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Report Highlights:

Ghana’s imports of food processing ingredients surpassed $1.24 billion in 2024, up 44 percent from $857 million in 2023. There are new opportunities for U.S. food processing ingredient exporters to sell to Ghana. The Ghanaian food processing industry itself is growing, demanding increasing amounts of inputs. The local food processing sector is now a key importer of food processing ingredients. FAS Accra (Post) foresees Ghanaian imports to continue growing as the local processing sector is unable to keep pace with ever greater consumer demand.

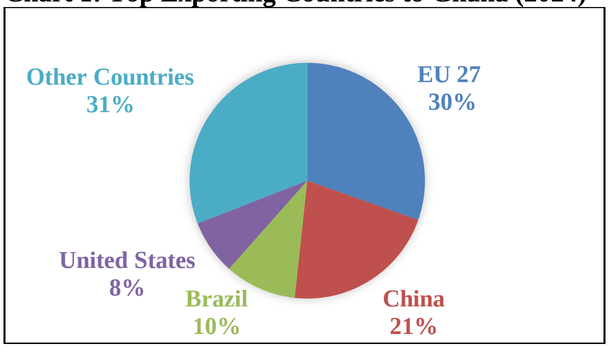
FAS Food Processing Ingredients Report

Executive Summary

Ghana, a lower-middle income economy that serves as a gateway to the West African market. In 2024, Ghana's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth came in at 6.4 percent. In 2025, growth will ease down to 5.3 percent before climbing to an average of 6.1 percent a year in 2026-29. It is West Africa's third largest economy trailing only those of Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire. Ghana is Africa's leading gold producer and the world's second-largest cocoa producer. Ghana is a leading economic and commercial player throughout the African marketplace.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports: In 2024, Ghana's imports of consumer-oriented products reached $1.52 billion, up 11 percent from $1.36 billion in 2023. U.S.-origin imports, however, remain low compared to those from the European Union (EU) and China.

Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Ghana (2024)



Food Retail Industry: Ghana's food retail sector includes modern supermarkets, hypermarkets, mini marts, as well as the significant presence of informal retail channels such as corner shops. Small local grocers, however, dominate 83 percent of the market. The largest modern food retailers include MELCOM, Shoprite, and Palace Stores. Ghanaian consumers are price sensitive. The presence of Chinese operated grocery stores is growing, which appeals to price sensitive buyers. Modern food retailers account for 17 percent of sales.

Food Processing Industry: Ghana's food processing industry is expanding; it is a major importer of food processing ingredients for local food processing and manufacture. Most Ghanaian food processors import directly from overseas sellers. In 2024, imports of food processing ingredients were about $1.24 billion, up 44 percent from $857 million in 2023.

Food Service Industry: Ghana's food service sales reached $3.2 billion in 2024. The growth forecast for 2025, is projected at 2-3 percent, driven by an uptick in hotel and restaurant expansion in 2024.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products
($1.52 billion)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Ghana

1) Poultry Meat	2) Soup & Other Foods
3) Spices	4) Non-alcoholic Bev.
5) Beer	6) Chewing gum & Candy
7) Bakery, Cereals, Pasta	8) Distilled Spirits
9) Chocolate & Cocoa	10) Processed Fruits

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion)

Retail Food Industry	$0.132
Food Service-HRI	$3.2
Food Processing	$1.24
Food and Agriculture Exports	$2.7

Top 10 Host Country Retailers (by sales)

1) MELCOM	2) Shoprite
3) Palace	4) MaxMart
5) China Mall	6) Jumia
7) Mr. Price	8) Marina
9) Koala	10) All Needs

GDP/Population

Population *(millions)*: 34.6
GDP *(billions USD)*: $76.4
GDP per capita *(USD)*: $2,260

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, Trade Data Monitor, World Bank Group, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
• An advanced market compared to other West African markets and known for the ease of doing business. • Greater digitalization is promoted by the government. • A growing, aspirational middle class.	• Higher freight rates and longer transit times from U.S. ports compared to Europe. • High level of debt; the Ghanaian government is going through debt restructuring. • High cost of customs-clearance, uncertain clearance times.
Opportunities	***Threats***
• Ghanaians view U.S. foods as high quality; demand is there for U.S. High-Value Products.	• Strong European and Asian competition. • Ghana's weak currency makes imports costly.

Section I: Market Summary

Ghana's food processing industry is a growing, contributing increasingly to the national economy. The sector generates employment for thousands. Its potential for growth will help bridge the gap between agriculture and consumer markets. The sector's capabilities are expanding driven by the requirements of changing demographics, 59 percent urbanization, a growing middle class, and evolving lifestyles and consumer demand for processed and packaged goods.[1]

Government policies, such as the One District One Factory (1D1F) initiative, and foreign investment are propelling sectorial growth, enhancing both domestic production and exports. [2] The 1D1F initiative aims to boost local production and the processing of agricultural produce to reduce reliance on food imports. However, the sector is still developing; insufficient infrastructure will continue to drive food processing ingredients import demand. Additionally, e-commerce, digitalization, and lifestyle changes, including a preference for online shopping, contribute to the sector's development.

In 2024, Ghana's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth came in at 6.4 percent. In 2025, growth will ease to 5.3 percent before climbing to an average of 6.1 percent a year in 2026-29. Real GDP growth is anticipated to remain strong, driven by a recovery in domestic demand, as private consumption and investment rise in line with loosening monetary conditions and easing inflation. Analysts expect growth being supported by an uptick in gold and oil output and exports.[3]

In Ghana's urban area, consumer diets are shifting progressively towards convenience and ready-to-eat foods. There is a growing acceptance, and a craving for fast foods, often being associated with higher incomes and social status. There is demand for foods that are energy-dense, as well as fried foods, sweet foods, and sugar sweetened beverages. The restaurant sector is one of the fastest growing sectors of the Ghanaian economy. However, it is unable to source all its food and food ingredients domestically. This contributes to drive sustained demand for imported food products. There are especially good opportunities identified for poultry, rice, tomato paste, flour, cheese and other food ingredients (see, GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0014 | Ghana Hotel Restaurant Institutional (HRI).[4]

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[1] Ghana's urban population accounts for 59.2 percent (2024) of the national population (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024 estimate). The rate of urbanization in the country is growing at 3.06 percent annual rate of change [2020-25]. Ghana's major urban areas by population are: 1) Kumasi (3.8 million); Accra (2.7 million); and Sekondi Takoradi (1.1 million). The population (34.6 million) is concentrated in the southern half of the country, with the highest concentrations being on or near the Atlantic coast.

[2] The One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative is a flagship policy of the Ghanaian government, which aims to transform the country's economy by promoting manufacturing and value addition through establishing factories in each of Ghana's districts led by the private sector towards industrialization.

[3] Consumer price inflation is easing from 38.1 percent in 2023 to 20.6 percent through 2024 and dropping to 10.2 percent in 2025. Inflation is easing in tandem with a slowdown in domestic food price increases and a reduction in imported inflation.

[4] U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Accra, "GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0014 | Ghana Hotel Restaurant Institutional-2024," located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Food%20Service%20-%20Hotel%20Restaurant%20Institutional%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0014.

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Ghana has insufficient domestic food production and processing capabilities. However, local industry's demand for processed products and inputs is high.	Most Ghanaian consumers are price sensitive and are used to competitive prices due to the openness of the economy.
Ghanaians recognize the United States as a reliable supplier of wholesome, high-quality food products.	Strong competition from traditional suppliers in Europe, Asia, and South Africa.
Ghana's growing population of nearly 35 million is youthful. There is a growing middle-class, which is increasingly demanding healthy foods.	Often higher freight rates and longer transit times from U.S. ports compared to Europe and the Middle East.
The retail sector is shifting to more western-style shops and convenience stores.	U.S. suppliers may perceive Ghana as a small. Limited number of U.S. freight consolidators who are willing to meet Ghanaian importers' requirements.

Section II: Roadmap for Market Entry

Entry Strategy: It is recommended to work with a carefully vetted local agent, importer or distributor; while not legally required, these can provide an understanding of policies and procedures.

The Ghanaian market requires that companies be price competitive, as well as expect smaller sale quantities. U.S. exporters should note that sea freight rates from the United States to Ghana tend to be higher than those from European origins. Other market requirements by Ghanaian importers include:

- Requiring services of customs brokers and freight consolidators in the United States to handle their ordering and shipment to minimize shipping costs.
- Preference for purchasing mixed containers.
- Seeking exclusive distribution/agency agreements from exporters.
- Production and expiry date displayed in the format: "***dd-mm-yyyy***."

Agents/distributors are key components in developing exports of U.S. consumer-ready foods to Ghana. FAS OAA Accra (Post) advises that exporters enter the market with the assistance of a distributor, importer, agent, or broker who understands the Ghanaian marketplace. U.S. exporters are encouraged to take one or more of the following steps for facilitating access to the Ghanaian market:

- Collect and analyze market potential and compliance with market conditions and regulations. For that, reach out to the USDA/FAS OAA Accra team (agaccra@usda.gov).
- U.S. Exporters should visit to learn more about the local agent, importer and or distributor and the market before signing an agreement. Contact the USDA/FAS OAA Accra team for assistance in identifying credible importers and distributors.
- Directly contact the local agent, importer and or distributor to register the U.S.-origin food and agricultural products with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Ghana Foods and Drugs Authority (Ghana FDA), and or other competent Ghanaian authorities.
- Identify and consider selling through U.S.-based consolidators who are already serving the West African region. Such consolidators usually have a good understanding of local market practices.

- Participate and exhibit at USDA/FAS sponsored and endorsed trade shows, which traditionally tend to be well attended by Ghanaian importers and are suitable venues for face-to-face meetings and networking (e.g., the Gulfood and Anuga food trade shows).
- Offer flexible shipping volumes and small-sized packaging with well displayed readable manufacture date and expiration date.
- Reach out to the State Regional Trade Group (SRTG) that covers your area; FAS supports four of these non-profit organizations, which in turn assist U.S. food and agricultural businesses with the entire exporting process.[5]
- Contact USDA/FAS cooperators; FAS partners with more than 70 non-profit trade associations that represent producers of myriad food and agricultural products.[6]

Import Procedures: Ghana has a free market economy. As such, Ghanaian importers and traders clear their consignments with the assistance of licensed customs brokers. Ghana is a member of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).[7] It implements the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET); requiring members to simplify and harmonize their tariff rates. The CET has five (5) rate bands:

Table 1: ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) Rates (2024)

CET Rates	Categories
0%	Essential social commodities
5%	Basic raw materials, capital goods and specific inputs
10%	Intermediate products
20%	Final consumer goods
35%	Specific goods for economic development

Source: Ghana Revenue Authority (Customs); FAS Accra office research.

The Ghanaian government, however, does impose several other taxes on imports including, excise, as well as community and regional levies and a value-added-tax (VAT) of 15 percent (see, GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0010 | Ghana, Exporter Guide Annual-2024; GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0007 | Ghana, FAIRS Country Report Annual-2024; and GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0008 | Ghana, FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual-2024.[8]

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[5] U.S Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service, "Explore Exporting, Getting Started," located at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/topics/getting-started and the "Contact Your State Regional Trade Group" link located at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/programs/market-access-program-map/state-regional-trade-groups.

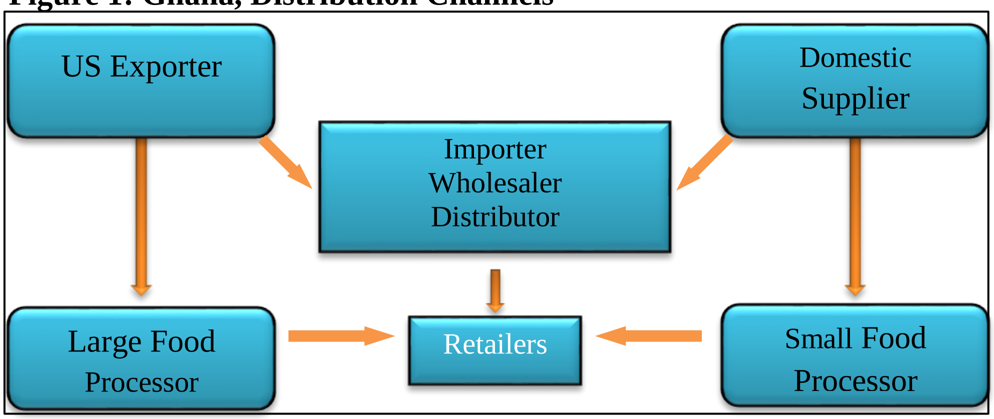
[6] Ibid. USDA/FAS partners with over 70 non-profit trade associations, called "cooperators," representing of cornucopia of food and agricultural products — everything from pecans to papayas, from sorghum to salmon, from dried beans to beef, and beyond. USDA/FAS cooperators help to promote U.S. agricultural products around the world. Many of the cooperator organizations offer exporter assistance, sponsor trade missions, and help farmers and ranchers identify international market opportunities. Located at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/topics/getting-started. See also the "Browse the Directory of Cooperator Organizations" link located at: https://fas.usda.gov/cooperators.

[7] The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional political and economic union of fifteen countries of West Africa. Collectively, the countries comprise an area of 5,114,162 square kilometers (1,974,589 square miles) with an estimated population of over 424 million. The 15-member states include: Benin; Burkina Faso (suspended); Cape Verde; Côte d'Ivoire; The Gambia; Ghana; Guinea (suspended); Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali (suspended); Niger (suspended); Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; and Togo.

[8] U.S Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Accra, "GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0010 | Ghana, Exporter Guide Annual-2024, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Exporter%20Guide%20Annual_A

Distribution Channels: Distribution channels for imported food ingredients go through traditional and modern retails channels. Importers, wholesalers or major distributors sell to retailers and local vendors. However, larger processors generally import directly from their suppliers. Small processors rely on local distributors to import ingredients. Small local grocers are the leading distribution channel for most packaged and processed food categories in Ghana as they offer convenience and proximity to shoppers. Nevertheless, distribution of chilled or frozen imported products is limited to modern retailers such as supermarkets and hypermarkets, and other modern retailers which are the only retail outlets with the necessary equipment for storing and displaying these products. Similarly, applicable to the distribution of premium brands and processed foods that appeal to middle- and upper-income consumers

Figure 1: Ghana, Distribution Channels



Source: FAS Accra office research.

Market Structure: Ghana's food processing industry has a three-tier structure.

1. **Small-Scale and Informal Processors (Traditional Market):** These form 40 percent of the food processing industry. The group includes farmers, who use traditional or semi-automated product processing methods (e.g., cassava flour, gari, palm oil, groundnut (i.e., peanut) paste, and dried fish). The production is often sold in open air markets and informal retail stores.
2. **Small-Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs):** Represent 30 percent of the sector. SMEs are more structured and use moderate levels of automation for processing fruits, palm soup, and canned foods. SMEs distribution channels include wholesalers, supermarkets, and convenience stores.
3. **Large-Scale Enterprises and Multinational Corporations:** These account for 30 percent of the industry but dominate revenues and exports. They are highly automated and involved in mass production, distribution, and export of dairy, carbonated drinks, packaged rice, cereals, canned food, and cocoa-based products. Their products are routinely distributed through supermarkets and exports circulated regionally.

ccra_Ghana_GH2024-0010. See, GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0007 | Ghana, FAIRS Country Report Annual-2024, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS%20Country%20Report%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0007. See, GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0008 | Ghana, FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual- 2024, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS%20Export%20Certificate%20Report%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0008.

Company Profiles and Company Products

Table 2: Ghana, Key Food Processors

Company Profile	Company Products	Links
Barry Callebaut Ghana Limited	Cocoa and cocoa products	https://www.barry-callebaut.com/en/contact
Blue Skies Holdings Limited	Fresh fruit juices, fruit salads, fruit snacks, fresh fruit cuts, Ice cream	https://blueskies.com/global/our-products/
Cargill Ghana Limited	Cocoa and cocoa products	https://www.cargill.com/worldwide/ghana
Fan Milk Ghana Limited	Ice cream, yogurt, dairy-based drinks	https://fanmilk.danone.com/our-footprint/ghana.html
Flour Mills of Ghana Limited (FMGL)	Flour and animal feed	https://www.seaboardoverseas.com/location/flour-mills-of-ghana/
Ghana Cocoa Processing Company	Cocoa products (powder, cocoa butter, cocoa liquor, chocolates	https://www.goldentreeghana.com/
GB Foods	Pasta, rice, noodles, sauces, tomato paste, canned tomatoes, spaghetti, spices	https://www.thegbfoods.com/
Ghana Nuts Company Limited	Processed nuts and nut products	https://www.ghananuts.org/products/
HPW Ghana	Dried fruits	https://www.hpwag.com/en/about-us
Kasapreko PLC	Beverages- alcoholic and non-alcoholic	https://kasapreko.com/home/
Niche Cocoa Industry Limited	Cocoa products (spreads, drinks), confectionary	https://nichecocoa.com/
Olam Ghana	Flour, pasta, rice, cereals, sauces, tomato paste, breakfast cereals, biscuits, snacks	https://www.olamagri.com/locations/ghana.html
Nestlé West Africa	Breakfast cereals, confectionary, coffee, baby food, dairy products, infant formula	https://www.nestle-cwa.com/en
Pioneer Food Cannery Limited	Seafood	https://www.thaiunion.com/en/about/company/subsidiary/184/pioneer-food-cannery-limited
Plot Enterprise (GH) Limited	Cocoa and cocoa products	https://plotghana.com/about-us
Wilmar Africa Limited	Vegetable oil, fats and spreads, rice	https://www.wilmar-international.com/about-us/global-presence

Source: Corporate websites; FAS Accra office research.

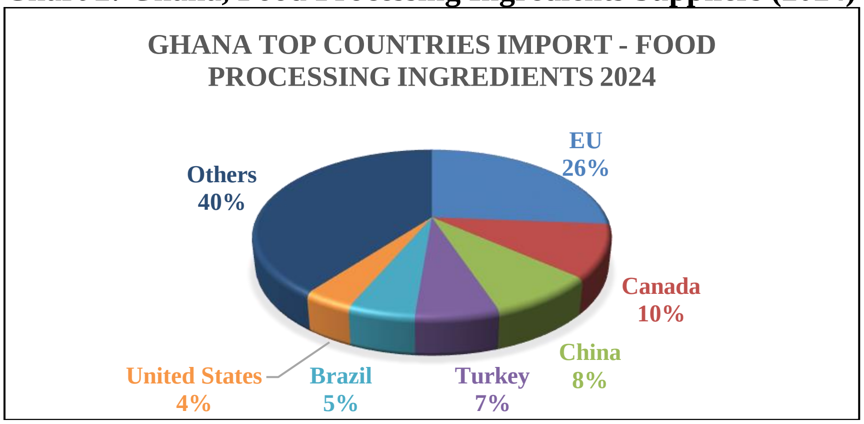
Sector Trends: Ghana's food processing industry is undergoing transformation driven by growing urbanization and changing consumer preferences. A rising, aspirational middle-class, coupled with busy lifestyles, is pushing up demand for more processed and convenience foods. Health-conscious consumers are stimulating demand for organic and fortified foods. This is coming at a time when increased digitalization and e-commerce, fomented smartphone penetration and expanding internet access, are growing online shopping.

The Ghanaian government is implementing policies and new initiatives (e.g., 1D1F) to increase local production and value-addition. These facilitate the establishment and expansion of food processing companies. Post observes a growing number of local brands expanding their production of dairy, beverages, and packaged snack foods. These aim to cut back on high import costs (due to excessive duties and levies) through local domestic processing and food manufacture.

Section III: Competition

Ghana imports food processing ingredients from various European, Asian, and American sources. As an ECOWAS and an Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) member, Ghana tends to provide more favorable treatment to its intraregional partners.[9] FAS Accra, nonetheless, still anticipates that food processing ingredient imports from beyond the African continent can still expand. Ghana's and other regional partners' food processing ingredient sector are developing, struggling that is to keep pace with consumer demand. At the same time, Ghana maintains a bilateral Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union (EU), as well as an Interim Trade Partnership Agreement with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (commonly known as UK or Britain).

Chart 2: Ghana, Food Processing Ingredients Suppliers (2024)



Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

In calendar year (CY) 2024 (January-December), Ghana's imports of food processing ingredients hit $1.24 billion, up 44 percent from CY 2023's $857 million. In CY 2024, U.S.-origin exports to Ghana of food processing ingredients were $50 million, up 61 percent compared to CY 2023's $31 million. U.S. product exports consist of 1) baking inputs; 2) other processed foods and ingredients; 3) wheat; and 4) and vegetable oils. The main competitors for the United States include the EU, Canada, China, Turkey, and Brazil. Other key suppliers are Malaysia, India, Russia, and Indonesia. The BRICS founding member countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China, as a group are among Ghana's top 10 suppliers; in CY 2024 already accounting for 17 percent of Ghana's food processing ingredient imports.[10]

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[9] East African Community, "African Continental Free Trade Adrea (AfCFTA) Agreement," located at: https://www.eac.int/trade/international-trade/trade-agreements/african-continental-free-trade-area-afcfta-agreement.The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a flagship project of the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. It is the world's largest free trade area bringing together the 55 countries of the African Union and eight Regional Economic Communities to create a single market for the continent. It furthers the free flow of goods and services across the continent and boosts the trading position of Africa in the global market. The AfCFTA seeks to eliminate trade barriers and boost intra-Africa trade. Specifically, it targets advancing trade in value-added production across all service sectors of the African Economy. The AfCFTA aims to establish regional value chains in Africa, enabling investment and job creation, while enhancing the competitiveness of Africa in the medium- to long-term.

[10] BRICS is an intergovernmental (political and economic) organization consisting of ten countries—Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates. Founded on June 16, 2009, the BRICS countries overtook the G7 countries' (i.e., Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdon, and the United States; additionally, the EU is a non-enumerated member) share of the world's GDP in terms of purchasing power parity in 2018. By 2024, the BRICS now account for 35 percent of the world's GDP compared to the G7's 30 percent.

Table 3: Ghana, Food Processing Ingredients, Top Supplying Origins (2020-24) (USD Millions)

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 2024-2023
EU	159.72	191.97	149.14	244.29	341.14	28
Canada	34.44	61.33	55.34	119.35	133.58	12
China	57.31	59.77	51.14	81.03	108.38	34
Turkey	34.43	39.62	45.98	64.20	82.95	29
Brazil	23.22	26.16	15.99	33.54	66.74	99
United States	32.33	37.25	14.87	31.32	50.39	61
Malaysia	42.19	116.92	38.93	40.32	47.69	18
India	78.56	8.61	13.88	19.64	39.73	102
Russia	16.14	24.04	7.44	38.68	33.90	-12
Indonesia	28.17	18.39	20.12	30.67	28.26	-8
Côte d'Ivoire	6.36	0.309	12.96	22.59	25.64	14

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Section IV: Best Product Prospects

Table 4: Ghana, Products Present in the Market with Good Sales Potential

Product Category	Major Supply Sources (CY 2024)	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Advantages and Disadvantages of Local Suppliers
Bakery Goods, Cereals (HS 1901.20)	Turkey: $76.8 million China: $6.3 million Europe: $4.7 million USA: $3.9 million	Quality and competitive pricing.	Baking food processors use these inputs for production.
Dairy Milk and Cream Concentrated (HS 0402.10)	Europe: $93 million Malaysia: $21.8 million N. Zealand: $13 million UK: $2.6 million USA: $1.2 million	These countries are known for the quality of their breeders at competitive prices.	Not available locally as country is not a dairy producing country.
Vegetable Oils, Fats (HS 1517.90)	Malaysia: $82 million Indonesia: $73 million Europe: $35 million Côte d'Ivoire: $4 million USA: $0.1 million	Malaysia and Indonesia are major producers of palm oil, offering competitive pricing and consistent quality.	Local suppliers may offer fresher, locally sourced oils, but production is not always sufficient to meet demand consistently.
Sugar and Sweeteners (HS 1702.90)	Brazil: $113.9 million Europe: $61.5 million Morocco: $32.3 million Turkey: $9.5 million USA: $0.03 million	Brazil is one of the world's largest sugar producers, offering competitive pricing and a reliable supply chain.	Local sugar production is limited, quality varies. Local suppliers can contribute to the local economy and reduce dependence on imports.
Wheat Flour (HS 1001.99)	Canada: $116.7 million Turkey: $111.5 million Europe: $50.1 million USA: $0.01 million	High quality wheat, competitive pricing with lower production costs, consistent flour quality.	Local flour mills may provide fresher products, but they may not have the capacity to meet demand during peak seasons.
Food Preparations and Spices (HS 2106.90; HS 0910.91)	Europe: $90.3 million China: $56.2 million Turkey: $40 million USA: $36 million	Food preparations ingredients and spices at competitive prices; large-scale capabilities.	Local suppliers may offer unique spice blends and additives; may have limited variety and consistency.

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Table 5: Ghana, Products Not Present in the Market with Good Sales Potential

Product Category/ Net Imports	Major Supply Sources	Market Overview
Barley and Malt (HS 1003.10; HS 1107.10)	Europe: $12.6 million	Europe mostly meets barley and malt demand requirements.
Food Additives, Other (HS Codes 2916; HS 2907)	Europe: $ 2.2 million China: $4.8 million South Africa: $1.6 million	The Ghanaian food processing industry relies on imported food additives.
Food Coloring (HS Codes 3204; HS 3203)	India: $4.2 million China: $2.9 million Côte d'Ivoire: $1.1 million Europe: $1.6 million USA: $0.13 million	There is a significant demand for food coloring agents. There is room for U.S. companies to enter the market.
Whey and other natural products (HS Code 0404)	Europe: $6.2 million Turkey: $1.1 million USA: $0.75 million	This is used by food processing companies

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Product Not Present due to Significant Barriers:

Not applicable.

Section V: Key Contacts and Further Information

USDA/FAS Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) – Coastal West Africa Region	
U.S. Embassy/FAS OAA Accra No. 24 Fourth Circular Road Cantonments Accra, Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 30 274-1590 Email: AgAccra@usda.gov Websites: https://fas.usda.gov/regions/ghana http://www.fas.usda.gov	U.S. Embassy/FAS OAA Abidjan Abidjan, Cocody Riviera Golf 01 B.P. 1712 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire Tel: +225 2722 494 000 Email: AgAbidjan@usda.gov Websites: https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/cote-divoire http://www.fas.usda.gov

Links to USDA/FAS OAA - Coastal West Africa Region – FAIRS Reports

- USDA/FAS Accra – GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0007 | FAIRS Country Report Annual- 2024[11]
- USDA/FAS Accra – GAIN GHANA | GH2024-0008 | FAIRS Certificate Report Annual-2024[12]
- USDA/FAS Abidjan – GAIN CÔTE D'IVOIRE | IV2024-0006 | FAIRS Country Report Annual-2024[13]

Note: The GAIN-GHANA | FAIRS Country and Certificate Annual-2025 reports are scheduled for release in June 2025. The GAIN-CÔTE D'IVOIRE | FAIRS Country and Certificate Annual-2025 reports are scheduled for release in September 2025. Other FAIRS Subject reports are rolled out on an ongoing basis.

Links to U.S. Government Sources

- USDA/FAS – Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS): https://www.fas.usda.gov/GATS
- USDA/FAS – Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN): https://gain.fas.usda.gov/
- U.S. Department of Commerce/International Trade Administration (ITA) - Ghana Country Commercial Guide: https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ghana-market-overview
- U.S. Embassy Accra, Ghana: Website https://gh.usembassy.gov
- U.S. Embassy Accra, Ghana: X https://x.com/USEmbassyGhana
- U.S. Embassy Accra, Ghana: Facebook https://www.facebook.com/USEmbassyGhana/
- U.S. Embassy Accra, Ghana: Instagram https://wwwinstagram.com/usembassyghana/

[11] U.S Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Accra, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS%20Country%20Report%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0007.

[12] Ibid, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS%20Export%20Certificate%20Report%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0008.

[13] Ibid., located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=FAIRS%20Country%20Report%20Annual_Accra_Cote%20d%27Ivoire_IV2024-0006.

Ghana, Government Regulatory Agencies	Role
Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) P. O. Box M37, Ministries, Accra- Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 50 916 3727 Email: info@mofa.gov.gh Website: https://mofa.gov.gh/site/	Lead agency responsible for developing and executing policies and strategies for the agriculture sector.
Ministry of Trade & Industry P. O. Box M37, Ministries, Accra- Ghana Tel: +233(0) 553 619 943 Email: motichief@moti-gh.com Website: https://moti-gh.com/	Lead policy advisor to government on trade, industrial and private sector development.
Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) P. O. Box CT 2783, Cantonments – Accra, Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 30 223-3200/ 223-5100 Email: fda@fdaghana.gov.gh Website: http://fdaghana.gov.gh/	Registration of food and beverage products.
Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) P.O. Box MB245, Accra – Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 302 506 991-5 Email: gsanep@gsa.gov.gh/gsadir@gsa.gov.gh Website: https://www.gsa.gov.gh/	Standards and norms development.
Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) Off Starlets' 91 Road, near Accra Sports Stadium P. O. Box 2202, Accra-Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 303 941 108 Email: info@gra.gov.gh Website: https://gra.gov.gh/	Ghana's Customs Authority.
The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) No. A1 Rangoon Lane, Vivo Place Cantonments-Accra Tel: +233 (0) 302 6651 25-9 / +233 (0) 302 9617 45 Email: info@gipc.gov.gh Website: https://www.gipc.gov.gh/	Ghana's Investment Promotion Agency.
Ghana Export Promotion Authority P.O. Box M146, Accra, Ghana Tel: + 233 (0) 302 740 909 Email: gepa@gepa.gov.gh Website: https://www.gepaghana.org/	Lead agency responsible for the facilitation, development and promotion of Ghanaian exports.
Association of Ghana Industries 42 Dr. Isert Street, North Ridge, Accra- Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 302 266 590 Email: agi@agighana.org Website: https://agighana.org/about-agi/	Private sector not-for-profit business organization group of indigenous manufacturers in Ghana.

Attachments:

No Attachments