

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: April 02, 2024

Report Number: GH2024-0004

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: Ghana

Post: Accra

Report Category: Grain and Feed

Prepared By: Josh Taylor

Approved By: Robert Tuebner

Report Highlights:

Imports of wheat and rice are forecast up in MY2024/25 mainly because of increased consumption. Corn and rice production is expected to increase due to favorable weather conditions, adoption of improved seed varieties, and the implementation of the second phase of the Government of Ghana's (GOG) farmer support program.

Commodities:

Wheat

Production:

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

Consumption:

Marketing year 2024/25 (MY2024/25) total wheat consumption is forecast marginally up at 850,000 metric tons (MT) by Post, a one percent increase with respect to the current year's estimate of 840,000 MT. Expected return to economic stability will restore consumption to the initial growth path of trending high alongside population growth. This is because wheat flour products are popular among Ghanaian consumers, especially by urban dwellers. Bread is a staple consumed by most households in the morning and as snack during the afternoon and/or evening. The observed decline in wheat consumption in the preceding year was mainly due to the recent economic hardships (increased utility tariffs, high inflation, and domestic currency depreciation) that stifled disposable income for most of the populace. Inflation continues to drop, with a year-on-year rate of 23.2 percent recorded at the end of February 2024 as compared to 52.8 percent at the end of February 2023. Food inflation has followed a similar trend, now recorded at 27 percent at the end of February 2024, compared to 59.1 percent at same time last year.

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, normal consumption is expected to be restored in MY2024/25. An increase in consumption demand for wheat is anticipated due to population growth and urbanization.

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 MY2023/24 estimated per capita consumption of wheat in Ghana is about 25 kg per year. Wheat consumption is expected to increase in line with urbanization.

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 2,200 tons per day but according to industry sources they now operate at less than 50 percent due to the market size, and influx of imported wheat flour lately. 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. Ghanaian

bakeries 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).

MY2023/24 flour prices have reduced accordingly in response to the decrease in the global wheat price. For example, a 50 kg bag of flour that was sold at GH¢625.00 (\$48.00) in MY2022/23 now sells at retail price of GH¢600.00 (\$46.00), down by four percent. This has not affected the price of bread, which remains unchanged at GH¢20.00 (\$1.50) per 0.70 kg loaf in MY2023/24.

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¢13.00).

Trade:

Post forecasts MY2024/25 imports at 900,000 metric tons (MT), nearly six percent increase from the MY2023/24 estimate of 850,000 MT as importers try to build stock in expectation of growing demand from an improved economy. Major suppliers of wheat to Ghana include Canada, Turkey, France, Poland, Lithuania, Germany, Latvia, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and China, with Canada typically accounting for more than half of the market share. More than 60 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 MY2024/25 is increased by 25 percent to 15,000 MT from the current year's estimate of 12,000 MT. This is because millers are sure of having enough supplies for the domestic market. Exports are mainly to neighboring countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo) and by haulage trucks.

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

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Canada	403,283	407,210	449,652	275,383	331,131
Turkey	177,645	209,799	232,182	167,907	214,045
France	95,531	49,274	39,060	50,042	61,111
Poland	0	8,377	0	15,068	55,227
Lithuania	0	20,000	52,000	0	26,100
Germany	133	629	3,487	19,506	21,869
Latvia	184	68,555	20,000	56,022	4,743
Senegal	0	0	0	0	4,600
Cote d'Ivoire	10,830	8,226	7,228	7,973	3,808
China	390	1	12	0	3,280
Others	280,848	292,657	262,744	105,409	5,238
Total	968,844	1,064,728	1,066,365	697,310	731,152

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, 2024

Stocks:

Ending stocks are forecast at 203,000 MT in MY2024/25, up by about 11 percent from the MY2023/24 estimate of 183,000 MT. This is due to the expected increased imports as millers focus on building stock in anticipation of restored 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	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
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)	372	372	216	200	0	183
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	751	710	850	850	0	900
TY Imports (1000 MT)	751	710	850	850	0	900
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	47	47	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1,123	1,082	1,066	1,050	0	1,083
MY Exports (1000 MT)	17	17	50	12	0	15
TY Exports (1000 MT)	17	17	50	12	0	15
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	15	15	15	15	0	15
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	875	850	850	840	0	850
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	890	865	865	855	0	865
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	216	200	151	183	0	203
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1,123	1,082	1,066	1,050	0	1,083
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 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025

Commodities:

Rice, Milled

Production:

MY2024/25 domestic rice production is forecast at 900,000 MT, an increase of about 13 percent over the preceding year's estimate. Rainfall for most production zones is expected to be generally average in the MY2024/25 production season, according to the Ghana Meteorological Agency. Registration of farmers as beneficiaries of the Government of Ghana's (GOG) announced farmer support program, planting for food and jobs phase two (PFJ 2.0) is underway. Some donor agencies (development partners) have assured some level of inputs support to small holder farmers, especially those in the northern parts of the country. These factors provide the basis for optimistic yield expectation. Paddy price has gone down from GH¢525.00 (\$40.00) per 175 kg bag to GH¢350.00 (\$27) per same weight. This development is expected to induce a switch away from rice production by some farmers, but the alluring package announced by the GOG under the PFJ 2.0 and the routine support from some non-governmental organizations and financial institutions regarding input acquisition will result in increased area planted by some existing farmers while attracting new entrants to more than offset the impact of the switch by some existing farmers. Harvested area under rice has been forecast at 350,000 hectares (HA), about eight percent higher than the MY2023/24 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 Northern, Volta, Upper East, Oti, and Ashanti regions in descending order. 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. MY2024/25 consumption has been forecast slightly high at 1.60 million metric tons (MMT), up by three percent from Post's MY2023/24 estimate of 1.55 MMT. The per capita rice consumption in MY2023/24 is estimated at 45 kg. With Ghana's population now estimated at well above 34 million in 2024, and a growth rate of about 2.0 percent, rice consumption is expected to increase accordingly. Although consumption has 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 will induce 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 domestic financial turmoil, as well as a resurging hospitality industry will 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 had been preferred by Ghanaians due to its high quality and better taste, it lost market share to Asian sourced rice due to perceived increase in quality of the Asian sourced rice and the higher pricing of U.S. rice made available to the Ghanaian market. As such, fragrant long-grain, white rice from Asia (mainly Vietnam) has gradually displaced U.S. rice in consumer preference. Overall, rice imports from Vietnam, India, China, Thailand, and Pakistan have risen considerably to fulfill Ghana's increasing demand.

Currently, the retail price of a 25 kg bag of Thai fragrant rice averages GH¢525.00 (\$40.00); Vietnamese rice of the same weight averages GH¢370.00 (\$28.00), and domestically produced fragrant long-grain rice averages GH¢500 (\$38.00) 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¢13.00).

Trade:

Ghana’s MY2024/25 rice imports are forecast at 750,000 MT, an increase of 36 percent over the preceding year’s estimate. The anticipated increase will be in response to the expected increase in consumption due to population growth and urbanization. Also, major importers are optimistic that the domestic economy will bounce back in 2024. 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 has plummeted 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 Viet and Thai jasmine rice, whose quality image has improved substantially. There is also increased promotional activity of Viet and Thai origin rice on Radio, TV, and billboards. The fragrant rice has become 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, Thailand, Côte d’Ivoire, and Pakistan.

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

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Vietnam	736,363	650,468	379,612	363,354	531,258
India	53,847	72,186	138,304	81,666	121,429
China	7,506	21,004	69,820	35,000	40,500
Thailand	53,798	54,992	88,984	32,405	37,942
Côte d'Ivoire	4,054	11,559	16,525	1,8870	7,693
Pakistan	53,126	48,945	50,115	1,4910	7,587
Cambodia	4,136	2,775	1,512	73	456
Burkina Faso	0	0	14	0	432
United States	4,556	2,938	6,302	125	261
Togo	0	0	20	155	135
Others	2,715	7,637	11,043	148	156
Total	920,101	872,504	762,251	546,706	747,849

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, 2024

Post forecasts that rice exports for MY2024/25, which usually occurs in the paddy form to the neighboring countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo), will not be significant due to stricter enforcement of an existing ban on cereal and some grain exports by the GOG. It is expected that domestic market will offer competitive prices for the produce.

Stocks:

Ending Stocks for MY2024/25 is forecast at 165,000 MT, an increase of 43 percent compared to Post's MY2023/24 estimate of 115,000 MT, mainly because the expected increase in supply will more than offset 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. The PFJ was deemed a success by the GOG, culminating in the announcement of a second phase (PFJ 2.0), starting from the 2024 production season.

The complete withdrawal of the benchmark value discount rate policy by the GOG and the introduction of additional charges at the ports, according to importers, have 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 increased imported rice prices on the market.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Ghana	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	305	305	325	325	0	350
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	425	425	286	315	0	115
Milled Production (1000 MT)	681	690	789	800	0	900
Rough Production (1000 MT)	987	987	1,143	1,144	0	1,288
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6,900	6,990	6,900	6,990	0	6,990
MY Imports (1000 MT)	780	700	700	550	0	750
TY Imports (1000 MT)	810	750	700	550	0	750
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1,886	1,815	1,775	1,665	0	1,765
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1,600	1,500	1,550	1,550	0	1,600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	286	315	225	115	0	165
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1,886	1,815	1,775	1,665	0	1,765
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.2361	3.2361	3.5169	3.52	0	3.68

(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 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

Commodities:

Corn

Production:

Domestic corn production for MY2024/25 is forecast at 3.5 MMT, an increase of four percent above the MY2023/24 estimate of 3.36 MMT. Corn production in Ghana is predominantly rainfall dependent, and a generally average weather forecast announced by the Ghana Meteorological Agency has engendered confidence among corn farmers. Coupled with the announced commencement of PFJ 2.0 by the GOG, good yields are expected in the MY2024/25 cropping season. Harvested area for MY2024/25 has been forecast at 1.30 million HA, representing a three percent increase from the preceding year's estimate. The use of improved seeds is expected to contribute to the projected increase in yields.

Corn is grown in all regions of Ghana. The top-five production regions in descending order are Ashanti, Eastern, Bono, Central, and Bono East regions. 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 raised to 3.55 MMT in MY2024/25, an increase of about three percent from the MY2023/24 estimate of 3.46 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 in MY2023/24.

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. Consumption demand for corn is expected to follow 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. Corn is also now listed as one of the commodities of trade on the Ghana Commodities Exchange platform. The most common packaging for corn meant 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 and 50 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¢220.00 (\$17.00). (Average Exchange Rate: U.S.\$1.00=GH¢13.00).

Trade:

Forecast of MY2024/25 corn imports is slashed to 10,000 MT, representing a 90 percent decrease from the MY2023/24 estimate. This is partly due to the expected increase in domestic production. Also, the bulk of the imported corn on the domestic market (informally arriving from neighboring countries with poor post-harvest management practices) were discovered to be prone to aflatoxin infestation. 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 Suppliers of Corn to Ghana over the past Five Calendar Years (MT)

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Argentina	9,883	2,913	39,416	70,258	1,257
South Africa	21,657	1,921	2,237	10,888	792
Brazil	452	168	4	206	75
Côte d'Ivoire	25	2	85	0	12
Burkina Faso	55	18	0	0	0
United States	214	222	42	9	195
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	20	140
Togo	3,856	634	179	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	46	0
Others	24,722	2,899	476	1,095	512
Total	60,864	8,777	42,439	82,522	2,983

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, 2024

Exports of corn (mainly to neighboring countries) are now banned. Exports are thus set to zero in MY2024/25, unchanged from the MY2023/24 estimate.

Stocks:

Ending Stocks for MY2024/25 is forecast at 587,000 MT, a drop of about six percent compared to Post's MY2023/24 estimate. The decrease is in response to the increased domestic consumption and reduced imports forecasts.

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. With the announced implementation of the second phase of the GOG's PFJ (PFJ 2.0) in the 2024 cropping season, it is expected that majority of the target beneficiaries will be 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 Market Year Begins Ghana	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1,300	1,220	1,300	1,260	0	1,300
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	590	590	634	627	0	627
Production (1000 MT)	3,401	3,250	3,400	3,360	0	3,500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	150	50	100	0	10
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3	150	50	100	0	10
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3,994	3,990	4,084	4,087	0	4,137
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	3	10	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	10	3	10	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	600	610	650	660	0	700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2,750	2,750	2,800	2,800	0	2,850
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	3,350	3,360	3,450	3,460	0	3,550
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	634	627	624	627	0	587
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3,994	3,990	4,084	4,087	0	4,137
Yield (MT/HA)	2.6162	2.6639	2.6154	2.6667	0	2.6923

(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

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