

3. Fertilizer Situation

Country has gone from a surplus to a deficit situation during the past year. This is due to ample rains and the emergence of small peasant and communal farmers into the agricultural sector. Urea and potash imported at high cost due to devalued Zimbabwe dollar (now worth US\$0.57). Local manufacturer of double super phosphate, murate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, and ammonium nitrate.

4. Import Mechanism

All grain imports go through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB).

5. Grain Industry Infrastructure

Grain marketing Board has under construction two new silo facilities at Bulawayo (70,000 tonnes) and Norton (58,000 tonnes), boosting total storage to 425,000 tonnes. Aim is to increase capacity to 900,000 tonnes.

6. Government Policies Affecting Grain and Agriculture

Zimbabwe's balance of payment situation, with limited foreign exchange plus devaluation of its currency, has resulted in high input costs. This has reduced profitability in certain crops such as wheat and in turn has created a huge surplus of maize.

Zimbabwe has entered into barter transactions for essential requirements utilizing tobacco, asbestos and ferro chrome in exchange for maize. Zimbabwe has also received in return wheat from West Germany, United Kingdom and Canada. Grain Marketing Board invited tenders in May 86 for supply of 15,000 tonnes rice in exchange for white maize.

7. MARKET PROSPECTS - GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

Aim is to make Zimbabwe fully self dependent for all grain requirements by 1990.

8. Processing Facilities

	Year 1985			
			thousands of tonnes	
	<u>Number of Companies</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Annual Capacity</u>	<u>Actual Output</u>
Flour (and durum) Mills	3	5	350	240
Compound Feed Mills				
Malt Houses	2	3	6	20
Oilseed Crushers	5	6	120	50

* Capacity and output in hectolitres.