Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

Central Statistical Office

Volume 59 Website: www.zamstats.gov.zm February, 2008

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

28th February, 2008

Serving Your Data Needs

Inside this Issue

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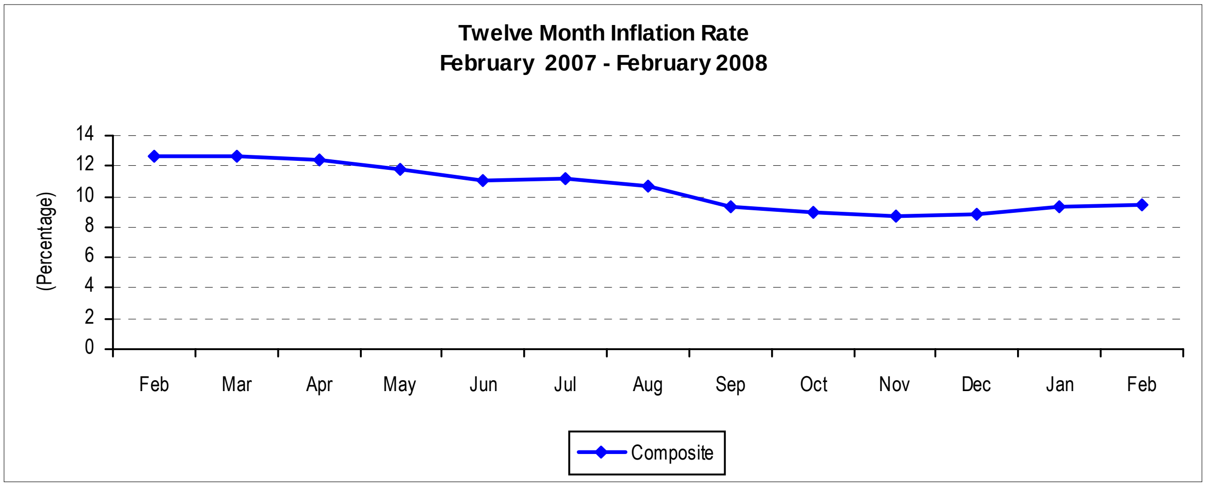
INFLATION

Inflation increases to 9.5 percent in February 2008

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 9.5 percent as at February 2008. This rate is 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the January rate of 9.3 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation declined by 3.1 percentage points, from 12.6 percent in February 2007 to 9.5 percent in February 2008.

The February 2008 inflation rate of 9.5 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 9.5 percent between February 2007 and February 2008.



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), January 2008

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between January 2008 and February 2008, the annual inflation rates increased for food, beverages and tobacco, medical care, recreation and education , other goods and services and declined for clothing and footwear, rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, transport and communication main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups - ***Per cent***

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
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

	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
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0
Jun 07 – June 06	11.1	4.8	20.3	18.1	18.1	14.9	24.6	10.6	7.0
Jul 07 -July 06	11.2	6.7	19.4	14.9	17.4	14.0	18.2	10.0	7.7
Aug 07- Aug 06	10.7	7.9	19.6	11.6	15.2	11.6	11.8	10.0	7.5
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	17.9	11.2	15.5	11.4	9.7	8.1	7.7
Oct 07 – Oct 06	9.0	5.6	14.7	11.8	16.8	10.9	10.3	7.4	6.3
Nov 07 – Nov 06	8.7	5.2	16.3	10.7	15.8	10.2	11.6	7.1	6.7
Dec 07 – Dec 6	8.9	5.9	14.2	11.2	13.4	9.1	13.6	8.2	6.9
Jan 08 – Jan 07	9.3	6.9	12.5	13.4	17.1	8.4	7.7	6.8	7.0
Feb 08 – Feb 07	9.5	9.1	11.1	12.5	16.0	8.9	0.3	9.0	8.4

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), January 2008

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The increase of 0.2 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 9.3 percent in January 2008 to 9.5 percent in February 2008 is mainly due to the increase in the cost of food products, recreation and education.

Of the total 9.5 percent annual inflation in February 2008, food products accounted for 4.5 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 5.0 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Mar 2007	*Apr 2007*	*May 2007*	*Jun 2007*	*Ju 2007*	*Aug 2007*	*Sep 2007*	*Oct 2007*	*Nov 2007*	*Dec 2007*	*Jan 2008*	*Feb 2008*
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.5
Clothing and Footwear	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
Rent and household energy	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
Furniture and Household Goods	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other Goods and Services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Items	**12.7**	**12.4**	**11.8**	**11.1**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**8.9**	**9.3**	**9.5**

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), January 2008

The Annual Food Inflation Rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 9.1 percent in February 2008, compared to 6.9 percent in January 2008. Contributing most to the rise in the food inflation rate were increases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals and cereal products, meat, kapenta, 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

The annual non-food inflation rate was recorded at 10.0 percent in February 2008, down from 11.7 percent in January 2008.

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
Feb 08 - Feb 07	9.5	9.1	10.0

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), January 2008

Maize grain and maize meal prices continue to rise

A comparison of retail prices between January 2008 and February 2008, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 2.9 percent, from K17,575 to K18,083. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased by 2.6 percent, from K30,800 to K31,603. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) increased by 13.0 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes increased by 31.1 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007				2008		Percentage Changes
	September	October	November	December	January	February	Feb-08/Jan-08
White breakfast 25Kg	37,077	37,246	37,836	3,8037	38,360	39,416	**2.8**
White Roller 25Kg	26,781	27,002	28,449	2,9595	30,800	31,603	**2.6**
White Maize 20 litre tin	13,392	14,335	15,201	1,6387	17,575	18,083	**2.9**
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,980	4,078	4,094	,3957	4,168	4,248	**1.9**
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,601	4,601	6,998	,6731	5,960	6,310	**5.9**
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	23,847	23,458	25,696	2,5837	25,918	26,257	**1.3**
Brisket 1 Kg	15,260	15,626	16,515	1,6427	16,640	17,187	**3.3**
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17,920	19,521	19,100	1,9212	19,965	20,669	**3.5**
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	14,101	14,328	15,088	1,5120	15,357	15,563	**1.3**
T-bone 1 Kg	18,845	19,808	20,503	2,0921	21,308	21,676	**1.7**
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	18,190	19,524	19,452	1,9472	19,349	19,972	**3.2**
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,634	12,376	12,154	1,2106	12,840	13,178	**2.6**
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	35,363	36,395	36,138	3,7264	36,254	40,954	**13.0**

Product Description	2007				2008		Percentage Changes
	September	October	November	December	January	February	Feb-08/Jan-08
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	32,605	35,055	33,196	34,189	36,483	38,871	**6.5**
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	21,310	20,100	24,148	25,013	24,151	29,398	**21.7**
Dried bream 1 Kg	23,725	24,421	23,901	24,298	24,124	25,710	**6.6**
Eggs 1 Unit	5,795	5,870	5,824	5,769	5,979	6,012	**0.6**
Margarine Buttercup 250 gm	6,144	6,063	6,065	6,466	6,579	6,934	**5.4**
Cabbage 1kg	1,105	1,043	1,207	1,188	1,335	1,479	**10.8**
Onion 1kg	4,491	4,235	4,062	3,706	3,904	4,428	**13.4**
Tomatoes 1kg	2,199	2,351	2,344	2,323	2,829	3,710	**31.1**
Impwa 1kg	2,465	2,577	2,763	2,543	2,113	2,201	**4.2**
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,425	5,286	5,676	5,780	6,093	6,694	**9.9**
Banana 1kg	2,726	2,701	2,877	2,917	3,208	3,113	**-3.0**
Pawpaw 1kg	1,309	1,119	1,208	1,247	1,007	993	**-1.4**
Pineapples 1kg	3,821	3,767	2,801	2,654	3,013	2,959	**-1.8**
Cement Portland 50 Kg	65,550	63,604	60,993	62,378	61,485	60,762	**-1.2**
Corrugated Asbestos 12 feet	112,598	111,620	128,606	126,600	129,086	127,131	**-1.5**
Paraffin 1 litre	4,676	4,805	4,754	4,772	4,764	4,784	**0.4**
Petrol Premium 1 litre	7,114	7,521	7,521	7,508	7,515	7,512	**0.0**
Diesel 1 litre	5,954	6,378	6,378	6,384	6,375	6,376	**0.0**
Air fare Lusaka/London Britsh Airways 1 Way	4,098,600	3,796,800	3,811,500	4,059,600	3,967,800	3,962,700	**-0.1**
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	587,880	561,610	571,095	585,060	543,900	590,520	**8.6**
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	765,920	723,030	668,498	689,388	597,608	586,624	**-1.8**
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Down to Motel	22,297	22,096	22,811	22,302	22,463	22,235	**-1.0**
Nshima with Beef relish in Restaurants	8,784	8,933	9,027	9,059	9,245	9,078	**-1.8**

Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), January 2008

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

January 2008 records Trade Deficit

During the month of January 2008, Zambia recorded a Trade Deficit valued at K155.0 billion. This means that the country exported less in January 2008 than it imported in value terms.

Total Exports, Imports & Trade Balance, Fourth Quarter 2007 to January 2008 (K' Millions)

Period	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
Jan-07	1,373,421	1,020,544	748	1,021,292	(352,129)
Feb-07	1,022,424	1,194,468	117	1,194,584	172,161
Mar-07	1,123,106	1,695,687	807	1,696,494	573,388
Quarter 1	***3,518,950***	***3,910,698***	***1,672***	***3,912,370***	***393,419***
Apr-07	1,105,475	1,384,922	51	1,384,973	279,498
May-07	1,285,965	1,542,706	236	1,542,942	256,977
Jun-07	1,263,738	1,685,563	4	1,685,566	421,828
Quarter 2	***3,655,178***	***4,613,190***	***291***	***4,613,481***	***958,302***
Jul-07	1,369,310	1,578,012	180	1,578,192	208,882
Aug-07	1,401,008	1,857,467	693	1,858,160	457,152
Sep-07	1,573,976	2,040,011	124	2,040,135	466,159
Quarter 3	***4,344,294***	***5,475,490***	***997***	***5,476,487***	***1,132,193***
Oct-07	1,554,344	1,396,341	1,648	1,397,988	(156,356)
Nov-07	1,449,252	1,397,456	48,249	1,445,706	(3,547)
Dec-07	1,386,687	1,489,193	44,999	1,534,192	147,505
Quarter 4	***4,390,284***	***4,282,990***	***94,896***	***4,377,886***	***(12,398)***
Total 2007 ®	**15,908,706**	**18,282,368**	**97,855**	**18,380,224**	**2,471,517**
Jan-08 (*)	1,423,745	1,265,204	3,539	1,268,742	(155,003)

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) =Provisional and (R) = Revised

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) January 2008 and December 2007

The total value of exports in January 2008 was K1,268.7 billion compared to K1,534.2 billion in December 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 82.7 percent in January and 78.9 percent in December 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 14.1 and 14.9 percent in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, January 2008 and December 2007 (K' Millions)

Code	Description	Dec-07 ®		Jan – 08 (*)	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	117,123	7.6	70,356	5.5
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,798	0.3	4,389	0.3
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	98,442	6.4	99,050	7.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7,522	0.5	3,380	0.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	41,839	2.7	199	0.0
5	Chemicals	13,422	0.9	10,533	0.8
6	***Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material***	*1,210,792*	*78.9*	*1,049,356*	*82.7*
	Refined copper	*698,027*	*57.7*	*420,888*	*40.1*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*301,638*	*24.9*	*410,762*	*39.1*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*101,937*	*8.4*	*107,064*	*10.2*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*58,761*	*4.9*	*39,600*	*3.8*
	Wire of refined copper	*33,560*	*2.8*	*32,416*	*3.1*
	Portland cement	*2,936*	*0.2*	*2,755*	*0.3*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, Unworked	*2,213*	*0.2*	*2,310*	*0.2*
	Cast articles of other iron or steel, nes	*1,790*	*0.1*	*0*	*0.0*
	Copper powders and flakes	*1,770*	*0.1*	*21,611*	*2.1*
	Articles of iron or steel, forged or stamped, nes	*1,475*	*0.1*	*84*	*0.0*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*950*	*0.1*	*2,973*	*0.3*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*5,735*	*0.5*	*8,892*	*0.8*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	25,543	1.7	24,124	1.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,156	0.9	6,452	0.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,555	0.1	903	0.1
TOTAL:		**1,534,192**	**100.0**	**1,268,742**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) =Provisional and (R) = Revised

Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), January 2008

Zambia's major export product in January 2008 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 73.0 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 (8.5 percent); ores, slag and ash (6.3 percent); and cereals (2.3 percent). These four product categories collectively accounted for 90.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of January 2008.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for January 2008* (K' Millions)

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K' Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	926,468	73.0
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	107,460	8.5
26	Ores, slag and ash	79,539	6.3
10	Cereals	29,454	2.3
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	16,524	1.3
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	16,161	1.3
11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten	10,975	0.9
52	Cotton	9,935	0.8
06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	7,572	0.6
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	6,908	0.5
	Other chapters	57,747	4.6
Total:		**1,268,742**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) =Provisional

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in January 2008

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of January 2008 were Switzerland (31.1 percent), China (21.1 percent), South Africa (12.7 percent), Egypt (7.5 percent), Saudi Arabia (5.3 percent), Republic of Thailand (5.1 percent) and Democratic Republic of Congo (3.5 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for 86.3 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 Netherlands, Belgium, Zimbabwe, Republic of Korea and Pakistan, collectively accounting for 8.2 percent of Zambia's exports in January 2008. The rest of Zambia's export destinations collectively accounted for 5.6 percent of the total value of exports in January 2008.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, January 2008* (K' Millions)

Country	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Switzerland	393,950	31.1
China	268,016	21.1
South Africa	161,371	12.7
Egypt	94,892	7.5
Saudi Arabia	66,916	5.3
Republic Of Thailand	64,417	5.1
Democratic Republic Of Congo	44,876	3.5
Netherlands	38,215	3.0
Belgium	19,552	1.5
Zimbabwe	18,547	1.5
Korea, Republic Of	13,875	1.1
Pakistan	13,338	1.1
Taiwan, Province Of China	10,962	0.9
Portugal	7,558	0.6
United Kingdom	7,492	0.6
Other Destinations	44,763	3.5
Total:	**1,268,742**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) =Provisional

Value of Exports by Major Ports of Exit for January 2008

The seven major ports through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of January 2008 were Kitwe port office (47.7 percent), Kapiri Mposhi (15.9 percent), Chingola (11.8 percent), Ndola Port office (7.1 percent), Chirundu (5.3 percent) Livingstone Port office (5.0 percent) and Kasumbalesa (3.0 percent). These seven ports of exit collectively accounted for 95.8 percent of the total value of export trade for the month of January 2008.

Volume of Exports (fob) by Major Ports of exit, January 2008* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Kitwe Port Office	604,584	47.7
Kapiri Mposhi	202,076	15.9
Chingola	149,556	11.8
Ndola Port Office	89,514	7.1
Chirundu	66,686	5.3
Livingstone Port Office	63,068	5.0
Kasumbalesa	37,528	3.0
Nakonde	19,008	1.5
Lusaka International Airport	16,788	1.3
Lusaka Port Office	6,475	0.5
Other Port Offices	13,461	1.1
Total:	**1,268,742**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) Provisional

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Asian regional grouping was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 35.8 percent in January 2008. However, it was the third largest market accounting for 18.3 percent in December 2007. Within the Asian region, the dominant market in January was China with 59.0 percent while in December the dominant market was Saudi Arabia with 30.2 percent. Other notable markets were Thailand, Pakistan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and Japan.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the second largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 18.6 percent in January 2008. it was however, the largest in December 2007 with 22.8 percent. Within SADC, the dominant market was South Africa with 68.5 and 43.3 percent in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively. Other key markets were Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Namibia.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 13.1 percent in January 2008. Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination in January 2008 accounting for 57.0 percent while in December 2007 Democratic Republic of Congo was the key destination accounting for 45.8 percent. Other notable markets were Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 6.1 and 4.2 percent of Zambia's total exports in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, Netherlands was the dominant market in January 2008 accounting for 49.5 percent while Belgium was the key market in December 2007 accounting for 48.7 percent. Other notable markets were Portugal, United Kingdom and Germany.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, January 2008 and December 2007 (K' Millions)

Grouping	Jan-08 (*)		Grouping	Dec-07 ®	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share		Value (K' Million)	% Share
ASIA	**454,383**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**280,512**	**100.0**
China	268,016	59.0	Saudi Arabia	84,823	30.2
Saudi Arabia	66,916	14.7	Republic Of Thailand	83,012	29.6
Republic Of Thailand	64,417	14.2	China	41,857	14.9
Korea, Republic Of	13,875	3.1	Malaysia	19,680	7.0
Pakistan	13,338	2.9	Japan	17,811	6.3
Other ASIA	27,820	6	Other ASIA	33,330	12
% of Total January Exports		**35.8**	**% of Total December Exports**		**18.3**
SADC	**235,531**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**350,297**	**100.0**
South Africa	161,371	68.5	South Africa	151,702	43.3
Democratic Republic Of Congo	44,876	19.1	Democratic Republic Of Congo	132,457	37.8
Zimbabwe	18,547	7.9	Zimbabwe	46,688	13.3
Tanzania, United	6,219	2.6	Tanzania, United	7,753	2.2
Namibia	2,527	1.1	Namibia	7,268	2.1
	1,991	0.8		4,428	1.3
% of Total January Exports		**18.6**	**% of Total December Exports**		**22.8**
COMESA	**166,522**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**289,173**	**100.0**
Egypt	94,892	57.0	Democratic Republic Of Congo	132,457	45.8
Democratic Republic Of Congo	44,876	26.9	Egypt	90,242	31.2
Zimbabwe	18,547	11.1	Zimbabwe	46,688	16.1
Malawi	4,441	2.7	Kenya	14,542	5.0
Kenya	3,456	2.1	Malawi	4,109	1.4
Other COMESA	309	0.2	Other COMESA	1,135	0.4
% of Total January Exports		**13.1**	**% of Total December Exports**		**18.8**
European Union	**77,240**	**100.0**	**European Union**	**63,676**	**100.0**
Netherlands	38,215	49.5	Belgium	30,983	48.7
Belgium	19,552	25.3	Netherlands	17,842	28.0
Portugal	7,558	9.8	Portugal	5,491	8.6
United Kingdom	7,492	9.7	United Kingdom	4,448	7.0
Germany	2,133	2.8	Germany	1,794	2.8
Other EU	2,290	3.0	Other EU	3,120	4.9
% of Total January Exports		**6.1**	**% of Total December Exports**		**4.2**
Total January 2008 Exports (fob)		**1,268,742**	**Total December 2008 Exports (fob)**		**1,534,192**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) =Provisional and (R) = Revised
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Zambia's Major Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), January 2008 & December 2007

The total value of imports in January 2008 was K 1,423.7 billion compared to K 1,386.7 billion in December 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 42.8 and 41.1 percent in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively. Other notable imports were chemicals; manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which collectively accounted for 43.7 and 43.3 percent in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, December 2007 and January 2008* (K 'Millions)

Code	Description	December 2007		January 2008*	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	47,374	3.4	30,372	2.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	8,113	0.6	2,659	0.2
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	62,925	4.5	64,624	4.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	115,043	8.3	88,039	6.2
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	22,395	1.6	21,589	1.5
5	Chemicals	209,602	15.1	364,514	25.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	276,361	19.9	169,296	11.9
7	***Machinery and transport equipment***	*570,532*	*41.1*	*609,495*	*42.8*
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	70,605	5.1	69,859	4.9
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	3,737	0.3	3,298	0.2
TOTAL:		**1,386,687**	**100.0**	**1,423,745**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) =Provisional and (R) = Revised

Zambia's Major Imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in January 2008

Zambia's major import products in January 2008 were machinery and mechanical appliances; Vehicle o/t Railway/Tranw rool-stock, parts & accessories; Pharmaceutical products; and electrical machinery equipment parts. These four product categories collectively accounted for 57.4 percent of the total value of imports for January 2008. Other important import products were mineral fuels, oils & products of their distillation, etc; articles of iron and steel; ores, slag and ash; and fertilizer jointly accounting for 15.5 percent in January 2008.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for January 2008* (K' Millions)

Chapter Code	Product Description	Value (K' Million)	% Share
84	***Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts***	*299,615*	*21.0*
Of which:	*Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes*	*27,781*	*9.3*
	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*24,644*	*8.2*
	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*16,450*	*5.5*
	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading	*13,343*	*4.5*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*13,235*	*4.4*
	Machinery for sugar manufacture	*9,749*	*3.3*
	Pumps for liquids, nes	*9,529*	*3.2*
	Machinery for the manufacture of confectionery, cocoa or chocolate	*9,012*	*3.0*
	Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling	*8,525*	*2.8*
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	*8,240*	*2.8*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*159,105*	*53.1*
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	213,134	15.0
30	Pharmaceutical products	212,326	14.9
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	93,027	6.5
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	88,604	6.2
73	Articles of iron and steel	50,143	3.5
26	Ores, slag and ash	42,801	3.0
31	Fertilisers	40,324	2.8
72	Iron and steel	39,011	2.7
39	Plastics and articles thereof	38,792	2.7
	Other chapters	305,969	21.5
Total:		**1,423,745**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) Provisional

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, January 2008

The major source of Zambia's imports in January 2008 was South Africa accounting for 48.1 percent of the total value of imports. The major import products were parts and accessories, nes; gas oils; dumpers for off highway use; and tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, riveted of iron. Other products included parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes; crushing or grinding machinery; other fertilizers nes; and parts for boring or sinking machinery.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was India accounting for 16.3 percent in January 2008. The major import products were other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products; machinery for sugar manufacture; parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes; Continuous-action elevators and conveyors nes; and machinery and apparatus for filtering/purifying water.

China was the third main source of Zambia's imports accounting for 5.1 percent of the total value of imports. The main products sourced included mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc ; cellular Mobile telephones; generating sets, (excl.wind-powered) nes; glucose and glucose syrup and optical fibres, optical fibre bundles and cables (excl. those of 84.55).

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were United Arab Emirates, Democratic Republic of Congo, United Kingdom and Sweden collectively accounting for 11.4 percent of Zambia's total imports in January 2008.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, January 2008* (K' Millions)

COUNTRY	Value (K' Million)	% Share
South Africa	684,359	48.1
India	231,671	16.3
China	73,201	5.1
United Arab Emirates	49,143	3.5
Democratic Republic Of Congo	44,484	3.1
United Kingdom	40,744	2.9
Sweden	27,199	1.9
Japan	22,012	1.5
Kenya	21,343	1.5
Mozambique	18,137	1.3
Australia	18,102	1.3
United States Of America	16,228	1.1
Zimbabwe	15,824	1.1
Netherlands	14,891	1.0
Germany	14,623	1.0
Other Sources	131,783	9.3
Total:	**1,423,745**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008
Note: (*) Provisional

Imports by major ports of entry January 2008

The eight major ports of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of January 2008 were Chirundu (47.1 percent), Livingstone Port Office (13.1 percent), Nakonde (10.8 percent), Lusaka International Airport (8.7 percent), Kazungula (4.2 percent), Lusaka Port office (4.2 percent), Ndola Port office (2.5 percent) and Kitwe port office (2.2 percent). These eight ports collectively accounted for 92.8 percent of the total value of import trade.

Value of Imports by Major Ports of entry, January 2008* (K' Millions)

Port Office	Value (K' Million)	% Share
Chirundu	670,398	47.1
Livingstone Port Office	186,507	13.1
Nakonde	153,180	10.8
Lusaka International Airport	123,739	8.7
Kazungula	60,207	4.2
Lusaka Port Office	59,758	4.2
Ndola Port Office	35,971	2.5
Kitwe Port Office	31,956	2.2
Chingola	22,839	1.6
Victoria Falls	19,150	1.3
Other Port Offices	60,041	4.2
Total:	**1,423,745**	**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 55.8 and 62.6 percent in January 2008 and December 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 86.1 percent in January 2008 and 83.7 percent in December 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 28.8 and 20.9 percent in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated in January 2008 with 56.5 percent while China dominated in December 2007 with 48.7 percent. Other key market sources were United Arab Emirates, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 9.8 percent in January 2008 and 11.3 percent in December 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source was United Kingdom accounting for 29.1 and 25.6 percent in January 2008 and December 2007, respectively. The other key markets in January 2008 and December 2007 were Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, France and Denmark.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 6.9 percent in January 2008 and 8.7 percent in December 2007. Within COMESA, Congo (DRC) was the main source in January 2008 and December 2007 accounting for 45.6 percent and 32.3 percent, respectively. Other notable sources were Kenya, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mauritius, Egypt and Swaziland.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, January 2008* and December 2007®

Grouping	Jan-08 (*)		Grouping	Dec-07 ®	
	Value (K' Million)	% Share		Value (K' Million)	% Share
SADC	**794,753**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**867,519**	**100.0**
South Africa	684,359	86.1	South Africa	726,349	83.7
Democratic Republic Of Congo	44,484	5.6	Democratic Republic Of Congo	39,081	4.5
Mozambique	18,137	2.3	Zimbabwe	37,367	4.3
Zimbabwe	15,824	2.0	Mozambique	33,005	3.8
Tanzania, United	14,386	1.8	Botswana	9,668	1.1
Other SADC	17,564	2.2	Other SADC	22,050	2.5
% of Total January Imports		**55.8**	**% of Total December Imports**		**62.6**
ASIA	**410,051**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**290,460**	**100.0**
India	231,671	56.5	China	141,520	48.7
China	73,201	17.9	India	53,179	18.3
United Arab Emirates	49,143	12.0	United Arab Emirates	38,814	13.4
Japan	22,012	5.4	Japan	21,808	7.5
Hong Kong	11,282	2.8	Taiwan, Province Of China	6,968	2.4
Other ASIA	22,741	6	Other ASIA	28,171	10
% of Total January Imports		**28.8**	**% of Total December Imports**		**20.9**
EUROPEAN UNION	**140,052**	**100.0**	**EUROPEAN UNION**	**156,314**	**100.0**
United Kingdom	40,744	29.1	United Kingdom	40,069	25.6
Sweden	27,199	19.4	Germany	23,797	15.2
Netherlands	14,891	10.6	Sweden	22,673	14.5
Germany	14,623	10.4	France	22,647	14.5
France	9,749	7.0	Denmark	12,343	7.9
Other EU	32,845	23.5	Other EU	34,785	22.3
% of Total January Imports		**9.8**	**% of Total December Imports**		**11.3**
COMESA	**97,633**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**121,101**	**100.0**
Democratic Republic of Congo	44,484	45.6	Democratic Republic Of Congo	39,081	32.3
Kenya	21,343	21.9	Zimbabwe	37,367	30.9
Zimbabwe	15,824	16.2	Kenya	21,985	18.2
Mauritius	4,374	4.5	Malawi	7,677	6.3
Egypt	3,625	3.7	Swaziland	6,075	5.0
Other COMESA	7,984	8.2	Other COMESA	8,915	7.4
% of Total January 2008 Imports		**6.9**	**% of Total December 2007 Imports**	**8.7**	
Total Value of January Imports (cif)		**1,423,745**	**Total Value of December Imports (cif)**	**1,386,687**	

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2008

Note: (*) =Provisional and (R) = Revised

Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Industrial Output increases in the first three Quarters of 2007

The total index of industrial production has shown an increase of 2.9 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to an increase of 7.9 percent in the same period of 2006. The slow down in the increase is as a result of reductions in electricity generation, coal mining and textiles manufacturing.

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
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 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 Q1+Q2+Q3	141.9	192.0	46.7	200.7	177.8	112.1	135.7	54.2	162.4	85.9	98.4	145.8	67.6	96.0	125.5
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	183.6	37.4	188.1	179.3	118.4	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	144.5	197.0	10.5	200.5	197.1	113.9	145.8	42.4	171.6	92.7	95.4	161.0	61.1	85.6	125.1
2007 Q3	154.7	195.3	6.0	196.9	199.8	136.6	184.5	33.1	164.6	69.2	96.2	153.3	67.2	121.3	119.5
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	146.0	195.0	8.3	198.0	196.3	118.2	148.4	45.5	170.9	84.8	102.7	148.3	64.3	99.3	124.7
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
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
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 Q1+Q2+Q3	7.9	13.6	-44.2	17.2	6.2	0.4	-0.3	-2.3	-0.8	0.4	9.6	-6.9	0.9	1.7	14.1
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	7.0	8.3	-58.0	8.8	8.7	4.0	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	2.1	1.3	-82.2	-4.1	18.6	4.9	9.6	-5.4	4.6	1.0	8.9	-1.6	-1.9	-6.4	-3.4
2007 Q3	7.5	8.5	-86.8	11.7	2.8	8.7	13.6	-39.8	5.2	-4.6	-0.4	2.1	-9.5	16.9	-0.7
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	2.9	1.6	-82.1	-1.4	10.4	5.4	9.3	-16.1	5.2	-1.3	4.4	1.7	-4.9	3.5	-0.6

Copper output up, cobalt and coal output down

The Mining and Quarrying sector recorded an increase of 1.6 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to an increase of 13.6 percent in the first three quarters of 2006. The slow down in the growth of this sector is as a result of reduced copper production in the first and second quarters of 2007.

Production of Finished Copper, Cobalt and Coal for 2006 and the first three quarters of 2007 (Metric Tonnes)

PERIOD	2006					2007				Mid-year percentage Change
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1+Q2+Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1+Q2+Q3	
COPPER	129,454.0	142,975.1	127,340.9	**399,770.0**	115,848.4	121,152.4	136,808.6	143,143.2	**401,104.2**	**0.3**
COBALT	1,183.7	1,209.0	1,245.0	**3,637.7**	1,011.9	815.0	1,195.7	1,288.0	**3,298.7**	**-9.3**
COAL	16,641.0	24,320.0	20,393.0	**61,354.0**	3,495.0	3,990.0	4,329.0	2,690.0	**11,009.0**	**-82.1**

The Coal Mining sub-sector declined by 82.1 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to a decline of 44.2 percent in the same period of 2006. The decline was attributed to lack of modern mining equipment.

Output for the Non-ferrous mining sub-sector dropped by 1.4 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to an increase of 17.2 percent in the same period of 2006. Reductions in the production of copper and cobalt in the first two quarters of 2007 were the main reasons for the decline. The total copper production rose by a marginal 0.3 percent from 399,770.0 metric tonnes in the first three quarters of 2006 to 401,104.2 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2007. However, the total cobalt production declined by 9.3 percent from 3,637.7 metric tonnes in the first three quarters of 2006 to 3,298.7 metric tonnes in the corresponding period of 2007.

The Stone quarrying sub-sector showed an increase of 10.4 percent in the period from January to September 2007 compared to an increase of 6.2 percent in the same period in 2006. This was mainly due to increases in production of sand and crushed stones.

Food and beverages, Chemicals output increases. Textile, clothing and leather products output declines

Output for the manufacturing sector showed an increase of 5.4 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to a marginal increase of 0.4 percent in the same period of 2006. The increase was largely due to growths in the food, beverages and tobacco, wood, chemicals and fabricated metal products sub-sectors.

There was a 9.3 percent increase in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco sub-sector in the first three quarters of 2007 compared with a drop of 0.3 percent in the first three quarters of 2006. The increase in the index was mainly due to, among others, increase in production of grain mill products, Beverages and sugar.

In comparison to a decline of 2.3 percent in the first nine months of 2006, the Textiles, Clothing and Leather sub-sector further declined by 16.1 percent in the first nine months of 2007. The decline was as a result of reduced production in the textiles and clothing manufacturing.

There was a 5.2 percent increase in production in the Wood and Wood Products sub-sector in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to a decline of 0.8 percent in the same period of 2006. This was mainly attributed to increased production of wood planks, panel doors, domestic furniture, school desks, etc. An increase in sawmilling also contributed to the increase.

Overall output in the Paper and Paper Products sub-sector registered a decline of 1.3 percent from January to September of 2007 compared to a marginal growth of 0.4 percent in the same period of 2006. This was as a result of reductions in the production of paper, tissue and corrugated boards.

The Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics sub-sector increased production by 4.4 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to an increase of 9.6 percent in the first three quarters of 2006. The slower growth was attributed to increase in production of detergents, shampoos, disinfectants, soaps, cosmetics and rubber lining.

Output for the Non-metallic Mineral Products sub-sector increased by 1.7 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to a decrease of 6.9 percent in the same period of 2006. The growth in the sub-sector was mainly due to increased production of cement, concrete articles and ceramics.

Basic Metal Industries recorded a 4.9 percent reduction in production in the first three quarters of 2007 in comparison with a growth of 0.9 percent in the same period of 2006. The reduction was mainly due to reduced operations of blast furnaces, rolling and finishing mills and metal casting.

The current output in the Fabricated Metal Products and Others manufacturing sub-sector experienced an increase of 3.5 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 compared to a rise of 1.7 percent in the first three quarters of 2006. This was attributed to the increase in production of fabricated metal products such as door frames, vent ductings, wheelbarrows, pipes, wire, crowns, general cans and drums.

Electricity generation decline

Electricity generation index declined by 0.6 percent in the first three quarters of 2007 in comparison to an increase of 14.1 percent in the same period of 2006. Actual electricity generation by the Main-hydropower stations that accounts for about 99 percent of the total production, decreased by 0.7 percent from 7,282,510kwh in the first three quarters of 2006 to 7,232,491kwh in the same period of 2007. In the same period, an increase of 2.4 percent in generation was registered by the mini-hydropower stations whereas diesel power production declined by 8.6 percent.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity for 2006 and the first three quarters of 2007

Period	2006					2007					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for the first 3 quarters	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for the first 3 quarters	percentage change for the first 3 quarters
Main Hydro	2,271,341	2,459,694	2,495,940	2,384,556	7,226,975	2,316,946	2,376,949	2,482,802		7,176,697	-0.7
Mini Hydro	11,271	17,375	16,994	10,748	45,640	18,232	16,162	12,360		46,754	2.4
Diesel	3,175	3,349	3,371	3,382	9,895	3,035	2,801	3,204		9,040	-8.6
Total	2,285,787	2,480,418	2,516,305	2,398,686	7,282,510	2,338,213	2,395,912	2,498,366		7,232,491	-0.7

LIVING CONDITIONS

Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces record high unemployment rates!

According to the 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS V) results, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the highest unemployment rates, each with 31 percent. This was followed by Southern province with an unemployment rate of 13 percent. Eastern province had the lowest unemployment rate with 2 percent. Copperbelt province had the highest unemployment rate among the males with 25 percent while Lusaka province recorded the highest unemployment rate among the females with 41 percent.

The results further revealed that there was a large difference in proportions in urban areas, with females (41 percent) having a higher unemployment rate than males (26 percent). However, there was no difference in unemployment rates among males and females in rural areas.

The overall unemployment rate in rural areas, at 5 percent, was much lower than that of urban areas, which was recorded at 32 percent.

Unemployment Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Sex, Rural /Urban, Stratum and Province, 2006

Residence/Stratum/Province	Unemployment Rates			Persons aged 12 yrs and above in the Labour Force
	Both	Male	Female	
All Zambia	**14**	**13**	**15**	**4,901,934**
Residence				
Rural	5	5	5	3,279,840
Urban	32	26	41	1,622,094
Stratum				
Rural Small Scale	4	4	4	3,014,073
Rural Medium scale	6	7	6	108,664
Rural Large Scale	14	13	16	3,880
Rural Non Agric	22	19	26	153,223
Urban low cost	32	25	41	1,279,216
Urban Medium cost	37	31	44	205,098
Urban high cost	31	27	36	137,780
Province				
Central	10	9	11	506,484
Copperbelt	31	25	40	686,990
Eastern	2	2	2	748,139
Luapula	3	3	4	378,464
Lusaka	31	24	41	682,273
Northern	6	5	6	659,317
North-Western	12	12	13	278,069
Southern	13	12	14	580,224
Western	8	9	8	381,974

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

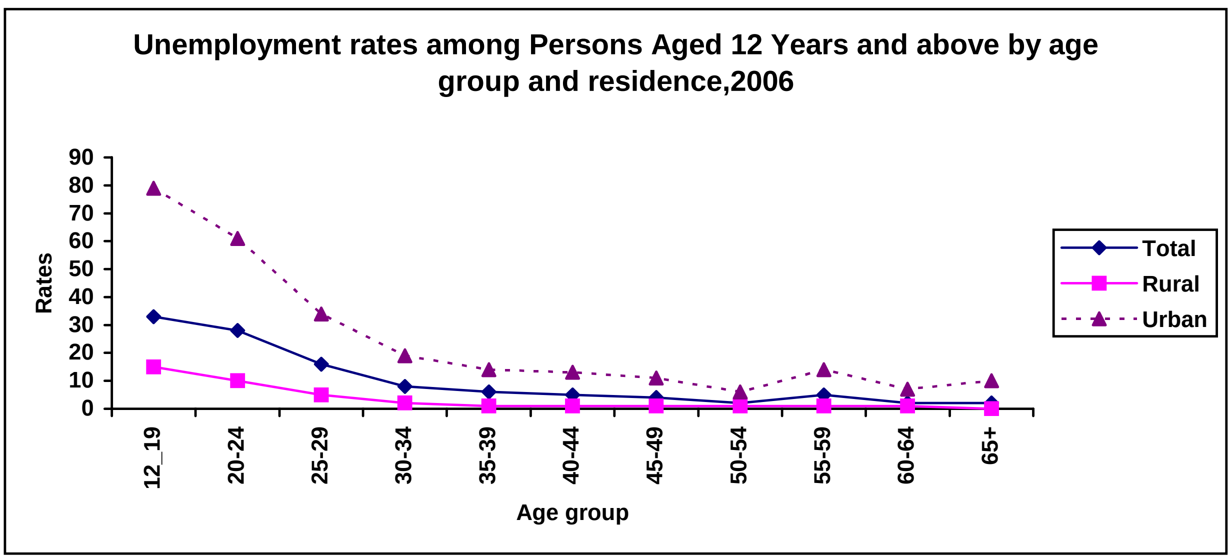
Unemployment Rate very high among youths especially in Urban Areas

Furthermore, it was observed that the unemployment rate was higher in persons of lower age groups than those in higher age-groups. The age-group 12-19 years had the highest unemployment rate at 33 percent, followed by the 20-24 and 25-29 years age-groups, 28 percent and 16 percent, respectively. A comparison of these age-groups by residence shows huge disparities, with persons in urban areas having much higher unemployment rates. In rural areas, the unemployment rate for persons in the age-group 12-19 years was 15 percent, while that for persons of the same age-group in urban areas was 79 percent. Similarly, in the age-group 20-24 years, the unemployment rate in rural areas was 10 percent, while that in urban areas was 61 percent.

Unemployment Rates among Persons Aged 12 Years and Above by Rural/Urban, Sex and Age Group, 2006

Age group	Unemployment Rate (Percentage)									Labour Force
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	**14**	**13**	**15**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**32**	**26**	**41**	**4,901,934**
12-19	33	33	32	15	15	14	79	78	80	499,781
20-24	28	29	27	10	12	9	61	58	65	887,303
25-29	16	15	17	5	6	5	34	28	41	842,422
30-34	8	6	11	2	3	3	19	13	28	705,298
35-39	6	5	7	1	1	1	14	10	20	544,746
40-44	5	4	7	1	1	1	13	7	22	398,447
45-49	4	3	6	1	0	1	11	7	17	312,820
50-54	2	2	3	1	0	1	6	4	9	215,250
55-59	5	4	6	1	1	1	14	9	22	159,435
60-64	2	1	2	1	.	1	7	5	9	125,092
65+	2	1	2	0	0	1	10	7	15	211,340

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)



Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Male-Headed Households have higher incomes

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results show that mean monthly incomes for male-headed households are higher than those of female-headed households. The mean monthly income for male-headed households was K542,918 compared to K405,441 for female-headed households.

Percentage Distribution of Household Income (ZMK) by house-hold Head, Age and Sex, 2006

Sex and Age Group	Less Than 50000	50,000-150000	150001-300000	300001-450000	450001-600000	600001-800000	800001 +	Total	Average Income (Kwacha)	Number of households
All Zambia	**4.5**	**18.0**	**27.4**	**16.1**	**9.6**	**8.6**	**15.8**	**100**	**511,377**	**2,282,087**
Sex										
Male-headed	4	16	28	17	10	9	17	100	542,918	1,758,516
Female-headed	8	26	27	13	7	7	12	100	405,441	523,571
Age of Head										
12-19	10	14	29	21	10	7	9	100	323,153	8,711
20-29	5	22	30	17	9	8	11	100	408,704	473,293
30-39	3	16	27	17	10	10	17	100	539,716	721,825
40-49	3	15	25	17	10	9	21	100	617,622	478,650
50-59	5	16	26	16	10	9	19	100	615,031	293,150
60+	9	24	29	14	9	6	9	100	344,127	302,998

Source: 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (V)

Households whose heads were aged between 40-49 and 50-59 years had the highest mean monthly income at ZMK 617,622 and ZMK 615,031, respectively. The mean monthly income was lowest among households whose heads were aged between 12-19 years at ZMK 323,153.

Analysis by range of income shows that the majority of persons (27.4 percent) were in the range between K150,000 and K300,000. However, the results further reveal that there were no major differences observed in the same income range for both male-headed and female-headed households. The income range between K50,000 and K150,000 also had high proportions of persons with 18 percent.

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

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

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

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.

GDP at Market Prices: This is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices plus taxes less subsidies on production.

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

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

The Employed Population: This comprises persons who perform some work or conduct business, for pay, profit or family gain.

Unemployed Population: This constitutes persons who are either looking for work/means to do business or are not looking for work/means to do business but are available for work/business.

Unemployment Rate: This refers to the number of the unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force or economically active population. Unemployment rates measure the proportion of the economically active population of working age (labour force) that is unemployed.

Household monthly income: This is the monthly earnings of a household from engaging in economic activities such as the production of goods and services, and the ownership of assets. Household monthly income is the sum of all incomes of household members.

Household mean monthly income: This is the average monthly income of a household, and is calculated as the quotient of the total monthly income of all households and the total number of households in Zambia. Related to the mean monthly income is the modal income representing the income received by the majority of households.

Informal sector employment: Employment where the employed persons are not entitled to paid leave, pension, gratuity and social security and working in an establishment employing 5 persons or less. All the three requirements have to be fulfilled in order to classify a person as working in the informal sector.

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**

*Revised estimates

Source: *CSO, National Accounts Statistics*

POVERTY TRENDS 1991-2006

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

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (2006)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET FOR 2007/2008 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SEASON

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

Notes:

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

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

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

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**
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 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 Q1+Q2+Q3	**141.9**	**192.0**	**46.7**	**200.7**	**177.8**	**112.1**	**135.7**	**54.2**	**162.4**	**85.9**	**98.4**	**145.8**	**67.6**	**96.0**	**125.5**
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**	**183.6**	**37.4**	**188.1**	**179.3**	**118.4**	**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	144.5	197.0	10.5	200.5	197.1	113.9	145.8	42.4	171.6	92.7	95.4	161.0	61.1	85.6	125.1
2007 Q3	154.7	195.3	6.0	196.9	199.8	136.6	184.5	33.1	164.6	69.2	96.2	153.3	67.2	121.3	119.5
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	**146.0**	**195.0**	**8.3**	**198.0**	**196.3**	**118.2**	**148.4**	**45.5**	**170.9**	**84.8**	**102.7**	**148.3**	**64.3**	**99.3**	**124.7**
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
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
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 Q1+Q2+Q3	**7.9**	**13.6**	**-44.2**	**17.2**	**6.2**	**0.4**	**-0.3**	**-2.3**	**-0.8**	**0.4**	**9.6**	**-6.9**	**0.9**	**1.7**	**14.1**
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	**7.0**	**8.3**	**-58.0**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**4.0**	**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	2.1	1.3	-82.2	-4.1	18.6	4.9	9.6	-5.4	4.6	1.0	8.9	-1.6	-1.9	-6.4	-3.4
2007 Q3	7.5	8.5	-86.8	11.7	2.8	8.7	13.6	-39.8	5.2	-4.6	-0.4	2.1	-9.5	16.9	-0.7
2007 Q1+Q2+Q3	**2.9**	**1.6**	**-82.1**	**-1.4**	**10.4**	**5.4**	**9.3**	**-16.1**	**5.2**	**-1.3**	**4.4**	**1.7**	**-4.9**	**3.5**	**-0.6**

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
2007				
January	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	18.2	24.3	14.0	12.0
October	18.2	24.3	13.5	11.5
November	18.2	24.3	12.8	10.8
December	18.3	24.4	13.5	11.5
2006				
January	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	8.9
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

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	3,960.70	4,057.60
October	3,831.36	3,911.71
November	3766.67	3,844.31
December	3834.24	3,877.60

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
- Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report, 2006

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