.6	12.2
Nov 07- Nov 06	8.7	5.2	12.2
Dec07 – Dec 06	8.9	5.9	11.9
Jan 08 - Jan 07	9.3	6.9	11.7

Maize grain and maize meal prices continue to increase

A comparison of retail prices between December 2007 and January 2008, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 7.2 percent, from K16,387 to K17,575. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased by 4.1 percent, from K29,595 to K30,800. The national average price of 1kg of fresh fish (Bream) increased by 6.1 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 21.8 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007				2008		Percentage Changes Jan-08/Dec-07
	August	September	October	November	December	January	
White breakfast 25Kg	36,721	37,077	37,246	37,836	38,037	38,360	0.8
White Roller 25Kg	25,270	26,781	27,002	28,449	29,595	30,800	4.1
White Maize 20 litre tin	12,859	13,392	14,335	15,201	16,387	17,575	7.2
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,883	3,980	4,078	4,094	3,957	4,168	5.3
Bread Regular loaf	2,763	2,792	2,858	2,948	3,034	3,083	1.6
Millet 5 litre tin	5,215	5,654	5,654	6,627	6,734	7,427	10.3
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	22,815	23,847	23,458	25,696	25,837	25,918	0.3
Brisket 1 Kg	15,175	15,260	15,626	16,515	16,427	16,640	1.3
Mince Meat 1 Kg	18,682	17,920	19,521	19,100	19,212	19,965	3.9
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	14,416	14,101	14,328	15,088	15,120	15,357	1.6
T-bone 1 Kg	18,837	18,845	19,808	20,503	20,921	21,308	1.8
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	19,078	18,891	20,675	20,468	20,971	21,365	1.9
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13,823	13,640	12,229	12,932	13,790	14,032	1.8
Fresh Kapenta 400 gms	4,341	4,346	4,166	4,266	4,411	4,568	3.6
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,284	12,634	12,376	12,154	12,106	12,840	6.1
Buka Buka 1 Kg	11,893	11,716	12,349	12,273	12,166	12,466	2.5
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	35,110	35,363	36,395	36,138	37,264	36,254	-2.7

Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	33,783	32,605	35,055	33,196	34,189	36,483	6.7
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	20,543	21,310	20,100	24,148	25,013	24,151	-3.4
Dried bream 1 Kg	22,485	23,725	24,421	23,901	24,298	24,124	-0.7
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	2,616	2,534	2,478	2,585	2,594	2,650	2.2
Eggs 1 Unit	6,000	5,795	5,870	5,824	5,769	5,979	3.6
Margarine Buttercup 250 gm	6,227	6,144	6,063	6,065	6,466	6,579	1.7
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	6,294	6,393	6,419	6,541	6,505	6,687	2.8
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5 ltr	19,897	20,092	19,905	20,089	20,245	20,751	2.5
Cabbage 1kg	1,134	1,105	1,043	1,207	1,188	1,335	12.4
Onion 1kg	4,224	4,491	4,235	4,062	3,706	3,904	5.3
Tomatoes 1kg	2,213	2,199	2,351	2,344	2,323	2,829	21.8
Pumpkin leaves 1kg	2,726	2,902	2,620	2,423	2,243	2,343	4.5
Rape 1kg	1,487	1,521	1,513	1,662	1,822	2,260	24.0
Dried beans 1kg	5,749	5,848	6,004	6,313	6,599	6,967	5.6
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,254	5,425	5,286	5,676	5,780	6,093	5.4
Oranges 1kg	3,305	3,237	3,773	4,055	4,188	4,347	3.8
Sweet potatoes 1kg	959	990	1,190	1,750	2,029	2,381	17.3
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	593,560	587,880	561,610	571,095	585,060	543,900	-7.0
Train Fare Kapiri/Dar Tazara Railways 1 way	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	121,000	10.0
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	780,826	765,920	723,030	668,498	689,388	597,608	-13.3
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to otel	116,895	117,335	112,692	111,744	111,982	113,630	1.5

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

December 2007 records Trade Surplus

During the month of December 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at 127.8 billion. This means that the country exported more in December 2007 than it imported in value terms.

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

MONTHS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS	TRADE BALANCE
January	1,373,211	1,484,448	748	1,485,196	111,985
February	1,021,570	1,459,819	117	1,459,936	438,366
March	1,120,962	1,428,566	807	1,429,373	308,411
April	1,105,475	1,465,514	51	1,465,565	360,090
May	1,285,965	1,651,460	236	1,651,695	365,730
June	1,263,738	1,582,750	4	1,582,753	319,015
July	1,369,310	1,763,749	180	1,763,929	394,620
August	1,398,963	2,076,051	693	2,076,745	677,782
September	1,565,034	1,834,232	124	1,834,356	269,321
October	1,546,715	1,911,575	1,648	1,701,406	154,691
November*	1,536,650	1,408,804	48,267	1,457,071	(79,579)
December*	1,386,687	1,469,544	44,999	1,514,543	127,856
TOTAL:	**15,974,280**	**19,536,513**	**97,873**	**19,422,569**	**3,448,288**

Source: ***CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007***

*Note**: January – October figures are revised** hence new figures in some cases. (*) =Preliminary figures*

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) November and December 2007

The total value of exports in December 2007 was K1,514.5 billion compared to K1,457.1 billion in November 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 79.3 percent in December and 75.7 percent in November 2007, of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other important exports were food and live animals; crude materials *(excluding fuels)* such as copper ores and concentrates; cobalt ores and concentrates; and chemicals, which collectively accounted for 15.1 and 17.2 percent in December and November 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	Dec-07 Value (k'million)	Dec-07 % Share	Nov - 07 Value (k'million)	Nov - 07 % Share
0	Food and live animals	116,432	7.7	87,058	6.0
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,798	0.3	20,459	1.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	98,442	6.5	150,049	10.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7,522	0.5	3,906	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	41,839	2.8	151	0.0
5	Chemicals	13,422	0.9	12,627	0.9
6	***Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material***	1,201,737	79.3	***1,102,566***	***75.7***
	Refined copper	698,027	***58.1***	683,187	62.0
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	301,638	25.1	262,411	23.8
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	58,761	4.9	0	0.0
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	101,937	8.5	102,800	9.3
	Wire of refined copper	24,505	2.0	36,415	3.3
	Copper powders and flakes	1,770	0.1	0	0.0
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	950	0.1	2,459	0.2
	Portland cement	2,936	0.2	1,608	0.1
	Floor-cloths, dish-cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths	1	0.0	1,545	0.1
	Twine,cordage,rope,cable,plaited or not, impregnated with plastics or not	1	0.0	3,151	0.3
	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails... of iron or steel	0	0.0	509	0.0
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	11,211	1.0	8,481	0.8
7	Machinery and transport equipment	15,640	1.0	74,793	5.1
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,156	0.9	4,708	0.3
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,555	0.1	755	0.1
TOTAL:		**1,514,543**	**100.0**	**1,457,071**	**100.0**

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

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

Zambia's major export product in December 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 71.6 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 (6.7 percent); ores, slag and ash (4.9 percent); cereals (3.4 percent); and animal/vegetable fats and oils (2.8 percent).These five product categories collectively accounted for 89.4 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of December 2007.

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

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,084,808	71.6
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	101,938	6.7
26	Ores, slag and ash	74,936	4.9
10	Cereals	51,950	3.4
15	Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	42,075	2.8
35	Albuminoidal subs; modified starches; glues; enzymes	27,003	1.8
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	17,770	1.2
52	Cotton	13,541	0.9
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	13,347	0.9
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	8,615	0.6
	Other chapters	78,561	5.2
Total:		**1,514,543**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's major export destinations in December 2007

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of December 2007 were Switzerland (47.1 percent), South Africa (9.4 percent), Democratic Republic of Congo (8.6 percent), Egypt (6.0 percent), Saudi Arabia (5.6 percent) Republic of Thailand (5.5 percent) and Zimbabwe (3.1 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for

85.3 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. The major products to these destinations were refined copper; and sheets, wire and strips of refined copper mainly to Switzerland. Other notable destinations were China, Belgium, Malaysia, Netherlands and Japan, collectively accounting for 8.5 percent of Zambia's exports in December 2007. The rest of Zambia's export destinations collectively accounted for 6.3 percent of the total value of exports in December 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
Switzerland	713,756	47.1
South Africa	141,798	9.4
Democratic Republic Of Congo	130,068	8.6
Egypt	90,242	6.0
Saudi Arabia	84,823	5.6
Republic Of Thailand	83,012	5.5
Zimbabwe	46,688	3.1
China	41,857	2.8
Belgium	30,983	2.0
Malaysia	19,680	1.3
Netherlands	17,842	1.2
Japan	17,811	1.2
United States Of America	15,466	1.0
Pakistan	13,118	0.9
Taiwan	12,207	0.8
Other Destinations	55,194	3.6
Total:	1,514,543	100.0

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

Value of exports by major ports of exit for December 2007

The seven major ports through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of December 2007 were Kitwe port (37.4 percent), Chingola (24.6 percent), Kapiri Mposhi (11.3 percent), Ndola Port office (10.6 percent), Chirundu (5.5 percent) Livingstone Port (4.2 percent) and Kasumbalesa (2.6 percent). These seven ports of exit collectively accounted for 96.2 percent of the total value of export trade for the month of December 2007.

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

Port Office	Value	% Share
Kitwe Port Office	567,100	37.4
Chingola	372,472	24.6
Kapiri Mposhi	170,499	11.3
Ndola Port Office	159,883	10.6
Chirundu	83,128	5.5
Livingstone Port Office	64,334	4.2
Kasumbalesa	38,997	2.6
Nakonde	18,836	1.2
Lusaka International Airport	13,362	0.9
Lusaka Port Office	8,916	0.6
Other Port Offices	17,016	1
Total:	**1,514,543**	**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 22.1 percent and 24.4 percent in December and November 2007, respectively. Within SADC, the dominant market was South Africa with 42.3 and 42.0 percent in December and November, respectively. Other key markets were Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Tanzania.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the second largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 18.6 percent in December and 11.2 percent in November 2007. Within COMESA, Democratic Republic of Congo was the key destination in December accounting for 46.1 percent while in November Egypt was the key destination accounting for 41.6 percent. Other key markets were Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi.

The Asian regional grouping was the third largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 18.5 and 25.1 percent in December and November, respectively. Within the Asian region, the dominant market was Saudi Arabia with 30.2 percent and 36. 7 percent in December and November, respectively. Other notable markets were Thailand, China, Malaysia, and Japan.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 4.2 and 7.9 percent of Zambia's total exports in December and November 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, Belgium dominated in December 2007 accounting for 48.7 percent while the Netherlands was the key market in November 2007 accounting for 33.1 percent. Other notable markets were Portugal, United Kingdom and Germany.

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

	Dec-07			Nov-07	
GROUPING	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**	**GROUPING**	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**
SADC	**335,176**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**355,333**	**100.0**
South Africa	141,798	42.3	South Africa	149,389	42.0
Democratic Republic Of Congo	130,068	38.8	Democratic Republic Of Congo	75,869	21.4
Zimbabwe	46,688	13.9	Zimbabwe	56,844	16.0
Namibia	7,268	2.2	Namibia	41,236	11.6
Tanzania	6,339	1.9	Tanzania	21,227	6.0
Other SADC	3,014	1	Other SADC	10,769	3.0
% of Total December Exports	**22.1**		**% of Total November Exports**	**24.4**	
COMESA	**282,257**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**163,100**	**100.0**
Democratic Republic Of Congo	130,068	46.1	Egypt	67,785	41.6
Egypt	90,242	32.0	Democratic Republic Of Congo	56,844	34.9
Zimbabwe	46,688	16.5	Zimbabwe	21,227	13.0
Kenya	10,298	3.6	Kenya	12,469	7.6
Malawi	4,109	1.5	Swaziland	4,112	2.5
Other COMESA	852	0	Other COMESA	662	0.4
% of Total December Exports	**18.6**		**% of Total November Exports**	**11.2**	
ASIA	**280,512**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**365,987**	**100.0**
Saudi Arabia	84,823	30.2	Saudi Arabia	134,220	36.7
Republic Of Thailand	83,012	29.6	China	119,367	32.6
China	41,857	14.9	Republic Of Thailand	65,270	17.8
Malaysia	19,680	7.0	Korea, Republic Of	18,136	5.0
Japan	17,811	6.3	India	14,199	3.9
Other ASIA	33,330	12	Other ASIA	14,794	4.0
% of Total December Exports	**18.5**		**% of Total November Exports**	**25.1**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**63,676**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**114,567**	**100.0**
Belgium	30,983	48.7	Netherlands	37,891	33.1
Netherlands	17,842	28.0	Belgium	28,098	24.5
Portugal	5,491	8.6	Portugal	16,756	14.6
United Kingdom	4,448	7.0	United Kingdom	11,828	10.3
Germany	1,794	2.8	Germany	7,656	6.7
Other EU	3,120	5	Other EU	12,338	10.8
% of Total December Exports	**4.2**		**% of Total November Exports**	**7.9**	
Total Value of December Exports (fob)	**1,514,543**		**Total Value of November Exports (fob)**	**1,457,071**	

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

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

The total value of imports in December 2007 was K 1,386.7 billion compared to K 1,536.7 billion in November 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 41.1 and 43.2 percent in December and November 2007, respectively. Other notable imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; chemicals; and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which collectively accounted for 43.3 and 43.8 percent in December and November 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	November 2007		December 2007*	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	44,960	2.9	47,374	3.4
1	Beverages and tobacco	7,774	0.5	8,113	0.6
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	44,028	2.9	62,925	4.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	138,604	9.0	115,043	8.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	21,316	1.4	22,395	1.6
5	Chemicals	287,277	18.7	209,602	15.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	247,609	16.1	276,361	19.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	664,595	43.2	570,532	41.1
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	77,287	5.0	70,605	5.1
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	3,199	0.2	3,737	0.3
TOTAL:		**1,536,650**	**100.0**	**1,386,687**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's major imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in December 2007

Zambia's major import products in December 2007 were machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; mineral fuels, oils; and articles of iron and steel. These four product categories collectively accounted for 49.5 percent of the total value of imports for the month of December. Other important import products were vehicle, parts and accessories; fertilizers; iron and steel; and plastics and articles thereof, jointly accounted for 18.7 percent in December 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	314,409	22.7
Of which:	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	37,747	12.0
	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	22,470	7.1
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	17,774	5.7
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	16,376	5.2
	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	12,377	3.9
	Parts of industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens	10,851	3.5
	Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling	7,275	2.3
	Pumps for liquids, nes	6,928	2.2
	Machinery for sugar manufacture	6,613	2.1
	Machinery and apparatus for filtering/purifying wa	6,044	1.9
	Rest of Chapter 84	169,955	54.1
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	144,971	10.5
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	115,130	8.3
73	Articles of iron and steel	110,952	8.0
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	109,215	7.9
31	Fertilisers	53,329	3.8
72	Iron and steel	49,309	3.6
39	Plastics and articles thereof	46,822	3.4
26	Ores, slag and ash	38,633	2.8
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	37,315	2.7
	Other chapters	366,603	26.4
Total:		**1,386,687**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's major import sources by partner Country, December 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in December 2007 was South Africa accounting for 52.4 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products were gas oils, parts of machinery of 84 26, 84 29 and 84 30, nes; tubes, pipes and hollow profiles riveted of iron; and dumpers for off highway use. Other products included structures and parts of structures, nes of iron; slaked lime and other fertilizers nes.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was China accounting for 10.2 percent in December 2007, supplying mainly mixing or kneading machines; structures and parts of structures, nes, of iron; tubes, pipes and hollow profiles riveted of iron and wires of alloy steel nes. India was third with 3.8 percent. The main products sourced included other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products; parts of industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens; machinery of sugar manufacturer; and crushing or grinding machines for earth, stones, ores etc.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were United Kingdom, Democratic Republic of Congo, United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe and Mozambique collectively accounting for 11.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in December 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value	% Share
South Africa	727,310	52.4
China	141,467	10.2
India	53,179	3.8
United Kingdom	40,069	2.9
Democratic Republic Of Congo	39,081	2.8
United Arab Emirates	38,814	2.8
Zimbabwe	37,367	2.7
Mozambique	33,005	2.4
Germany	23,797	1.7
Sweden	22,673	1.6
France	22,647	1.6
Kenya	21,985	1.6
Japan	21,808	1.6
Australia	14,599	1.1
United States Of America	12,748	0.9
Other Sources	136,137	9.8
Total:	**1,386,687**	**100.0**

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

Imports by major ports of entry - December 2007

The eight major ports of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of December 2007 were Chirundu (39.2 percent), Livingstone Port Office (17.4 percent), Nakonde (12.2 percent), Lusaka International Airport (6.5 percent), Kazungula (5.8 percent), Lusaka Port Office (3.8 percent), Kapiri-Mposhi (3.8 percent) and Ndola Port office (1.9 percent). These eight ports collectively accounted for 90.6 percent of the total value of import trade.

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

Port Office	Value	% Share
Chirundu	544,107	39.2
Livingstone Port Office	241,911	17.4
Nakonde	169,609	12.2
Lusaka International Airport	89,516	6.5
Kazungula	81,036	5.8
Lusaka Port Office	52,739	3.8
Kapiri Mposhi	52,240	3.8
Ndola Port Office	25,731	1.9
Kitwe Port Office	24,125	1.7
Kasumbalesa	22,181	1.6
Other Port Offices	83,492	6
Total:	**1,386,687**	**100.0**

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

Import market shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 62.6 and 62.1 percent in December and November 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 83.7 percent in December and 77.5 percent in November 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 20.9 and 19.4 percent in December and November 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated in December 2007 with 48.7 percent while India dominated in November 2007 with 57.2 percent. Other key market sources were United Arab Emirates, Japan, Taiwan and Republic of Korea.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 11.3 percent in December 2007 and 12.4 percent in November 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source was United Kingdom accounting for 25.6 percent in December while Sweden dominated in November with 34.4 percent. The other key markets in December and November were Finland, France, Denmark and Germany.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 8.7 percent in December and 11.9 percent in November 2007. Within COMESA, Congo (DRC) dominated as the main source in December 2007 accounting for 32.3 percent followed by Zimbabwe with 30.9 percent. In November 2007 Congo (DRC) dominated with 51.1 percent followed by Zimbabwe accounting for 17.0 percent. Other notable sources were Malawi, Swaziland, Mauritius and Kenya.

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

	Dec-07			Nov-07	
GROUPING	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**	**GROUPING**	**Value (k'million)**	**% Share**
SADC	**868,480**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**954,722**	**100.0**
South Africa	727,310	83.7	South Africa	740,304	77.5
Democratic Republic Of Congo	39,081	4.5	Democratic Republic Of Congo	93,743	9.8
Zimbabwe	37,367	4.3	Mozambique	42,030	4.4
Mozambique	33,005	3.8	Zimbabwe	31,227	3.3
Botswana	9,668	1.1	Tanzania	23,743	2.5
Other SADC	22,050	3	Other SADC	23,675	2.5
% of Total December Imports	**62.6**		**% of Total November *Imports***	**62.1**	
ASIA	**290,408**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**298,092**	**100.0**
China	141,467	48.7	India	170,636	57.2
India	53,179	18.3	China	60,627	20.3
United Arab Emirates	38,814	13.4	United Arab Emirates	19,383	6.5
Japan	21,808	7.5	Japan	13,879	4.7
Taiwan, Province Of China	6,968	2.4	Korea, Republic Of	11,366	3.8
Other ASIA	28,171	10	Other ASIA	22,200	7.4
% of Total December Imports	**20.9**		**% of Total November *Imports***	**19.4**	
EUROPEAN UNION	**156,314**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**190,363**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	40,069	25.6	Sweden	65,564	34.4
Germany	23,797	15.2	United Kingdom	50,666	26.6
Sweden	22,673	14.5	Germany	18,042	9.5
France	22,647	14.5	France	12,978	6.8
Denmark	12,343	7.9	Finland	10,438	5.5
Other EU	34,785	22	Other EU	32,675	17.2
% of Total December Imports	**11.3**		**% of Total November *Imports***	**12.4**	
COMESA	**121,101**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**183,613**	**100.0**
Democratic Republic Of Congo	39,081	32.3	Democratic Republic Of Congo	93,743	51.1
Zimbabwe	37,367	30.9	Zimbabwe	31,227	17.0
Kenya	21,985	18.2	Kenya	26,326	14.3
Malawi	7,677	6.3	Mauritius	23,743	12.9
Swaziland	6,075	5.0	Swaziland	3,942	2.1
Other COMESA	8,915	7	Other COMESA	4,632	2.5
% of Total December Imports	**8.7**		**% of Total November *Imports***	**11.9**	
Total Value of December Imports (cif)	**1,386,687**		**Total Value of November Imports (cif)**	**1,536,650**	

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

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The Economy grows by 5.7 percent in 2007

The preliminary estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on data up to the third quarter of 2007 shows that the economy grew by 5.7 percent in 2007. In value terms, GDP at constant 1994 prices was estimated at K3,542.5 billion compared to K3,351.7 billion in 2006. At current prices, the 2007 GDP was estimated at K45,482.2 billion compared to K39,223.1 billion in 2006.

However, the economic growth for 2007 was lower by 0.5 percentage points than that of 2006 which was at 6.2 percent. This was mainly due to the decline in the output of the Metal Mining sector (Mining and Quarrying) which declined by 1.4 percent in 2007 compared to a growth of 7.3 percent in 2006.

In addition, key sectors such as Agriculture, Manufacturing, Electricity, Construction and Transport posted slightly lower outputs in 2007 compared to 2006. The Agriculture, forestry and fishing grew at 1.9 percent in 2007 compared to 2.2 percent in 2006. The Manufacturing sector registered a slow growth of 4.9 percent in 2007 compared to a growth of 5.7 percent in 2006. The Electricity and Water sector which grew in double digits in 2006 at 10.5 experienced a slower growth of 1.0 percent in 2007.

Nevertheless, some sectors posted higher growths in 2007 than in 2008. These included: the Wholesale and Retail Trade; Financial Institutions and Insurance; and Community, Social and Personal Services.

The Community, Social and Personal Services grew by 12.9 percent in 2007 compared to 9.0 percent in 2006. The Wholesale and Retail Trade sector posted a growth of 3.7 percent in 2007 compared to a growth of 2.0 percent in 2006. The Financial Institutions and Insurance sector registered a growth of 4.1 percent in 2007 compared to 4.0 percent in 2006.

On the other hand, the Construction sector registered a growth of 12.2 percent in 2007 compared to a growth of 14.4 percent in 2006. Growth in the Restaurants, Bars and Hotels was 14.2 percent in 2007 compared to 16.1 percent in 2006. The Transport and Communications sector recorded a growth of 20.6 percent in 2007 compared to a growth of 22.1 percent in 2006.

Percentage Changes in GDP at Constant 1994 Prices, 2001-2007

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	(2.6)	(1.7)	5.0	4.3	(0.6)	2.2	1.9
Mining and Quarrying	14.0	16.4	3.4	13.9	7.9	7.3	(1.4)
Manufacturing	4.2	5.7	7.6	4.7	2.9	5.7	4.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	12.6	(5.2)	0.4	(1.7)	5.4	10.5	1.0
Construction	11.5	17.4	21.6	20.5	21.2	14.4	12.2
Wholesale and Retail trade	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.4	2.0	3.7
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4	11.7	16.1	14.2
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.8	1.8	4.8	6.4	11.0	22.1	20.6
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1
Real Estate and Business services	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Community, Social and Personal Services	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	11.4	9.0	12.9
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	4.6	4.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.0	6.3
Taxes on Products	7.0	(6.8)	(2.8)	(3.1)	(1.5)	(3.5)	(2.6)
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.2	5.7

Source: *CSO, National Accounts*

Of the 5.7 percent growth in 2007, the largest contribution was from the Transport and Communications sector with 1.5 percentage points. This was followed by Construction with 1.2 percentage points. The Community, Social and Personal Services; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Manufacturing sectors contributed 1.0, 0.7 and 0.5 percentage points, respectively.

Percentage Point Contribution to Real GDP Growth Rate

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-0.4	-0.3	0.8	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.3
Mining and Quarrying	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Manufacturing	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Construction	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2
Wholesale and Retail trade	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Transport, Storage and Communications	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.5
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Real Estate and Business services	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Community, Social and Personal Services	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.0
Less: FISIM	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	4.1	4.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	6.5	5.9
Taxes on Products	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.2	5.7

Source: *CSO, National Accounts*

In terms of the structure of the economy, at 1994 prices, the wholesale and retail trade industry continued to be the sector with the highest share accounting for 17.2 percent. This was followed by the Agricultural sector at 13.2 percent and Manufacturing at 10.5 percent. The Construction sector had the fourth largest shares at 10.4 percent. The Electricity sector had the smallest shares at 2.6 percent.

Percentage Shares in GDP at Constant 1994 Prices, 2000-2007

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.2
Mining and Quarrying	7.0	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.6	8.7	7.6	8.0
Manufacturing	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Construction	5.3	6.0	6.9	7.9	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.4
Wholesale and Retail trade	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.3	17.5	17.0	17.2
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.4	8.6	8.5
Financial Institutions and Insurance	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2
Real Estate and Business services	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.6
Community, Social and Personal Services	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.2
Less: FISIM	(4.8)	(4.7)	(4.6)	(4.5)	(4.4)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(4.1)
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	88.9	90.0	90.7	91.5	92.0	92.7	92.7	93.3
Taxes on Products	11.1	10.0	9.3	8.5	8.0	7.3	7.3	6.7
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *CSO, National Accounts*

Note: figures are preliminary; they will be revised after data for October, November and December 2007 is included in the analysis.*

LIVING CONDITIONS

Asking from friends; the most prominent survival strategy for most households

During the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, households were asked a series of questions on how they adjusted their living styles to cope with economic shocks that might have befallen them. The results show that asking from friends was the most common coping strategy among households at 64 percent. The other coping strategies with marked proportions cited were reducing number of meals (60 percent), reducing other household items (57 percent) and substituting ordinary meals at 45 percent.

The results also show that asking from friends was the most common coping strategy in both rural and urban areas. However, there were more households relying on asking from friends in rural areas at 66 percent than those in urban areas at 58 percent.

Analysis by sex shows that 67 percent of the female-headed households relied on asking from friends compared to 63 percent of their male counterparts. The results further show that more female-headed households (65 percent) cited reducing the number of meals compared to male -headed households (59 percent)

Percentage of Households by Main Type of Coping Strategy, Rural/Urban and Sex of Head, Zambia, 2006

Coping Strategies	Percentage of Households				
	Total Zambia	Rural	Urban	Male headed	Female headed
Number of Households	2,278,707	1,484,665	794,043	1,756,655	522,052
Piecework on farms	35	47	12	33	40
Other piecework	41	48	28	41	41
Working on Food for work program	19	25	7	18	22
Relief food	14	19	4	13	17
Eating Wild foods only	15	21	5	14	19
Substituting ordinary meals	45	53	31	44	50
Reducing number of meals	60	65	52	59	65
Reducing other Household items	57	61	51	57	60
Informal borrowing	29	28	32	30	27
Formal borrowing	8	6	13	9	7
Church charity	7	8	7	7	8
NGO Charity	6	8	3	6	7
Pulling children out of school	7	6	7	6	8
Sale of Assets	17	18	13	17	15
Petty Vending	11	10	12	10	12
Asking from friends, relatives, etc	64	66	58	63	67
Begging from streets	2	2	1	1	2
Other Piecework	1	1	1	1	1

Source: *2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)*

Further analysis shows that more households in rural areas relied on reducing the number of meals (65 percent), reducing other household items (61 percent) and substituting ordinary meals (53 percent), compared to 52 percent, 51 percent and 31 percent in urban areas, respectively.

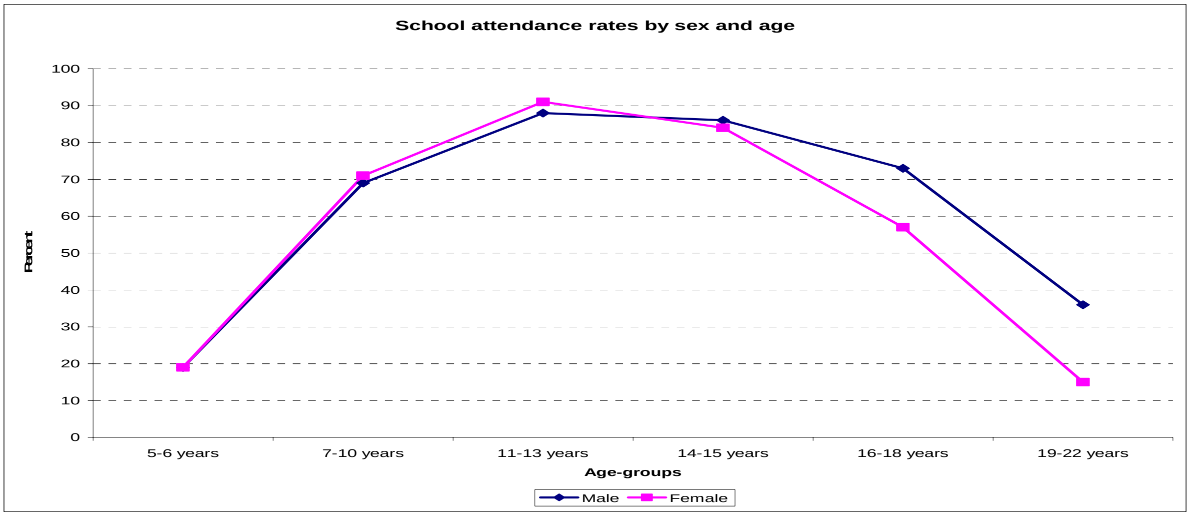
EDUCATION STATISTICS

School attendance rates increase in 2006

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results showed that school attendance fluctuated with age, increasing in lower age-groups and declining in the older ones.

At entry (ages 5-6 years), the school attendance rate was recorded at 19 percent, increasing to 90 percent for children in upper primary school (ages 11-13), and then declining for children in secondary schools, at 85 percent for lower secondary (ages 14 – 15) and 65 percent for upper secondary school pupils (ages 16-18). Attendance rates declined even further to 25 percent for children at post secondary school level (ages 19-22).

An analysis by sex showed that there were some differences in school attendance of boys and girls. The school attendance rates for boys tended to be lower than those for girls in primary school, but higher at secondary and post secondary level. At entry (ages 5-6 years), school attendance was uniform at 19 percent, and there after increased to 69 percent for boys, and 71 percent for girls aged 7-10 years. At upper primary school, attendance rates increased to 88 percent for boys and 91 percent for girls. At secondary school, boys' attendance rates was 86 percent for lower and 73 percent for upper secondary, while attendance for girls stood at 84 percent and 57 percent for lower and upper secondary school respectively.



Source: *2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)*

The LCMS also revealed differences in school attendance rates for rural and urban children. Attendance rates were higher for urban than rural children at all school going ages. At entry, the school attendance rate for urban children was 42 percent, while that for rural children was 14 percent. The pattern is the same at secondary school, though the differences in attendance rates are not as huge as the ones exhibited at primary school. At post secondary school level, attendance rates for persons in urban areas were 26 percent, while those for persons in rural children stood at 24 percent.

School attendance rates by sex, age and residence, 2006

		5-6 years	7-10 years	11-13 years	14-15 years	16-18 years	19-22 years	Persons aged between 5 and 22 years
All Zambia		19	70	90	85	65	25	50938
Sex								
Male		19	69	88	86	73	36	24953
Female		19	71	91	84	57	15	25985
Residence								
Rural	Total	14	67	89	84	64	24	24940
	Male	14	66	87	85	73	36	12424
	Female	14	67	90	83	55	14	12516
Urban	Total	42	84	93	89	68	26	25998
	Male	43	83	92	89	74	36	12529
	Female	42	86	94	89	63	19	13469

Source: *2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)*

MIGRATION STATISTICS

Rural to rural migration the most common in Zambia

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results reveal that there were 346, 117 persons involved in migration. Out of this, 124,562 (36 percent) migrated from one rural area to another. This was followed by those that migrated from one urban area to another (31 percent).

Results further showed variations in the direction of migration of persons at provincial level with Western Province having the highest percentage of rural to rural migrants at 64 percent. This was followed by Eastern and Southern provinces, both with 60 percent. Lusaka Province had the lowest rural to rural migrants with 6 percent. Rural to urban migration was more common in Luapula Province with 41 percent of the migrants moving from a rural area to an urban area. Copperbelt had the least with only 5 percent. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of migrants moving from urban areas to rural with 25 percent while Northern Province had the least with 5 percent. Copperbelt Province had the highest proportion of urban to urban migrants with 73 percent. It was followed by Lusaka with 60 percent. Western Province had the least urban to urban migrants with only 7 percent.

Direction of Migration of Persons by Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

Direction of Migration	Province									Total Migration	
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	Total Migration	Number
Rural to rural	44	7	60	38	6	43	24	60	64	36	124,562
Rural to urban	27	5	19	41	9	31	27	18	14	21	71,183
Urban to Rural	9	14	8	7	25	5	24	8	15	13	44,644
Urban to urban	20	73	13	13	60	21	26	14	7	31	105,728
All Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	346,117

Source: *2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)*

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

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

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

Trade Surplud: It is a situation were a country is exporting more than it is importing in value terms.

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

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

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
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	39,223.1	45,482.2
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	3,351.7	3,542.5
G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	346,017	444,059	564,127	645,869	782,201	1,028,587	1,301,621	1,562,085	1,906,038	2,344,290	2,836,723	3,278,034	-
G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	250,659	261,707	263,935	252,886	252,384	255,213	259,806	260,138	264,930	270,450	275,830	283,365	-
G.D.P.Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices		**-2.8**	**6.9**	**3.3**	**-1.9**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**6.2**	**5.7**

*Preliminary estimates
Source: *CSO, National Accounts Statistics*

POVERTY TRENDS 1991-2006

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

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (2006)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET FOR 2007/2008 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SEASON

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

Notes:

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

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

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

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO
Note: [R] Revised ( ) all figures in brackets are negatives

INTEREST RATES

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

Source: *Bank of Zambia*

KWACHA/DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES

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

Source: *Bank of Zambia*

Surveys being undertaken

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

Now Available

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

Soon to be released!

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

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