

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: April 03, 2023

Report Number: GH2023-0004

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: Ghana

Post: Accra

Report Category: Grain and Feed

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Report Highlights:

Assurances of support from bilateral creditors and the IMF, and goodwill from the international community in helping Ghana weather the economic storm has offered a brighter hope of an economic resurgence. Forecast of average rainfall in most crop production zones and planned adoption of improved seeds are expected to result in appreciable crop yields. Imports of wheat and rice in MY2023/24 are forecast at stable rates comparable to the preceding year's estimates.

Commodities:

Wheat

Production:

Wheat is not grown in Ghana thus all wheat on the Ghanaian market is imported.

Consumption:

Marketing year 2023/24 (MY2023/24) total wheat consumption is forecast slightly up at 965,000 metric tons (MT) by Post, a two percent increase with respect to the current year's estimate of 945,000 MT. The general increase in the prices of other staples has caused the shift to wheat consumption. Inflation has witnessed two consecutive drops from the peak of 54.1 percent recorded at the end of 2022 to 52.8 percent at the end of February 2023, but it remains high. Likewise, food inflation has gone down but remains high at 59.1 percent.

Bread remains the major wheat flour product on the Ghanaian market but there has been sustained growth in biscuits, pasta, and pastries consumption, alongside the proliferation of instant noodle vending spots and pizza shops. For many urban dwellers in Ghana, having bread for breakfast is the preferred choice and this is particularly so for those consumers who fall in the lower-income bracket. As breakfast, bread is eaten together with cocoa/chocolate drink, tea, and porridge (corn, rice, wheat, millet, or corn/millet-soy blend). With signs of decline in inflation and relative stability of the domestic currency in recent months, coupled with positive assurances from the international community and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help Ghana weather the recent economic storm, normal consumption is expected to be restored in MY2023/24. An increase in consumption demand for wheat is also anticipated due to population growth, urbanization and growing middle-class.

Hard wheat flour remains the preference of the Ghanaian consumer but there has been appreciable growth in the use of soft wheat flour lately. Currently, about 70 percent of wheat flour is used to make bread, while the remaining 30 percent is used for cakes and other pastries. Ghanaian consumers prefer high quality hard wheat flour, which produces the desired high-top fluffy loaf bread. The MY2022/23 estimated per capita consumption of wheat in Ghana is about 27 kg per year. Bread is now considered a staple in Ghana, especially by urban dwellers and wheat consumption has continued to increase in line with urbanization. Also, the growing middle-class increasingly seeks out other wheat flour products like instant noodles, pasta, pizza, croissants, cakes, and biscuits.

Marketing:

Local mills produce hard flour and soft flour for bread and pastries respectively. The addition of pastry flour to their product mix is in response to the growth in domestic demand for pastries. This is directly related to the expansion in the number and capacity of Ghana's biscuit factories as well as the entry of many new domestic pastry producers. Currently, there are four major wheat-milling companies in Ghana, with a total installed capacity of about 1,500 tons per day but according to industry sources they operate at 80 percent due to the market size. Blending hard wheat with soft wheat at varying percentages is gaining popularity with millers but care is taken not to cause significant change in the acceptable flour quality that could be rejected by the Ghanaian bread bakers. There is increasing demand for soft wheat flour by biscuit factories and pastry makers. The less popular soft wheat flour is primarily used to produce cakes and pastries. Ghanaians prefer flour produced from hard wheat to achieve the desired soft

fluffy bread. In Ghana it is mandatory for all wheat flour products to be fortified with micronutrients (Vitamin A, B1, B2 B6, Niacin, Folic Acid, Iron and zinc).

Flour prices have risen in Ghana because of the higher cost of imported wheat, depreciation of the local currency, and rising inflation. For example, a 50kg bag of flour now sells at retail price of about GH¢650.00 (\$54.17) in MY2022/23, up by more than 106 percent from GH¢315.00 (USD26.25) in MY2021/22. As a result, the price of bread has increased. The cost of a 0.70 kg loaf of bread in MY2022/23 is GH¢20.00 (\$1.67), up from GH¢13.00 (\$1.08) in the previous year, an increase of about 54 percent. Nonetheless, bread continues to be one of Ghana's staple foods, mainly eaten at breakfast and as a convenient snack during the day.

The wheat flour is packaged into 50 kg, 25 kg, 10 kg, 5 kg and 2 kg bags with brand names labeled on the bags. The millers have varying methods of distribution; (i) by contract, where the wheat is milled on order by a trader, wholesaler, or baker; (ii) by direct sales to traders at factory premises; or (iii) through wholesale outlets. The price of flour is determined by the cost of production and type of flour (hard wheat and soft wheat mixtures) and thus the four millers do not have a uniform price. Industry sources reveal that another wheat flour price increase is imminent at the time of the report (Average Exchange Rate: \$1.00=GH¢12.00).

Trade:

Post forecasts MY2023/24 imports at 1.0 million metric tons (MMT), a marginal increase of one percent from the MY2022/23 estimate of 900,000 MT as importers try to match the growing demand in the face of high port charges and depreciated domestic currency. Major suppliers of wheat to Ghana include Canada, Turkey, United States, Latvia, France, Germany, Poland, Estonia, Ukraine, and Côte d'Ivoire, with Canada typically accounting for more than half of the market share. About 50 percent of the total supplies from Turkey is pre-bagged hard wheat flour. Hard wheat classes comprise about 70 percent of Ghana's imports and the remaining 30 percent is soft wheat.

The forecast for exports in MY2023/24 is increased by 20 percent to 60,000 MT from the current year's estimate of 50,000 MT. This is because millers are sure of having enough supplies for the domestic market. Exports are mainly to neighboring countries (Togo, Burkina Faso, and Niger) and by haulage trucks.

Top 10 Exporters of Wheat to Ghana over the past Five Calendar Years (MT)

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Canada	351,117	403,283	407,210	449,652	275,383
Turkey	157,193	177,645	209,799	232,182	167,907
United States	50,558	51,500	14	11	75,620
Latvia	126	184	68,555	20,000	56,022
France	28	95,531	49,274	39,060	50,042
Germany	11	133	629	3,487	19,506
Poland	0	0	8,377	0	15,068
Estonia	0	0	0	0	12,000
Ukraine	3,543	2,731	66	40,791	8,394
Cote d'Ivoire	9,260	10,830	8,226	7,228	7,973
Others	344,692	227,007	312,578	273,954	7,902
Total	916,528	968,844	1,064,728	1,066,365	695,817

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, 2023

Stocks:

Ending stocks are forecast at 227,000 MT in MY2023/24, down by about 10 percent from the MY2022/23 estimate of 252,000 MT. This is due to the expected increased consumption demand, which is not matched by proportionate increased imports. Thus, stocks will be depleted to meet the consumption demand.

Policy:

The Government of Ghana (GOG) announced complete withdrawal of the Benchmark Value Discount policy in the 2023 budget statement and received mixed reactions from industry players, with local producers hailing the Government for supporting them to be competitive whereas importers were disappointed with the 180-degree change in policy direction. This was done to increase government revenues. The Benchmark Value Discount Policy was introduced in April 2019 by the GOG with a view to make the Ghanaian ports competitive, reduce smuggling and increase government's revenue from the port. The policy provided a discount of 50 percent on the delivery or benchmark values used to set the import duties of general imports with the exceptions of vehicles (imported vehicles received a 30 percent discount). This reduced import duties significantly and impacted prices of imported goods and made them affordable. The complete reversal of the policy has ultimately resulted in increased prices of imported goods, including wheat flour prices on the domestic market.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

Wheat Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
Ghana	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	376	376	372	347	0	252
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	946	946	950	900	0	1,000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	946	946	950	900	0	1,000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	29	29	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,247	0	1,252
MY Exports (1000 MT)	63	63	50	50	0	60
TY Exports (1000 MT)	63	63	50	50	0	60
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	12	12	15	15	0	15
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	875	900	925	930	0	950
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	887	912	940	945	0	965
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	372	347	332	252	0	227
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,247	0	1,252
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = July 2023 - June 2024

Commodities:

Rice, Milled

Production:

Domestic rice production for MY2023/24 is forecast at 800,000 MT, an increase of about 16 percent over the MY2022/23 estimate of 690,000 MT. Rainfall for the MY2023/24 production season is expected to be normal or below normal, according to the Ghana Meteorological Agency, but this forecast is not expected to discourage rice farmers from expanding their farms as they observed a paddy price increase of 95 percent in MY2022/23 over the preceding year's price. Paddy price of 175 kg bags sold for between GH¢680.00 (\$56.67) and GH¢860.00 (\$71.67) in MY2022/23 as compared to MY2021/22 when a bag sold for between GH¢300.00 (\$25.00) and GH¢450.00 (\$37.50). Some rice farmers that switched to vegetable production at some irrigated sites switched back to rice production, following announced support from some non-governmental organizations and financial institutions

regarding input acquisition. Harvested area under rice has been forecast at 325,000 hectares (HA), about seven percent higher than the MY2022/23 estimate. Most farmers plan to plant improved varieties to assure enhanced yield with limited fertilizer use.

Rice is grown throughout all regions of Ghana. However, the top-five production areas are the Volta, Northern, Upper East, Ashanti, and Western regions in descending order. Except for the Northern Region, all the other regions recorded decreased production in MY2022/23. In most cases, rice is grown once per year, but in rare instances where irrigation is available, producers may plant two crops per year. The primary planting seasons are April/May for the southern part of the country and May-July for the northern part. September/October is the harvesting time for the south and October-December for the north. In the Northern and Upper East, producers can plant in July/August and harvest in October/November.

Consumption:

Rice is the second most important cereal in Ghana after corn and has become a major staple food. MY2023/24 consumption has been forecast slightly high at 1.50 MMT, up by three percent from Post's MY2022/23 estimate of 1.45 MMT. The per capita rice consumption in MY2022/23 is estimated at 43 kg per year. With Ghana's population now estimated at about 34 million in 2023, and a growth rate of about 2.12%, rice consumption is expected to increase accordingly. Although consumption had recorded a marked decline in the wake of recent sustained increases in the price of rice across the country, mainly due to high inflation, depreciation of the local currency, and the complete withdrawal of the benchmark value discount rate policy by GOG, the general increases in the price of other staples induced a shift back to rice consumption.

Rice remains a main part of the diet in many Ghanaian homes due to its relative ease of preparation and palatable recipes, thus consumption is expected to increase with the improving prospects for economic stability in the coming months. Increasing urbanization, a large and growing expatriate community, a growing entrepreneurial middle-class, economic recovery from the devastation of COVID-19, and a resurging hospitality industry will also contribute to an increase in rice consumption.

Urban consumers represent 55 percent of Ghana's population and account for about 80 percent of total imported rice consumption. Ghanaian urban consumers prefer imported rice due to its perceived higher quality. There is increasing demand for high quality rice and consumer preferences are moving towards fragrant and long-grain white rice. A lesser proportion of domestically produced rice that gets processed to meet the quality standard of imported rice earns the patronage of urban dwellers.

Marketing:

In Ghana, both imported and domestic rice are sold in the same market (open air and supermarkets) in the urban centers, but supply of domestically produced rice can be irregular. About 70 percent of rice sold through retail outlets in Ghana is imported. Importers prefer to buy rice in bulk and re-bag locally into 50 kg, 25 kg, and 5 kg, to accommodate consumer preferences and to maximize their profits. Rice importers sell to wholesalers, retailers, and directly to consumers. The imported rice sold in 5 kg bags is preferred by customers because of portability. Several smaller private companies, however, actively import packaged rice in 1 kg and 2 kg bags of various types, brands, and qualities.

Although U.S. long grain rice has been preferred by Ghanaians due to its high quality and better taste, it lost market share to Asian sourced rice due to a reduction in quality and the higher pricing of U.S. rice made available to the Ghanaian market. As such, fragrant long-grain, white rice from Asia (mainly Thailand and Vietnam) has gradually displaced U.S. rice in consumer preference. Overall, rice imports primarily from Vietnam, Thailand, Pakistan, and India have risen considerably to fulfill Ghana's increasing demand.

Currently, the retail price of a 25 kg bag of Thai fragrant rice averages GH¢520.00 (\$43.33); Vietnamese rice of the same weight averages GH¢360.00 (\$30.00), and domestically produced fragrant long-grain rice averages GH¢500 (\$41.67) per 25 kg bag. The current condition of market prices would favor the U.S. rice and offers an opportunity to regain lost market share through various promotional activities. Imported rice provides greater variety at more affordable prices than domestically produced varieties. The local rice (parboiled, white, and brown) is perceived to have higher nutritional qualities but is less preferred by most consumers due to perceived poor quality. Nonetheless, the GOG has created demand for the envisaged increase in domestic rice production by linking it to the home-grown National School Feeding program through the guaranteed purchases by the reinvigorated National Food Buffer Stock Company. (Average Exchange Rate: \$1.00=GH¢12.00).

Trade:

Ghana's MY2023/24 rice imports are forecast at 700,000 MT, same as the MY2022/23 estimate. The unchanged imports are partly influenced by the expected increase in domestic production. Also, the prevailing depreciation of the cedi against the dollar is a disincentive to high imports quantities. Furthermore, the withdrawal of the benchmark value discount rate policy constitutes another constraint on rice imports now. Rice imports are largely driven by the increase in population and urbanization as well as rapid growth of the hotel, restaurants, and catering service industry. Different grades of rice are imported ranging from the fragrant Thai and Vietnamese rice, U.S. long grain rice, to cheaper 70 percent broken rice from other sources. Market share for U.S. rice is plummeting again in the face of increased competition.

Traders perceive the United States as a reliable supplier of premium quality rice but have increasingly turned to Asian rice, particularly the Thai and Viet jasmine rice, whose quality image has improved substantially. There is also increased promotional activity of Thai and Viet origin rice on Radio, TV, and billboards. The fragrant rice is becoming the preferred rice of those shopping in the "quality" segment of the market, chosen for its special taste (60 percent of consumers buy fragrant rice because of its taste). High-end restaurants and eateries rely heavily on fragrant rice to deliver quality and taste to their customers. Major suppliers of rice to Ghana include Vietnam, India, China, Pakistan, Thailand, and Côte d'Ivoire.

Top 10 Exporters of Rice to Ghana over the past Five Calendar Years (MT)

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vietnam	488,016	736,363	650,468	379,612	363,354
India	69,149	53,847	72,186	138,304	81,666
China	15,000	7,506	21,004	69,820	35,000
Pakistan	25,413	53,126	48,945	50,115	32,905
Thailand	168,313	53,798	54,992	88,984	32,405
Cote d'Ivoire	3,822	4,054	11,559	16,525	18,870
Singapore	706	10,966	15,780	573	395
United States	5,362	4,556	2,938	6,302	125
Cambodia	4,262	4,136	2,775	1,512	73
Germany	52	54	55	58	46
Others	37,153	2,661	7,486	1,019	104
Total	817,248	931,067	888,188	752,824	564,943

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, 2023

Rice exports for MY2023/24 are forecast at 2,000 MT, down by 60 percent from the MY2022/23 estimate. This is due to the expectation that the domestic market will offer competitive prices for the produce. Exports to the neighboring countries, mainly Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo, usually occur in the paddy form. Rice farmers sell their harvested produce to aggregators from these neighboring countries because they offer better prices than local millers. Stricter enforcement of an existing grain export ban by the GOG is expected to impact exports.

Stocks:

Ending Stocks for MY2023/24 is forecast at 225,000 MT, a marginal decrease of less than one percent compared to Post's MY2022/23 estimate of 227,000 MT, mainly because expected increase in supply will be less than proportionate to the expected increase in consumption.

Policy:

Rice remains a very political topic in Ghana. In 2017, the GOG introduced a 50 percent subsidy on rice seed and fertilizer under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) campaign, to make it affordable for producers to increase rice production. Under the program, about 10 percent of the rice seeds were imported by licensed agrochemical companies and the remainder supplied by local seed growers. The PFJ agenda is envisioned by the GOG as the pivot for realizing the target of rice self-sufficiency. It is worth noting that the subsidy rate for fertilizer was slashed to 15 percent for the MY2022/23 cropping season. Implementation of the program remains uncertain, as GOG is yet to announce the subsidy rates applicable for the MY2023/24 cropping season. Lack of funding may preclude the continuation of the program.

The announced complete withdrawal of the benchmark value discount rate policy by the GOG has received mixed reactions. Though rice farmers acknowledged that this is a step in the right direction, importers are concerned about the increased customs charges at the ports due to this policy review. Direct effect of this change in policy is partly responsible for the increase in the prices of imported rice on the market.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Ghana	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	330	310	300	305	0	325
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	336	336	326	292	0	227
Milled Production (1000 MT)	740	702	638	690	0	800
Rough Production (1000 MT)	1,072	1,004	925	987	0	1,144
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6,900	6,990	6,900	6,990	0	6,990
MY Imports (1000 MT)	900	660	900	700	0	700
TY Imports (1000 MT)	620	710	950	750	0	750
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1,976	1,698	1,864	1,682	0	1,727
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	6	0	5	0	2
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	6	0	5	0	2
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1,650	1,400	1,650	1,450	0	1,500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	326	292	214	227	0	225
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1,976	1,698	1,864	1,682	0	1,727
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.2485	3.2387	3.0833	3.2361	0	3.52

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024

Commodities:

Corn

Production:

Domestic corn production for MY2023/24 is forecast high at 3.6 MMT, an increase of about 20 percent below the MY2022/23 estimate of 3.05 MMT. Corn production in Ghana is predominantly rainfall dependent, and a favorable weather forecast announced by the Ghana Meteorological Agency as compared to the preceding year has made most corn farmers confident of good yields in the MY2023/24 cropping season. The MY2022/23 high price recorded by corn has induced corn farmers who shifted to legumes production to return to corn production.

Harvested area for MY2023/24 has been forecast at 1.26 million HA, representing about a five percent increase from the MY2022/23 estimate. The use of improved seeds is expected to ameliorate the effect of insufficient fertilizer application, and the lack of it in some cases, on yields.

Corn is grown in all regions of Ghana. The top-five production regions in descending order are Eastern, Ashanti, Bono East, Ahafo, and Northern. Corn is grown once per year in the north of the country, planting in June and harvesting from August through October. Farmers in the south of the country usually crop corn twice per year, planting in March/April and harvesting in August/September during the major growing season. Minor season planting is usually done in August/September and harvesting done in December/January.

Consumption:

Consumption forecast for corn is slightly lowered at 3.42 MMT in MY2023/24, an increase of about 1.50 percent from the MY2022/23 estimate of 3.37 MMT. Corn is the most important cereal in Ghana and remains the number one staple food. Per capita consumption of corn was estimated at about 82 kg per year in MY2022/23.

Over the years, human consumption of corn has faced increasing competition from the poultry sector. Estimates from industry analysts suggest that human consumption constitutes about 85 percent of the domestic corn production and livestock accounts for the remaining 15 percent. Corn prices continue to rise but there has been a steady price increase for almost all staples in Ghana due to various economic shocks suffered in recent years. Consumption demand for corn is thus expected to be restored to the normal pattern in line with population growth and the GOG's poultry revitalization initiative.

Marketing:

Corn is mostly sold in large quantities in designated aggregators' markets all over the country and on the open market but there is a new development of corn being listed as one of the commodities of trade on the Ghana Commodities Exchange platform. The most common packaging for corn for sale is in units of 100 kg, 50 kg, and 25 kg bags. Sales at farm gate and wholesale level are usually done in 100 kg bags while retail level sales are usually done in the 25 kg bags or smaller non-standardized units. The price of corn has been very volatile post COVID-19 pandemic, and currently a 50 kg bag of corn sells for GH¢250.00 (\$20.80). (Average Exchange Rate: U.S.\$1.00=GH¢12.00).

Trade:

Ghana's MY2023/24 corn imports are forecast at 100,000 MT, unchanged from the MY2022/23 estimate. This is due to the expected increase in domestic production. The imported corn is largely used for feed. Corn imports are regulated by the GOG and an import permit is required. Major suppliers of corn to Ghana are Argentina, South Africa, Brazil, United States, Thailand, India, and Côte d'Ivoire.

Top 10 Exporters of Corn to Ghana over the past Five Calendar Years (MT)

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Argentina	21,385	1,542	1,518	73,142	32,927
South Africa	21,216	1,492	1,564	13,639	1,405
Brazil	250	153	323	3	208
United States	43	216	127	55	120
Thailand	0	1	18	78	37
India	0	2	2	0	20
Cote d'Ivoire	428	523	0	165	19
UK	0	0	0	0	2
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe		0	0	0	0
Others	432	330	73	214	0
Total	43,754	4,259	3,625	87,296	34,738

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, 2023

Exports of corn are mainly to neighboring countries but are now banned. Industry sources however note that the trend of significant purchases of corn by aggregators from neighboring countries persists. Exports are thus forecast at 10,000 MT in MY2023/24, unchanged from the MY2022/23 estimate. Traders (especially farmers) prefer selling to the aggregators from the neighboring countries because they offer better prices for the corn and offer to provide shelling service at no cost, in addition to saving the farmer transportation cost of conveying the produce to the markets.

Stocks:

Ending Stocks for MY2023/24 is forecast at 582,000 MT, an increase of about 87 percent compared to Post's MY2022/23 estimate of 312,000 MT. The increase is largely due to the increased domestic production forecast.

Policy:

Corn importation continues to be regulated by the GOG, and a permit is required to import corn into the country. Corn production, like other targeted crops for national food security has received considerable support from the GOG under its flagship agricultural transformation agenda, PFJ. Since 2017, corn farmers have benefited from the GOG's subsidized inputs policy. Indeed, majority of the target beneficiaries under the fertilizer subsidy program have been corn farmers. Currently, a GOG policy banning the exports of grains, including corn, remains in force. Follow this [link](#) to access more information on GOG's grain export restriction policy.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

Corn	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Jul 2021		Jul 2022		Jul 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
Ghana						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1,300	1,250	1,300	1,200	0	1,260
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	619	619	802	587	0	312
Production (1000 MT)	3,500	3,200	3,000	3,005	0	3,600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	83	83	200	100	0	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	80	80	200	100	0	100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4,202	3,902	4,002	3,692	0	4,012
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	15	5	10	0	10
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	15	5	10	0	10
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	700	600	700	620	0	620
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,750	0	2,800
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	3,400	3,300	3,400	3,370	0	3,420
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	802	587	597	312	0	582
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4,202	3,902	4,002	3,692	0	4,012
Yield (MT/HA)	2.6923	2.56	2.3077	2.5042	0	2.8571

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = October 2023 - September 2024

Appendix I

Tariff Table for Wheat, Corn, and Rice {Culled from **Chapter 10** of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET)¹}

Cereals

Notes.

1. (A) The products specified in the headings of this Chapter are to be classified in those headings only if grains are present, whether or not in the ear or on the stalk.
- (B) The Chapter does not cover grains which have been hulled or otherwise worked. However, rice, husked, milled, polished, glazed, parboiled, or broken remains classified in heading 10.06.
2. Headings 10.05 does not cover sweet corn (Chapter 7).

Subheading Note.

1. The term “durum wheat” means wheat of the *Triticum durum* species and the hybrids derived from the inter-specific crossing of *Triticum durum*, which have the same number (28) of as that species.

Heading	T.S.N	Commodity Description	Standard Unit of Quantity	RATES					
				IMPORT					Export Duty
				Import Duty	VAT		Import Excise		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10.01		Wheat and meslin.							
		-Durum wheat:							
	1001.11.00.00	-Seed	kg	5%	0%				0%
	1001.19.00.00	-Other	kg	5%	15%				0%
		-Other							
	1001.91.00.00	-Seed	kg	5%	0%				0%
	1001.99.00.00	-Other	kg	5%	15%				0%
10.05		Corn.							
	1005.10.00.00	-Seed	kg	5%	0%				0%
	1005.90.00.00	-Other	kg	20%	15%				0%

¹The ECOWAS Tariff and Statistics Nomenclature is a common customs nomenclature based on the harmonized system of description and coding of goods (HS) adopted by the Community. It is a 10-digit Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature defining the list of goods making up the Tariff and Statistics Nomenclature categories of the CET. The tariff is applicable to all non-member states of the ECOWAS.

10.06		Rice.							
		-Rice in the husk (paddy or rough):							
	1006.10.10.00	-Seed	kg	5%	0%				0%
	1006.10.90.00	-Other	kg	5%	15%				0%
	1006.20.00.00	-Husked (brown) rice	kg	20%	15%				0%
		-Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed:							
	1006.30.10.00	-In packings of more than 5 kg or in bulk	kg	20%	15%				0%
	1006.30.90.00	-In packings of 5 kg or less	kg	20%	15%				0%
	1006.40.00.00	-Broken rice	kg	20%	15%				0%

The ECOWAS tariff nomenclature has been migrated from 2007 to the 2012 version (HS2012) introduced by the World Customs Organization (WCO). On 25th October 2013, ECOWAS Member States adopted the ECOWAS Common External Tariff with the 5-tariff band structure below:

Categories	Percentage of Duties	Goods Description
0	0%	Essential social goods.
1	5%	Goods of primary necessity, raw goods, and Capital Goods.
2	10%	Intermediate goods and inputs
3	20%	Final Consumption goods or finished goods
4	35%	Specific Goods for Economic Development

Ghana began full implementation of the ECOWAS CET in 2016. Follow this link; [ECOWAS Common External Tariff \(CET\) – ECOWAS Trade Information System\(ECOTIS\)](#) for more information on the ECOWAS CET.

End of report.

Attachments:

No Attachments