Republic of Zambia

The Monthly

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Foreword

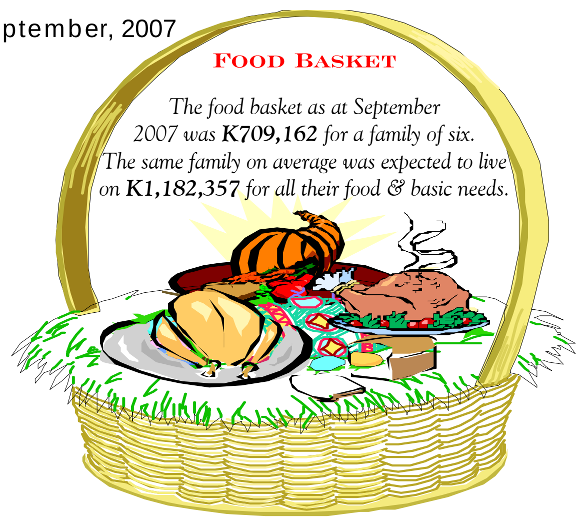
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces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

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

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

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

26th September, 2007



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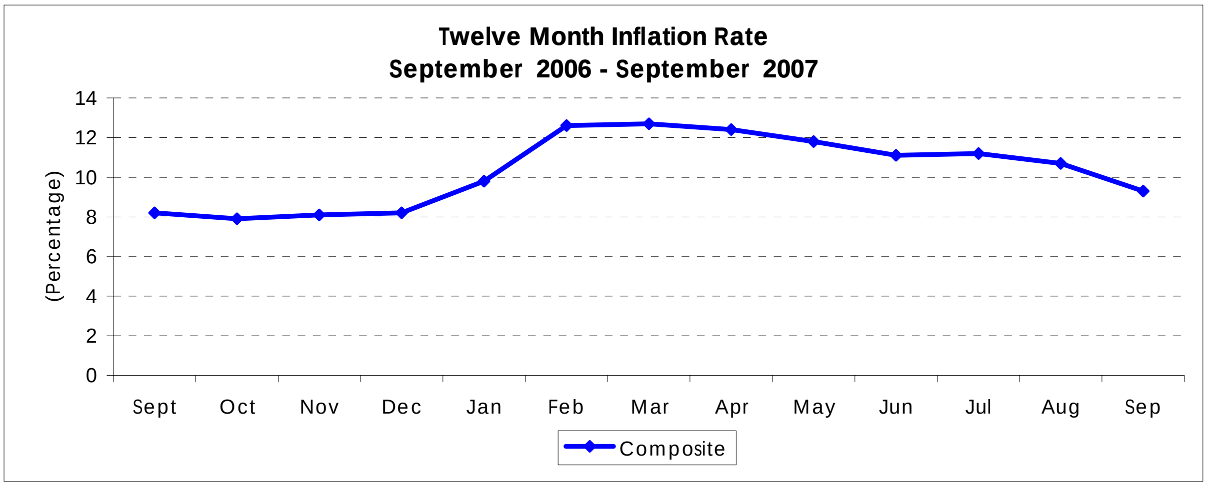
Serving Your Data Needs

INFLATION

Inflation declines in September 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 9.3 percent as at September 2007. This rate is 1.4 percentage points lower than the August rate of 10.7 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 1.1 percentage points, from 8.2 percent in September 2006 to 9.3 percent in September 2007.

The September 2007 inflation rate of 9.3 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 9.3 percent between September 2006 and September 2007.



Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

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

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups (Per cent)

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

Period	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and comms	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0
Jun 07 – June 06	11.1	4.8	20.3	18.1	18.1	14.9	24.6	10.6	7.0
Jul 07 -July 06	11.2	6.7	19.4	14.9	17.4	14.0	18.2	10.0	7.7
Aug 07- Aug 06	10.7	7.9	19.6	11.6	15.2	11.6	11.8	10.0	7.5
Sep 07 – Sep 06	9.3	6.2	17.9	11.2	15.5	11.4	9.7	8.1	7.7

Contributions of different Items to overall inflation

The decline of 1.4 percentage points in the annual inflation rate from 10.7 percent in August 2007 to 9.3 percent in September 2007 is mainly due to the decline in the cost of food and non-food products.

Of the total 9.3 percent annual inflation in September 2007, food products accounted for 3.0 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 6.3 percentage points.

Items	**Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation**											
	Oct-06	**Nov-06**	***Dec-06***	***Jan-07***	***Feb-07***	***Mar-07***	***Apr-07***	***May-07***	***Jun-07***	***Jul-07***	***Aug-07***	***Sep-07***
Food Beverages and Tobacco	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.0
Clothing and Footwear	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Rent and household energy	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2
Furniture and Household Goods	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7
Medical Care	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
All Items	**7.9**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**9.8**	**12.6**	**12.7**	**12.4**	**11.8**	**11.1**	**11.2**	**10.7**	**9.3**

The annual food inflation rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 6.2 percent in September 2007, compared with 7.9 percent in August 2007. Contributing most to the decline in the food inflation rate were decreases in the cost of dried Kapenta, meat, chicken, eggs, fresh vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals, beans and processed food products.

Non-food inflation

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 12.4 percent in September 2007, compared with 13.3 percent in August 2007. The decline in the annual non-food inflation rate was due to decreases in the annual inflation rates for clothing and footwear, rent and household energy, medical care, transport and communication, recreation and education main groups.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non food

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

Maize grain prices continue to increase

A comparison of retail prices between August 2007 and September 2007, shows that the national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain increased by 4.1 percent, from K12,859 to K13,392. The national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal increased 6.0 percent, from K25,270 to K26,781. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Siavonga) declined by 3.5 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 0.6 percent.

National Average prices for selected Products and Months

	2007									Percentage
Product Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Change
White breakfast 25Kg	36335	37108	37381	37733	37446	36751	36679	36721	37077	1.0
White Roller 25Kg	26636	28045	27893	27934	27101	25782	25386	25270	26781	6.0
White Maize 20 litre tin	14339	14927	14952	14640	12595	12224	12165	12859	13392	4.1
Rice Imported 1 Kg	11426	11688	11408	11180	11246	11668	10770	11031	10881	-1.4
Brisket 1 Kg	14967	14512	14963	14837	14921	14890	15155	15175	15260	0.6
Mince Meat 1 Kg	17302	16925	16564	17744	17115	17377	18187	18682	17920	-4.1
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13874	13697	13742	14004	13982	13845	14165	14416	14101	-2.2
Offals 1 Kg	8787	8632	8594	8674	8762	8773	8792	8710	8597	-1.3
Pork Sausages 1 Kg	19237	19391	19578	19462	19521	20377	18916	19078	18891	-1.0
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12477	13027	12958	13605	14012	13737	13956	13823	13640	-1.3
Buka Buka 1 Kg	10540	10581	11056	10926	11890	12185	12217	11893	11716	-1.5
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1 Kg	32056	34210	36197	35745	35131	34403	36152	35110	35363	0.7
Dried Kapenta Siavonga 1 Kg	29125	32525	32902	32652	31957	32424	33557	33783	32605	-3.5
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1 Kg	17097	21899	21565	19228	18841	18254	19492	20543	21310	3.7
Fresh milk (Pasteurised) Local 500 ml	2175	2262	2326	2352	2256	2319	2466	2616	2534	-3.1
Fresh milk Super Milk 500 ml	2879	2877	2960	3010	3155	3353	3453	3519	3508	-0.3
Eggs 1 Unit	5773	5927	5974	5980	5854	5869	5973	6000	5795	-3.4
Margarine Buttercup 250 gm	5145	5299	5213	5293	5592	5959	6028	6227	6144	-1.3
Cooking oil Imported Any 750 ml	5606	5810	5939	5862	5833	6011	6122	6294	6393	1.6
Cabbage 1kg	1317	1380	1390	1312	1159	1166	1247	1134	1105	-2.6
Onion 1kg	3700	3967	4439	4981	5042	5112	4954	4224	4491	6.3
Carrots 1kg	4216	4572	6815	6564	4426	3896	4002	3451	2902	-15.9
Tomatoes 1kg	2566	2940	3364	2879	2432	2320	2376	2213	2199	-0.6
Peas 1kg	6428	6001	9086	8688	9564	5567	7495	8230	7575	-8.0
Rape 1kg	1864	2034	1889	1769	1666	1692	1739	1487	1521	2.3
Impwa 1kg	2373	2484	2299	2189	2322	2346	2645	2596	2465	-5.0
Dried beans 1kg	6062	6002	6123	5858	5663	5696	5785	5749	5848	1.7
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5915	6122	6111	5632	5617	5060	5319	5254	5425	3.3
Irish potatoes 1kg	2842	2900	2858	2606	2545	2837	2975	2913	2818	-3.3
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5820	6450	6290	6355	6813	7114	7114	7114	7114	0.0
Diesel 1 litre	5351	5715	5579	5657	5965	5965	5958	5949	5954	0.1
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	4217420	4246640	4266120	4168720	4131720	4027800	3826900	3971000	4098600	3.2
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	614860	619120	621960	607760	587880	583620	554510	593560	587880	-1.0
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	710330	707947	725053	723215	732678	710512	736705	780826	765920	-1.9
Nshima with Beef 2 Star Down to Motel	20494	21671	21609	21566	21649	22145	22030	22633	22297	-1.5
Takeaway chicken & chips	12840	12805	12687	13089	13288	13438	13336	13268	13169	-0.7

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

August 2007 records Trade Surplus!

During the month of August 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K656.9 billion. This means that the country exported more in August 2007 than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since February 2007.

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

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January[R]	1,207,631	1,141,613	748	1,142,361	(65,270)
February[R]	986,495	1,194,340	117	1,194,457	207,961
March[R]	1,096,578	1,311,448	807	1,312,255	215,676
April[R]	1,081,467	1,396,514	51	1,396,565	315,098
May[R]	1,253,634	1,613,370	236	1,613,605	359,972
June[R]	1,232,961	1,610,847	4	1,610,851	377,889
July[R]	1,325,676	1,617,613	180	1,617,793	292,117
August*	1,362,242	2,018,412	693	2,019,105	656,863
TOTAL:	**9,546,684**	**11,904,155**	**2,835**	**11,906,990**	**2,360,307**

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

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

The total value of exports in August 2007 was K2, 019.1 billion compared to K1,617.8 billion in July 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 74.0 percent in August and 85.3 percent in July 2007, of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other important exports were crude materials *(excluding fuels)*, chemicals and food and live animals, which collectively accounted for 23.4 and 10.5 percent in August and July 2007, respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, July and August 2007*, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	July 2007 Value (K'Million)	July 2007 % Share	August 2007 Value (K'Million)	August 2007 % Share
0	Food and live animals	42,213	2.6	42,277	2.1
1	Beverages and tobacco	37,175	2.3	31,576	1.6
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	124,962	7.7	279,954	13.9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,286	0.1	1,480	0.1
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Chemicals	3,243	0.2	149,710	7.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,380,742	85.3	1,493,448	74.0
	Refined copper	*871,835*	*63.1*	*791,268*	*53.0*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*255,808*	*18.5*	*400,273*	*26.8*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*79,680*	*5.8*	*94,204*	*6.3*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*67,667*	*4.9*	*76,123*	*5.1*
	Wire of refined copper	*60,271*	*4.4*	*78,441*	*5.3*
	Copper powders and flakes	*33,524*	*2.4*	*27,795*	*1.9*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*3,320*	*0.2*	*2,877*	*0.2*
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	*2,884*	*0.2*	*16,439*	*1.1*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	*1,987*	*0.1*	*3,640*	*0.2*
	Other bovine leather and equine leather, tanned or retanned	*771*	*0.1*	*372*	*0.0*
	Copper alloys (other than master alloys), unwrought	*421*	*0.0*	*366*	*0.0*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*2,575*	*0.2*	*1,650*	*0.1*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	25,139	1.6	16,530	0.8
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	701	0.0	2,294	0.1
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,332	0.1	1,836	0.1
TOTAL		**1,617,793**	**100.0**	**2,019,105**	**100.0**

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

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

Zambia's major export product in August 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 68.1 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale, were ores, slag and ash (12.6 percent); Essential oils and resinoids (7.2 percent); other base metals - such as cobalt which are copper related (4.7percent); and Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco substitutes (1.6 Percent). These five product categories collectively accounted for 94.2 percent of Zambia's total export earnings for the month of August 2007.

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

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K'Million)	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,375,197	68.1
26	Ores, slag and ash	253,660	12.6
33	Essential oils & resinoids; perfume, cosmetic/toilet prep	145,539	7.2
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	94,204	4.7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	31,574	1.6
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	24,214	1.2
52	Cotton	20,861	1.0
71	Natural/cultured pearls, precious stones & metals, coin etc	20,145	1.0
85	Electrical machinery equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	9,953	0.5
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	8,868	0.4
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts	6,030	0.3
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	2,744	0.1
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	2,419	0.1
	Other chapters	23,697	1.2
Total:		**2,019,105**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in August 2007*

The major destination of Zambia's exports during the month of August 2007 was Switzerland accounting for 38.3 percent. Other notable destinations of Zambia's exports were South Africa and Namibia with 11.8 and 8.0 percent, respectively. Tanzania with 7.5 percent, Republic of Thailand with 6.4 percent and Saudi Arabia with 5.5 percent. The major products to these outlets were refined copper, sheets, wire and strips of refined copper and precious/semi-precious stones. The rest of the outlets for Zambia's exports collectively accounted for 22.5 percent of Zambia's total value of exports in August 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
Switzerland	773,908	38.3
South Africa	239,188	11.8
Namibia	160,608	8.0
Tanzania, United	150,649	7.5
Republic Of Thailand	130,181	6.4
Saudi Arabia	110,224	5.5
China	90,525	4.5
Egypt	76,655	3.8
Korea	39,630	2.0
France	34,366	1.7
Zimbabwe	26,678	1.3
Malaysia	26,667	1.3
United Kingdom	26,039	1.3
India	18,796	0.9
Belgium	17,800	0.9
Other Destinations	97,190	4.8
Total:	**2,019,105**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's Volume of Exports by Major Ports of Exit, August 2007, K'millions*

The major port through which Zambia exported to various destinations during the month of August 2007 was Chingola accounting for 31.1 percent. This was followed by Nakonde with 8.0 percent. Ndola Port had 7.4 percent, Kapiri Mposhi (6.4 percent), Chirundu (4.8 percent), Livingstone Port (4.1 percent) and Kasumbalesa (1.5 percent).

Volume of Exports by Major Ports of exit, August 2007*, K' Millions

Port Office	Value	% Share
Chingola	627,767	31.1
Nakonde	161,025	8.0
Ndola Port Office	149,658	7.4
Kapiri Mposhi	129,557	6.4
Chirundu	96,856	4.8
Livingstone Port Office	83,375	4.1
Kasumbalesa	30,481	1.5
Other Ports	76,698	3.8
TOTAL:	**2,019,105**	**100.0**

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

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest market destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 28.7 and 18.0 percent in August and July 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, the dominant market in both August and July 2007 was South Africa with 41.2 percent and 80.7 percent, respectively. Other key markets were Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania and Botswana.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest market destination of Zambia's total exports accounting for 22.4 percent and 23.9 percent in August and July 2007, respectively. Within the Asian region, Thailand was the major market destination of Zambia's exports in August accounting for 28.8 percent while in July 2007, Saudi Arabia dominated the market with 34.0 percent. Other notable markets were Korea, Pakistan, China and Malaysia

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 6.3 percent in August and 7.1 percent in July 2007. Within the COMESA region, Egypt was the key destination in both August and July accounting for 59.8 and 53.8 percent respectively. The second major destination was Zimbabwe accounting for 20.8 percent in August and 28.7 percent in July 2007. Other notable markets were Malawi, Kenya and Uganda.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth largest destination accounting for 4.3 and 5.6 percent of Zambia's total exports in August and July 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, France dominated in August 2007 accounting for 33.4 percent while Portugal was the key market in July 2007 accounting for 28.3 percent. Other destinations in August and July 2007 included the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Belgium.

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

GROUPING	JULY, 2007		GROUPING	AUGUST, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	**291,422**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**580,002**	**100.0**
South Africa	235,320	80.7	South Africa	239,188	41.2
Zimbabwe	32,939	11.3	Namibia	160,608	27.7
Namibia	13,184	4.5	Tanzania	150,649	26.0
Tanzania	5,376	1.8	Zimbabwe	26,678	4.6
Botswana	3,332	1.1	Botswana	1,498	0.3
Other SADC	1,271	0.4	Other SADC	1,380	0.2
% of Total July Exports:	**18.0**		**% of Total August Exports:**	**28.7**	
ASIA	**386,027**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**451,847**	**100.0**
Saudi Arabia	131,142	34.0	Republic Of Thailand	130,181	28.8
Republic Of Thailand	94,657	24.5	Saudi Arabia	110,224	24.4
Korea,	40,817	10.6	China	90,525	20.0

GROUPING	JULY, 2007		GROUPING	AUGUST, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
Pakistan	34,235	8.9	Korea	39,630	8.8
China	33,088	8.6	Malaysia	26,667	5.9
Japan	25,118	6.5	India	18,796	4.2
Other ASIA	26,971	7.0	Other ASIA	35,824	7.9
% of Total July Exports:	**23.9**		**% of Total August Exports:**	**22.4**	
COMESA	**114,965**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**128,117**	**100.0**
Egypt	61,833	53.8	Egypt	76,655	59.8
Zimbabwe	32,939	28.7	Zimbabwe	26,678	20.8
Malawi	13,069	11.4	Malawi	11,953	9.3
Kenya	6,104	5.3	Kenya	10,564	8.2
Swaziland	792	0.7	Uganda	900	0.7
Other COMESA	228	0.2	Other COMESA	1,368	1.1
% of Total July Exports:	**7.1**		**% of Total August Exports**	**6.3**	
EUOPEAN UNION	**68,407**	**100.0**	**EUOPEAN UNION**	**102,826**	**100.0**
Portugal	19,338	28.3	France	34,366	33.4
France	13,421	19.6	United Kingdom	26,039	25.3
United Kingdom	12,366	18.1	Belgium	17,800	17.3
Netherlands	11,255	16.5	Netherlands	15,172	14.8
Belgium	8,706	12.7	Portugal	6,447	6.3
Other EU	3,321	4.9	Other EU	3,002	2.9
% of Total July Exports:	**5.6**		**% of Total August Exports**	**4.3**	
Total value of July Exports (fob)	**1,617,793**		**Total value of August Exports (fob)**	**2,019,105**	

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

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

The total value of imports in August 2007 was K1,362.2 billion compared to K1,325.7 billion in July 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 49.9 and 47.2 percent in August and July 2007, respectively. Other notable imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals, and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which collectively accounted for 39.1 and 42.0 percent in August and July 2007, respectively.

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

CODE	DESCRIPTION	July 2007		August 2007	
		Value (K'Million)	% Share	Value (K'Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	37,746	2.8	31,026	2.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	5,787	0.4	6,427	0.5
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	17,245	1.3	19,341	1.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	203,727	15.4	152,233	11.2
4	Animal and vegetable oils,fats and waxes	23,161	1.7	28,245	2.1
5	Chemicals	146,991	11.1	162,893	12.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	205,349	15.5	216,508	15.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	**626,034**	**47.2**	**679,498**	**49.9**
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57,192	4.3	62,231	4.6
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	2,444	0.2	3,841	0.3
TOTAL:		**1,325,676**	**100.0**	**1,362,242**	**100.0**

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

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

Zambia's major import products in August 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 60.1 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel; iron and steel; plastics and articles thereof; and animal/vegetable fats and oil products jointly accounting for 14.8 percent in August 2007.

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

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K'Million)	% Share
84	**Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliance; parts**	**372,020**	**27.3**
Of which:	*Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders*	*69,405*	*18.7*
	Machines, having individual functions, nes	*22,668*	*6.1*
	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	*21,162*	*5.7*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*18,284*	*4.9*
	Parts of industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens	*18,108*	*4.9*
	Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*17,340*	*4.7*
	Machinery for the manufacture of confectionery, cocoa or chocolate	*15,098*	*4.1*
	Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling	*12,066*	*3.2*
	Parts of machines having individual functions, nes	*11,456*	*3.1*
	Parts of pumps for liquids	*7,049*	*1.9*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*159,383*	*42.8*
87	***Vehicles o/t railway/tramway rool-stock, pts & accessories***	***158,918***	***11.7***
27	***Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc***	***152,849***	***11.2***
85	***Electrical machinery equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc***	***141,689***	***10.4***
73	***Articles of iron and steel***	***82,300***	***6.0***
72	***Iron and steel***	***46,162***	***3.4***
39	***Plastics and articles thereof***	***43,791***	***3.2***
15	***Animal/vegetable fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc***	***30,493***	***2.2***
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	24,326	1.8
40	Rubber and articles thereof	23,995	1.8
31	Fertilisers	23,504	1.7
30	Pharmaceutical products	23,439	1.7
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & stone; plastering mat; lime & cement	22,203	1.6
	Other Chapters	216,553	15.9
Total:		**1,362,242**	**100.0**

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

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

The major source of Zambia's imports in August 2007 was South Africa accounting for 50.8 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products were parts and accessories for vehicles, structures and parts of structures and dumpers of off-highway use. Other products include vehicles and parts of machinery.

The second main source of Zambia's imports was the United Kingdom accounting for 6.8 percent in August 2007, supplying mainly self-propelled front-end shovel loaders and parts of machines having individual functions.

France was third with 5.8 percent and the main products sourced included petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, electric conductors, for a voltage >1000 Volts, self-propelled boring or sinking machinery and mineral or chemical fertilizers with nitrogen and phosphates.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were India, United Arab Emirates, China, Sweden and Germany collectively accounting for 19.0 percent of Zambia's total imports in August 2007.

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

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
South Africa	692,099	50.8
United Kingdom	92,663	6.8
France	79,064	5.8
India	71,727	5.3
United Arab Emirates	52,471	3.9
China	49,221	3.6
Sweden	44,097	3.2
Germany	40,892	3.0
Kenya	32,154	2.4
Zimbabwe	29,333	2.2
Mozambique	19,806	1.5
Japan	17,272	1.3
United States Of America	17,064	1.3
Netherlands	14,201	1.0
Finland	12,253	0.9
Other Sources	97,923	7.2
Total:	**1,362,242**	**100.0**

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

Zambia's Volume Of Imports By Major Ports Of Entry, August 2007, K'millions

The major port of entry for Zambia's imports from various sources during the month of August 2007 was Chirundu accounting for 34.9 percent followed by Livingstone Port Office with 20.5 percent. Nakonde had 11.3 percent, Lusaka Int'l Airport (6.8 percent), Ndola Port (5.4 percent) Lusaka Port and Kitwe Port offices with 4.8 percent each and Kazungula with 3.9 percent. These eight ports collectively accounted for 92.4 percent of the total volume of import trade.

Volume of Imports by Major Ports of entry, August 2007*, K' Millions

Port Office	Value	% Share
Chirundu	475,328	34.9
Livingstone Port Office	279,206	20.5
Nakonde	153,557	11.3
Lusaka International Airport	92,033	6.8
Ndola Port Office	73,577	5.4
Lusaka Port Office	65,817	4.8
Kitwe Port Office	65,277	4.8
Kazungula	53,701	3.9
Other	103,746	7.6
TOTAL:	**1,362,242**	**100.0**

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

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 56.1 and 50.0 percent in August and July 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 90.6 percent in August and 88.7 percent in July 2007.

The European Union (EU) was the second largest source of Zambia's imports with 22.3 percent in August 2007 and 27.7 percent in July 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the month of August 2007 was the United Kingdom with 30.5 percent followed by France with 26.0 percent. In July 2007, the Netherlands dominated with 36.5 percent followed by France with 30.3 percent. The other key markets in August and July were Sweden and Germany.

The Asian market was the third largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 15.9 and 16.5 percent in August and July 2007 respectively. Within the Asian market, India dominated in both August and July 2007 accounting for 33.0 and 29.5 percent, respectively. Other key market sources were the United Arab Emirates, China and Japan collectively accounting for 54.9 and 59.9 percent in August and July 2007, respectively.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 5.3 percent in August and 5.6 percent in July 2007. Within the COMESA region, Kenya dominated as the main source in August 2007 accounting for 44.8 percent followed by Zimbabwe with 40.8 percent. In July 2007, Zimbabwe dominated followed by Kenya accounting for 47.3 and 40.8 percent, respectively. Other notable sources were Malawi and Swaziland.

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

GROUPING	JULY, 2007		GROUPING	AUGUST, 2007	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	**662,583**	**100.0**	**SADC**	**763,970**	**100.0**
South Africa	587,747	88.7	South Africa	692,099	90.6
Zimbabwe	35,225	5.3	Zimbabwe	29,333	3.8
Mozambique	19,117	2.9	Mozambique	19,806	2.6
Botswana	6,525	1.0	Tanzania	7,295	1.0
Tanzania	5,309	0.8	Namibia	6,028	0.8
Other SADC	8,661	1.3	Other SADC	9,408	1.2
% of Total July Imports:	**50.0**		**% of Total August Imports:**	**56.1**	
EUOPEAN UNION	**367,004**	**100.0**	**EUOPEAN UNION**	**303,850**	**100.0**
Netherlands	133,895	36.5	United Kingdom	92,663	30.5
France	111,076	30.3	France	79,064	26.0
United Kingdom	59,606	16.2	Sweden	44,097	14.5
Sweden	17,115	4.7	Germany	40,892	13.5
Germany	12,394	3.4	Netherlands	14,201	4.7
Other EU	32,918	9.0	Other EU	32,933	10.8
% of Total July Imports:	**27.7**		**% of Total August Imports:**	**22.3**	
ASIA	**218,196**	**100.0**	**ASIA**	**217,207**	**100.0**
India	64,475	29.5	India	71,727	33.0
China	60,014	27.5	United Arab Emirates	52,471	24.2
United Arab Emirates	57,089	26.2	China	49,221	22.7
Japan	13,471	6.2	Japan	17,272	8.0
Hong Kong	4,220	1.9	Korea, Republic Of	4,764	2.2
Republic Of Thailand	3,672	1.7	Republic Of Thailand	4,044	1.9
Other ASIA	15,255	7.0	Other ASIA	17,707	8.2
% of Total July Imports:	**16.5**		**% of Total August Imports:**	**15.9**	
COMESA	**74,468**	**100.0**	**COMESA**	**71,846**	**100.0**
Zimbabwe	35,225	47.3	Kenya	32,154	44.8
Kenya	30,358	40.8	Zimbabwe	29,333	40.8
Malawi	3,381	4.5	Malawi	3,500	4.9
Swaziland	3,053	4.1	Swaziland	2,969	4.1
Mauritius	1,253	1.7	Egypt	2,328	3.2
Other COMESA	1,199	1.6	Other COMESA	1,561	2.2
% of Total July Imports:	**5.6**		**% of Total August Imports:**	**5.3**	
Total value of July Imports (cif)	**1,325,676**		**Total value of August Imports (cif)**	**1,362,242**	

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Economy Grows by 6.2 percent in 2006

Final Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 1994 prices for 2006 was estimated at K3, 351.7 billion compared to K3, 155.9 billion in 2005, showing a growth rate of 6.2 percent in 2006.

The growth in the economy mostly emanated from the Transport, Construction, Community, Social and Personal services, Mining and Quarrying, and Manufacturing.

The Transport and Communications industry grew by 22.1 percent in 2006 in comparison to a growth of 11.0 percent in 2005. The growth in this sector was mainly driven by the communications and the air transport sub-sectors.

The Community, Social and Personal Services grew by 15.2 percent in 2006 compared to a growth of 11.4 percent in 2005. Most of this growth was in the Education sector.

The Mining and Quarrying industry grew by 7.3 percent in 2006 compared to a growth of 7.9 percent in 2005. This industry is divided into metal mining (non-ferrous metal ores), and other mining and quarrying.

Metal mining grew by 9.0 percent compared to a growth of 7.1 percent in 2005. The growth in metal mining in 2006 was largely due to the increased copper output. As at December 2006, Copper output was in excess of 515,000 metric tonnes. This is an increase of 11 percent compared to the same period in 2005. However, Cobalt output declined by 16 percent.

Annual Production of Copper, Cobalt and Coal, 2005 and 2006

Product	2005	2006	% change
Copper	465,002	515,618	10.9
Cobalt	5,533	4,650	(16.0)
Coal	148,912	64,849	(56.5)

Source: Index of Industrial Production, CSO

Manufacturing grew by 5.7 percent in 2006 compared to a growth of 2.9 percent in 2005. Most of the growth was from the Food, Beverages and Tobacco: it grew by 8.9 percent compared to 3.6 percent in 2005.

Within the Food, Beverages and Tobacco sub-industry, most of the growth was from grain mill products and beef products, and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

Percentage Changes in GDP at Constant 1994 Prices, 2000-2006

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.6	(2.6)	(1.7)	5.0	4.3	(0.6)	2.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	14.0	16.4	3.4	13.9	7.9	7.3
Manufacturing	3.6	4.2	5.7	7.6	4.7	2.9	5.7
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.2	12.6	(5.2)	0.4	(1.7)	5.4	10.5
Construction	6.5	11.5	17.4	21.6	20.5	21.2	14.4
Wholesale and Retail trade	2.3	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.4	2.0
Restaurants, Bars and Hotels	12.3	24.4	4.9	6.9	6.4	11.7	16.1
Transport, Storage and Communications	2.4	2.8	1.8	4.8	6.4	11.0	22.1
Financial Institutions and Insurance	(0.6)	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.0
Real Estate and Business services	17.0	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2
Community, Social and Personal Services	(0.5)	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	11.4	9.0
Less: FISIM	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED	3.4	4.6	4.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.0
Taxes on Products	5.2	7.0	(6.8)	(2.8)	(3.1)	(1.5)	(3.5)
TOTAL G.D.P. AT MARKET PRICES	**3.6**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**6.2**

Source: National Accounts Statistics, CSO

However, some sectors of the economy registered declines in 2006. These include: Other mining and quarrying; Textiles, clothing and leather industries; and Non-metallic mineral products - both under manufacturing - and the rail transport sector under Transport and Communications.

The Other Mining and Quarrying sector declined by 45.8 percent largely due to the decline in Coal production. Coal production dropped from 148, 912 metric tonnes in 2005 to 64, 849 metric tonnes in 2006.

The Textile products sub-sector has continued to decline since 2004. It declined by 1.3 percent in 2006 compared to another decline of 2.9 percent in 2005.

The decline in the non-metallic mineral products was mainly attributed to the decline in the output of cement and lime, which are the major products in this sub-industry. The production of cement declined by 3.7 percent from 571, 244 metric tonnes in 2005 to 549, 870 metric tonnes in 2006.

Value added in rail transport declined by 2.6 percent, making it the fourth consecutive year that the sector has declined. This is mainly due to a decline in cargo hauled by the railway companies.

In current prices, the 2006 final GDP was estimated at K39, 223.1 billion. With an estimated population of 11.8 million, the GDP per capita was estimated at K3.3 million. The per capita GDP translates to about US$ 922, using the official period average exchange rate for 2006.

LABOUR MARKET

Formal Sector Employment decreases in the 4th Quarter of 2006

The 2006 Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry results reveal that the total number of employees in the formal sector reduced marginally from an estimated 483,630 in the third quarter 2006 to 482,748 in the fourth quarter 2006, representing a percentage decline of about 0.2 percent.

The major decrease during the latter part of 2006 was observed in the agriculture, fisheries and cooperatives industry from 74,063 in the third quarter 2006 to 64,842 in the fourth quarter 2006. Other decreases were observed in the manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; business and financial services; and personal and community services.

Distribution of Formal Employees, First to Fourth Quarter, 2006

Industry	First Quarter 2006 Formal Employment		Second Quarter 2006 Formal Employment		Third Quarter 2006 Formal Employment		Fourth Quarter 2006 Formal Employment	
	No. of Employees	%	No. of Employees	%	No. of Employees	%	No. of Employees	%
Agriculture, Fishe & Cooperatives	57,362	12.3	66,597	14	74,063	15.4	64,842	13.4
Mining & Quarrying	40,378	8.6	32,611	6.9	35,756	7.4	40,569	8.4
Manufacturing	50,684	10.8	53,021	11.1	51,995	10.8	49,268	10.2
Electricity, Gas & Water	10,137	2.2	12,873	2.7	12,582	2.6	11,382	2.4
Construction	6,715	1.4	11,589	2.4	11,002	2.3	11,546	2.4
Trade, Whol, Retail, Bars, Rest & hotels	61,923	13.2	57,451	12.1	57,399	11.9	66,450	13.8
Transport & Communication	18,483	3.9	19,487	4.1	19,047	3.9	19,650	4.1
Business & Financial services	53,983	11.5	45,193	9.5	43,970	9.1	41,921	8.7
Personal & Community services	168,443	36	177,013	37.2	177,816	36.9	177,120	36.7
Total	**468,107**	**100**	**475,835**	**100**	**483,630**	**100**	**482,748**	**100**

Source: Quarterly Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, 2006.

However, the results further show that there were an estimated 468,107 formal sector employees during the first quarter 2006 that increased to 475,835 in the second quarter 2006, representing a percentage increase of 1.7 percent. Major increases were observed in the agriculture, fisheries and cooperatives industry from 57,362 in the first quarter 2006 to 66,579 in the second quarter 2006. This was followed by the personal and community services industry which had formal employees increase from 168,443 to 177,013 over the same period.

Percentage share by industry for the first and second quarters, 2006 show that the majority of employees were reported in the personal and community services at 36 percent and 37.2 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the construction industry had the minority of employees at 1.4 percent in the first quarter and 2.4 percent in the second quarter, 2006.

A similar pattern was observed in the third and fourth quarters, 2006 with the majority of employees being in the personal and community services.

Agriculture

Northern Province has more cultivated area per Household

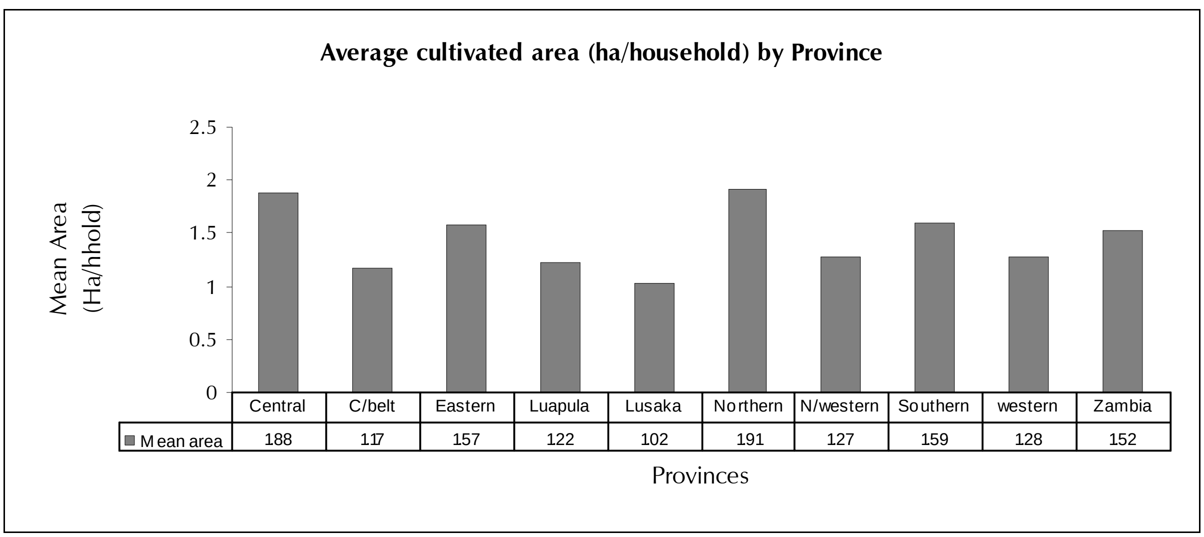
The 2006-2007 Crop Forecasting Survey results indicate that there were 1,084,074 small and medium scale households that grew crops during the season. The results show that these households cultivated a total of 1,650,508 hectares. This represents an average of 1.52 hectares cultivated per household at national level.

Average Cultivated Area by Province, Zambia 2006/2007

Province	Average Cultivated Area	Total number of Households
All Zambia	1,650,508	1,085,074
Province		
Central	188,836	100,556
Copperbelt	75,134	64,300
Eastern	363,734	231,986
Luapula	140,703	115,732
Lusaka	38,439	36,014
Northern	343,181	179,831
North Western	96,381	75,662
Southern	228,257	143,213,
Western	175,841	137,781

Source: MACO/CSO 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Survey

At provincial level, results indicate that Northern Province had the highest average size of cultivated area per household followed by Central province. Northern Province had an average cultivated area of 1.91 ha/household while central province had 1.88 hactares. The results also show that Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the lowest mean cultivated area with 1.07 and 1.17 ha/household respectively.



Source: MACO/CSO 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Survey

Comparisons between male and female households show that out of the total cultivated area, 1,339,671 hectares were cultivated by male headed households. This represents an average of 1.64 ha cultivated by male headed households. On the other hand female households cultivated a total of 310,837 hectares, representing an average of 1.15 ha. Thus female headed households had average cultivated area that was below the national average of 1.52 ha per household.

Distribution of Agricultural households by Sex of Head and Provinces

Province	Male Area	Male Percent	Female Area	Female Percent	Both sexes Area	Both sexes percent
All Zambia	1,339,671	81.2	310,837	18.8	1,650,508	100
Province						
Central	157,944	83.6	30,892	16.4	188,836	100
Copperbelt	62,742	83.5	12,393	16.5	75,134	100
Eastern	288,272	79.3	75,462	20.7	363,734	100
Luapula	119,694	85.0	21,085	15.0	140,703	100
Lusaka	32,311	84.1	6,129	15.9	38,439	100
Northern	282,694	82.4	60,487	17.6	343,181	100
North Western	79,290	82.3	17,091	17.7	96,381	100
Southern	194,084	85.0	34,172	15.0	228,257	100
Western	122,716	69.8	53,126	30.2	175,841	100

Source: MACO/CSO 2006/2007 Crop Forecast Survey

Quantity of Fertilizers used by Small and Medium-Scale Farmers increase!

Results from the crop-forecasting survey for the 2006/2007 agricultural season show that small and medium-scale farmers used more fertilizers compared to the 2005/2006 agricultural season. In the 2005/2006 agricultural season, 671,359 by 50 kg bags of basal dressing fertilizers were used, whereas, 810,762 by 50kg bags were used during the 2006/2007 agricultural season. This represents an increase of 20.8 percent in quantity of basal fertilizers used by small and medium-scale farmers nationally.

At provincial level, there were increases in quantities of basal fertilizers used in all provinces except Eastern and Western provinces. Northern Province recorded the highest percentage increase of 52.7 percent in quantity of basal dressing fertilizers used during the 2006/2007 agricultural season compared to the preceding season. Eastern Province recorded a reduction of 0.3 percent in the quantity of basal dressing fertilizers used by small and medium-scale farmers, while Western Province recorded a decrease of 53.5 percent.

Quantity of fertilizers applied (50 kg) by Province, 2005/2006 – 2006/2007 Agricultural Seasons

Province	Quantity of Basal Dressing Fertilizer Applied (50kg bags) 2005/2006 season	2006/2007 season	Percentage change	Quantity of Top Dressing Fertilizer Applied (50kg bags) 2005/2006 season	2006/2007 season	Percentage change
Central	125,132	178,779	42.9	140,277	177,914	26.8
Copperbelt	58,045	61,240	5.5	73,488	66,808	-9.1
Eastern	156,086	155,663	-0.3	169,403	160,913	-5.0
Luapula	28,646	36,251	26.5	28,738	36,763	27.9
Lusaka	30,216	41,533	37.5	30,807	41,486	34.7
Northen	100,699	153,735	52.7	88,885	152,666	71.8
North Western	37,690	42,532	12.8	39,178	43,886	12.0
Southern	102,131	125,827	23.2	105,383	128,819	22.2
Western	32,715	15,201	-53.5	13,349	12,655	-5.2
Total-Zambia	**671,359**	**810,762**	**20.8**	**689,508**	**821,910**	**19.2**

Source: CFS 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 Agricultural Seasons

Results further show that at national level there was also an increase in the quantity of top dressing fertilizers used in the 2006/2007 agricultural season. Small and medium-scale farmers used 689,508 by 50 kg bags of top dressing fertilizers during the 2005/2006 agricultural season compared to 821,910 by 50kg bags of top dressing fertilizers during the 2006/2007 agricultural season. This represents a 19.2 percent increase in quantity of top dressing fertilizers used.

At provincial level, there were increases in the use of top dressing fertilizers in all provinces except Copperbelt, Eastern and Western provinces. Northern Province recorded the highest percentage increase of 71.8 percent in quantity of top dressing fertilizers used during the 2006-2007 agricultural season. Copperbelt Province recorded a decrease of 9.1 percent. Eastern and Western provinces recorded decreases of 5 and 5.2 percent, respectively, in the quantities of top dressing fertilizers used.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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 1991-2004

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

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

Food Balance Sheet for 2007/2008 Agricultural Marketing Season

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

Notes:

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

Index of Industrial Production for 2005 and 2006 (2000=100)

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

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

Surveys being undertaken

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

Now Available

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

Soon to be released!

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

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