



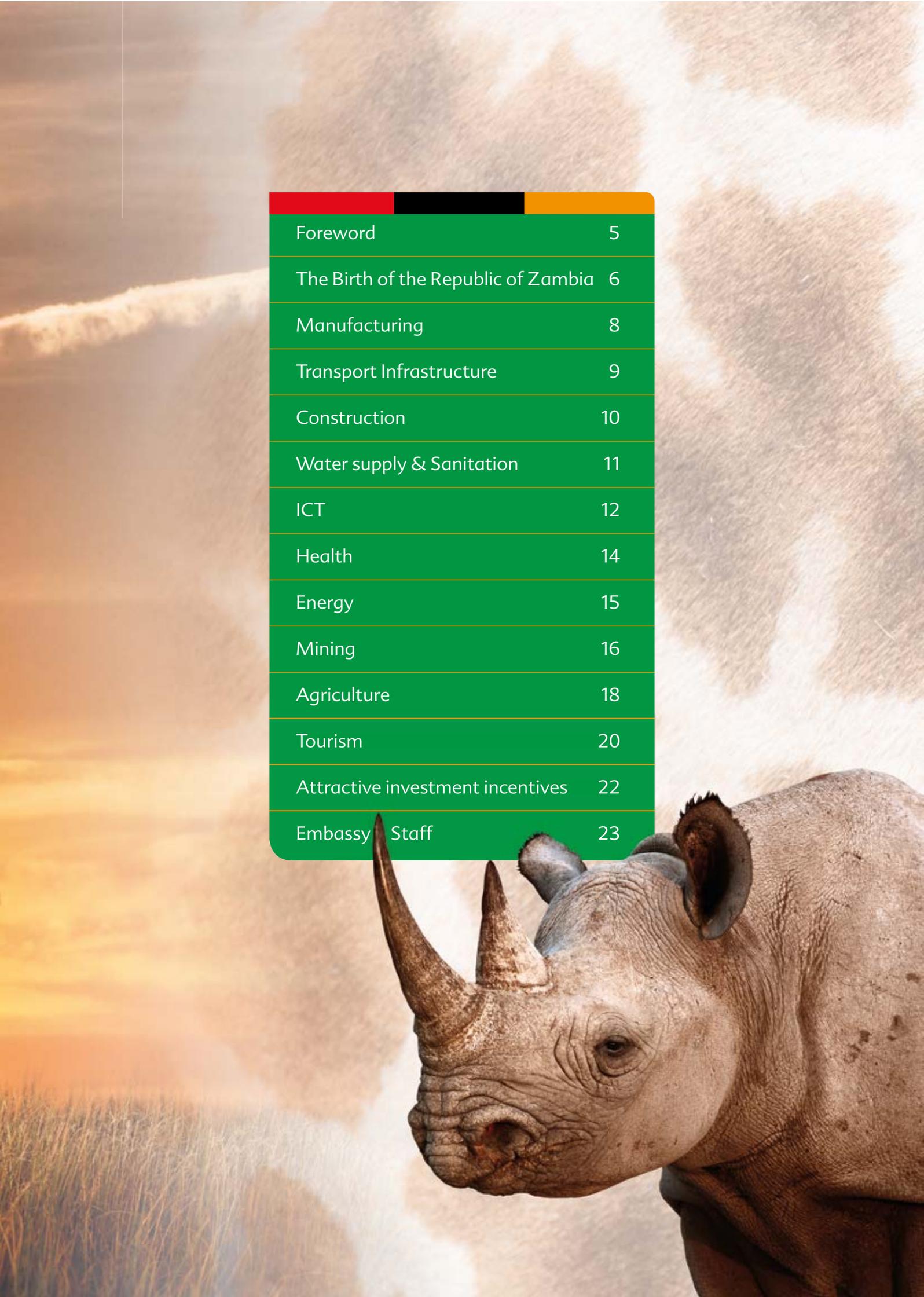
# ZAMBIA@50



**Official Publication of the [Zambian Embassy](#)  
to the [Benelux](#) and the [European Union](#)**

**AN EDITION OF THE EMBASSY  
OF ZAMBIA IN BRUSSELS - 2014**



A rhinoceros is shown in profile, facing left, in a savanna landscape. The background features a warm sunset sky with orange and yellow hues, and a herd of zebra grazing in the distance. The rhinoceros has two prominent horns and thick, wrinkled skin.

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**Her Excellency Mrs Grace M. Mutale Kabwe**  
Zambia's Ambassador to the BENELUX and the EU





## FOREWORD

**It is with a deep sense of humility and gratitude through the Almighty God that we celebrate 50 years of Zambia's independence on October 24, 2014. 50 years down the line, on this day our forefathers struggled with full dreams and hope of liberating Zambia from the colonial bondage. The future was smelt with promise and hopes.**

Today, we bear the testimony of our fidelity to the aspirations of our freedom fighters; our forefathers; our heroes; our founding fathers. Many times, we have overcome a lot to become a modern, democratic and open society – to become the best nation for its citizens and neighbours.

Despite the differences, disappointments and pitfalls, our founding fathers were filled with patriotism and pragmatism and did not look back nor relent their desired cause for a better Zambia. Today, the celebration splendour of the Zambian people within and abroad comes with deep reflection on the sacrifices our founding fathers made for our great nation.

Let us remind ourselves that our independence was earned by men and women with the vision of freedom, focus of prosperity and desire for peace and unity: they toiled day and night to build a Zambia where peace would reign; where the rule of law would be supreme.

Today, we celebrate this remarkable spirit of unity; “One Zambia, One Nation.” We need to appreciate that even though the road had been bumpy; we have travelled clad in hope. We may not have overcome all our challenges,

but have equally not allowed our challenges to overcome us. We have continued to remain more united.

Of course we cannot ignore the fact that we have a cause to celebrate our nationhood – a cause to shape our country's destiny and brighten the future for generations to come. This is a historic occasion where we need to pause and appreciate where we are coming from, where we are; where we want to be; and to reflect on the encouraging possibilities ahead.

However, it is also crucial to remind ourselves that as much as we are politically independent, time is now to direct our efforts toward becoming economically independent.

As much as we have the right cause to celebrate our freedom, it's time to take stock of our past in order to perfect our future – time for hard work; conquer the challenges that lie ahead of us and create opportunities to better our country.

In conclusion, it's imperative to understand that we have the responsibility ... duty-bound to tread on the footsteps of our founding fathers by creating a Zambia in which everybody is economically stable; where every citizen can afford three meals a day – where our children will live in peace and enjoy equal and good quality of life.

May God continue to bless Zambia  
One Zambia, One Nation.

**Her Excellency Mrs Grace M. Mutale Kabwe**  
Zambia's Ambassador to the BENELUX and the EU



## THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

**ON 24 OCTOBER 1964, Zambia became independent of Britain. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda of the United Independence Party (UNIP) led Zambia through the independence struggle and became the nation's first Republican President.**

Zambia played a key role in the movement toward black majority rule in Southern Africa. The country played a key role for the attainment of independence and peace negotiations for neighbouring countries in the region and beyond. Zambia was the base for most freedom fighters.

In 1991, a new legislation was enacted permitting multiparty democracy, which saw the enlargement of the National Assembly, establishment of the Electoral Commission and allowed for more than one presidential candidate.

In the same year (31st October-1st November 1991) general elections were held and Mr Frederick J.T. Chiluba of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) was elected as Zambia's second Republican President. Mr Chiluba presided the affairs of the country for 10 years.

In 2001, Mr Chiluba's Presidential term came to an end and Mr Levy Patrick Mwanawasa was elected third Republican President. Mr Mwanawasa died while in office in 2008.

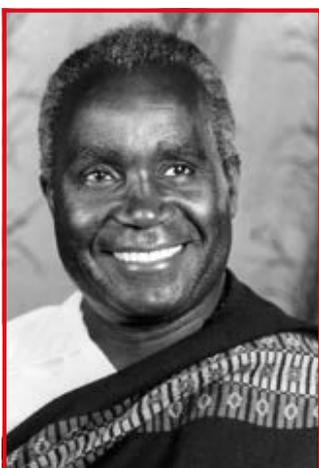
Accordingly, after the death of Mr Mwanawasa, within 90 days a presidential by-election was held and Mr Rupiah Banda (MMD) was elected Zambia's fourth Republican President, and thus completed Mr Mwanawasa's term of office.

In 2011, Mr Michael Chilufya Sata was elected fifth Republican President. Since independence, Zambia has had five successive peacefully and democratically elected Presidents.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Zambia is divided into ten provinces, which are further divided into districts, presided over by district commissioners.

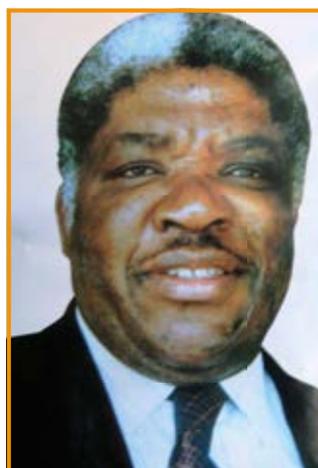
Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and is the administrative city. All towns have councils being administered by town clerks. Local urban authorities



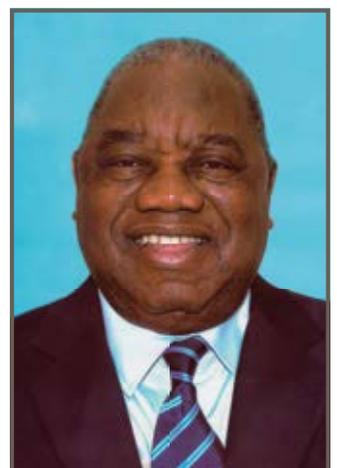
**Dr Kenneth D Kaunda**  
1st Republican President



**Dr F J T Chiluba**  
2nd Republican President



**Mr Levy Patrick Mwanawasa**  
3rd Republican President



**Mr Rupiah Banda**  
4th Republican President



His Excellency, Mr Michael Chilufya Sata  
President of the Republic of Zambia

do levy taxes, and manage housing projects. They also manage roads, water, power, town planning, health facilities, and other public services within their respective localities.

#### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Zambia joined the United Nations on 1 December 1964 and participates in ECA and several non-regional specialised agencies, such as the FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, the FAO, the World Bank, IAEA, and the WHO. It belongs to the African Development Bank, the ACP Group, the Commonwealth of Nations, G-77, the WTO, COMESA, and the African Union.

International Organisations located in Zambia include the headquarters of the International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa,

as well as COMESA headquarters, and the office of the UN High Commissioner of Refugees among others.

Zambia belongs to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa.

The country has also supported UN operations and missions in Kosovo (1999), Ethiopia and Eritrea (2000), Liberia (2003), Sierra Leone (1999), Burundi (2004), and Côte d'Ivoire (2004). Zambia is part of the Nonaligned Movement.

Regarding environmental cooperation, Zambia is part of the Basel Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar, CITES, the Montréal Protocol, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and the UN Conventions on the Law of the Sea, Climate Change, and Desertification.





## MANUFACTURING

**THE MANUFACTURING sector is a pivot of economic development through its backward and forward linkages to economic growth, exports and employment creation. It provides a market for primary products and sets the basis for exports with employment generation capacity.**

Policy, institutional and legislative reforms undertaken have contributed towards a more conducive investment environment for both foreign and domestic investments, including the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

The main thrust is to facilitate the up-scaling of the manufacturing sector towards higher value addition and upgrade capacity in the provision of related services. Emphasis has been placed by Government on transforming industrial businesses and complementary services particularly MSMEs into strong value-creating entities.

And as such, the Government has continued with its programme of industrial expansion and this is being facilitated through infrastructure development in Industrial Parks and Multi Facility Economic Zones (MFEZs).

It is projected that by 2017 the Chambishi, Lusaka South, Lusaka East and Lumwana MFEZs will be completed, while construction works for an MFEZ will commence in Choma. Additionally, the Roma Industrial Park and the Sub-Sahara Gemstone Exchange Industrial Park will become fully operational by 2015.

In order to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Government is focussing on entrepreneurship training and development, technological skills development and on-farm agro-processing training, establishment of business incubation centres and industrial clusters, and establishment of business linkages between MSMEs and Multi-National Corporations.

Government's vision is to transform the sector into becoming Technology-based and export-focused, which is dynamic and competitive with effective entities that add value to Zambia's abundant natural resources by 2030 as such this sector offers significant opportunities.



## World-Class Business Services and Local Expertise

La-On offers a full range of debt management services, enabling companies to optimize working capital.

Founder Paul Cools explains, "We work in a business-to-business environment and we have a great international presence, with branches in South Africa and Brazil. South Africa is our gateway to the southern African region, where we plan to expand."

La-On places a high priority on local knowledge and has established partnerships in every country where it operates. Mr. Cools points out, "La-On is more than a law firm. We value relationships and we understand that trust is an essential component in business."

**la-on**  
MORE THAN A LAW FIRM

**La-on Lawyers**

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## TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



**THE GOVERNMENT of the Republic of Zambia has for the past years continued to enhance connectivity of national and regional transport infrastructure. At national level, focus is placed to construct additional inter-provincial and inter-district roads to open up the country mainly through the Link Zambia 8000 km and Pave Zambia 2000 km road projects.**

Feeder roads, urban roads and access roads to tourist sites, within the core road network, will continue to be rehabilitated and maintained.



At regional level, emphasis is placed on addressing gaps under the realm of the spatial development initiative covering the North-South Corridor, Walvis Bay, Nacala, Dar-es-Salaam, Beira/Lobito and Shire Zambezi.

Additionally, measures are underway aimed at streamlining the operations of road tolls and facilitate the involvement of the private sector in road construction.



Under Rail transport, the focus is on rehabilitation and maintenance to complement the other modes of transport. Government plans to improve regional connectivity by linking the recently completed Mchinji-Chipata railway to TAZARA.

The focus on the water transport sub-sector is equally to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing canal network to facilitate efficient local, national and regional trade. To facilitate access to the Great Lakes region, rehabilitation and expansion of Mpulungu Harbour will be undertaken.

In the aviation sub-sector, focus is being put on the construction, upgrading and rehabilitation of airports and aerodromes in selected districts. In order to ensure that financing of the transport sector is sustainable, Government is exploring alternative sources such as the use of Public-Private Partnerships. This includes the use of various modes such as the Build Operate and Transfer (BOT).





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## CONSTRUCTION

**THE GOVERNMENT of the Republic of Zambia recognises the deficit in public infrastructure as well as the enormous potential that the construction sector holds for job-creation and alleviation of poverty for the majority of Zambians.**

Since 2011, the sector has created a total of 93,487 jobs. Government has continued to promote the use of sub-contracting as a measure to build capacity of local contractors; facilitate business linkages between large and small scale contractors; enforce the preferential procurement threshold provision for public works; and promote training and skills acquisition in road construction, bricklaying and related works in order to meet the demand for inputs for construction.

In the recent past, Zambia has seen significant growth in the construction sector with major developments such as shopping malls, housing projects, stadia and other social amenities. Government has further designated Multi Facility Economic Zones (MFEZ) that will see further growth in the construction sector.

The Government has initiated the Pave Zambia 2000 project intended to improve the state of township roads countrywide. The project aims to pave approximately 2000 km of selected roads in residential areas using interlocking concrete blocks instead of bitumen. This is a labour intensive road construction technique that will also create employment for youth.



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## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION



**THE WATER and Sanitation sector is key towards achieving Millennium Development Goals. As such, the Government of the Republic of Zambia has focussed on improving water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure provision of reliable and safe water supply and sanitation services.**

Over the past decade Zambia has recorded improvements in the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation including the construction of new water supply facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities aimed at improving access. In the area of sanitation, improvements under the urban and peri-urban water supply and sanitation have been varied, covering the areas of solid waste management and maintenance of water supply schemes. Furthermore, achievements in the water resources management and development sub-sector have included the implementation of projects in the Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan (IWRM-WEP), which sets out an integrated ap-

proach to managing water resources, and the piloting of decentralised water resources management structures and rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure.

All sectors of the country's economy, including amongst others, agriculture, mining, industry, housing and energy, require access to adequate water supply and sanitation services for their development. Accordingly, Government focus is to increase investment for water and sanitation infrastructure development and establishment of river catchment management structures for effective integrated water resources management. This will among others ensure that all sectoral needs (including the environment) are considered together in water development planning and implementation with active community participation at grass-roots level. Access to water by various sectors will result in equitable socio-economic development of the country.

Zambia has been recording steady progress in the area of construction and rehabilitation of boreholes country-wide. Further progress has been achieved in the rehabilitation of earth dams as well as construction of dams in farming blocks and resettlement schemes to promote irrigation.

Zambia's vision is for all users to have access to water and sanitation and utilise them in an efficient and sustainable manner for wealth creation and improved livelihood by 2030. The strategic focus of the sector in this regard will be to provide water and sanitation infrastructure and develop skills to ensure effective water resource management and the efficient provision of reliable and safe water and sanitation services.





## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Meteorology play a vital role in the socio-economic development of a country. Growth of ICT is a precursor to wealth creation and attainment of a well-informed and knowledgeable society. As part of ICT, the media continues to play a vital role of information dissemination for socio-economic development.

Over the years, Zambia has scored several notable achievements in the ICT industry that continues to yield positive outcomes at the national, regional and global level. Achievements at national level include assimilation of several Information Telecommunication Union (ITU) recommendations and programmes e.g., Zambia is among the first countries in the Southern Africa region to establish a Computer Incidence Response Team (CIRT), QoS, PWDs, development of a Child Online Protection (COP) strategy and enhancing universal access by installing communication towers in rural chiefdoms and connecting learning institutions.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is mainstreaming ICT in key areas of the economy in order to promote innovation, improve efficiency and thereby accelerate development. This includes the development and maintenance of ICT and meteorological infrastructure; delivery of integrated, accessible and convenient e-services in areas such as health, education, local government and business services; and enhancement of access to print and broadcast media in the provincial capitals and rural areas.



With the impending migration of information and communication systems from analogue to digital technology by 2015, Government is facilitating the expedient replacement of equipment.

Meanwhile, the Government will continue with the universal access project in under-served areas. This will involve the construction of over 600 transmission towers. This sector gives more opportunities for investment and partnership.

The Government's goal is to increase coverage, access and efficiency in the provision of Information and Communications Technology and meteorological services in order to contribute to sustainable national economic growth.

Zambia is determined to becoming information and knowledge based society by 2030.

# **Soulco**

## **ICT Solutions for Sustainable Development in Zambia**

Soulco Holding, a leading multinational distributor and system integrator headquartered in Belgium, with a specialization in Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure solutions and services, is helping to bridge the digital divide and create new social and economic development opportunities across a growing range of countries that extends across Africa, the Middle East and Western Asia. We adhere to reliability, sustainability and innovation, and we take pride that customers remain our core focus.

We are now building a presence in Zambia, a country that is benefiting from peace and political stability. We are establishing, what we expect will be a long-lasting relationship with Zambia's government ministries, and we are looking for business partners that can help us carry out long-term ICT projects in this fast-developing African nation.

### **Soulco Belgium**

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# **Zamtel Flies the Zambian Flag High**



The telecommunication sector in Zambia is cardinal to the interconnection of both the rural and urban communities, bringing about improved information flow among the citizenry and giving them access to markets.

Zamtel, Zambia's only total communication solutions provider has continued to play a pivotal role and still remains committed to shaping the telecommunication landscape through its extensive network expansion programme and growth of its customer base.

Zamtel commits itself to continuously fly the Zambian flag higher, and believes a number of Zambians will make the "Zamtelligent" decision to make Zamtel their communications partner of choice.

### **About Zamtel**

Zamtel is Zambia's only total communication solutions provider. Zamtel is 100 percent owned by the Zambian Government, providing voice, data, fixed, internet, MPLS and business continuity services to businesses and individual customers in Zambia.

Zamtel is committed to make a difference and empower communities as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility. The major thrust of Zamtel's CSR program is anchored on providing safe drinking water in the communities where we operate through Water for Life campaign.



**For more information, please visit**  
[www.zamtel.zm](http://www.zamtel.zm)

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## HEALTH



**GOVERNMENT of the Republic of Zambia recognises health as one of the priority sectors that contribute to the wellbeing of the nation and therefore remains committed to providing quality health services to all citizens.**

Recognising that a healthy population is critical to improved production and productivity, Government has over the years continued investing in the health sector in order to bring health care as close to the people as possible and also to ensure sustainability of the nation's human capital base required for sustainable economic growth.

In view of this, Government has focussed on increasing access to quality health care through increasing the availability of human resources, establishing specialised health centres of excellence, as well as initiating community based interventions aimed at preventing and controlling the spread of diseases. In this light, 27 Health Training Institutions are under rehabilitation and expan-

sion countrywide. The construction of 650 health posts and 30 district hospitals among others has commenced.

Government is further putting in place a National Social Health Insurance (NSHI) Scheme which will provide alternative health care financing.

In the foregoing, the Government has and will continue to provide cost-effective primary health care and specialised referral medical care to every citizen.

This is being achieved through the provision of essential drugs and medical supplies; recruitment of qualified medical personnel and provision of appropriate infrastructure and equipment.

The Government is encouraged by the fact that the health status of Zambians is steadily improving, thus contributing to the socio-economic development of the country. The Government's vision is to attain equitable access to quality health care for all by the year 2030.

## ENERGY



**ENERGY is a critical input into all sectors of the economy. A viable energy sector is key to achieving sustainable economic development in the country. This is one sector the Government of the Republic of Zambia attaches great importance to, in order to achieve sustainable economic development.**

In the electricity sub-sector, power generation capacity continues to be increased through investment in new generation power plants including the 360 Mw Kariba North Bank Hydro-Power extension project, 50 Mw Ndola heavy duty fuel oil plant, 300 Mw Maamba Thermal Power Plant, and 120 Mw Itezhi-Tezhi Hydro- Power Project.

In addition, the rural electrification program is critical to increase access to electricity in rural areas. Transmission capacity is being enhanced through the construction of new transmission lines across the country.

In the petroleum sub-sector, Government is focussing on ensuring security of supply of petroleum products to attain 30 days strategic reserves. Additionally, Government has plans to construct strategic petroleum reserve deposits and to put in place an efficient mechanism for procuring petroleum strategic stocks.



**ZESCO Mini Hydro Power station located in Shiwang'andu, Chinsali District of Muchinga Province. The Power station was commissioned in December 2012 with financial support from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). The Commissioning of Shiwang'andu Mini Hydro Power Station has brought many benefits to Shiwang'andu community, such as improved health services, water and sanitation, improved education, communication and the quality of life for all in line with the Government's commitment to increasing access to electricity in rural areas from the current 4% to 50% by the year 2030.**

The Government will continue to prioritise the energy sector as a key driver for socio-economic development. Alternative clean and renewable energy sources such as solar, biogas, geothermal and hydro power are the country's primary focus.

The country's vision for the energy sector is to achieve universal access to clean, reliable and affordable energy at the lowest economic, financial, social and environmental cost consistent with national development goals by 2030.



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## MINING

**THE MINING sector in Zambia plays a significant role in the country's economy as a source of employment, foreign exchange earnings and contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).**

Over the past 50 years Zambia's mining sector has been predominantly reliant on Copper production. Copper production has been steadily increasing with output of 765,037 metric tonnes in 2013, and is projected to reach one million metric tonnes annually by 2017.



A number of exploration activities have and continue to be carried out by the private sector and Government, which are likely to develop into mining projects. Government has continued facilitating the opening of new mines, promote small-scale mining and value addition industry development.

Furthermore Government is promoting diversification to minerals such as gemstones, nickel, gold, manganese and iron. In terms of value addition, gemstones have become an important contributor to the growth of the mining sector. As of 2011 gemstone sales stood at US \$32.4 million and rose to US \$40.4 million the following year and sharply increased to US \$100.5 million last year when the country introduced the initiative to auction the precious stones locally. Thus, Government will continue to encourage both local and foreign investment for production of these minerals.

The country's vision is to become a well organized private sector led mineral resource exploration and exploitation that contributes to sustainable social economic development by 2030. The country's strategic focus in this regard is to increase exploration projects, sustainable production and management of mineral resources and increase productivity and value addition so as to maximize economic benefits from the sector while ensuring safety of mining operations.



## BIA Group

# Moving Mountains in Africa so You Don't Have to

BIA is a longstanding company founded in 1902 by George BIA. After the war, BIA really began to expand and is now a leader in the distribution of machines for the civil engineering and construction industry. Through its 110-year history, BIA has acquired undisputed expertise in the fields of mining, quarrying, logging, and public works projects, both in the Benelux countries and in West & Central Africa.

In Africa, with its direct presence in 20 countries, BIA is proud to be the only distributor of premium brands (Komatsu, Sandvik, Bomag, Cummins, Tecnogen, Terex Cranes & Port Solutions). BIA is able to provide its customers with a complete solution, to guarantee the best possible productivity at low operating cost. Because each customer is special, BIA offers its customers a tailor-made approach. BIA's experienced engineers are here to guide the customer, right from the initial stages of a project. By planning, organising, and controlling the specific resources, BIA gives its customers confidence that their projects will be successfully and efficiently completed.

BIA is a company that is proud to have invested in Zambia. They are happy to be working in Solwezi near the Kalumbila mine project and will be realizing

important growth throughout the project's progression. They will continue to invest within the country. BIA is a grateful partner of the Zambian Embassy in Belgium and is more than proud to comment on the great assistance that they received both before and during its establishment in The Republic of Zambia. BIA is a company with a message; "People here literally move mountains, and we enjoy it!"



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### **Equipements & Services BIA**

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## AGRICULTURE SECTOR

**AGRICULTURE is one of Zambia's priority sectors contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Over the past 50 years agriculture has remained a key economic driver alongside the mining sector. This is because the country has immense natural resources such as land, water and fertile soils to support agricultural activities. In addition, over 80 percent of the rural population depends on agriculture-related activities for their livelihood. The growth of this sector has therefore been an important agenda for the Zambian government in its quest to ensure food security, improve nutrition and create sufficient jobs for the people.**

The constraints to growth of the sector include among others: inadequate extension services, high cost of financing, inadequate infrastructure, livestock diseases, overfishing and poor functioning agricultural markets. Further, low investment in the sector and low productivity especially among small-holder farmers are also affecting the agricultural sector.

With regard to the crop sub-sector, the Zambian Government has and will continue to promote and enhance crop diversification from maize to other crops such as soya beans, wheat, rice, cashew nuts, cotton, coffee and tea. Measures will be taken to increase the areas under irrigation, enhance and decentralise research and extension services and actualise the development of farm blocks. These measures will be augmented by use of good farming practices such as conservation farming, use of improved seed varieties and advancing the adoption rate of appropriate agricultural technologies. Thus far 11,500 hectares have been brought under irrigation for small and medium scale farmers.

The Government is cognisant of the fact that the livestock subsector requires major investment. As such, to enhance and increase quality livestock production, the Government will continue to create an attractive atmosphere for the establishment of livestock breeding centres, promotion of artificial insemination and increasing milk collection centres in all its ten (10) provinces.

Fisheries is another key subsector of Zambia's agriculture development. The government's focus



in this regard is on aquaculture development and improving infrastructure for fisheries research and marketing. To achieve this, the Government is strengthening co-management of capture fisheries in natural water bodies with fishing communities by fish restocking and promoting use of sustainable fishing methods and practices.

To take advantage of forward linkages, the country is among others promoting value addition through agro-processing. Zambia is thus looking for partners to take advantage of the immense opportunities and invest in the agriculture sector.

Zambia's goal is to become an export driven, competitive and viable Commerce sector by 2030. The strategic focus is therefore to increase productivity and value addition in the crops, livestock, fisheries and horticultural subsectors. The Government will continue to facilitate the modernisation and mechanisation of the agricultural sector as well as prioritisation of infrastructure development, rehabilitation, and enhanced livestock disease controls including compulsory dipping, surveillance and research across the country.

# mPS

## meat processing systems

### Providing Top-Quality Solutions for the Red Meat Processing Industry on a Global Scale

MPS meat processing systems is looking to expand its existing operations to support growing demand. Already a global market leader, the business prides itself on top-quality red meat slaughter lines and logistics solutions for the food processing industry.

The business has benchmarked a minimum of 8 additional projects in Africa whilst also expanding brand presence worldwide. It has already provided thousands of installations in almost every country since its establishment over 100 years ago, with revenue doubling in the last 10 years.

MPS credit their success to relationship building, rigorous testing and innovating of their top-of-the-line products, industry expertise and 24 hour support for clients all over the world.

**MPS meat processing systems**

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## TOURISM

**TOURISM including Arts and Culture is one of the priority sectors for development in Zambia and has the potential to be a major contributor to job creation, poverty reduction and socio-economic development. The country's tourism resources are unparalleled with over 20 National parks and 36 Game Management Areas, with pristine wilderness, rich and diverse heritage and cultural resources, adrenaline packed adventure activities, magnificent waterfalls which include the Mighty Victoria Falls World Heritage, among others.**

Cognizant of the sector's potential for job creation, poverty reduction and contribution to GDP, the Government has embarked on strategic programmes aimed at harnessing benefits from tourism by increasing foreign tourist arrivals and average length of stay as well as developing domestic tourism. In this regard the Government is focussing on infrastructure development in priority tourist areas such as the Greater Livingstone, Kafue National Park, South Luangwa National Park, Northern circuit, Lower Zambezi National Park and Lusaka. Other interventions include tourism promotion and marketing, product development, improvement in the quality of service provision and human skills development. Additional interventions have included development of access roads and airports, in order to enhance accessibility to the various national parks, heritage sites and natural attractions in the priority tourist areas.

For the Arts and Culture subsector Zambia is focussing on the provision of requisite infrastructure and skills for the promotion of creative industries for socio-economic development and preservation of the country's cultural heritage.

The Government's vision is to promote Zambia as a major tourism destination of choice with unique features, and a thriving national cultural heritage and creative industries which contribute to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction by 2030.

Zambia is looking for partners to take advantage of the immense tourism investment opportunities and invest in areas such as Hospitality, Eco-tourism, Adventure activities, Community-based Tourism, Theme Parks, Conference and Events, Movie Tourism and Cultural Centres.

The country's strategic goal and focus are to increase tourism direct earnings, provide an enabling environment for safeguarding and promoting Zambia's cultural heritage; ensure the development of economically viable creative industries, intensify tourism promotion and marketing, skills development as well as infrastructure development.







## ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT INCENTIVES AND KEY CONTACT DETAILS

**The Government of the Republic of Zambia has streamlined the various processes that investors would have to undergo upon setting up a business in Zambia.**

The Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) was established in 2006 under Act No. 11 of 2006. The ZDA is responsible for fostering economic growth and development in Zambia through promoting trade and investment and an efficient, effective and coordinated private sector led economic development strategy. The agency also has the challenge to develop an internationally competitive Zambian economy through innovations that promote high skills, productive investment and increased trade. The ZDA is principally responsible for furthering the economic development of the country by promoting efficiency, investment and competitiveness in businesses, as well as promoting exports. It also addresses the high cost of doing business in the country by simplifying the processing of various business formalities, such as licensing. ZDA is a one stop shop for all investors and this is evidence that Zambia is open for all to do business.

### **Fiscal Incentives and Qualifying Thresholds**

The Act provides for investment thresholds that have to be met to qualify for fiscal and non-fiscal incentives. Projects that qualify may be new or existing ones undergoing expansion or modernisation. These are the categories of investors who can be considered under the ZDA Act.

Investors who invest not less than **US\$500,000** in the **Multi Facility Economic Zone, an Industrial Park, a Priority Sector** and those who invest in a **Rural Enterprise** under the ZDA Act are entitled to the following fiscal incentives:

1. Zero percent tax rate on dividends for 5 years from year of first declaration of dividends.
2. Zero percent tax on profits for 5 years from the first year of operation.
3. Zero percent import duty rate on capital goods, machinery including specialised motor vehicles for five years.

In addition to fiscal incentives, the above category of investors is entitled to the following

### **Non-Fiscal incentives:**

Investment guarantees and protection against state nationalisation;  
Free facilitation for application of immigration permits, secondary licenses, land acquisition and utilities.

Investors who wish to invest an amount of not less than **US\$250,000 in any sector** or product not provided for as a priority sector or product under the Act are entitled to non-fiscal incentives as follows:

1. Investment guarantees and protection against state nationalisation;
2. Free facilitation for application of immigration permits, secondary licences, land acquisition and utilities

Zambia has many more incentives and should you need further information, please feel free to contact the following:

### **Zambia Development Agency**

Privatisation House, Nasser Road,  
P.O. Box 30819, Lusaka, Zambia  
Tel: +260 211 220177 / 223859  
Fax: +260 211 225270 / 222509  
E-mail: [zda@zda.org.zm](mailto:zda@zda.org.zm)

### **Patents and Companies Registration Agency**

Plot No. 8471, Mwayi House, Haile Selassie Avenue,  
Longacres Lusaka, P.O. Box 32020, Lusaka, Zambia  
Tel: +260 211 255151 / 255127/  
Fax: +260 211 255426  
Email: [pro@pacra.org](mailto:pro@pacra.org)  
Website: <http://www.pacra.org.zm>

### **Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

Lusaka Showgrounds, P.O. Box 30844, Lusaka, Zambia  
Email: [secretariat@zacci.co.zm](mailto:secretariat@zacci.co.zm)

### **The Embassy of the Republic of Zambia in Brussels**

Avenue Moliere 469, 1050 Brussels  
Tel: +32 2 343 56 49  
Fax: +32 2 347 43 33  
Email: [gov@zebru.org](mailto:gov@zebru.org) or [info@zebru.org](mailto:info@zebru.org)  
Website: [www.zebru.org](http://www.zebru.org)

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Counsellor (Political & Administration)



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**Mr Musenge Mukuma**  
First Secretary (Economic Affairs)



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First Secretary (Trade)



**Mrs Mabo Sandi**  
First Secretary (Accounts)



**Mrs Alice N. Chisala**  
Second Secretary (Personal Assistant)



**Ms Joyce R. Tembo**  
Second Secretary (Protocol)



## **EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

Accredited to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the European Union (EU); and six other International Organisations.

### **GENERAL CONTACT**

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The Embassy is open from  
9 am to 5 pm, Monday to Friday,  
excluding Zambian and Belgian holidays

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