PREAMBLE

• Agric Sector characterized by heavy subsidies and control at independence
• The 1970’s oil crisis coupled with declining world copper prices in the early 80’s necessitated diversification
• Agricultural sector had long been identified as one of the alternatives to strengthen foreign currency earnings
• The sector has been experiencing growth from the 1990s
• The sector faces many challenges including the rapid appreciation of the local currency
ZAMBIA IS A MEMBER OF AND CONCERTED TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS

- World Trade Organisation (WTO),
- United Nations (UN),
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- International Office of Epizootics (OIE),
- Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC),
- International Standards Organisation,
- African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP-EU),
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

SUPPORTIVE LEGISLATION

- Control of Goods Act (import and Export) Agriculture Regulations (Cap 421)
- Administered by Minister responsible for Agriculture
- WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA)
  - Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures (human, plant, animal and environmental health & safety)
  - General safe guard provisions (allows emergency safe actions to impose non-tariff measures)
  - Export restrictions for food items (may be allowed in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of Article XI of GATT 1994)
- Zambia has been using this article to prevent export of maize and maize meal in times of deficit or surplus
CROSS BORDER TRADE FOR NON-COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

• The tradition along border areas has allowed residents to import food items for own consumption without any formalities.
• This is meant to improve household food security
• However this provision has been abused by commercial traders

IMPLICATIONS OF SIGNED TRADE PROTOCOLS & AGREEMENTS

• Zambia wants to be a good regional trade partner
• Zambia is obliged to apply the international agreed standards
• The COMESA, SADC FTAs oblige Zambia to offer duty free access to imports from member states
• Zambia has benefited in times of national deficit from being able to count on regional imports
• Zambia is also expected to manage its international trade activities in conformity with the basic WTO principles of Most Favoured Nation(MFN) and National Treatment (NT)