

Z A M B I A

Economic classification:	Low Income economy	
Oil exporter or importer (net):	Importer	
Annual per capita income:	US\$560	1984
Annual per capita GNP	US\$600	1984
Average annual growth	2.0%	1975-85
Annual inflation rate	19.0%	1975-85
Annual inflation rate	45.0%	1986
Volume of imports	0.102 billion US\$	1985
Of which food	10.0%	1985
Of which fuels	21.0%	1985
Principal foreign exchange earning export:	Copper (84%)	
Debt service as % of GNP	25.0%	1984
Debt service as % of exports	80.0%	1986
Population	6.78 million	1985
Annual population growth	3.5%	
Annual Consumption:		
Flour	120,000 tonnes or 17.6 kg/capita	1985
Meat	24,000 tonnes or 3.5 kg/capita	1985
Vegetable Oil	22,020 tonnes or 3.24 kg/capita	1985

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Crop Situation and Outlook

Wheat production increased in 1985/86 to approximately 30,000 tonnes. Maize production in 1985/86 topped 900,000 tonnes, while oilseeds: groundnuts, cotton, sunflower and soya showed marginal increases. Rice production is up by 46%. A new development, the cashew nut project in the Western Province, is expected to show a yield of 800 tonnes of raw nuts in 1986. Increased growth of wheat will depend to a large extent on maintaining a satisfactory profit level to growers.

2. Foreign Exchange Situation

Country relies fully on aid for imports of food. In March 1986, the Paris Club agreed to reschedule payments of Zambia's US\$500 million debt for ten years with a five year grace period. With copper providing 84% of exports the IMF allocated US\$345 million to offset losses in earnings due to continued low prices.

3. Government Policies Affecting Grain and Agriculture

Zambia has little to offer for barter except copper. In which case their requirements are met by the neighbouring countries of Malawi and Zimbabwe.