

U.S.A.

Wheat: (PL480)63,000 tonnes (US \$11 million).

Corn: 15,000 tonnes (US\$2, million)

Canada

CIDA: \$CDN (5 million)

France

FAC: 2,000 tonnes of wheat

3. Fertilizer Situation

There is no fertilizer produced in Zaire. Imports are insufficient, and mainly used for export crops. Zaire's new strategy calls for increased use of chemical fertilizers. The National Fertilizer Program, assisted by FAO, is also aimed at widespread use of fertilizers. Estimated requirements 1983-17,175 tonnes, and 1984 - 21,407 tonnes.

4. Import Mechanism

Decontrol under the IMF Program since 1984 has allowed access to wheat imports by importers other than Midema, which previously held a monopoly. Zaire is thus an open market. Major importers are listed later in this report.

5. Grain Industry Infrastructure

Midema is the main flour mill in Zaire. It has bulk wheat storage silos in the port of Matadi with an electric unloading system at docks. Unloading capacity is 1,800 tonnes per 24 hours and flour production capacity is 600 tonnes per day. Storage capacity is 22,000 tonnes. Midema imported 39,430 tonnes of wheat in 1984.

Mixed Company. Capital: 40% Republic of Zaire, 60% Continental Grain Company, New York, with bulk wheat and wheat flour storage facilities in Matadi.

In the port, it has the equipment to unload the grain and to elevate it into its silos.

Midema's flour production was 2,162,873 bags in 1984, compared with 2,581,105 in 1983, down 14.1%. During the first half of 1985 it rose to 1,349,079 bags, up 55.2% from the first half of 1984 and 17.9% from the first half of 1983.

The difference between 1985 and 1984 is accounted for by the importation of 89,000 tonnes of wheat, flour, sent when imports were decontrolled.

Imports of flour by the Matadi Mill were 145,183 tonnes in 1982, 149,761 in 1983, 134,344 in 1984 and 85,545 during the first half of 1985.