

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: October 03, 2024

Report Number: GH2024-0011

Report Name: Retail Foods Annual - 2024

Country: Ghana

Post: Accra

Report Category: Retail Foods

Prepared By: Stella Nyarko, Marketing Specialist and Mariano J. Beillard, Regional Agricultural Counselor

Approved By: Mariano Beillard, Regional Agricultural Counselor

Report Highlights:

Ghana's modern retail outlets are in the country's large urban centers, where the major shopping malls are located. Beyond the capital city of Accra and the regional capitals, retail stores tend to be smaller. The retail sector is dominated by small local grocers, who control 83 percent of the market. Supermarkets, hypermarkets, and the other food retailers account for 17 percent of retail sales. In 2023, U.S.-origin exports of consumer-oriented products to Ghana reached \$86 million, up 3 percent compared to 2022; making the United States, Ghana's 4th largest supplier of consumer-oriented products.

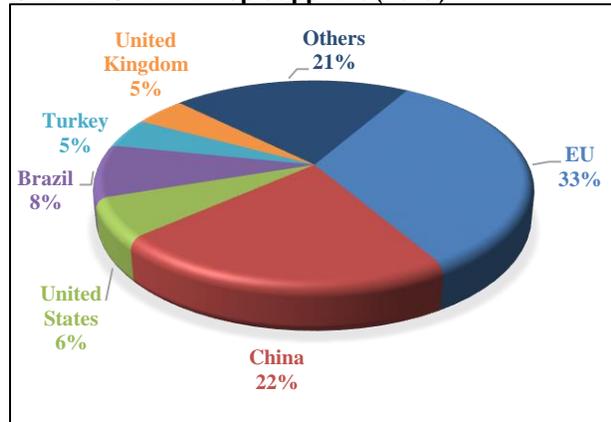
Retail Foods Report

Executive Summary

Ghana, a lower-middle income economy, serves as a gateway to the West African market. In 2023, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate reached 2.9 percent and is projected to climb to 4 percent in 2024. It is West Africa's third largest economy trailing only those of Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire. Its young and emerging urban middle class, high population growth and rising mobile and internet penetration rates, heralds this African country's future as a key food retail destination. Ghana is Africa's largest gold producer and the world's second-largest cacao producer and a leading player throughout the African marketplace.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports: U.S.-origin imports are low compared to those originating in the European Union (EU) and China.

Chart 1: Ghana's Top Suppliers (2023)



Food Retail Industry:

Ghana's food retail sector counts with 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 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 ingredients for local food processing. Most Ghanaian food processors import directly from overseas sellers. In 2023, imports of food processing ingredients were about \$133 million, up 48 percent from \$89 million in 2022.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

(\$1.36 billion)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Host Country

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Poultry meat | 2) Tea |
| 3) Processed vegetables | 4) Beef & beef products |
| 5) Distilled spirits | 6) Chewing gum & candy |
| 7) Meat prods. NESOI | 8) Condiments & sauces |
| 9) Pork & pork products | 10) Fresh vegetables |

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Retail Food Industry | \$132.9 billion |
| Food and Agriculture Exports | \$2.6 billion |

Top 10 Host Country Retailers (by sales)

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

GDP/Population

Population (*millions*): 34.6
 GDP (*billions USD*): \$76.4
 GDP per capita (*USD*): \$2,238

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

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

| <i>Strengths</i> | <i>Weaknesses</i> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 middle class. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>Opportunities</i> | <i>Threats</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghanaians associate U.S. food products with high quality. U.S. High-Value Products (HVPs) are in demand. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong competition from Europe and Asia. Fragile currency; a strong U.S. dollar makes U.S.-origin imports expensive. |

Section 1: Market Summary

Ghana (slightly smaller than Oregon) sits on West Africa's Atlantic coast (8 00 N, 2 00 W) and borders Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso; its youthful population (56 percent is under 25 years-of-age) of 34.6 million (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024 estimate) is growing at 2.15 percent, with urbanization at over 59 percent.¹ Over the past two-decades it has taken major strides towards multiparty democracy. It consistently ranks among the top three African countries in terms of freedom of speech and press. Its young and emerging urban middle class, high population growth and rising mobile and internet penetration rates, heralds Africa's future as a key retail destination.

Ghana's 2023 gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 2.9 percent (with 2024 GDP growth being projected to climb to 4 percent), remains below potential as double-digit inflation weighs on domestic demand.² Ghana's economy throughout 2023 and into 2024 is in the recovery phase following the macroeconomic crises experienced in 2022, which impacted adversely the country's retail sector and reduced household disposable incomes.

Challenges remain, notably elevated inflation, subdued growth, and substantial pressure on public finances and debt sustainability.³ The country has encountered significant external shocks that have exacerbated existing fiscal and debt vulnerabilities, resulting in a constrained access to international markets, limited domestic financing options, and an increased reliance on monetary measures to support government expenditures.

Ghana's economy relies on output and exports from petroleum, gold (it is Africa's largest producer), and cocoa (it is the world's second-largest producer, trailing neighboring Côte d'Ivoire), which exposes it to commodity price cycles. Services and agriculture employ most working Ghanaians, accounting for 41 and 39 percent of total employment respectively. In the medium-term [2024-27], GDP growth is foreseen to climb upwards to 5.9 percent by 2027; being driven by a recovery in investment and private consumption (as monetary conditions loosen) and thanks to strengthening oil and gold export earnings.

For the 2022-27 period, Ghana is expected to see a modest increase in the number of households, with extended households remaining the predominant type. The Ghanaian market, and particularly the urban centers, remain price sensitive. Prices were a pivotal factor in 2023, which through 2024 continue to shape consumer choices towards more economical and affordable brands. Consumer demand remains positive and is recovering from the 2022 macroeconomic crisis. While rice and bread remain key food staples in 2023, demand for pasta, breakfast cereals, and processed meats and seafood remain limited to the more affluent urban consumers in Ghana's vibrant capital of Accra and Kumasi.

¹ Ghana's urban population accounts for 59.2 percent (2023) of the national population. 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 is concentrated in the southern half of the country, with the highest concentrations being on or near the Atlantic coast.

² 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.

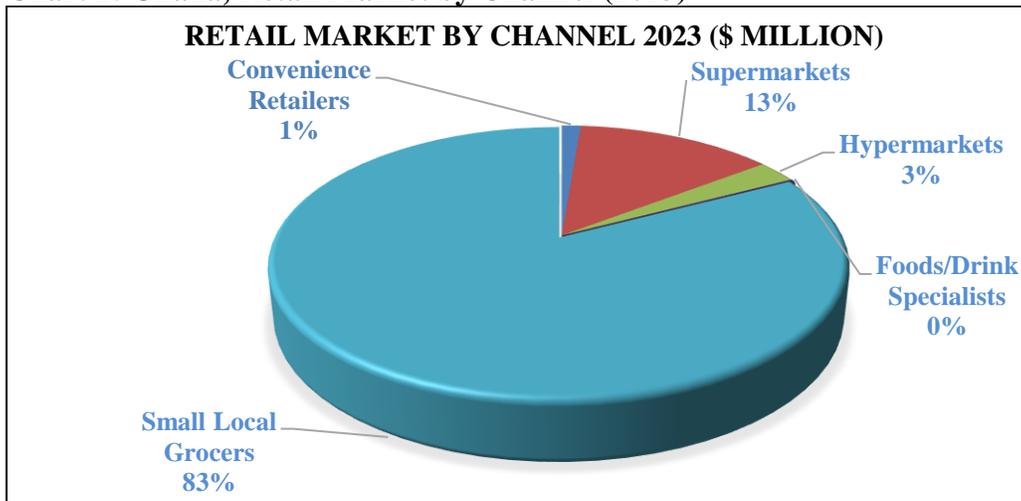
³ Inflation eased for the fourth consecutive month to 20.9 percent year-on-year in July 2024, given a slowdown in domestic food price increases and a reduction in imported inflation. Inflation is foreseen to drop from slightly over 21 percent to about 20 percent in 2024.

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. | Higher freight rates and longer transit times from U.S. ports compared to those of Europe and the Middle East. |
| The retail sector is shifting to more western-style shops and convenience stores. | U.S. suppliers often perceive Ghana as too small of a market for the effort. There are few U.S. freight consolidators who are willing to meet Ghanaian importers' requirements. |
| Ghana's urbanization is at over 59 percent. Migration to the capital and southern parts of the country remains strong, potentially boosting the demand for high-value products (HVPs). | Some Ghanaian retailers prefer products with 13-digits barcode (EAN/IAN) to the 12-digits UPC. ⁴ |
| The country's hotel-restaurant-institutional (HRI) sector is expanding, requiring more consumer ready products and food ingredients. | A strong U.S. dollar tends to make U.S.-origin imports more expensive. |

Retail Sales by Channel

Chart 2: Ghana, Retail Market by Channel (2023)



Source: Euromonitor International; FAS Accra office research.

⁴ EAN - European Article Number and IAN - International Article Number are coding systems that enable unique identification of products. The EAN barcodes are used worldwide for lookup at retail point of sale but can also be used as numbers for other purposes such as wholesale ordering or accounting. The International Article Number is a standard describing a barcode symbology and numbering system used in global trade to identify a specific retail product type, in a specific packaging configuration, from a specific manufacturer. A UPC code, stands for Universal Product Code, is a series of black lines that help identify a product. This symbol is encoded with a series of numbers known as the GTIN, which makes up a complete barcode. The UPC is scanned at the point of sale, along with these lines and digits.

Reportedly Ghana’s retail sector is on course to reach \$33.2 billion in 2024, that is up from \$24.4 billion in 2021.⁵ Ghana ranked 25th in the world and 5th in Africa in the A.T. Kearney 2023 Global Retail Development Index, which studies the global retailing landscape.

Ghana’s retail food sector is dominated by small local grocers, or community shops that account for 83 percent of the market. Supermarkets, hypermarkets and others make up the remaining 17 percent of the marketplace; warehouse clubs, discounters are practically nonexistent as the lowest performing channels. Foods e-Commerce is picking up with online food delivery and grocery delivery markets estimated to see increasing revenues in the coming years because of improved mobile phone penetration and access to the internet. Demand for food and consumer goods are expected to remain strong thanks to population growth, increasing urbanization, and the country’s foreseen economic recovery.

Section 2: Road Map for Market Entry

Entry Strategy: It is highly 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 are 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.
- Preference for visibly displayed production and expiry date expressed 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) recommends 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 to ensure easy access to the Ghanaian market:

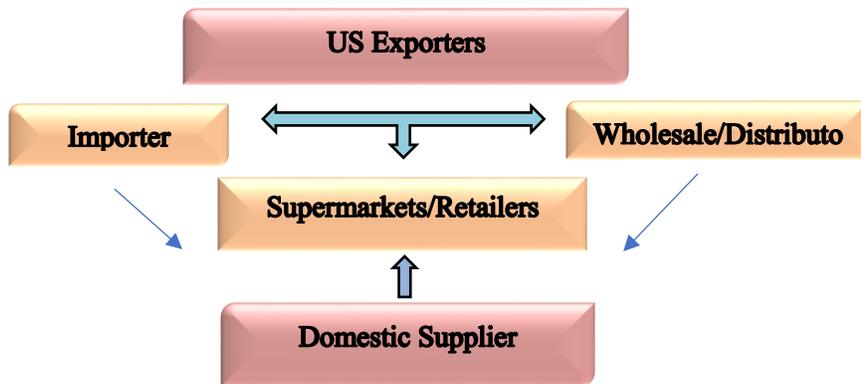
- Collect and analyze market potential and compliance with market conditions and regulations. For that, reach out to the USDA/FAS OAA Accra team (agaccra@usda.gov).
- U.S. Exporters should visit to learn more about the local agent, importer and or distributor and the market before signing an agreement. 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 Foods and Drugs Authority (Ghana FDA), and or other competent Ghanaian authorities.

⁵ As growth in Asia slows down, Africa is being spotlighted to emerge as the next big retail hotspot. Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire are growing faster than regional growth and the world average. Growing, young and urban populations, that are also increasingly more affluent are driving the African continent’s aggregate potential as an emerging retail market. See, A.T. Kearney 2021 Global Retail Development Index, located at: <https://www.kearney.com/industry/consumer-retail/global-retail-development-index/2021>.

- 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.

Import Procedures: For detailed information and recommendations on how to export to Ghana, 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](#).⁶

Market Structure and Distribution



Distribution Channels: Commercial transactions are mainly through importers, major distributors/ agents who sell to wholesalers, sub-wholesalers, supermarkets, hypermarkets, other retailers, restaurants, hotels. The eventual choice of source, however, depends on the size and financial capabilities of these supermarkets, hypermarkets, superstores, and sub-wholesalers. Some of these stores import High Value Products directly by operating trading/importing firms different from their supermarket businesses. These registered trading/importing firms’ source for the merchandizing supplies of their supermarket outlets, and sometimes also sell to competing retailers.

Informal convenience shops which compose much of the food retail sector include mini-supermarkets, small grocery stores, gas marts, numerous kiosks, and roadside stalls. Because these convenience stores have limited capital and significant space limitations, they buy from sub-wholesalers or super-retailers located in the traditional market. However, a few with large capital reserves buy from wholesalers.

⁶ GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0010 | Ghana, Exporter Guide Annual – 2024, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Exporter%20Guide%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0010.

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.

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.

Small grocery stores are located at prime locations and neighborhood communities where high sales potential exists. Gas-marts (i.e., fuel stations with attached convenience stores) are growing rapidly, with more space reserved for fast food sales. Product prices here are usually much higher than those at other convenience stores. Due to the unreliable supply of electricity, few convenient stores stock frozen foods.

Retail outlets at traditional markets consist of small stalls clustered in a large grouping under a single roof or an open-air venue. These retailers, like small grocers buy from sub-wholesalers or super-retailers due to limited capital. Products at traditional markets are usually priced lower than other retail outlets so most Ghanaian consumers will buy local staple foodstuffs, including fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and frozen fish (imported or local), at the more traditional market setup.

Table 1: Ghana, Company Profiles - Leading Retailers

| Name of Retailer | Description | Number of Outlets |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Melcom | Hypermarket | 75 |
| Shoprite | Supermarket | 7 |
| Jumia | Online | - |
| Palace Hypermarkets | Hypermarket | 5 |
| Koala | Supermarket | 2 |
| Mr. Price | Departmental Store | 4 |
| MaxMart Family Shopping Center | Supermarket | 7 |
| China Mall | Supermarket | 10 |
| Marina Supermarket | Supermarket | 2 |
| All Needs | Supermarket | 5 |

Source: Euromonitor; Ghanaian food retailers' own websites; FAS Accra office research.

Sector Trends: Ghanaian retail had been limited to the capital of Accra and to Kumasi and Takoradi. Shopping and food retail centers are now a growing presence across the country's regional capitals. While a sizable portion of the population still prefers to its weekly shopping at the traditional markets, this trend is changing as the size of the middle class increases. Ghana's favorable business environment makes it attractive as an investment destination relative to many of its neighbors. International retailers and food service chains are expanding their presence in Ghana. These include Shoprite, Burger King, KFC, and Pizza Hut, among others. Local chains are also present in these same categories.

E-commerce is also picking up in Ghana. Its internet market is dominated by its mobile operators, which have a national penetration rate of over 80 percent according to the Ghanaian National Communications Authority. Local online delivery retailer such as Jumia are expanding, playing a key role supplying restaurants, grocery stores, and other food and beverage retailers.

Like most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Ghana presents exciting opportunities for the food retail business; buoyed by fast urbanization, a growing middle class, and a transformation in eating habits mainly due to changing lifestyles. Consumption patterns for a growing portion of the population (especially the urban dwellers) is gradually favoring western-style foods, leading to the launch of brands like KFC, Pizza Hut, Second Cup, and Burger King. Food retailers prefer stocking relatively smaller volumes of consumer-ready food products, prepared, and packaged for one-time or minimal period factoring in consumers' price sensitivities. Consumer demand for affordable products is high.

Section 3: Competition

Ghana imports consumer-oriented products to support local processors and consumers. In 2023, Ghana's consumer-oriented imports reached \$1.36 billion. In 2023, U.S.-origin exports of consumer-oriented products hit \$86 million, up 3 percent compared to 2022's \$83 million; making the United States, Ghana's 4th largest supplier of consumer-oriented products. The European Union (EU) and China are the main competitors for U.S. consumer-oriented products. The EU is Ghana's largest supplier of consumer-oriented products (representing 33 percent of the market) followed by China (22 percent). These two major origins ship primarily poultry and meat products, food preparations, and other consumer-oriented food products. The other key suppliers include Brazil, the United States, Turkey, the United Kingdom, India, Malaysia, and South Africa.

Section 4: Best Product Prospects

Table 2: Ghana, Top 10 Consumer-Oriented Products Imported from the World

| Year | 2022 | 2023 | % Change 2022-2023 |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Products | \$ Million | | |
| Poultry Meat and Prods. (ex. eggs) | 237,796 | 261,514 | 9.97 |
| Tea | 110,665 | 150,325 | 35.83 |
| Dairy Products | 151,200 | 109,317 | -27.7 |
| Soup and Other Food Preparations | 109,152 | 96,853 | -11.26 |
| Processed Vegetables | 55,074 | 68,585 | 24.53 |
| Bakery Goods, Cereals, and Pasta | 71,014 | 64,290 | -9.46 |
| Beef and Beef Products | 60,063 | 60,676 | 1.02 |
| Distilled Spirits | 41,050 | 43,431 | 5.8 |
| Chewing Gum and Candy | 24,422 | 38,600 | 58.05 |
| Meat Products, NESOI | 30,345 | 36,941 | 21.73 |

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Table 3: Ghana, Top 10 Consumer-Oriented Products Imported from the United States

| Year | 2022 | 2023 | % change 2022-2023 |
|--|------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Products | \$ Million | | |
| Poultry Meat and Prods. (ex. eggs) | 60,244 | 57,254 | -5 |
| Soup and Other Food Preparations | 11,432 | 19,118 | 67 |
| Spices | 1,789 | 3,608 | 102 |
| Dairy Products | 3,532 | 1,460 | -59 |
| Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea) | 1,303 | 842 | -35 |
| Wine and Related Products | 750 | 669 | -11 |
| Fruit and Vegetable Juices | 172 | 644 | 274 |
| Dog and Cat Food | 1,197 | 536 | -55 |
| Condiments and Sauces | 400 | 376 | -6 |
| Processed Vegetables | 112 | 370 | 230 |

Source: Trade Data Monitor; U.S. Department of Agriculture GATS; FAS Accra office research.

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

| Product Category/ Net Imports | Major Supply Sources | Strengths of Key Supply Countries | Advantages and Disadvantages of Local Suppliers |
|--|---|---|--|
| Cooking Oils | Malaysia: \$82 million Indonesia: \$65 million Europe: \$35 million Côte d'Ivoire: \$33 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 | Brazil: \$107 million India: \$27 million Morocco: \$8.6 million Thailand: \$5.2 million | Brazil is one of the world's largest sugar producers, offering competitive pricing and a reliable supply chain. | Local sugar production is limited, and quality may vary. Local suppliers can contribute to the local economy and reduce dependence on imports. |
| Wheat Flour | Canada: \$115.9 million Turkey: \$75.8 million Europe: \$48.3 million | These countries are known for high quality wheat and offer competitive pricing due to lower production costs ensuring consistent flour quality. | Local flour mills may provide fresher products, but they may not have the capacity to meet demand during peak seasons. |
| Food Additives and Spices | Europe: \$78.6 million China: \$43 million Turkey: \$40 million USA: \$29 million India: \$14 million | These countries offer additives and spices at competitive prices due to large-scale production capabilities. | Local suppliers may offer unique spice blends and additives tailored to local preferences, but they may have limited variety and consistency. |

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

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

| Product Category/ Net imports | Major Supply Sources | Market Overview |
|--|---|---|
| Barley and Malt | Europe: \$14.8 million UK: \$55,000 | Europe mostly meets barley and malt demand requirements. |
| Food Additives, Other | Europe: \$77 million China: \$42 million Turkey: \$32 million | The Ghanaian food processing industry relies on imported food additives. |
| Food Coloring | India: \$2.9 million China: \$1.7 million Côte d'Ivoire: \$1.3 million Europe: \$547,000 | There is a significant demand for food coloring agents. There is room for U.S. companies to enter the market. |
| Food Sweeteners | Brazil: \$106 million India: \$26 million Morocco: \$8.6 million Turkey: \$8 million | There is room for U.S. companies to enter the market. |

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Section 5: Key Contacts and Further Information

| | |
|--|--|
| USDA/FAS Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) | |
| U.S. Embassy Accra/FAS OAA No 24, Fourth Circular Rd., Cantonments, Accra, Ghana | Phone: +233 (0) 30 274-1000 Email: agaccra@usda.gov Websites: https://fas.usda.gov/regions/ghana and http://www.fas.usda.gov |

Ghana, Government Regulatory Agencies

| Agencies | Role |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) Box M37 Ministry Accra Tel: +233 (0) 30 394-2271 +233 (0) 30 394-2319 Website: https://www.mofa.gov.gh | Develop and execute policies and strategies for the agriculture sector. |
| Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) P. O. Box CT 2783, Cantonments – Accra, Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 302-233 200/ 235100 Email: fda@fdaghana.gov.gh Website: http://fdaghana.gov.gh/ | Registration of food 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/ | Customs Authority. |
| The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) No. A1 Rangoon Lane, Vivo Place, Cantonments-Accra Tel: +233 (0) 302 6651 25 – 9 / +233 302 9617 45 Email: info@gipc.gov.gh Website: https://www.gipc.gov.gh/ | Ghana Investment Promotion Agency. |

Links to U.S. Government Sources:

USDA/FAS - Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS) located at: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/GATS>
U.S. Department of Commerce/International Trade Administration (ITA) - Ghana Country Commercial Guide located at: <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ghana-market-overview>

Attachments:

No Attachments