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Report Name: Ghana Wine Market Overview 2005 - Wine Flies When Having Fun with US Wines

Country: Ghana

Post: Accra

Report Category: Agriculture in the Economy, Beverages, Wine, SP1 - Expand International Marketing Opportunities, SP2 - Prevent or Resolve Barriers to Trade that Hinder U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports

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Report Highlights:

Ghana's 2024 imports of foreign wine at \$35.2 million are up nearly 3.5 percent from last year; heralding the Ghanaian economy's and its import market's recovery from the financial meltdown of 2022. FAS Accra (Post) is pressing Ghanaian authorities on improving reciprocity; to level the market access playing field as it pertains to customs duties and levies and value-added taxes. Post foresees that as the Ghanaian economy recovers, incomes will rise and embolden consumers to further develop and hone their taste for wines, including those from America's great vineyards. Many Ghanaians are familiar with having wine with meals, pairing these to complement local spicy dishes. Consumers have a palate for the sweeter wines. Since it is generally warmer and sunnier in the United States, our grapes often get riper and sweeter-tasting, making our still regularly fermented wines sweet-tasting without actually being too sweet.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this report is derived from multiple governmental and non-governmental sources. The U.S. Embassy – Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) Accra, the USDA and/or the U.S. government make no claim of accuracy or authenticity. Neither the Government of Ghana and or any of those of the states mentioned herein, are officially endorsing this report. Import approval for any product is subject to local rules and regulations as interpreted by government officials at the time of product entry. [Note: Use Google Chrome to access links that do not open in Microsoft Edge].

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tropical West Africa's Ghana (slightly smaller than Oregon) sits on the African continent's Atlantic coast, bordering Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso. It is home to a youthful, growing population of 34.6 million (Central Intelligence Agency, 2024 estimate).¹ The country offers exciting potential opportunities for U.S.-origin wines for American exporters willing to pioneer this developing market. Sales of alcoholic drinks stand to benefit from improving economic factors impacting disposable income and spending habits. Changes in Ghanaian trade policies and or its import regulations will affect wine availability. Sweet and sparkling wines and beer are popular among Ghanaians.

Over the past two-decades Ghana has taken major strides towards multiparty democracy, creating a more stable environment for business and investment. John Mahama and his party, the National Democratic Congress, won the concurrently held presidential and parliamentary elections of December 2024, ousting the New Patriotic Party over its economic record, and was followed by a peaceful inaugural in January 2025. Ghana's economy is fueled by exports of petroleum, gold (its Africa's largest producer), and cocoa (second-largest global producer).² The service sector (41 percent) and agriculture (39 percent) account for the bulk of employment. In the medium-term [2025-27], real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is foreseen to climb to 6.1 percent by 2027, driven by a recovery in domestic demand. Private consumption and investment are expected to rise with monetary conditions loosening and inflation easing. Growth is being given a helping hand by an uptick in oil and gold output and exports.³ Ghana's economy is now in recovery following the 2022 financial crisis.⁴

In 2024, Ghana's wine imports climbed to \$35.2 million, up three percent from 2023's \$34 million. Ghana sources wine from the European Union (EU) (\$21.6 million) followed by wines coming by way of Togo and South Africa. In 2024, by volume, the EU supplied 13,370 metric tons (MT) of wine, capturing 60 percent of the local import market. Togo, while itself not a wine producer but rather a major transshipment hub, ranks second by value (\$6.5 million) and third by volume (2,062 MT).

¹ Ghana's population is growing at 2.2 percent per annum. The 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 In 2024, Ghana shipped to the United States over \$211 million in cocoa beans, paste and butter.

³ Economic indicators highlight that in the first three quarters of 2024, Ghana's GDP grew on-average 6.3 percent; outpacing the 2.6 percent rate observed during the same period in 2023. Nonetheless, double-digit inflation weighs on domestic demand. Consumer price inflation, however, is easing. It is foreseen to drop in 2025 to 10.2 percent, down from 2024's 20.6 percent, which itself was an improvement from 2023's reported 38.1 percent.

⁴ Real GDP growth decelerated from 3.8 percent in 2022 to 2.9 percent in 2023, due to spillover effects from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, tight global financial conditions, and macroeconomic challenges. In 2022, Ghana defaulted on its debt.

MARKET OVERVIEW

Ghana's climatic and environmental conditions do not favor large-scale domestic wine from fresh grape production. The country experiences high temperatures and humidity levels throughout much of the year, along with substantial rainfall. Although there have been small-scale trials and experimental vineyards, success has been limited by tropical hot and humid weather, pests, and diseases. Ghanaian wine production is limited to fruit-based wines derived from pineapple, cashew fruit, hibiscus, and palm fruit. Grape wine production and bottling in Ghana is limited in scale, underdeveloped, and costly.

Ghanaian consumers prefer affordably priced sweet and sparkling wines. Wine of fresh grapes faces its strongest competition from artisanal alcoholic drinks, particularly palm wine. Not surprisingly, cheap palm wine is widely available for purchase, as well as is often prepared at home. However, at the same time a small, but growing segment of wine consumers are starting to favor the drier wines. Since it is generally warmer and sunnier in the United States, than in Europe, our grapes often get riper and sweeter-tasting, making our still regularly fermented wines sweet-tasting without being too sweet.

The Ghanaian market, and its urban centers, are price sensitive. However, this opens possibilities for wines with more affordable price points. FAS Accra (Post) observes that pricing is the consumer's key purchase determinant throughout 2023 and into 2024/25. Nonetheless, consumer acceptance of wine remains positive, with demand improving as the country takes positive steps to economic recovery and renewed growth. Ghana's lowering of its own restrictive import duties and excise taxes on U.S.-origin wines and the easing of local regulations regarding alcohol consumption would be beneficial for trade.

Ghana's Wine Consumers, Who Drinks What and When: In Ghana, the consumption of alcohol, including wine normally takes place on weekends and public holidays. It is also present at noteworthy social functions ranging from baby naming ceremonies to weddings and even to funerals, among others. Among urban consumers, especially those employed in the business and tourism sectors, it is becoming more common to go out for drinks even during the work week. At the same time, Ghana is also a destination of choice for the month of December, which further fuels demand for wine and spirits in bars, clubs, and restaurants throughout the country.

Ghana's Retail Sector: Ghana's food retail sector is informal, dominated by small local grocers' convenience shops, or community shops; these represent 83 percent of the market. Supermarkets, hypermarkets and others make up the remaining 17 percent of the marketplace. The modern retail sector is growing and becoming more dominant in the major cities. Sales of wines now occur largely in retail shops. Modern supermarkets are increasing their wine and alcoholic beverage sections. These showcase wines from different parts of the world. There is also a growing number of wine boutiques popping up that offer select wines. Evidencing the strengthening of the retail sector has been its jump in growth hitting \$33.2 billion in 2024, up from \$24.4 billion in 2021.⁵ (See, [GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0011 | Ghana, Retail Foods Annual - 2024](#)).⁶

⁵ As growth in Asia slows, Africa is emerging as the next big retail hotspot. Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are growing faster than regional growth and the world average. See, "A.T. Kearney 2021 Global Retail Development Index," located at: <https://www.kearney.com/industry/consumer-retail/global-retail-development-index/2021>.

⁶ U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service Accra, "GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0011 | Ghana, Retail Foods Annual – 2024," located at:

Ghana's Hotel-Restaurant-Institutional (HRI) Sector: Ghana's HRI sector is on an upward trajectory. In the post-COVID-19 period, the country is experiencing a renaissance in tourism, fueling hotel development. The HRI sector remains a key pillar of society, contributing to the country's economy, employment, and tourism while showcasing Ghana's rich culture and hospitality. The hotel sector is characterized by a diverse array of venues ranging from luxury resorts and boutique hotels to budget accommodation and eco-lodges. Ghana's hospitality sector in 2023, reportedly generated \$2 billion in revenue, accounting for 5.5 percent of Ghana's GDP. (See, [GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0014 | Ghana, Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional Annual-2024](#).⁷

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. Work with a partner who is willing to invest in the promotion of U.S wines and spirits. Similarly, plan on at least one follow-up visit yearly, especially if the partner sources products from several other suppliers.

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 to help facilitate their 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, Abidjan team (AgAccra@usda.gov and AgAbidjan@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, Abidjan team, for assistance in identifying credible importers and distributors.

https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Retail%20Foods%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0011.

⁷ U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service Accra, “GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0014 | Ghana, Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional Annual-2024,” located at:

https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Food%20Service%20-%20Hotel%20Restaurant%20Institutional%20Annual_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0014.

- 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 Groups](#) (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.⁸
- Contact [USDA/FAS cooperators](#); FAS partners with more than 70 non-profit trade associations that represent producers of myriad food and agricultural products.⁹

Business Practices: English is Ghana’s official language; however, business practices will vary from those found in other more developed English-speaking countries. Ghanaians will take their time to get to know potential business partners before jumping into business negotiations. It is part of the local culture to exchange greetings and pleasantries, along with handshakes for establishing and cultivating business dealings. Time is relative in Ghana; flexibility needs to be built into meeting schedules. Visits and engagement with a supplier’s senior management are appreciated and go far in consolidating business relationships. A marketing budget and promotional samples are essential; be prepared to organize tastings/dinners for strengthening business relations. (See, [GAIN-GHANA | GH2024-0010 | Ghana, Exporter Guide Annual-2024](#) and [Ghana Import Requirement and Documentation \(trade.gov\)](#)).¹⁰

TRADE AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Imports: In 2024, Ghana’s wine imports by value climbed to \$35.2 million, up three percent from 2023’s figure of \$34 million. Ghana is currently sourcing wine largely from the European Union (EU) (\$21.6 million) followed by wines coming by way of Togo, South Africa, Moldova, the United States,

⁸ 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>.

⁹ Ibid., USDA/FAS partners with over 70 non-profit trade associations, called “cooperators,” representing a 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. See, <https://www.fas.usda.gov/topics/getting-started> and “Browse the Directory of Cooperator Organizations,” located at: <https://fas.usda.gov/cooperators>.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service 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_Accra_Ghana_GH2024-0010. See, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Ghana-Country Commercial Guide, Import Requirements and Documentation,” located at: <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ghana-import-requirements-and-documentation>.

and Brazil. In 2024, by volume, the EU supplied some 13,370 MT of wine, allowing it to capture 60 percent of the local import market. South Africa, another major wine producer, follows in second place, with 3,200 MT and 15 percent of the import market. Interestingly, next door tropical Togo, while itself not a wine producer but rather a major transshipment hub, ranks third, supplying 2,062 MT of wine.

TABLE 1: Ghana, Imports of Wine; Fortified Wine; Grape Must by HS Code (2024)

HS Code	Description	Value	Quantity MT
2204.10	Sparkling wine of fresh grapes.	\$8,164,617	3,376
2204.21	Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine) and grape must with fermentation prevented, etc., By adding alcohol, containers of not over 2 liters.	\$21,499,117	11,250
2204.22	Other wine: grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers holding more than 2 liters but not more than 10 liters.	\$84,413	96
2204.29	Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine) and grapes must with fermentation prevented, etc., by adding alcohol, containers holding over 2 liters.	\$770,365	568
2204.30	Grapes must, partially fermented, having an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5% vol., NESOI.	\$54,543	50

Note: HS is the acronym for the Harmonized System.

Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Post's trade sources anticipate increased demand for imported wines as the Ghana's economy recovers, incomes rise, and consumers shift away from traditional alcoholic beverages (i.e., beer and palm wines).

TABLE 2: Ghana, Wine Imports, (HS 2204), USD Millions (2020-2023)

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 2023/24
European Union	19.67	27.42	23.68	19.50	21.63	11
Togo	4.10	4.85	9.20	9.55	6.56	-31
South Africa	2.80	7.11	4.61	2.76	4.28	55
Moldova	0.48	0.144	0.613	0.991	1.37	38
United States	0.288	0.633	0.750	0.668	0.509	-24
Brazil	0.154	0.239	0.330	0.184	0.379	106
Chile	0.60	0.141	0.68	0.130	0.134	4
United Kingdom	0.115	0.147	0.82	0.117	0.54	-54
Singapore	0.16	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.17	-63
Others	0.274	0.417	0.205	0.65	0.224	71

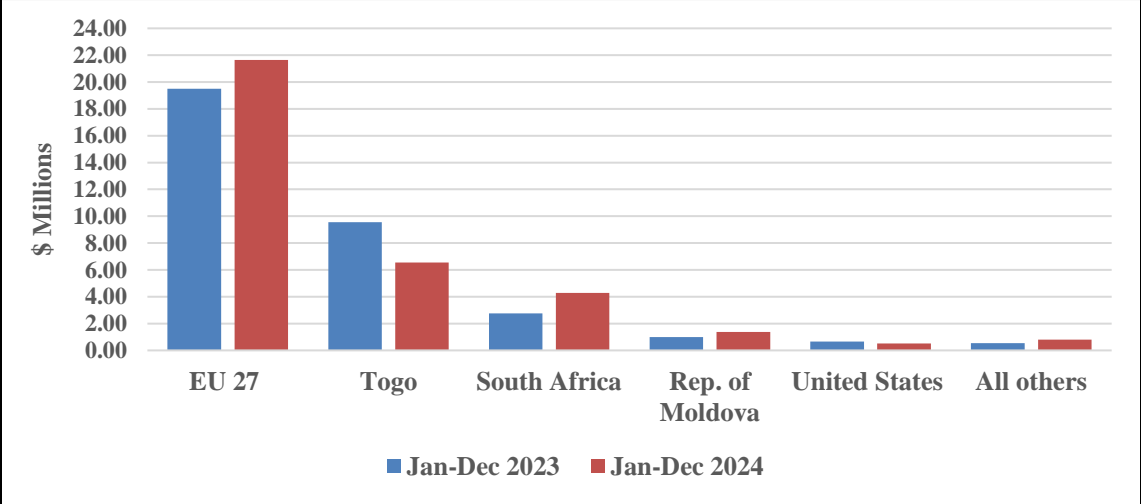
Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Most hotels and restaurants purchase their wines through local importers/distributors, which carry a wide variety of brands and types. New players enter the market in search of a match between trends and competitive pricing. Ghana currently does not require any special import licensing for wine imports.

Ghanaian consumers tend to have a greater familiarity with European and South African wines. Nevertheless, with Ghanaians increasingly traveling back-and-forth to the United States, there is a

developing niche awareness and taste for U.S. and especially California wines. With robust growth occurring in the retail sector, it is expected that there will be increased wine turnover.

Chart 1: Ghana, Wine Imports 2023 vs. 2024 (January-December)



Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS Accra office research.

Import Procedures: Ghana operates a relatively free market; allowing Ghanaian companies to directly clear their goods or use a customs broker. Ghana is a member of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).¹¹ It follows the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) that requires member countries to simplify and harmonize tariff rates. The CET has five (5) rate bands detailed as follows:

Table 3: ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) Rates (2024)

CET Rates	Items
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 government, however, imposes additional taxes and levies on imports. These include excise taxes, as well as community and regional levies and a value-added tax (VAT) of 15 percent.

Taxes and Levies: The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) began implementing new and revised taxes on May 1, 2023. These taxes include the Excise Duty Amendment Act, 2023; Income Tax Amendment Act, 2023; and the Growth and Sustainability Levy Act, 2023. The Excise Duty Amendment Act was expanded to cover some items and commodities previously not captured, which has resulted in increased prices for beer, wine (still/sparkling), cider, and spirits.

¹¹ 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.

The GRA increased the VAT from 12.5 percent to 15 percent beginning January 2023. In September 2017, the Ghanaian government introduced its Tax Stamp Policy, requiring manufacturers and importers to present government-supplied stamps on products to confirm that the appropriate tax has been paid. This initiative is improving tax collection, as well as helps consumers identify genuine products.

Table 4: Import Duty, Taxes and Levies for Alcohol

HS Code	Category	Rates		
	Description	Import Duty	VAT	Import Excise
2203	Beer	20 percent	15 percent	10-47.5 percent
2204	Wine (Still/Sparkling)	20 percent	15 percent	22.50 percent
2205	Vermouth and other wine	20 percent	15 percent	22.50 percent
2206	Cider	20 percent	15 percent	20 percent
2208	Spirits-Brandy, Whiskeys, Rums, Vodka	20 percent	15 percent	25 percent

Source: Customs Unit of the [Ghana Revenue Authority](#); FAS Accra office research.

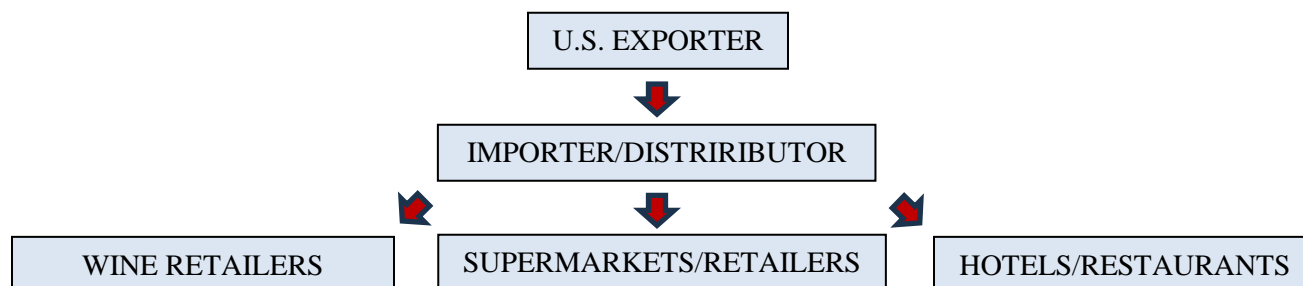
Table 5: Import Duty, Tax and Levies for Wine

HS Code	Description	Import Duty	VAT	Import Excise	NHIL Rate
2204.10	Sparkling wine of fresh grapes	20	15	23	2.5
2204.21	Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine) and grape must with fermentation prevented, etc., By adding alcohol, containers of not over 2 liters.	20	15	23	2.5
2204.22	Other wine: grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers holding more than 2 liters but not more than 10 liters.	20	15	23	2.5
2204.29	Wine of fresh grapes (other than sparkling wine) and grape must with fermentation prevented, etc., by adding alcohol, containers holding over 2 liters.	20	15	23	2.5
2204.30	Grape must, partially fermented, having an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5% vol., NESOI. (Other)	20	15	23	2.5

Source: Customs Unit of the [Ghana Revenue Authority](#); FAS Accra office research.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL

Wine imports are mainly distributed through importers. These will occasionally double as wholesalers or distributors who then sell to wine retailers, supermarkets/retailers, hotels, restaurants and institutions.



POLICY

On March 16, 2017, Ghana's Ministry of Health (MOH) launched the [National Alcohol Policy](#).¹² The measure regulates the production, distribution, sale, advertisement, and consumption of alcohol. Prior to 2017, there were few restrictions on the sale of alcohol. It sets out a policy aimed at minimizing the negative impact of its consumption on the individual, family and society.¹³ The Ghana FDA is responsible for the approval of alcoholic advertisements. Once approved, the advertisement must include the phrase "This advert has been vetted and approved by the FDA."

On February 5, 2025, the Ghana FDA issued a public notice on the **Draft Guidelines for the Advertisement of Regulated Products**.¹⁴ These aim to update and consolidate prior Ghana FDA guidelines on advertisements. In particular, the **Guidelines for the Advertisement of Foods – FDA/FID/GL-AD/2016/01 (February 1, 2016)**.¹⁵ The measure effectively bans celebrities from advertising and sponsoring alcoholic beverages and the targeting of minors. Ghana sets the legal age for the purchase and consumption of alcohol at 18-years of age. (See, [GAIN-GHANA | GH2025-0010 | Ghana FDA Rolls Out Draft Guidelines for the Advertisement of Regulated Products - When Will It Notify the WTO](#)).¹⁶

¹² Ghana Ministry of Health, "National Alcohol Policy (December 2016)," located at: <https://barakapolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/GHANA-NATIONAL-ALCOHOL-POLICY.pdf>.

¹³ Ibid., The Policy identifies major propriety areas for the reduction of alcohol related harms and takes cognizance of data and information available from the World Health Organization (WHO) and recognizes best buy areas in reducing associated harm such as increased taxation, regulating availability and marketing and drink driving counter measure. It also seeks to encourage and promote abstinence, reduce harmful alcohol consumption, follow global best practice, and inspire the government to lead in ensuring total compliance. See, "Ghana Launches National Alcohol Policy," located at: <https://www.moh.gov.gh/ghana-launches-national-alcohol-policy/>.

¹⁴ For a stable link to the Ghana Food and Drugs Authority, Public Notices, "Draft Guidelines for the Advertisement of Regulated Products," (February 5, 2025), see U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service Accra "GAIN-GHANA | GH2025-0010 | Ghana FDA Rolls Out Draft Guidelines for the Advertisement of Regulated Products - When Will It Notify the WTO," **Attachment I**, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Ghana%20FDA%20Rolls%20Out%20Draft%20Guidelines%20for%20the%20Advertisement%20of%20Regulated%20Products%20-%20When%20Will%20It%20Notify%20the%20WTO_Accra_Ghana_GH2025-0010.

¹⁵ For a stable link to the Ghana Food and Drugs Authority, "Guidelines for the Advertisement of Foods – FDA/FID/GL-AD/2016/01 (February 1, 2016), see, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service Accra "GAIN-GHANA | GH2025-0010 | Ghana FDA Rolls Out Draft Guidelines for the Advertisement of Regulated Products - When Will It Notify the WTO," **Attachment II**, located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Ghana%20FDA%20Rolls%20Out%20Draft%20Guidelines%20for%20the%20Advertisement%20of%20Regulated%20Products%20-%20When%20Will%20It%20Notify%20the%20WTO_Accra_Ghana_GH2025-0010.

¹⁶ Ibid., located at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Ghana%20FDA%20Rolls%20Out%20Draft%20Guidelines%20for%20the%20Advertisement%20of%20Regulated%20Products%20-%20When%20Will%20It%20Notify%20the%20WTO_Accra_Ghana_GH2025-0010.

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	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

Links to U.S. Government Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA/FAS: http://www.fas.usda.gov • USDA/FAS Regions/Ghana: https://fas.usda.gov/regions/ghana • USDA/FAS Regions/Côte d'Ivoire: https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/cote-divoire • 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://www.instagram.com/usembassyghana/

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 • Web: https://mofa.gov.gh/site/	Lead agency responsible for developing and executing policies and strategies for the agriculture sector.
Ghana Tourism Authority (GTA) Address: No. 2, Haile Selassie Street, South Ridge. Accra-Ghana. Tel: +233 (0) 30 298-5069; +233 (0) 579 579 019 Email: info@ghana.travel • Web: https://ghana.travel/	Marketing and promotion of tourism. Regulates the licensing of the food and beverage sector.
Ghana Food and Drugs Authority (Ghana FDA) P. O. Box CT 2783, Cantonments – Accra, Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 30 223-3200/ 223-5100 Email: fda@fdaghana.gov.gh • Web: 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 • Web: 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 • Web: https://gra.gov.gh/	Ghana's Customs Authority.

Attachments:

No Attachments.