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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
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

25th October, 2007



Serving Your Data Needs

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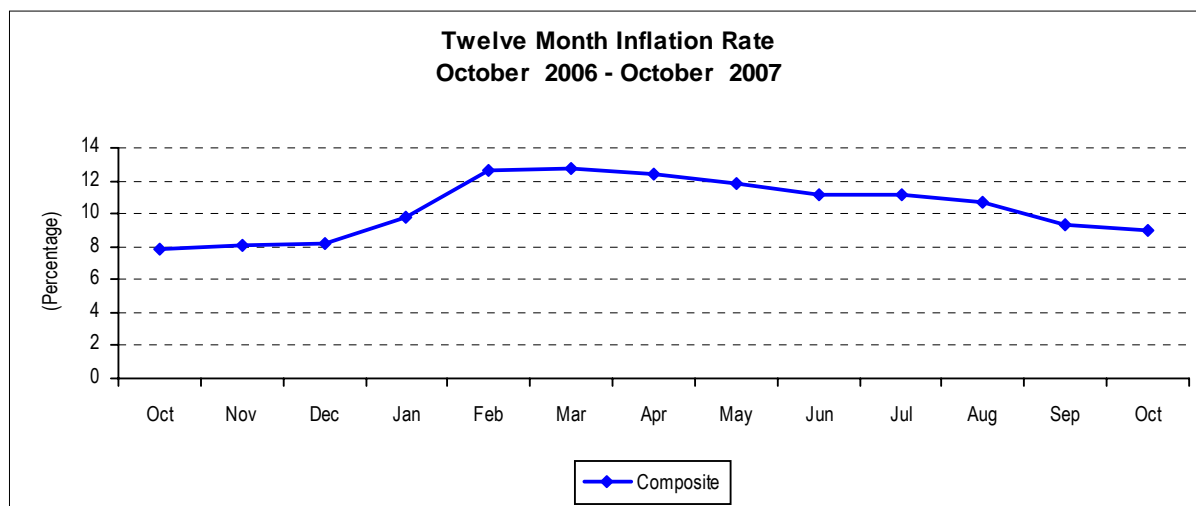
INFLATION

Inflation declines marginally in October 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 9.0 percent as at October 2007. This rate is 0.3 of a percentage point lower than the September rate of 9.3 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 1.1

percentage points, from 7.9 percent in October 2006 to 9.0 percent in October 2007.

The October 2007 inflation rate of 9.0 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 9.0 percent between October 2006 and October 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between September 2007 and October 2007, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco, clothing and footwear, medical care, recreation and

education, other goods and services and increased for rent and household energy, furniture and household goods, transport and communication main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups
Percent

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

	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
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

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 0.3 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 9.3 percent in September 2007 to 9.0 percent in October 2007 is mainly due to the decline in the cost of both food and non-food products.

Of the total 9.0 percent annual inflation in October 2007, food products accounted for 2.8 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.2 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.8
Clothing and Footwear	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
Rent and household energy	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
Furniture and Household Goods	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
All Items	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.7	9.3	9.0

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 5.6 percent in October 2007, compared with 6.2 percent in September 2007. Contributing most to the decline in the food inflation rate were decreases in the cost of meat, chicken, fish, fruits, milk and milk

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

Non-food inflation

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 12.2 percent in October 2007, compared with 12.4 percent in September 2007. The decline in the annual non-food inflation rate was due

to decreases in the annual inflation rates for clothing and footwear, medical care, recreation and education, other goods and services main groups.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non-food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 – Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 – Sep 04	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
Dec 06 – 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

Maize grain prices continue to increase

A comparison of retail prices between September 2007 and October 2007, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 7.0 percent, from K13,392 to K14,335. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal

increased 0.8 percent, from K26,781 to K27,002. The national average price of 1kg of dressed chicken declined by 10.3 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of vegetables (rape) declined by 0.5 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	2007			PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	OCT-07/SEP-07
White breakfast 25Kg	36,721	37,077	37,246	0.5
White Roller 25Kg	25,270	26,781	27,002	0.8
White Maize 20 litre tin	12,859	13,392	14,335	7.0
Rice Local 1 Kg	3,883	3,980	4,078	2.5
Rice Imported 1 Kg	11,031	10,881	8,647	-20.5
Wheat Plain Flour (NMC) 2.5 Kg	11,041	11,430	11,421	-0.1
Wheat Plain Flour imported 2.5 Kg	11,639	11,670	12,797	9.7
Bread Regular loaf	2,763	2,792	2,858	2.4
Bun 1	280	280	285	1.8
Rump Steak 1 Kg	20,722	21,061	21,944	4.2
Brisket 1 Kg	15,175	15,260	15,626	2.4
Mince Meat 1 Kg	18,682	17,920	19,521	8.9
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	14,416	14,101	14,328	1.6
T-bone 1 Kg	18,837	18,845	19,808	5.1
Beef Sausages 1 Kg	17,564	18,190	19,524	7.3
Ox-liver 1 Kg	16,013	16,037	16,571	3.3
Offals 1 Kg	8,710	8,597	8,838	2.8
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	19,078	18,891	20,675	9.4
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	13,823	13,640	12,229	-10.3
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	12,284	12,634	12,376	-2.0
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	35,110	35,363	36,395	2.9
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	33,783	32,605	35,055	7.5
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1Kg	20,543	21,310	20,100	-5.7
Dried bream 1 Kg	22,485	23,725	24,421	2.9
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	2,616	2,534	2,478	-2.2
Margarine Buttercup 250gm	6,227	6,144	6,063	-1.3

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	2007			PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	OCT-07/SEP-07
Cooking oil Local Any 2.5 ltr	19,897	20,092	19,905	-0.9
Cabbage 1kg	1,134	1,105	1,043	-5.6
Onion 1kg	4,224	4,491	4,235	-5.7
Green beans 1kg	5,741	7,084	6,360	-10.2
Tomatoes 1kg	2,213	2,199	2,351	6.9
Pumpkin leaves 1kg	2,726	2,902	2,620	-9.7
Sweet potato leaves 1kg	2,893	3,039	2,695	-11.3
Rape 1kg	1,487	1,521	1,513	-0.5
Fresh okra 1kg	4,722	5,205	4,856	-6.7
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,254	5,425	5,286	-2.6
Banana 1kg	2,881	2,726	2,701	-0.9
Irish potatoes 1kg	2,913	2,818	2,728	-3.2
Raw cassava tubers Unsoaked 1kg	1,767	2,094	1,004	-52.1
Cement Portland 50 Kg	64,228	65,550	63,604	-3.0
Paraffin 1 litre	4,686	4,676	4,805	2.8
Petrol Premium 1 litre	7,114	7,114	7,521	5.7
Diesel 1 litre	5,949	5,954	6,378	7.1
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	3,971,000	4,098,600	3,796,800	-7.4
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	593,560	587,880	561,610	-4.5
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star 1	780,826	765,920	723,030	-5.6
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to	116,895	117,335	112,692	-4.0
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Down to Motel	22,633	22,297	22,096	-0.9

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

September 2007 records Trade Surplus

During the month of September 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K264.4 billion. This means that the country exported

more in September 2007 than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since January 2007.

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

MONTHS	IMPORTS (cif)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (fob)	RE-EXPORTS (fob)	TOTAL EXPORTS (fob)	TRADE BALANCE
January ^R	1,373,211	1,484,448	748	1,485,196	111,985
February ^R	1,021,570	1,459,819	117	1,459,936	438,366
March ^R	1,120,962	1,428,566	807	1,429,373	308,411
April ^R	1,105,475	1,465,514	51	1,465,565	360,090
May ^R	1,285,965	1,651,460	236	1,651,695	365,730
June ^R	1,263,738	1,582,697	4	1,582,701	318,962
July ^R	1,355,784	1,759,685	180	1,759,864	404,080
August ^R	1,398,963	2,074,436	693	2,075,130	676,167
September*	1,564,699	1,828,987	124	1,829,111	264,412
TOTAL	11,490,368	14,735,612	2,959	14,738,572	3,248,204

Source: CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007

Note: (R) Revised figures hence new figures in some cases. (*) =Preliminary figures

Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) August and September 2007

The total value of exports in September 2007 was K1,829.1 billion compared to K2,075.1 billion in August 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 80.8 percent in September and 71.8 percent in August 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 13.8 and 25.3 percent in September and August 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) Sections, August and September 2007 (K' Millions)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	AUGUST 2007		SEPTEMBER 2007*	
		VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE	VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE
0	Food and live animals	60,373	2.9	131,748	7.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	32,200	1.6	28,949	1.6
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	307,769	14.8	110,017	6.0
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,916	0.2	4,306	0.2
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,150	0.1	1,147	0.1
5	Chemicals	156,713	7.6	10,633	0.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,490,108	71.8	1,477,450	80.8
	Refined copper	786,034	52.8	824,825	55.8
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	403,944	27.1	378,512	25.6
	Wire of refined copper	84,018	5.6	64,435	4.4
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	80,263	5.4	76,674	5.2
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	76,123	5.1	65,681	4.4
	Copper powders and flakes	27,795	1.9	33,497	2.3
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	16,439	1.1	1,963	0.1
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	3,640	0.2	1,674	0.1
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	2,877	0.2	2,269	0.2
	Portland cement	2,805	0.2	2,204	0.1
	Hydraulic lime	549	0.0	360	0.0
	<i>Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</i>	5,621	0.4	25,356	1.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment	15,303	0.7	53,716	2.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,665	0.2	9,871	0.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,933	0.1	1,273	0.1
Total:		2,075,130	100.0	1,829,111	100.0

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

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

Zambia's major export product in September 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 74.9 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were: ores, slag and ash (4.5 percent); other base metals such as cobalt which are copper related (4.2

percent); live animals (3.7 percent); and sugars and sugar confectionery (1.8 percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 89.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of September 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (K Million)	% SHARE
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,369,194	74.9
26	Ores, slag and ash	82,317	4.5
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	77,654	4.2
01	Live animals	67,133	3.7
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	32,704	1.8
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	27,418	1.5
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	25,247	1.4
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	15,532	0.8
52	Cotton	15,128	0.8
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	9,318	0.5
73	Articles of iron and steel	8,268	0.5
10	Cereals	7,369	0.4
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts of	7,301	0.4
	Other chapters	84,527	4.6
Total:		1,829,111	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in September 2007

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of September 2007 were Switzerland (44.7 percent), South Africa (11.7 percent), Egypt (7.2 percent), Republic of Thailand (5.3 percent), Saudi Arabia (4.7 percent), Democratic Republic of Congo (4.2

percent) and Tanzania (4.0 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for 81.8 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, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Belgium and Zimbabwe, collectively accounting for 9.6 percent of Zambia's

exports in September 2007. The rest of Zambia's export destinations collectively accounted for 8.7 percent of the total value of exports in September 2007.

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

COUNTRY	VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE
Switzerland	817,587	44.7
South Africa	213,526	11.7
Egypt	131,458	7.2
Republic of Thailand	96,292	5.3
Saudi Arabia	85,103	4.7
Democratic Republic of Congo	76,186	4.2
Tanzania, United	73,369	4.0
China	51,703	2.8
Korea, Republic of	51,624	2.8
United Kingdom	24,922	1.4
Belgium	24,625	1.3
Zimbabwe	23,939	1.3
Japan	17,203	0.9
Pakistan	16,387	0.9
Taiwan	16,241	0.9
Other destinations	108,947	6.0
Total:	1,829,111	100.0

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

Value of Exports by Major Ports of Exit for September 2007

The seven major ports through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of September 2007 were Kitwe port (32.7 percent), Chingola (20.8 percent), Kapiri Mposhi (17.2 percent), Ndola Port (10.7 percent), Chirundu (6.2 percent), Lusaka

International Airport (4.8 percent) and Livingstone Port (3.5 percent). These seven ports of exit collectively accounted for 95.9 percent of the total value of export trade for the month of September 2007.

Value of Exports by Major Ports of Exit, September 2007* (K' Millions)

PORT OFFICE	VALUE	% SHARE
Kitwe Port Office	597,956	32.7
Chingola	380,274	20.8
Kapiri Mposhi	315,019	17.2
Ndola Port Office	195,554	10.7
Chirundu	114,242	6.2
Lusaka International Airport	87,702	4.8
Livingstone Port Office	64,073	3.5
Kasumbalesa	40,532	2.2
Nakonde	11,410	0.6
Kazungula	9,105	0.5
Other Port Offices	13,244	0.7
Total:	1,829,111	100.0

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations for the period 2002 – 2006

The seven major destinations of Zambia's exports during the period 2002 to 2006 were Switzerland (10.6 percent), United Kingdom (9.1 percent), South Africa (8.9 percent), Tanzania (2.7 percent), Congo (DRC) (2.4 percent), China (2.0 percent) and Zimbabwe (1.4 percent). These seven countries collectively accounted for 37.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings during the period 2002 to 2006. The major products to these destinations were refined copper; and

sheets, wire and strips of refined copper, mainly to Switzerland. Other notable destinations were Republic of Thailand and India (mainly precious/semi-precious stones), Malawi, Netherlands and Belgium, collectively accounting for 5.8 percent of Zambia's exports for the period 2002 to 2006. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 66.1 percent of Zambia's total value of exports for the period 2002 to 2006.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Partner country, 2002-2006 (K' Millions)

Ranking	COUNTRY	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		Average % Share 2002-2006
		Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	Fob Value	% Share	
1	SWITZERLAND	247,682	3.0	363,369	3.9	1,220,507	8.1	3,315,255	17.6	5,331,803	20.3	10.6
2	UNITED KINGDOM	1,674,781	20.6	1,202,782	13.0	1,314,123	8.8	329,372	1.7	364,235	1.4	9.1
3	SOUTH AFRICA	915,640	11.3	1,000,663	10.8	1,839,524	12.3	854,462	4.5	1,477,849	5.6	8.9
4	TANZANIA, UNITED	244,695	3.0	580,971	6.3	576,194	3.8	50,345	0.3	50,583	0.2	2.7
5	Democratic Republic of Congo	166,563	2.0	197,177	2.1	505,646	3.4	454,239	2.4	481,316	1.8	2.4
6	CHINA	15,226	0.2	78,418	0.8	161,972	1.1	852,001	4.5	921,504	3.5	2.0
7	ZIMBABWE	68,038	0.8	89,538	1.0	426,203	2.8	334,754	1.8	189,534	0.7	1.4
8	REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	8,095	0.1	29,201	0.3	5,297	0.0	431,067	2.3	1,024,849	3.9	1.3
9	INDIA	127,972	1.6	162,740	1.8	80,388	0.5	143,819	0.8	476,591	1.8	1.3
10	MALAWI	66,684	0.8	116,157	1.3	230,401	1.5	315,248	1.7	199,941	0.8	1.2
11	NETHERLANDS	90,752	1.1	129,801	1.4	227,884	1.5	210,365	1.1	152,685	0.6	1.1
12	BELGIUM	76,163	0.9	132,093	1.4	175,295	1.2	141,133	0.7	34,126	0.1	0.9
13	EGYPT	3,538	0.0	4,937	0.1	3,522	0.0	347,204	1.8	565,672	2.2	0.8
14	SAUDI ARABIA	514	0.0	74	0.0	28	0.0	268,576	1.4	312,090	1.2	0.5
15	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	38	0.0	9,849	0.1	213,579	1.4	12,139	0.1	264,530	1.0	0.5
16	MALAYSIA	62	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	234,786	1.2	279,435	1.1	0.5
17	JAPAN	33,979	0.4	76,853	0.8	33,415	0.2	135,011	0.7	12,383	0.0	0.4
18	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1,362	0.0	365	0.0	0	0.0	289,658	1.5	146,576	0.6	0.4
19	HONG KONG	33,690	0.4	116,878	1.3	12,231	0.1	30,498	0.2	51,729	0.2	0.4
20	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	21,809	0.3	33,057	0.4	5,082	0.0	1,455	0.0	303,405	1.2	0.4
21	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	40,598	0.5	32,688	0.4	85,256	0.6	63,703	0.3	8,065	0.0	0.4
22	GERMANY	39,433	0.5	34,910	0.4	51,639	0.3	63,170	0.3	39,637	0.2	0.3
23	KENYA	18,236	0.2	27,267	0.3	43,391	0.3	60,239	0.3	111,241	0.4	0.3
24	BOTSWANA	12,031	0.1	16,943	0.2	14,069	0.1	187,627	1.0	21,593	0.1	0.3
25	FRANCE	12,710	0.2	24,136	0.3	79,527	0.5	55,932	0.3	59,187	0.2	0.3
26	FINLAND	24,804	0.3	57,796	0.6	53,829	0.4	168	0.0	26,814	0.1	0.3
27	PAKISTAN	9	0.0	215	0.0	0	0.0	108,039	0.6	179,875	0.7	0.3
28	PORTUGAL	3,424	0.0	570	0.0	813	0.0	125,661	0.7	41,828	0.2	0.2
29	NAMIBIA	7,971	0.1	5,986	0.1	20,635	0.1	39,417	0.2	66,574	0.3	0.2
30	MAURITIUS	27,001	0.3	18,417	0.2	18,246	0.1	6,073	0.0	2,425	0.0	0.1
31	ITALY	10,965	0.1	7,568	0.1	14,888	0.1	33,881	0.2	12,408	0.0	0.1
32	BURUNDI	8,928	0.1	13,091	0.1	10,926	0.1	19,004	0.1	24,998	0.1	0.1
33	RWANDA	4,556	0.1	6	0.0	1,770	0.0	108	0.0	38,864	0.1	0.0
34	AUSTRALIA	8,410	0.1	4,361	0.0	2,450	0.0	6,571	0.0	2,190	0.0	0.0
	Other Destinations	4,116,693	51	4,693,730	51	7,569,567	50	9,312,440	49	12,985,406	49	50.1
	Total exports (fob):	8,133,051	100.0	9,262,605	100.0	14,998,296	100.0	18,833,423	100.0	26,261,941	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, *International Trade Statistics, 2007*

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 21.6 and 29.5 percent in September and August 2007, respectively. Within SADC, the dominant market in both September and August 2007 was South Africa with 54.0 percent and 37.1 percent, respectively. Other key markets were Congo (DRC), Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 19.9 percent and 21.8 percent of Zambia's total exports in September and August 2007, respectively. Within the Asian region, the dominant market in both September and August 2007 was Thailand with 26.4 percent and 28.8 percent respectively. Other notable markets were Saudi Arabia, China, Republic of Korea, Japan and Pakistan.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 13.8 percent in September and 8.2 percent in August 2007. Within COMESA, Egypt was the key destination in both September and August accounting for 51.9 and 45.1 percent respectively. This was followed by Congo (DRC) accounting for 30.1 percent in September and 25.4 percent in August 2007. Other notable markets were Malawi, Kenya and Zimbabwe.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 5.0 and 6.4 percent of Zambia's total exports in September and August 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, United Kingdom dominated in September 2007 accounting for 27.3 percent while France was the key market in August 2007 accounting for 50.5 percent. Other notable markets were Portugal, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, August and September 2007 (K' Millions)

GROUPING	AUGUST, 2007		GROUPING	SEPTEMBER, 2007*	
	VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE		VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE
SADC	611,753	100.0	SADC	395,526	100.0
South Africa	227,180	37.1	South Africa (Republic Of)	213,526	54.0
Namibia	160,608	26.3	Democratic Republic Of Congo	76,186	19.3
Tanzania, United	151,090	24.7	Tanzania, United	73,369	18.5
Democratic Republic Of Congo	43,245	7.1	Zimbabwe	23,939	6.1
Zimbabwe	26,678	4.4	Namibia	4,073	1.0
Other SADC	2,952	0.5	Other SADC	4,434	1.1
% Of Total August Exports	29.5		% Of Total September Exports	21.6	
ASIA	452,326	100.0	ASIA	364,249	100.0
Republic Of Thailand	130,181	28.8	Republic Of Thailand	96,292	26.4
Saudi Arabia	110,224	24.4	Saudi Arabia	85,103	23.4
China	87,172	19.3	China	51,703	14.2
Korea, Republic Of	39,630	8.8	Korea, Republic Of	51,624	14.2
India	27,408	6.1	Japan	17,203	4.7
Malaysia	26,667	5.9	Pakistan	16,387	4.5
Other ASIA	31,045	6.9	Other ASIA	45,938	12.6
% of Total August Exports	21.8		% of Total September Exports	19.9	
COMESA	170,004	100.0	COMESA	253,253	100.0
Egypt	76,655	45.1	Egypt	131,458	51.9
Democratic Republic Of Congo	43,245	25.4	Democratic Republic Of Congo	76,186	30.1
Zimbabwe	26,678	15.7	Zimbabwe	23,939	9.5
Malawi	11,962	7.0	Kenya	14,729	5.8
Kenya	9,009	5.3	Malawi	5,044	2.0
Other COMESA	2,455	1.4	Other COMESA	1,898	0.7
% of Total August Exports	8.2		% of Total September Exports	13.8	
EUROPEAN UNION	132,517	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	91,143	100.0
France	66,890	50.5	United Kingdom	24,922	27.3
United Kingdom	26,039	19.6	Belgium	24,625	27.0
Belgium	17,429	13.2	Netherlands	15,698	17.2
Netherlands	12,710	9.6	France	15,246	16.7
Portugal	6,447	4.9	Portugal	3,557	3.9
Other EU	3,002	2.3	Other EU	7,094	7.8
% of Total August Exports	6.4		% of Total September Exports	5.0	
Total Value of August Exports (fob)	2,075,130		Total Value of September Exports (fob)	1,829,111	

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 August and September 2007

The total value of imports in September 2007 was K1,564.7 billion compared to K1,399.0 billion in August 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 38.3 and 48.7 percent in September and August 2007, respectively. Other notable imports were

manufactured goods classified chiefly by material; chemicals; and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials which collectively accounted for 44.7 and 38.1 percent in September and August 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	AUGUST 2007		SEPTEMBER 2007*	
		VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE	VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE
0	Food and live animals	31,026	2.2	97,662	6.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	6,427	0.5	6,860	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	54,176	3.9	56,955	3.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	152,233	10.9	239,790	15.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	28,245	2.0	25,557	1.6
5	Chemicals	163,182	11.7	196,947	12.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	216,594	15.5	263,571	16.8
7	Machinery and transport equipment	680,997	48.7	599,767	38.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	62,243	4.4	64,958	4.2
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	3,841	0.3	12,632	0.8
Total:		1,398,963	100.0	1,564,699	100.0

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

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

Zambia's major import products in September 2007 were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation; electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; and Vehicles. These four product categories collectively accounted for 52.8 percent of

the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel; Dairy products; bird's eggs, natural honey, edible products nes and iron and steel, jointly accounting for 13.6 percent in September 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance: parts	357,499	22.8
Of which:	<i>Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders</i>	42,584	11.9
	<i>Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes</i>	22,875	6.4
	<i>Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling</i>	22,453	6.3
	<i>Heat exchange units</i>	20,440	5.7
	<i>Parts of industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens</i>	18,080	5.1
	<i>Parts of machinery of 84.74</i>	17,577	4.9
	<i>Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc</i>	12,180	3.4
	<i>Pumps for liquids, nes</i>	11,313	3.2
	<i>Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for t</i>	9,098	2.5
	<i>Brewery machinery</i>	7,362	2.1
	<i>Rest of Chapter 84</i>	173,536	48.5
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	240,643	15.4
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	116,509	7.4
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	112,096	7.2
73	Articles of iron and steel	86,466	5.5
04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	64,669	4.1
72	Iron and steel	62,732	4.0
39	Plastics and articles thereof	45,875	2.9
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	37,850	2.4
26	Ores, slag and ash	36,583	2.3
40	Rubber and articles thereof	34,373	2.2
31	Fertilisers	34,002	2.2
30	Pharmaceutical products	31,504	2.0
	Other chapters	303,896	19.4
Total:		1,564,699	100.0

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

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

The major source of Zambia's imports in September 2007 was South Africa accounting for 44.0 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products were gas oils; heat exchange units; parts of machinery of (Code 84.74); and structures and parts of structures. Other products included vehicles, parts of machinery of (Codes 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30), and other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was the United Arab Emirates accounting for 10.7 percent in September 2007, supplying

mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials and of a kind used on construction and industrial. Zimbabwe was third with 6.2 percent. The main products sourced included Bird's eggs for hatching, single consignment non-commercial goods, Portland cement and coke and semi-coke of, coal of lignite or of peat.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were China, United Kingdom, India, Sweden and Congo (DRC) collectively accounting for 18.5 percent of Zambia's total imports in September 2007.

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

COUNTRY	VALUE	% SHARE
South Africa (Republic Of)	688,312	44.0
United Arab Emirates	167,482	10.7
Zimbabwe	96,542	6.2
China	92,607	5.9
United Kingdom	67,260	4.3
India	53,079	3.4
Sweden	41,245	2.6
Democratic Republic Of Congo	36,722	2.3
Kenya	32,510	2.1
Mozambique	32,490	2.1
Germany	32,133	2.1
United States Of America	22,420	1.4
Japan	21,525	1.4
Finland	20,348	1.3
Botswana	15,959	1.0
Other Sources	144,067	9.2
Total:	1,564,699	100.0

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

Imports by Major Ports of Entry, September 2007

The eight major ports of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of September 2007 were Chirundu (40.0 percent), Livingstone Port Office (16.3 percent), Nakonde (10.4 percent), Ndola Port (9.1 percent), Lusaka International Airport (7.4

percent), Lusaka Port (4.2 percent), Kitwe Port office (3.8 percent) and Kazungula (3.6 percent). These eight ports collectively accounted for 94.8 percent of the total value of import trade.

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

PORT OFFICE	VALUE	% SHARE
Chirundu	625,778	40.0
Livingstone Port Office	254,471	16.3
Nakonde	163,416	10.4
Ndola Port Office	142,071	9.1
Lusaka International Airport	115,994	7.4
Lusaka Port Office	66,397	4.2
Kitwe Port Office	59,176	3.8
Kazungula	56,530	3.6
Chingola	30,011	1.9
Ndola Airport	10,008	0.6
Other Ports	40,847	2.6
Total	1,564,699	100

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

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country for the period 2002 – 2006

The major single source of Zambia's imports for the period 2002 to 2006 was South Africa accounting for 48.9 percent of the total value of imports. The second and third main sources of Zambia's imports were the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe accounting for 9.0 and 7.5 percent, respectively, for the period 2002 to 2006.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were United Arab Emirates, India, China, France and Japan collectively accounting for 14.8 percent of Zambia's total imports for the period 2002 to 2006.

Zambia's Major Import sources by Partner country, 2002-2006 (K' Millions)

Ranking	COUNTRY	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		AVERAGE % SHARE
		CIF VALUE	% SHARE	CIF VALUE	% SHARE	CIF VALUE	% SHARE	CIF VALUE	% SHARE	CIF VALUE	% SHARE	2002-2006
1	SOUTH AFRICA (REPUBLIC OF)	2,616,664	55.3	3,625,488	48.7	4,747,512	46.2	5,441,703	47.5	5,195,421	47.0	48.9
2	UNITED KINGDOM	388,609	8.2	436,793	5.9	1,517,673	14.8	1,440,208	12.6	405,184	3.7	9.0
3	ZIMBABWE	416,708	8.8	958,182	12.9	594,521	5.8	493,049	4.3	630,731	5.7	7.5
4	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	73,734	1.6	317,934	4.3	696,914	6.8	421,740	3.7	1,150,823	10.4	5.3
5	INDIA	179,376	3.8	167,811	2.3	242,414	2.4	358,254	3.1	308,642	2.8	2.9
6	CHINA	124,135	2.6	204,339	2.7	220,315	2.1	383,207	3.3	301,145	2.7	2.7
7	FRANCE	51,502	1.1	142,462	1.9	343,041	3.3	402,132	3.5	80,724	0.7	2.1
8	JAPAN	134,658	2.8	110,633	1.5	138,116	1.3	186,215	1.6	170,346	1.5	1.8
9	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	66,874	1.4	153,621	2.1	167,509	1.6	183,994	1.6	208,944	1.9	1.7
10	TANZANIA, UNITED	46,198	1.0	112,235	1.5	143,972	1.4	292,391	2.5	191,380	1.7	1.6
11	KENYA	48,441	1.0	113,780	1.5	163,204	1.6	167,756	1.5	202,546	1.8	1.5
12	GERMANY	57,701	1.2	113,566	1.5	105,578	1.0	161,580	1.4	159,793	1.4	1.3
13	SWEDEN	21,641	0.5	46,536	0.6	89,121	0.9	163,197	1.4	206,608	1.9	1.0
14	NETHERLANDS	26,127	0.6	51,666	0.7	53,714	0.5	134,059	1.2	163,675	1.5	0.9
15	NORWAY	7,109	0.2	3,620	0.0	4,444	0.0	6,869	0.1	443,761	4.0	0.9
16	FINLAND	28,131	0.6	127,768	1.7	108,378	1.1	55,040	0.5	46,238	0.4	0.9
17	AUSTRALIA	15,585	0.3	25,464	0.3	90,363	0.9	121,246	1.1	98,893	0.9	0.7
18	Democratic Republic of Congo	6,968	0.1	56,817	0.8	67,446	0.7	97,208	0.8	112,586	1.0	0.7
19	SWITZERLAND	11,911	0.3	52,893	0.7	86,738	0.8	68,642	0.6	86,146	0.8	0.6
20	CANADA	34,157	0.7	49,374	0.7	45,422	0.4	78,044	0.7	51,431	0.5	0.6
21	BELGIUM	41,806	0.9	31,284	0.4	38,065	0.4	33,858	0.3	52,004	0.5	0.5
22	DENMARK	25,086	0.5	35,631	0.5	33,137	0.3	79,190	0.7	45,882	0.4	0.5
23	BOTSWANA	18,385	0.4	31,009	0.4	45,048	0.4	51,663	0.5	68,169	0.6	0.5
24	MALAWI	16,238	0.3	44,728	0.6	37,270	0.4	64,223	0.6	48,748	0.4	0.5
25	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	11,715	0.2	38,599	0.5	59,290	0.6	68,693	0.6	31,721	0.3	0.4
26	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	24,700	0.5	32,375	0.4	48,454	0.5	45,423	0.4	40,091	0.4	0.4
27	ITALY	31,314	0.7	26,436	0.4	22,811	0.2	42,642	0.4	56,533	0.5	0.4
28	MOZAMBIQUE	14,946	0.3	48,801	0.7	10,848	0.1	46,064	0.4	59,563	0.5	0.4
29	HONG KONG	13,047	0.3	41,559	0.6	35,423	0.3	45,482	0.4	44,627	0.4	0.4
30	IRELAND	10,071	0.2	26,654	0.4	42,317	0.4	24,847	0.2	42,283	0.4	0.3
31	SINGAPORE	9,129	0.2	24,910	0.3	30,652	0.3	29,091	0.3	35,905	0.3	0.3
32	NAMIBIA	11,796	0.2	16,986	0.2	27,388	0.3	28,315	0.2	30,445	0.3	0.3
33	BRAZIL	5,607	0.1	14,285	0.2	29,297	0.3	36,807	0.3	25,089	0.2	0.2
34	SWAZILAND	9,324	0.2	20,670	0.3	25,647	0.2	16,777	0.1	19,663	0.2	0.2
35	MAURITIUS	23,867	0.5	11,389	0.2	13,216	0.1	8,897	0.1	8,652	0.1	0.2
36	REPUBLIC OF THAILAND	12,559	0.3	6,930	0.1	14,537	0.1	23,612	0.2	19,446	0.2	0.2
37	EGYPT	2,165	0.0	9,314	0.1	18,231	0.2	27,875	0.2	24,040	0.2	0.2
38	SAUDI ARABIA	19,622	0.4	7,634	0.1	23,256	0.2	1,075	0.0	6,032	0.1	0.2
39	MALAYSIA	9,517	0.2	13,114	0.2	9,080	0.1	8,215	0.1	11,776	0.1	0.1
40	UGANDA	11,720	0.2	24,943	0.3	1,193	0.0	2,090	0.0	501	0.0	0.1
	Other Sources	54,039	1.1	61,634	0.8	87,746	0.9	125,296	1.1	163,582	1.5	1.1
	Total Imports (CIF):	4,732,882	100.0	7,439,867	100.0	10,279,303	100.0	11,466,669	100.0	11,049,771	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, *International Trade Statistics, 2007*

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 56.8 and 57.4 percent in September and August 2007 respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source of Zambia's imports accounting for 77.5 percent in September and 86.3 percent in August 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 23.3 and 27.7 percent in September and August 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, United Arab Emirates dominated in September 2007 with 46.0 percent while India dominated in August 2007 with 33.0 percent. Other key market sources were China, Republic Korea, Japan and Thailand collectively accounting for 35.6 and 34.8 percent in September and August 2007 respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 13.5 percent in September 2007 and 21.7 percent in August 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the months of September and August 2007 was the United Kingdom with 31.8 and 30.5 percent, respectively. The other key markets in September and August were Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, France and Germany.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 11.4 percent in September and 7.6 percent in August 2007. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe dominated as the main source in September 2007 accounting for 54.0 percent followed by Congo (DRC) with 20.6 percent. In August 2007, Congo (DRC) dominated followed by Kenya accounting for 34.2 percent and 28.5 percent, respectively. Other notable sources were Malawi, Egypt and Swaziland.

Import Market shares by major Regional groupings, August and September 2007*

GROUPING	AUGUST, 2007		GROUPING	SEPTEMBER, 2007	
	VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE		VALUE (K' Million)	% SHARE
SADC	802,402	100.0	SADC	888,010	100.0
South Africa	692,311	86.3	South Africa (Republic Of)	688,312	77.5
Democratic Republic Of Congo	36,509	4.6	Zimbabwe	96,542	10.9
Zimbabwe	29,333	3.7	Democratic Republic Of Congo	36,722	4.1
Mozambique	19,806	2.5	Mozambique	32,490	3.7
Tanzania, United	9,006	1.1	Botswana	15,959	1.8
Other SADC	15,435	1.9	Other SADC	17,986	2.0
% of Total August Imports	57.4		% of Total September Imports	56.8	
ASIA	217,207	100.0	ASIA	364,005	100.0
India	71,727	33.0	United Arab Emirates	167,482	46.0
United Arab Emirates	52,471	24.2	China	92,607	25.4
China	49,221	22.7	India	53,079	14.6
Japan	17,272	8.0	Japan	21,525	5.9
Korea, Republic Of	4,764	2.2	Korea, Republic Of	9,730	2.7
Republic Of Thailand	4,044	1.9	Republic Of Thailand	5,693	1.6
Other ASIA	17,707	8.2	Other ASIA	13,888	3.8
% of Total August Imports	27.7		% of Total September Imports	23.3	
EUROPEAN UNION	303,850	100.0	EUROPEAN UNION	211,233	100.0
United Kingdom	92,663	30.5	United Kingdom	67,260	31.8
France	79,064	26.0	Sweden	41,245	19.5
Sweden	44,097	14.5	Germany	32,133	15.2
Germany	40,892	13.5	Finland	20,348	9.6
Netherlands	14,201	4.7	France	12,109	5.7
Other EU	32,933	10.8	Other EU	38,138	18.1
% of Total August Imports	21.7		% of Total September Imports	13.5	
COMESA	106,644	100.0	COMESA	178,647	100.0
Democratic Republic Of Congo	36,509	34.2	Zimbabwe	96,542	54.0
Kenya	30,444	28.5	Democratic Republic Of Congo	36,722	20.6
Zimbabwe	29,333	27.5	Kenya	32,510	18.2
Malawi	3,500	3.3	Malawi	4,216	2.4
Swaziland	2,969	2.8	Egypt	4,032	2.3
Other COMESA	3,889	3.6	Other COMESA	4,627	2.6
% of Total August Imports	7.6		% of Total September Imports	11.4	
Total Value of August Imports (cif)	1,398,963		Total Value of September Imports (cif)	1,564,699	

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

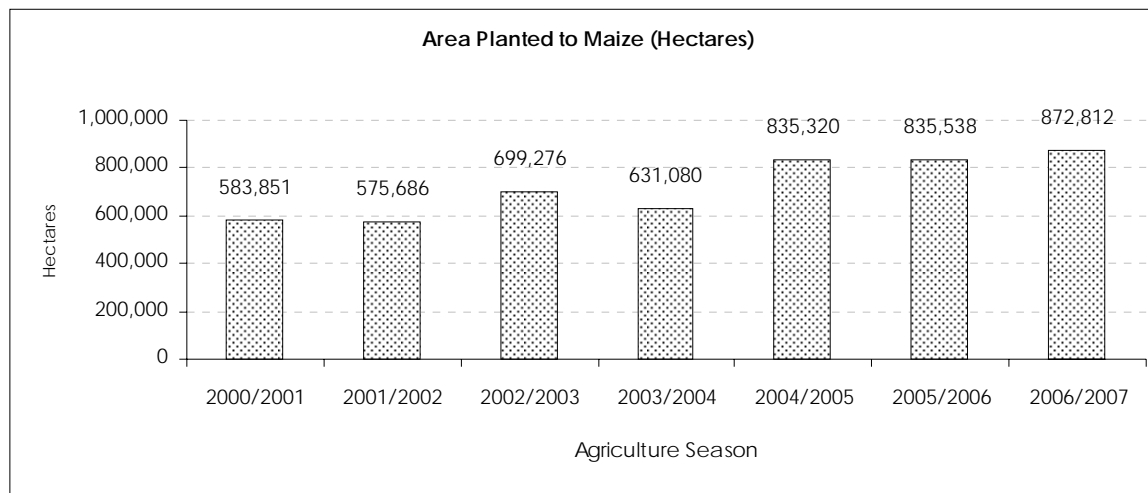
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

Agriculture

Trends in Area Planted to Maize 2000/2001 to 2006/2007 Agriculture Seasons

The Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) results from the 2000/2001 to the 2006/2007 agricultural seasons show that there has been an increase in the area planted to maize at national level.

During the 2000/2001 Crop Forecast Survey, the area under maize was 583,851 hectares. This increased to 872,812 hectares in the 2006/2007 agricultural season representing a 49.5 percent increase in area under maize during this period.



Source: CSO/MACO 2000/2001-2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys

Analysis of the Season-on-Season percentage changes in area under maize shows that there were reductions at national level in the total area under maize in the 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 agricultural seasons. The area under maize during the 2001/2002 season was 1.4 percent less than the area in the 2000/2001 season, while in the 2003/2004 season, the area under maize was 9.8

percent less than the corresponding area in the 2002/2003 season. The largest season-on-season percentage increase in the area under maize was recorded in 2004/2005. The area under maize during the 2004/2005 season was 32.4 percent higher than the corresponding area in the 2003/2004 agricultural season.

Season-on-Season Percentage Changes in Area under Maize

AGRICULTURAL SEASON	Percentage Change
2001/2002	(1.4)
2002/2003	21.5
2003/2004	(9.8)
2004/2005	32.4
2005/2006	0.0
2006/2007	4.5

Source: CSO/MACO 2000/2001-2006/2007 Crop Forecast Surveys Note: () reductions

Living Conditions

Poverty Levels in Zambia Decline

The 2006 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) results reveal that poverty in Zambia has declined from 68 percent in 2004 to 64

percent in 2006. This means that 64 percent of the population were poor in 2006 compared to 68 percent in 2004.

Incidence of Poverty by Rural/ Urban and Province 2006 & 2004

LOCATION	POVERTY STATUS								TOTAL POPULATION	
	TOTAL POOR		EXTREMELY POOR		MODERATELY POOR		NON POOR		2006	2004
	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004
All Zambia	64	68	51	58	14	15	36	32	11,696,462	10,898,614
Rural	80	78	67	65	14	13	20	22	7,601,274	6,632,709
Urban	34	53	20	34	14	18	66	47	4,095,188	4,265,905
Province										
Central	72	76	59	63	13	12	28	24	1,221,188	1,130,372
Copperbelt	42	56	27	38	15	18	58	44	1,782,098	1,650,981
Eastern	79	70	65	57	14	13	21	30	1,604,257	1,507,974
Luapula	73	79	61	64	12	15	27	21	929,310	859,170
Lusaka	29	48	16	29	12	19	71	52	1,639,574	1,526,381
Northern	78	74	64	60	14	14	21	26	1,482,916	1,400,650
North-Western	72	76	57	61	15	15	28	24	704,993	649,414
Southern	73	69	58	54	16	14	27	31	1,449,674	1,352,699
Western	84	83	73	73	10	10	16	17	881,974	820,973

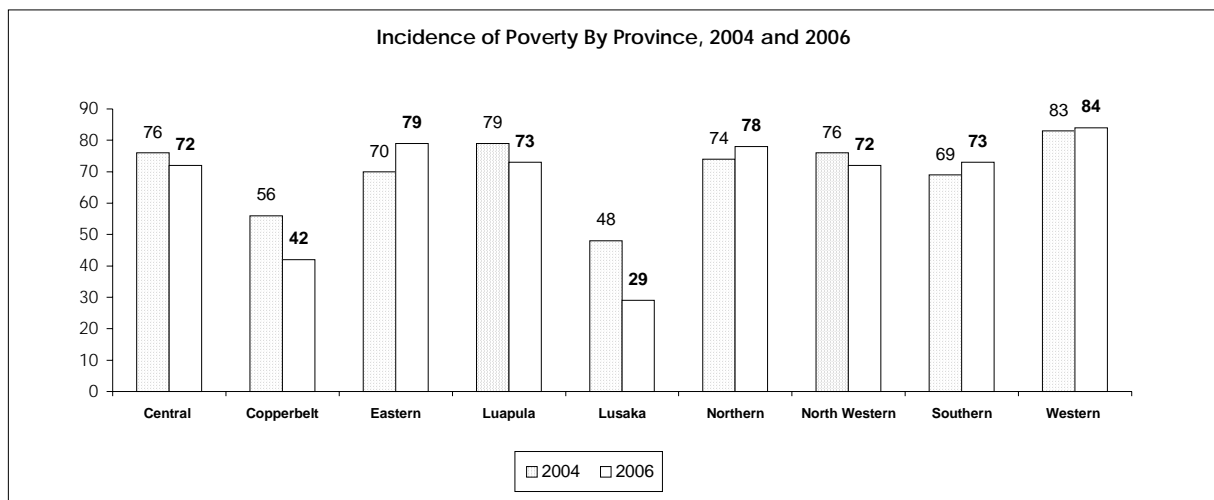
Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (2006) and (2004)

Rural urban analysis shows that poverty in rural areas continues to be much higher than in urban areas. The 2006 results reveal that 80 percent of the population in rural areas were poor compared to 34 percent in urban areas. A similar pattern was observed in 2004 where poverty levels were higher in rural areas at 78 percent compared to 53 percent in urban areas.

The incidence of extreme poverty also remains relatively higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. In 2006 the incidence of extreme poverty was recorded at 67 percent in rural areas and 20 percent in

urban areas, compared with 65 percent and 34 percent in the rural and urban areas respectively in 2004.

Provincial Analysis shows that in both 2006 and 2004, Western Province had the highest incidence of poverty with 84 percent and 83 percent, respectively. Lusaka Province recorded the lowest incidence of poverty in both 2006 and 2004 with 29 percent and 48 percent, respectively. Except for Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces, the rest of the provinces had poverty levels above the national figure of 64 percent.



Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey V (2006) and (2004)

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 Surplus: this is a situation where a country is exporting more than it is importing.

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

Agricultural Season: This refers to the period starting from 1st October and ending 30th September the following year.

Measurement of Poverty: Measurement of poverty begins with the construction of a poverty line, which forms the cut-off point between the poor and non poor. Poverty is further measured by its depth and intensity. Details of the measurement of poverty are in the LCMS and poverty report. To measure poverty, consumption per adult equivalent is used in all LCMS analysis as the index of individual welfare.

Extremely Poor: The extremely poor are the 'hardest-hit' category of people consisting of those who cannot afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements.

Moderately Poor: The moderately poor category consists of people who can afford to meet the basic minimum food requirements but cannot afford non food basic needs.

Non Poor: The non poor category consists of people whose expenditure is equal or more than the overall poverty line.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total G.D.P. At Current Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	3,005.1	3,950.2	5,140.2	6,027.9	7,477.7	10,071.9	13,132.7	16,260.4	20,479.2	25,997.4	32,456.3	38,676.5
Total G.D.P. At Constant (1994) Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	2,176.9	2,328.1	2,404.9	2,360.2	2,412.7	2,499.0	2,621.3	2,707.9	2,846.5	2,999.2	3,155.9	3,343.3
G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	346,017	444,059	564,127	645,869	782,201	1,028,587	1,301,621	1,562,085	1,906,038	2,344,290	2,836,723	3,278,034
G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	250,659	261,707	263,935	252,886	252,384	255,213	259,806	260,138	264,930	270,450	275,830	283,365
G.D.P.Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices		-2.8	6.9	3.3	-1.9	2.2	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.2

*Revised estimates

Source: CSO, National Accounts Statistics

POVERTY TRENDS 1991-2006

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

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET FOR 2007/2008 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SEASON

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

Notes:

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

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

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

Source: Index of industrial production-CSO

() All figures in brackets are negatives

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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