RAW MATERIALS IMPORT INDEX (RMMXI)

SECTORAL ANALYSIS FOR FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

2016-2023

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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ABOUT
RMRDC

The Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC) is an agency of the Federal Government of Nigeria vested with the mandate to promote the development and utilization of Nigeria's industrial raw materials. The decision to set up an agency for raw materials development originated from the recommendations of a workshop on industrial matters organized by the Federal Ministry of Industry, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) and the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) in July 1983. The Council was established by Act 39 of 1987, but commenced operation on February 10, 1988. It is today, Nigeria's focal point for the development and utilization of the nation's vast raw materials.

MANDATES

- Undertake measures to ensure the systematic exploitation, development and utilization of Nigeria's raw materials resources.
- Draw up policy guidelines and action programmes on raw materials acquisition, exploitation and development.
- Review from time-to-time raw materials resources availability and utilization with a view to advising the Federal Government on the strategic implication of depletion, conservation or stockpiling of such resources.
- Advise on adaptation of machinery and processes for raw materials utilization.
- Encourage publicity of research findings and other information relevant to local sourcing of raw materials for industries.
- Encourage the growth of in-plant research and development capabilities.
- Advise on and devise awards or reward systems for industries that achieve any breakthrough or make innovations and inventions.
- Organize workshops, symposia and seminars designed to enlighten the public on raw materials development and solutions discovered.
- Consider and advise on special research grants for specific objectives
- Undertake research and development on local raw materials for utilization by industries.
- Establish raw materials analysis and certification laboratories for use by industries.
- Liaise with relevant regulatory agencies for the standardization of raw materials to meet industrial specifications.
- Promote Nigeria's Competiveness in raw materials and products development.
- Consider and advise on any issue capable of enhancing the objectives of the Council.

VISION

To be an indispensable catalyst for industrial growth and development in Nigeria.

MISSION

To promote the development and optimal utilization of Nigeria's raw materials for sustainable industrial growth.

FOREWORD

The Council's mandate to review from time-to-time raw materials availability with a view to advising the Federal Government on the strategic implication of exploitation, conservation, depletion or stockpiling of resources requires optimal development and utilization of the raw materials endowment in the country. There is therefore the need to manage the nation's strategic raw materials in a sustainable manner as the continuous importation of large volumes of these raw materials hinders industrial growth and economic development.

Sequel to the above, the food and beverage industry is critical to every economy in the world, and Nigeria is no exception. A close look at the industrial policy of Nigeria (2015) shows the implications of the lack of a well-drafted backward integration strategy on food and beverage sub-sector, such as: mis-appropriated Investment opportunities, incurred losses, increased liabilities and result to domestic industries operating below installed capacity of 47 per cent in 2018 and 45 per cent in 2020. Also, in 2018, the food and beverage sub-sector contributed very little to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the nation, contributing only 4.2 per cent to the nation's GDP in 2018 and subsequently 4.19 percent in 2020.

Furthermore, despite the ability of the sector to become the bedrock for economic development, the sector is characterized by increasing cost of production emanating from high tariff, increased cost of energy input, reliance on poor and inadequate public sector infrastructures coupled with high cost of import and high dominance of imported products, constitutes the challenges faced by the sector thereby resulting to the inability of domestic industries to compete favourably with the international market. Which as Ignited the urgency to develop and implement a backward integration strategy Document to serve as a guide for sustainable economic growth in Nigeria's manufacturing sector.

In recognition of the above, we acknowledge the co-operation and collaboration framework between RMRDC and Nigeria Customs Service in making their database accessible as well as the cooperation with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), others relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Organized Private Sector (OPS).

Prof. Nnanyelugo Martin Ike-Muonso
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ABBREVIATION

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ACRONYMS

%	Percentage
MT	Metric Tonnes
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
NBS	Nigerian Bureau of Statistics
RMRDC	Raw Materials Research and Development Council
NATIPP	Nigeria–Africa Trade and Investment Promotion Programme
ECOWAS	Economic Community of west-African States
MAN	Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
OPS	Organized Private Sector
RMMXG	Raw Material Import/Export Growth Index
OTC	Over-the-Counter drug sales
AfDB	African Development Bank
NHIS	National health Insurance Scheme
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

1.0 BACK-GROUND

The RMMXI import index is a measure that tracks changes in the prices of imported raw materials over time. It is used to monitor and analyse the price dynamics of raw materials purchased from foreign countries.

The RMMXI import index is typically calculated by comparing the prices of a specific basket of imported raw materials in different time periods. The index is often expressed as a percentage relative to a base period, allowing for comparisons of price changes over time.

These RMMXI measures change in the prices of various Raw Materials ranging from primary, secondary and tertiary raw materials imported into the country or exported out of the country over a period of time. These raw materials are classified according to harmonized system codes (HS Codes) from 01-97. The indexes are created from the import and export data generated from the Nigeria customs services.

This report will help study the relative changes in prices of raw materials import in sectoral view. The indexes provide information as to the strength of the nation's industrial expenditure, the demand for Nigeria goods abroad and the rate of rising import prices. This report has considered 2017 – 2022 as the period under review using 2016 as the base year. This publication helps to measure the changes when compare to the base year, which corresponds to the index value of 100.

Here are some key points about the RMMXI import price index:

- Tracking Import Prices: The import index provides insights into the cost dynamics of imported goods. It helps to understand how prices of imported products are changing over time, which can have significant implications for inflation, trade balances, and competitiveness.

- Inflation Monitoring: Changes in import prices can have an impact on the overall inflation rate in an economy. Higher import prices can lead to increased costs for businesses and consumers, which can contribute to inflationary pressures. The import price index is used to monitor these changes and assess their influence on inflation.

- Trade Balance Analysis: The import index plays a role in analyzing the trade balance of a country. When import prices change, it can affect the value of imports and, consequently, the overall trade balance. By tracking import price movements, policymakers and economists can evaluate the impact on trade flows and trade deficits.

- Competitiveness Assessment: The index is used to assess the competitiveness of domestic industries against imported goods. Changes in import prices can influence the relative cost structure and competitiveness of domestic production. Higher import prices may make domestically produced goods more competitive, while lower import prices can increase the attractiveness of imported goods.

- Exchange Rate Analysis: Index data is closely related to exchange rate analysis. Changes in import prices can be influenced by fluctuations in exchange rates. Import price index data can help in understanding the impact of currency movements on the prices of imported goods and, conversely, the impact of import price changes on exchange rates.

- Economic Forecasting: The Index is valuable for economic forecasting purposes. By analyzing import price trends, economists can make predictions about future inflation rates, trade dynamics, and the overall economic outlook. It provides valuable insights into potential risks and opportunities in the economy.

1.1: RMMXI OBJECTIVES

- Measure Inflationary Pressures: One of the primary objectives of an import price index is to measure and monitor inflationary pressures associated with imported goods. Changes in import prices can have a significant impact on overall inflation rates in an economy, as they affect the cost of imported goods and services.

- Assess Competitiveness: An Index helps in evaluating the competitiveness of domestic industries and businesses. It provides insights into changes in the prices of imported goods relative to domestic prices, which can affect the competitiveness of domestic producers and their ability to compete with imported alternatives.

- Analyze Trade Balance: Import Indices are used to assess the impact of changes in import prices on a country's trade balance. If import prices rise faster than export prices, it may lead to an increase in the trade deficit. Monitoring import price changes helps policymakers and economists analyze the dynamics of trade flows and their impact on the overall economy.

- Inform Monetary Policy: Import Indices play a role in shaping monetary policy decisions. Central banks and policymakers consider changes in import prices when formulating monetary policy frameworks, as they affect overall inflation levels and the purchasing power of the currency. Import price indices provide crucial information for setting interest rates and managing monetary policy.

- Support Economic Analysis: Import Indices are valuable tools for economic analysis and research. They help economists, researchers, and policymakers understand trends in import prices, identify potential risks or opportunities for the economy, and study the impact of import price changes on various sectors and industries.

1.2: EFFECT OF RMMXI ON THE NATIONS ECONOMY

The import Index has several effects on the economy, influencing various aspects such as inflation, trade balance, competitiveness, and purchasing power.

Here are some key effects of import Index on the economy:

- Inflationary Pressure: Import Index directly impacts the inflation rate in an economy. When import prices rise, it leads to higher costs for imported goods and services. If import prices increase faster than domestic prices, it can contribute to overall inflationary pressures in the economy. The import price index helps policymakers and central banks monitor and manage inflation by considering the impact of import price changes on overall price levels.

- Trade Balance: Import Index affects the trade balance of a country. When import prices rise, it can increase the cost of imported goods, leading to a higher value of imports. If the value of imports grows faster than exports, it can result in a wider trade deficit. Import price index provides insights into the cost dynamics of imported goods, helping policymakers analyze the impact on the trade balance and manage trade-related policies accordingly.

- Competitiveness: Changes in import prices impact the competitiveness of domestic industries. If import prices decrease, it can enhance the competitiveness of domestic producers by lowering input costs or providing more affordable alternatives to domestic goods. Conversely, an increase in import prices can reduce the competitiveness of domestic industries, making imported goods relatively more expensive. Import price index helps policymakers and businesses assess the impact on the competitiveness of different sectors and formulate strategies to enhance competitiveness.

- Purchasing Power: Import Index influences the purchasing power of consumers and businesses. When import prices rise, it can result in higher prices for imported goods, leading to reduced purchasing power for consumers. This can affect consumer spending patterns and overall economic activity. Import price index assists in understanding the impact on purchasing power, allowing policymakers and individuals to make informed decisions regarding consumption and investment.

- Monetary Policy: Import Index plays a role in formulating monetary policy decisions. Central banks consider the impact of import price changes on overall inflation rates

when determining appropriate monetary policy measures. If import prices are a significant driver of inflation, central banks may adjust interest rates or employ other policy tools to manage inflation and stabilize the economy.

- Input Costs for Businesses: Import Index affects the input costs for businesses, particularly those relying on imported raw materials, intermediate goods, or capital equipment. Changes in import prices directly influence the cost structure of production, which can impact profitability, production decisions, and investment strategies of businesses. Fluctuations in import prices may require businesses to adjust their pricing strategies or seek alternative sourcing options.

1.3: JUSTIFICATION FOR RMMXI

- The RMMXI import index is an important tool for policymakers, economists, and businesses to understand the dynamics of imported goods' prices, monitor inflation, assess trade balances, evaluate competitiveness, and make informed decisions related to trade and economic policies.

- RMMXI import indices contribute to a better understanding of the economic conditions and dynamics related to international trade, inflation, competitiveness, and monetary policy.

- Understanding and monitoring the RMMXI import index is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and individuals to assess the overall economic environment, make informed decisions, and formulate appropriate strategies to manage inflation, trade dynamics, competitiveness, and purchasing power in the economy.

1.4: METHODOLOGY

This report is split into the 10 sectors of MAN and 75 sub-sectors:

1. Food, Beverages and Tobacco Sectoral Group

Sub-Sectors

- Beer
- Starch and other Miscellaneous Food Products
- Flavouring
- Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water
- Flour and Grain Milling
- Meat and Fish
- Tea, Coffee and other Beverages
- Dairy products
- Fruit Juice
- Tobacco

- Biscuits and Bakery Products
- Animal Feeds
- Sugar
- Distillery and Blending of Spirit
- Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionary
- Vegetables and Edible Oil
- Poultry Group

2. Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Sectoral Group

Sub-Sector

- Paints, Vanishes and Allied Products
- Industrial, Medical and Special Gases
- Soap and Detergent
- Agro-Chemicals (Fertilizers and Pesticides)
- Pharmaceuticals
- Safety Matches
- Dry Cell Battery
- Petroleum Products
- Gramophone Records and Musical Tapes Manufacturers
- Candle Manufactures
- Printing Ink Manufactures
- Toiletries and Cosmetics
- Basic Industrial Chemicals
- Automotive Battery
- Resin Manufactures
- Ball Point Pen Manufactures

3. Domestic and Industrial Plastic, Rubber and Foam Sectoral Group

Sub-Sector

- Rubber Products
- Domestic and Industrial Plastics
- Foam Manufactures
- Bags and Suitcase Manufactures

4. Basic Metal, Iron and Steel and Fabricated Metal Products Sectoral Group

Sub-Sectors

- Association of Steel Pipe Manufacturers
- Metal Packaging Manufactures
- Foundry
- Metal Manufacturers and Fabricators
- Association of Primary Aluminum Producers

- Enamel Wares Manufactures
- Welding Electrode Manufactures
- Galvanized Iron Sheets Manufacturers
- Nail and Wire Manufactures
- Steel Manufactures

5. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing Sectoral Group

Sub-sectors

- Chemical and Stationery Manufacturers
- Printing, Publishing and Packaging
- Pulp, Paper and Paper Products
- Sanitary Towels, Napkins and Diapers

6. Electrical and Electronics Sectoral Group

Sub-Sectors

- Electronics
- Refrigerators and Airconditioning/Domestic Appliances
- Electric Bulb Lamps, Accessories and Fittings
- Electrical Power Control and Distribution Equipment
- Cable and Wire

7. Textile, Wearing Apparel, Carpet, Leather/Leather Footwear Sectoral Group

Sub-sectors

- Textile and Wearing Apparel Manufacturers
- Leather Products Manufacturers
- Carpet and Rug Manufacturers
- Footwear Manufacturers
- Cordage, Rope and Twine Manufacturers

8. Wood and Wood Products Including Furniture Sectoral Group

Sub-sectors

- Wood Products and Furniture (Excluding Metal Furniture)
- Plywood and Particle Board Manufacturers

9. Non-Metalic Mineral Products Sectoral Group

Sub-sectors

- Glass Manufacturers
- Ceramics Manufacturers
- School Chalks and Crayons
- Cement Manufacturers

10. Motor Vehicle and Miscellaneous assembly Sectoral Group

Sub-sectors

- Boat/Ship Building
- Automobile Components Manufacturers
- Electric Generators Assemblers
- Miscellaneous Machine and Equipment Manufacturers
- Bicycle Manufacturers
- Motorcycle Assemblers
- Horological
- Motor Vehicle Assemblers

2.0: NIGERIAN FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRY

According to data from the World Trade Organisation, Nigeria ranks as the largest foodstuff market in Africa, with both significant investment in the local industry and a high level of imports. Nigeria is the leading consumer of rice in Africa and the second largest globally.According to the FAO, fisheries is another significant sub-sector, accounting for 3-4% of the GDP, but 60% of the fish consumed is imported. The food and beverage sector is about 22.5% of the

manufacturing industry, generating an estimated 1.5 million jobs and 4.6% of the country's GDP.About 88% of Nigeria's top food and beverage companies are headquartered in Lagos State, with Ogun State, Osun State and Oyo State (all in the South-West region) increasingly housing manufacturing sites. 60% of the companies are in the food sub-sector, while 28% are in the beverage sub-sector. Spending on food In Nigeria was estimated at almost USD 44 billion in 2017.

2.1: FOOD IMPORTS

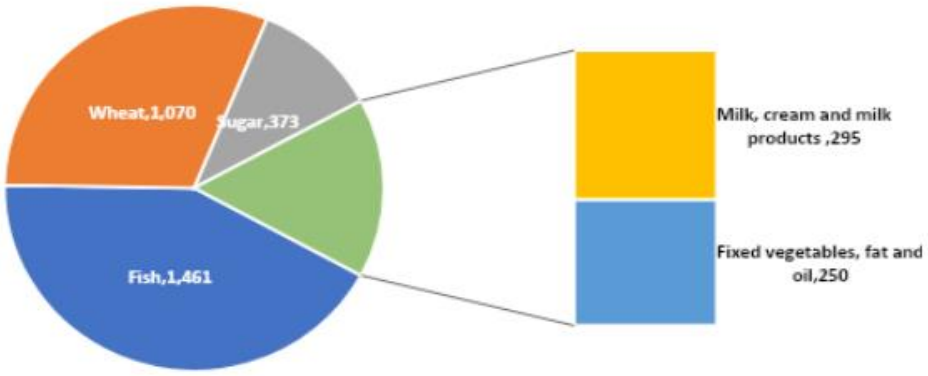
Food processing in Nigeria is underdeveloped due to poor infrastructure (power, water, roads) and high operating costs. As a result, the country remains dependent on imports to meet the demand for quality processed foods. In 2018, food imports for Nigeria represented 10.9% of the total merchandise imports. Nigeria is a substantial net importer of agricultural products, with total imports of over USD 5.81 billion (N2.21 trillion) in 2018. Imports are dominated by bulk/intermediate commodities such as wheat, rice, sugar, frozen fish, dairy products, vegetable oil, and other medium and consumer-oriented products.

The top partner countries from which Nigeria imports food products are Brazil, China, United States, United Kingdom, Indonesia, and South Africa. Nigeria’s trade links with the United States remain strong, and South African firms are increasingly establishing a presence in the West African market. Imports from Asia, especially China, have grown markedly in recent years, and China's investment in all sectors of the economy has experienced rapid growth.

Over the last few years, the government has initiated restrictive new policy measures under food commodities that impair productivity and efficiency within the food processing sector. Raw sugar, wheat grain, and paddy rice are among the most significantly affected products. The situation is expected to worsen as the government continues to implement these policies, high tariffs and levies to protect local industries are at the centre of these policy changes. While the protective measures are expected to stimulate investment in domestic production, the impact this may have on total local food production is unknown.

Nigeria Top Five Food Import

Fish	Wheat	Sugar, molasses, and honey	Milk, cream and milk products	Fixed vegetables, fat and oil
1,461	1,070	373	295	250



Top 5 Agricultural imports - USD million, PWC 2019

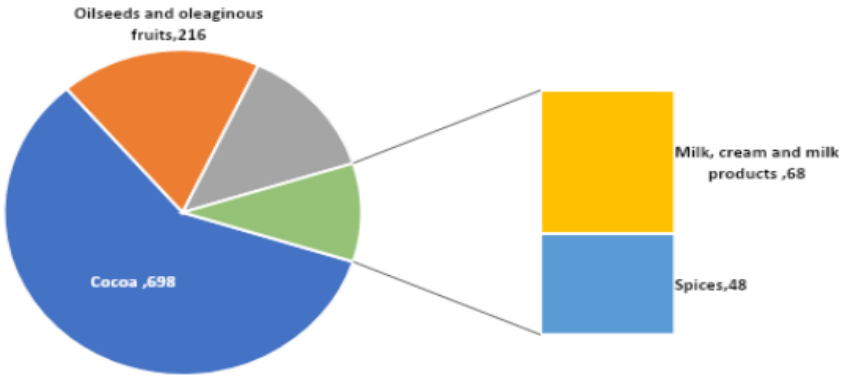
2.2: FOOD EXPORTS

Nigeria's economy is a middle-income, mixed economy and emerging market, with expanding manufacturing, financial, service, communications, technology, and entertainment sectors. Although this may be true, the need to diversify the country's economy in terms of non-oil exports still persists.

Nigeria's largest food export products are sesame seeds, cocoa beans, cashew nuts, frozen shrimps and prawns. In 2018, the Netherlands imported USD79.7 million (N30.3 billion) worth of fermented cocoa beans from Nigeria, which surpassed the combined two-year export value of the other top four importers, i.e. Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Belgium. For the most part, the major export destinations of Nigeria's fermented cocoa beans are the Netherlands, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Belgium.

Nigeria Top Five Food Exports

Cocoa	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Fruits and nuts	Milk, cream and milk products	Spices
698	216	156	68	48



Top 5 Food exports - Exports in USD million, PWC 2019

2.3: ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Alcoholic drinks remained dynamic in Nigeria in 2020 despite COVID-19 and have strong growth prospects despite the weak economic conditions affecting sales since the 2016 recession. With a population of nearly 202 million, Nigeria provides a large market for alcoholic beverages estimated at USD4 billion. Market data indicates that beer is the most widely consumed alcoholic beverage with a 55% market share, followed by spirits (30%) and wine (15%).

Spirits in Nigeria are seeing good total volume growth due to the affordability of local brands. For many low-income consumers in the country, indigenous branded spirits are affordable alternatives to more expensive products. Vodka was one of the best performing products within spirits in total volume terms in 2019. Overall, leading producers of spirits have acknowledged that consumers' low purchasing power is threatening volume sales of their major brands.

Wine is sold in Nigeria through mostly the off-trade sales channels. Many consumers in the country make their purchases via grocery stores such as supermarkets and hypermarkets. Wine is primarily imported into Nigeria, and manufacturers concerned about consumers' price sensitivity will ensure that there are no sharp or sudden price increases to maintain their shares and remain in business. Economy brands dominate volume sales of wine in Nigeria, with brands such as Baron Romero and Baron de Valls popular for their affordability; hence, they are expected to continue to drive growth. Carlo Rossi (with its vineyards in California) is also one of the leading brands in Nigeria. Spain and South Africa are the leading countries importing wine into Nigeria, with South African brands making up at least a fifth of all wine brands in Nigeria and are still growing well.

Nigeria's large and increasing population, increasing health consciousness, and the rising number of young, vibrant, and educated Nigerians with a strong desire to move up the social

ladder are supporting growth in wine exports to Nigeria. The EU, South Africa, and other suppliers offering low quality and inexpensive wine products are the leading suppliers. Although the market share for Belgian wine and spirit remains insignificant, Belgian wine and spirits exports to Nigeria grew appreciably from USD9.4 million in 2015 to USD13.9 million in 2019.

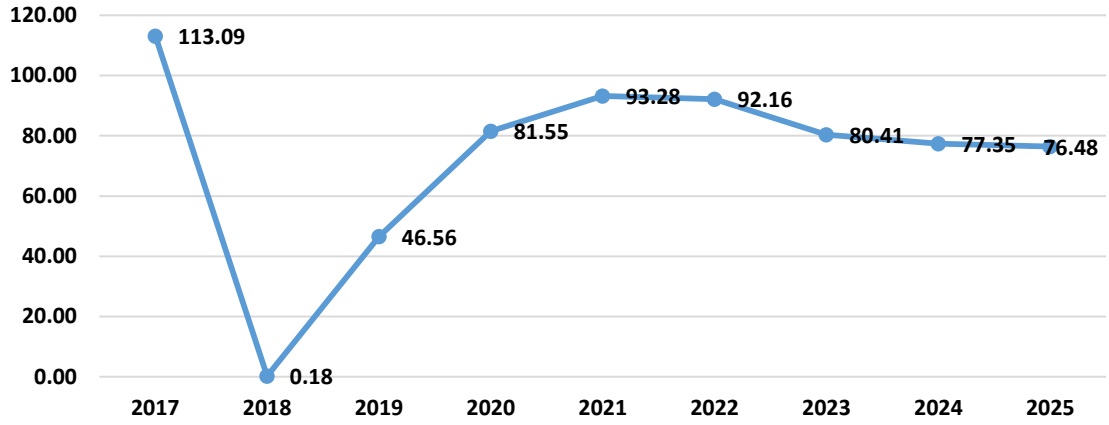
With regards to beer, economy lager was the growth driver in 2019 and continues to remain dominant in terms of total volume growth in 2020. On the other hand, mid-priced beer performed poorly in 2019 and shows no signs of improving. Overall, however, the beer market has seen a steady growth in consumption as consumers have purchased cheaper economy brands instead of being hindered by lower purchasing power and economic uncertainty. The key drivers of this growth have been the fast rate of urbanisation and the increase in formal employment, alongside a steady rise in the young adult population. Importation of beer in commercial quantities as at the time of writing this report is banned.

3.0: FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO SECTORAL GROUP

SUB-SECTORS

- Meat and Fish
- Starch and other Miscellaneous Food Products
- Flavouring
- Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water
- Flour and Grain Milling
- Beer
- Tea, Coffee and other Beverages
- Dairy products
- Fruit Juice
- Tobacco
- Biscuits and Bakery Products
- Animal Feeds
- Sugar
- Distillery and Blending of Spirit
- Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionary
- Vegetables and Edible Oil
- Poultry Group

Fig 1: Import Index of Food Beverage and Tobacco Sector 2016-2025



4.0: MEAT AND FISH SUB-SECTOR

4.1.2: Live Animals Import Index

Table 1: Import Index of Live Animals 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
01	LIVE ANIMALS	6.20	0.03	3.54	4.79	14.47	22.16
0101	Horses, asses, mules and hinnies, live	9.47	0.04	7.35	14.75	19.88	17.31
0102	Bovine animals, live	1.27	0.00				
0103	Swine live	6.07	0.01	1.22		2.98	5.25
0105	Chickens, ducks geese, turkeys and guineas live	1.15					
0106	Animals, live nesoi Nesoi-ndt elsewhere specifies of indicated	0.92	0.05	4.53	0.93	95.64	6.87

Chart 1: Import Index of Live Animals

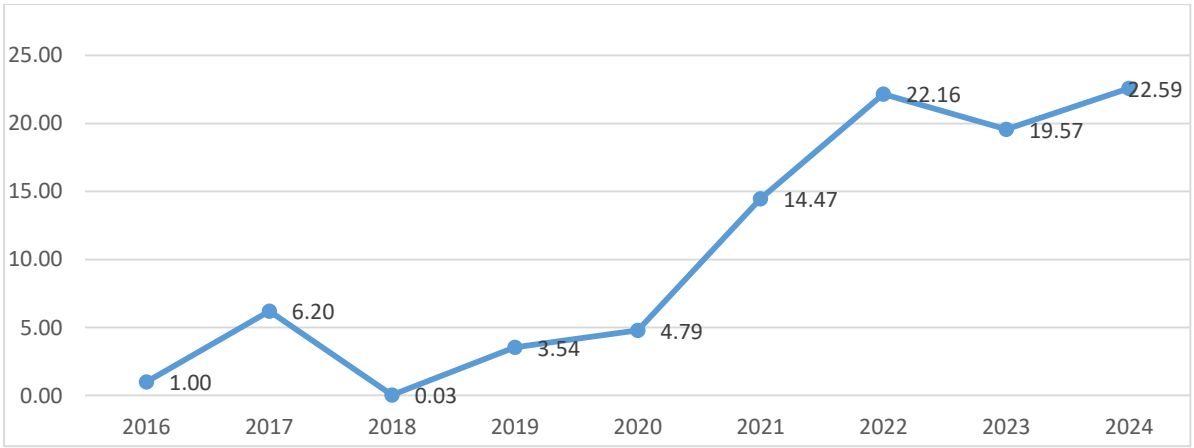


Chart 2: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Live Animals (N) 2016-2022

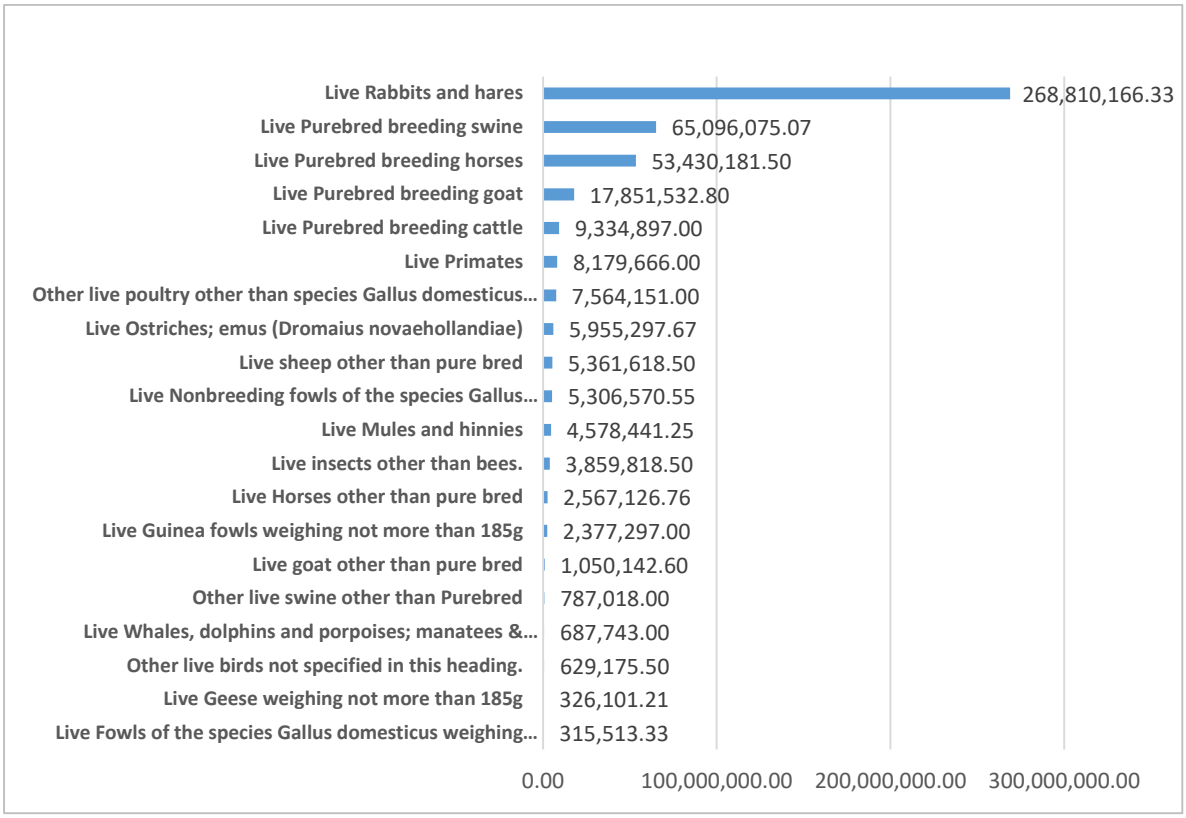


Chart 3: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Live Animals (Kg)

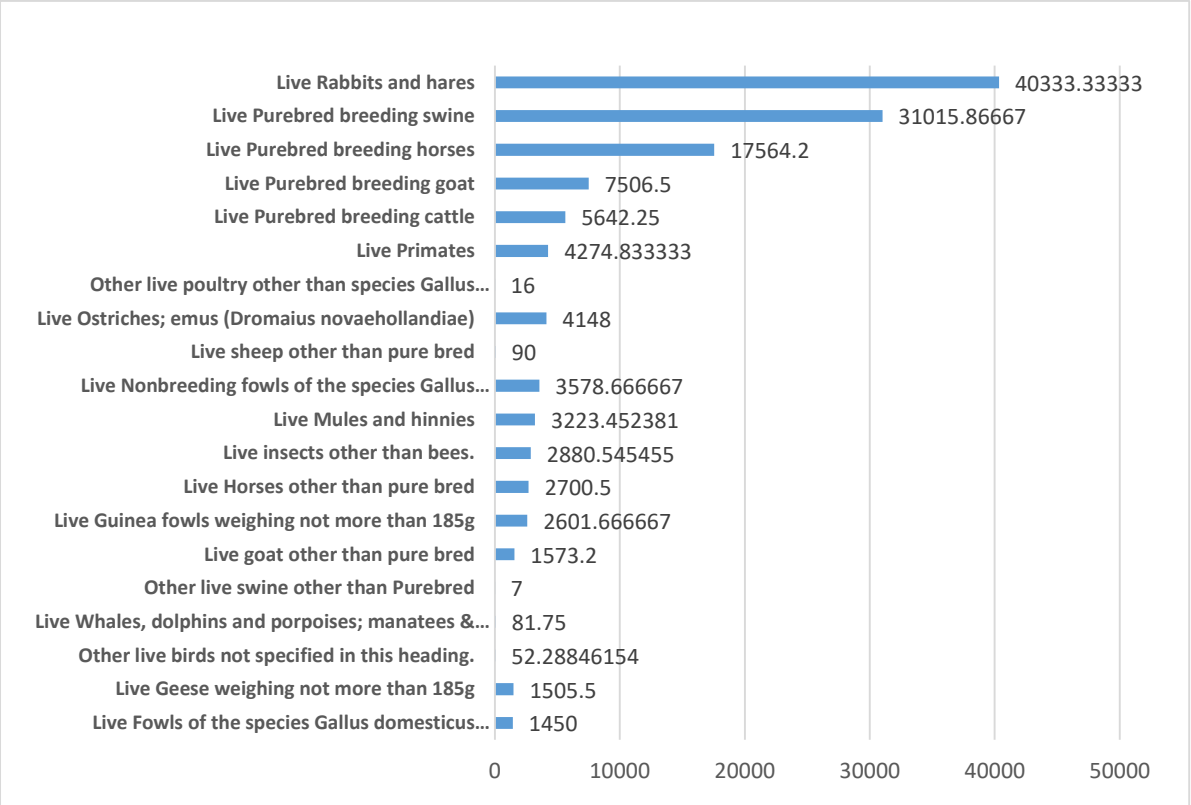


Chart 4: Import Value of Top 20 Importers of Live Animals (N) 2016-2022

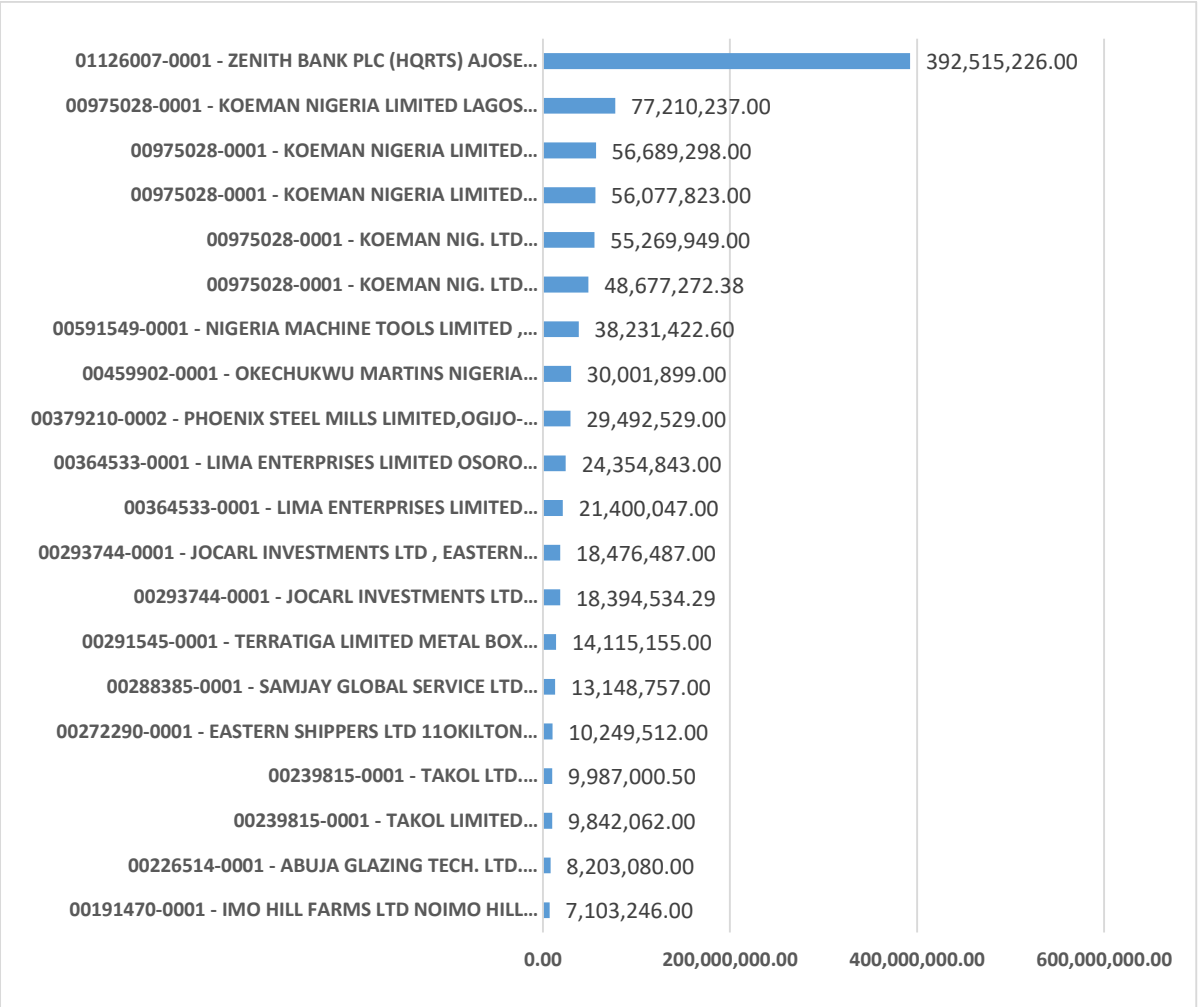


Chart 5: Import Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Live Animals (Kg) 2016-2022

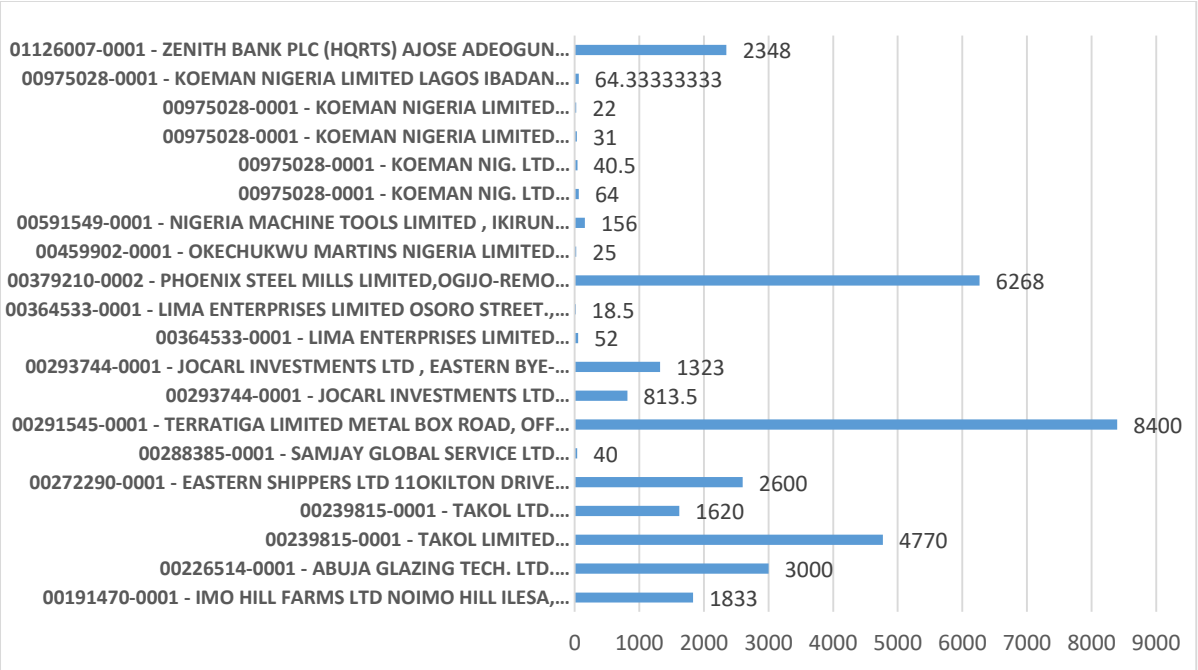


Chart 6: Trade Value (₦) of Top 20 Country of Origin of Live Animals Import to Nigeria 2016-2022

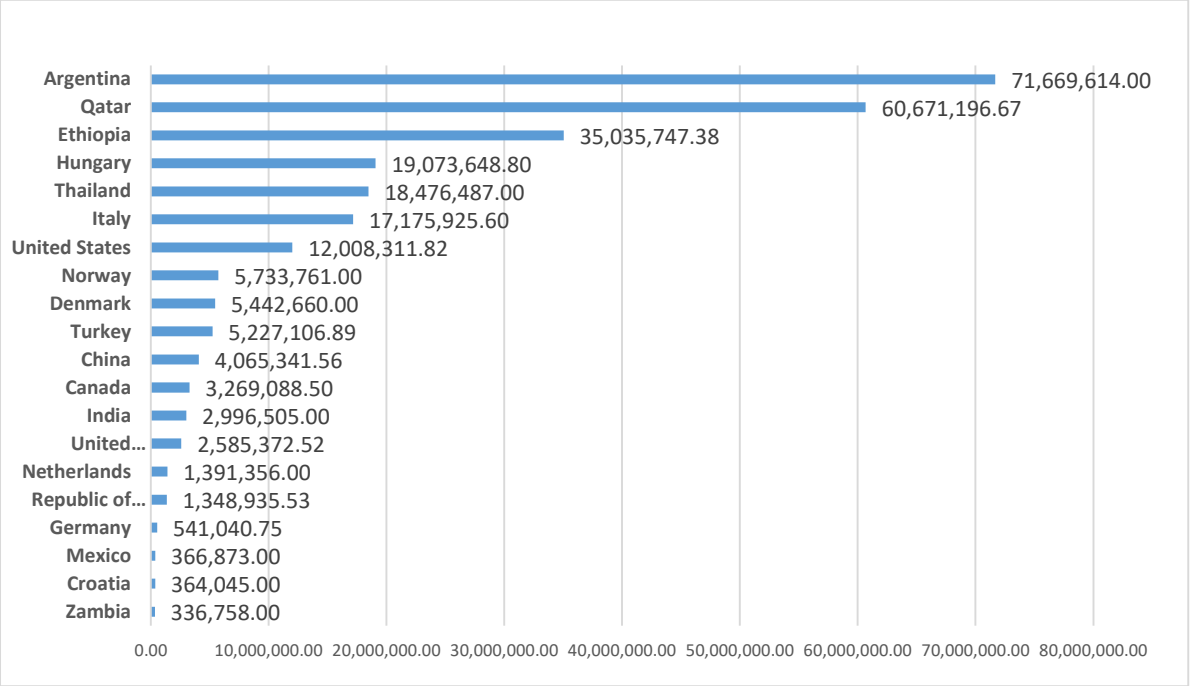


Chart 7: Trade Quantity (Kg) of Top 20 Country of Origin of Live Animals Import to Nigeria 2016-2022

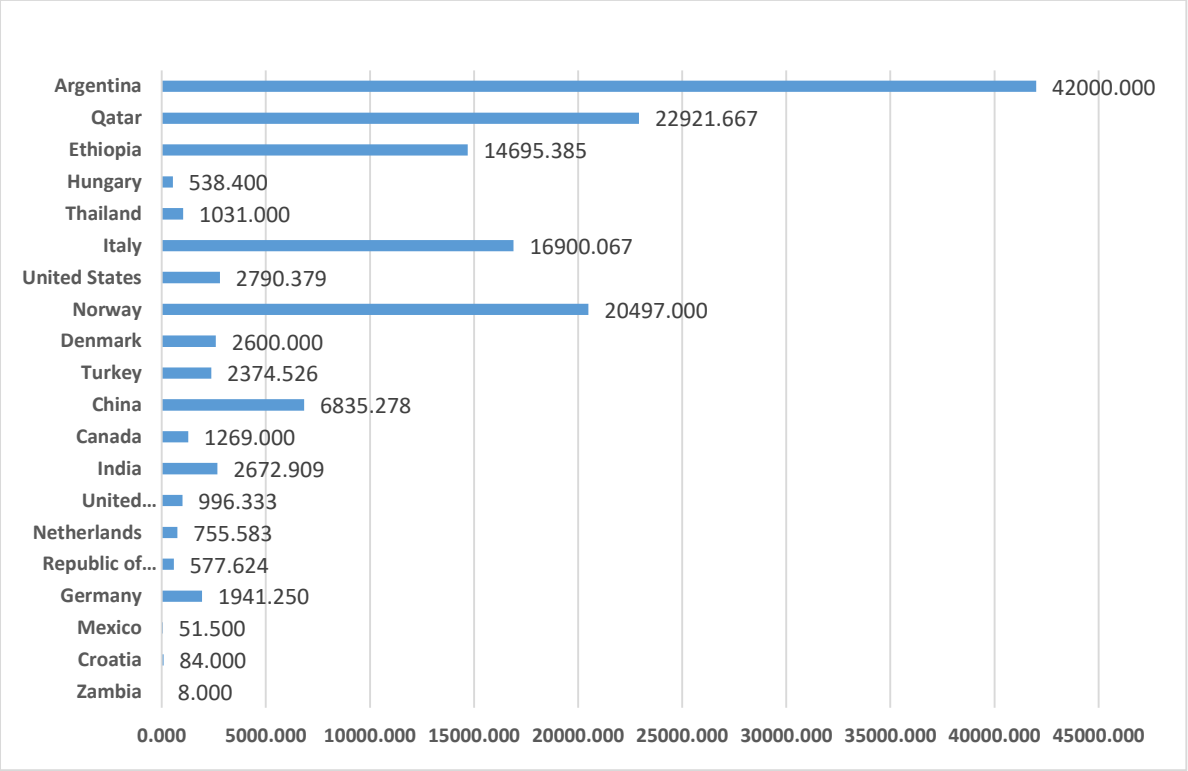


Chart 8: Trade Value (₦) Of Top 20 Country of Supply of Live Animals Import to Nigeria 2016-2022

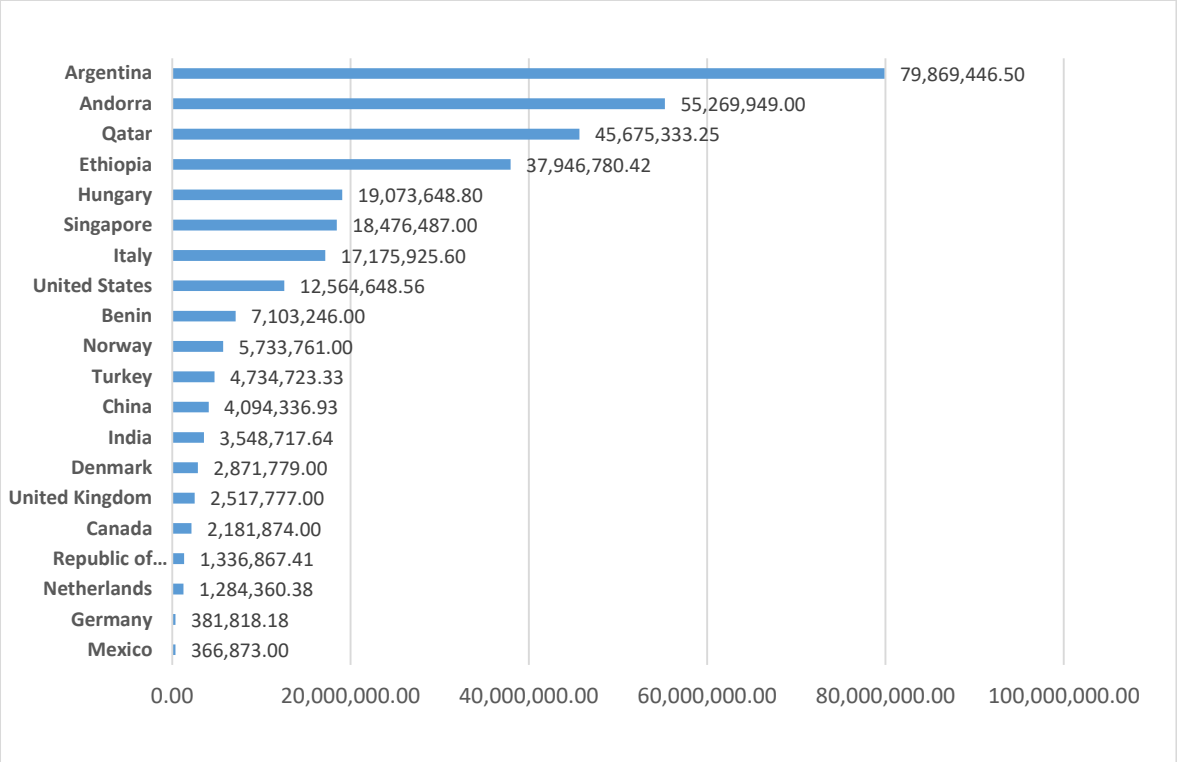


Chart 9: Trade Quantity (Kg) of Top 20 Country of Supply of Live Animals Import to Nigeria 2016-2022

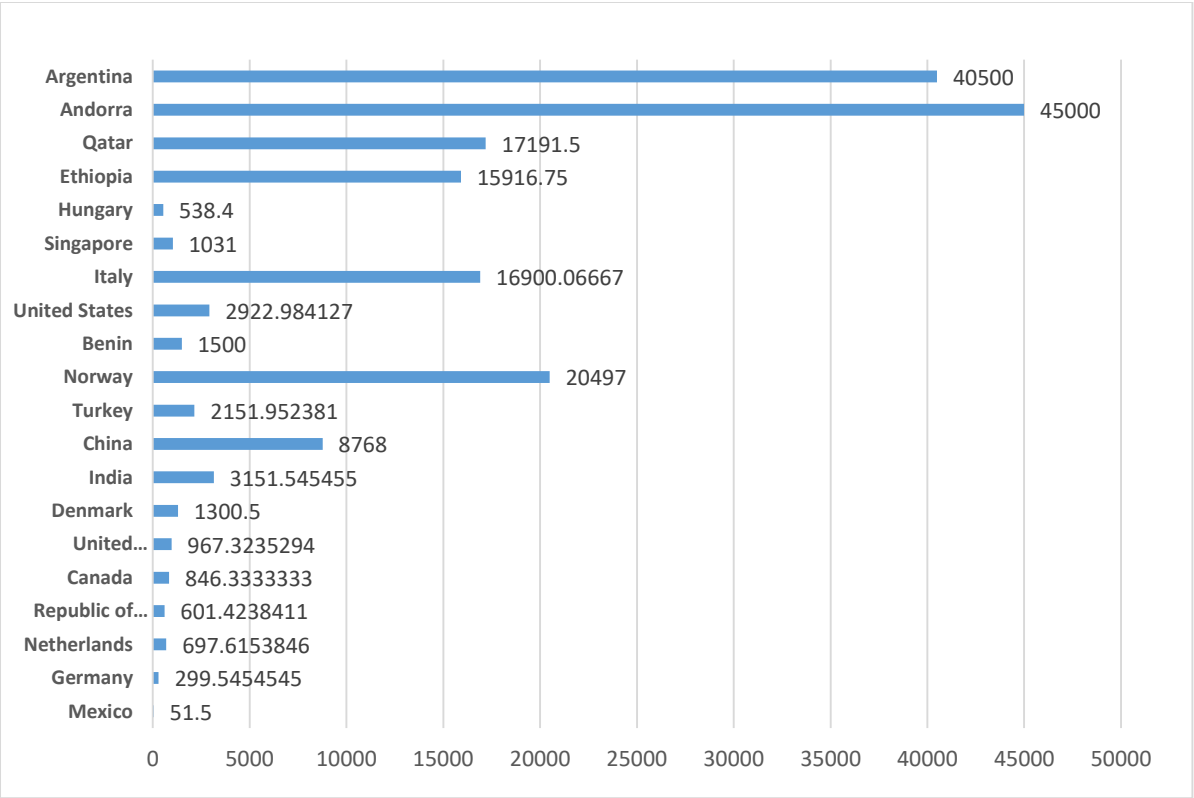


Chart 10: Trade Value of Imported Live Animals by Cargo Ports in Nigeria (N) 2016-2022

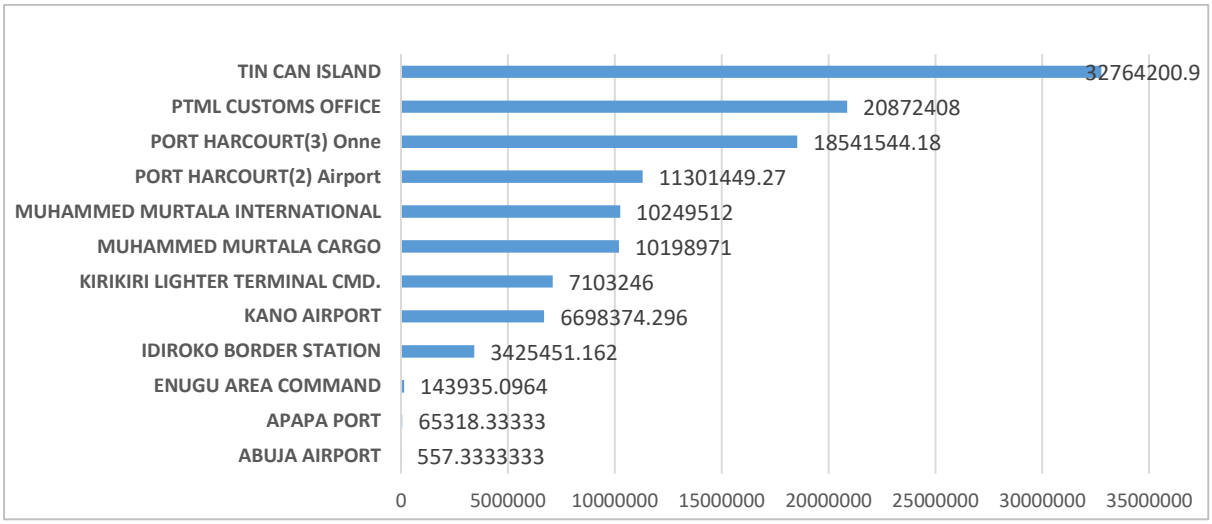
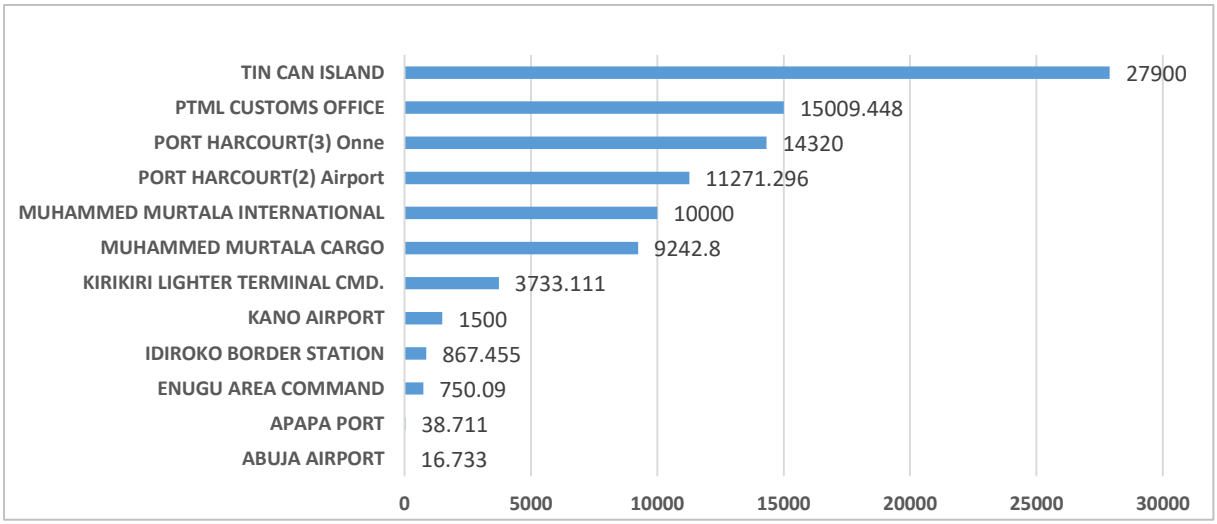


Chart 11: Trade Quantity of Imported Live Animals by Cargo Ports in Nigeria (Kg) 2016-2022



4..1.3: Data Interpretations for Live Animals Import

Chart 1: Nigeria RMMXP import price for live animals fell 5.20 percent in 2018, increased by 2.54 percent in 2019, maintained an increase of 1.25 percent in 2020, experienced a sharp rise of 9.48 percent in 2021 and 7.69 percent in 2022 but fell by 2.69 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 3.02 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 22.16 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.03. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 22.59, which is 3.02 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 2: The chart showing live Rabbits and Hares as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 268,810,166.33, followed by live Purebred breeding swine with a trade value of (N)

65,096,075.07 and thirdly live Purebred breeding horse with a trade value of (N) 53,430,181.50 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 3: The chart showing live Rabbits and Hares as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 40,333kg, followed by live Purebred breeding swine with a trade quantity of 31,016kg and thirdly live Purebred breeding horse with a trade quantity of 17,564kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 4: The chart showing Koeman Nig Ltd as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 392,515,226, followed by Koeman Nig Ltd with a trade value of (N) 77,210,237.00 and thirdly Koeman Nig Ltd with a trade value of (N) 56,689,298.00 from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 5: The chart showing Koeman Nig Ltd as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 2,348kg, followed by Koeman Nig Ltd with a trade quantity of 64.3kg and thirdly Koeman Nig Ltd with a trade quantity of 22kg from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 6: The chart showing Argentina as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 71,669,614.00, followed by Qatar with a trade value of (N) 60,671,196.67 and thirdly Ethiopia with a trade value of (N) 35,035,747.38 as live animal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 7: The chart showing Argentina as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 42,000kg, followed by Qatar with a trade quantity of 22,921.667kg and thirdly Ethiopia with a trade quantity of 14,695.385kg animal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 8: The chart showing Argentina as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 79,869,446.50 followed by Andorra with a trade value of (N) 55,269,949.00 and thirdly Qatar with a trade value of (N) 45,675,333.25 for live animal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 9: The chart showing Argentina as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 40,500kg, followed by Andorra with a trade quantity of 45,000kg and thirdly Qatar with a trade quantity of 17,191.5kg for animal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 10: The chart showing Tin Can Island as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N)32,764,200.9 followed by PTML Customs Office with a trade value of (N)20,872,408 and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N)18,541,544.18 for live animal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 11: The chart showing Tin Can Island as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 27,900kg followed by PTML Customs Office with a trade quantity of 15,009.45kg and thirdly

Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 14,320kg for live animal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

4.1.4: Policy Recommendations for Live Animals Import

- Live Rabbits and Hares being the highest trade value for import of live animals into Nigeria from 2016 – 2022, is an indication that the Government should setup sensitization programmes bringing about the development of the sub-sector.

- The Government should identify the top five imports of live animals as priority for research and development across its value chain.

- The Government should establish policies encouraging the domestic breeding of the top five animal imports thereby attracting both domestic investment and foreign direct investment into the development of the sub-sector.

4.2: MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL IMPORT INDEX

Table 2: Import Index of Meat & Edible Meat Offal 2016-2022, Inclusive of 2023 to 2024 Forecast

HS Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2	MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	0.51	0.09	16.84	6.73	0.21	70.85	14.28	52.87

Chart 12: Import Index of Meat and Edible Meat Offal

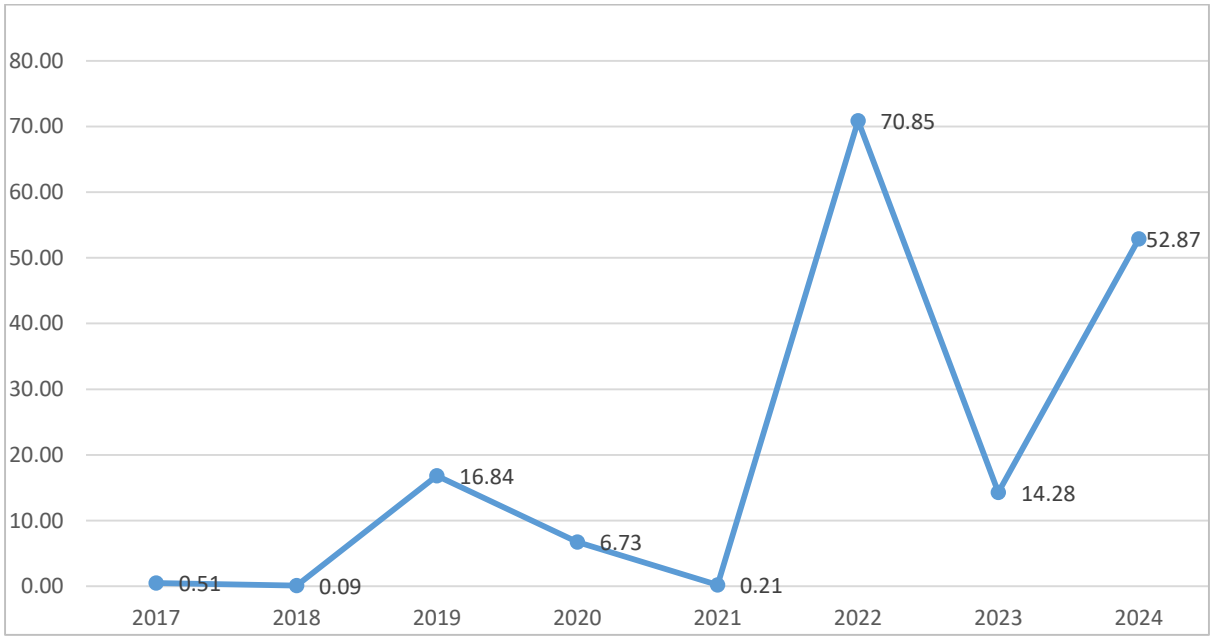


Chart 13: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (₦) 2016-2022

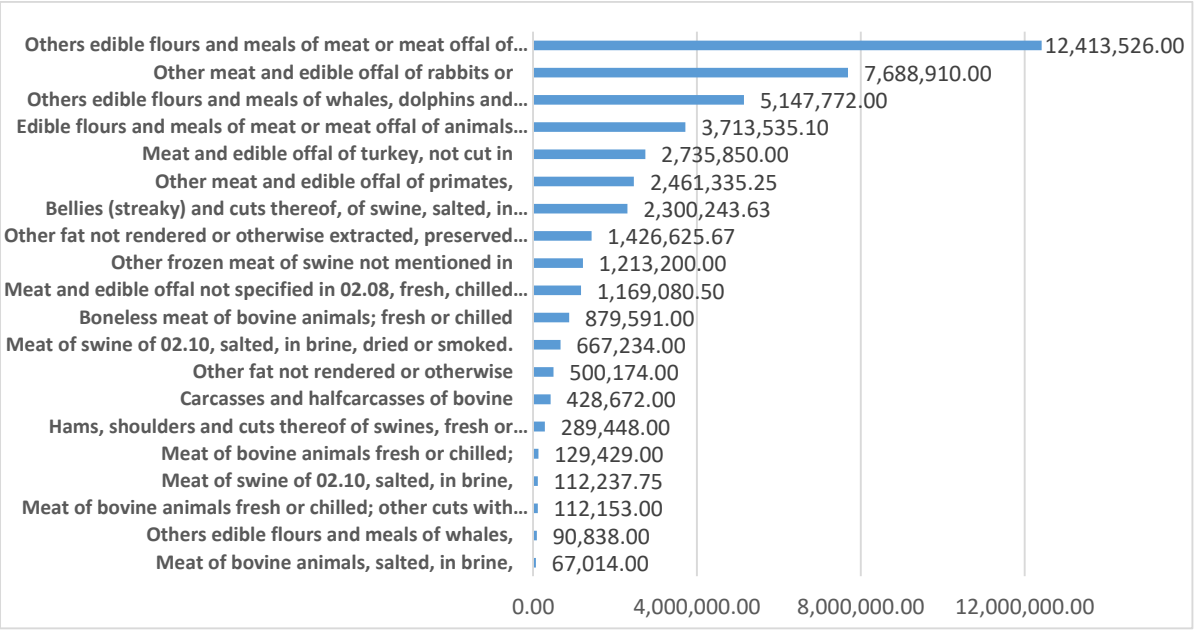


Chart 14: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (Kg) 2016-2022

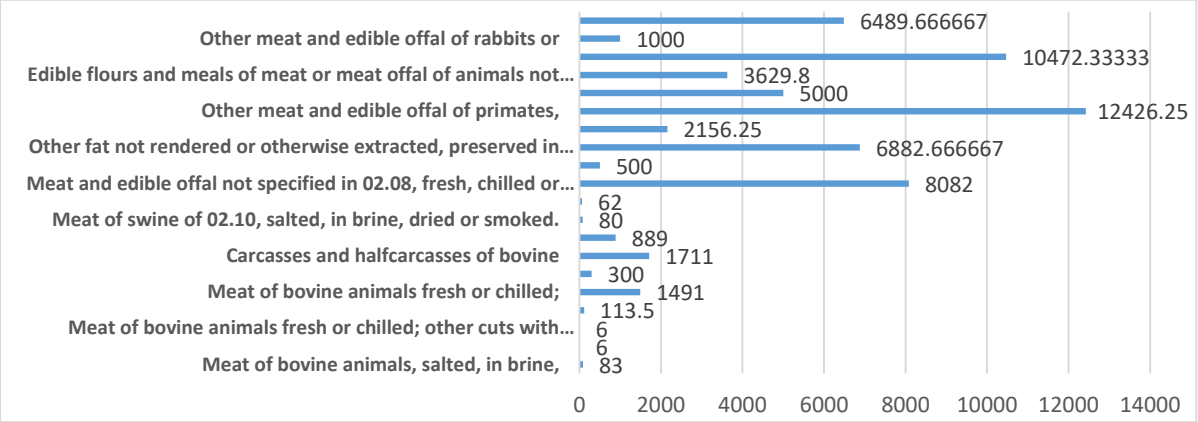


Chart 15: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Country of Origin of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (₦) Import 2016-2022

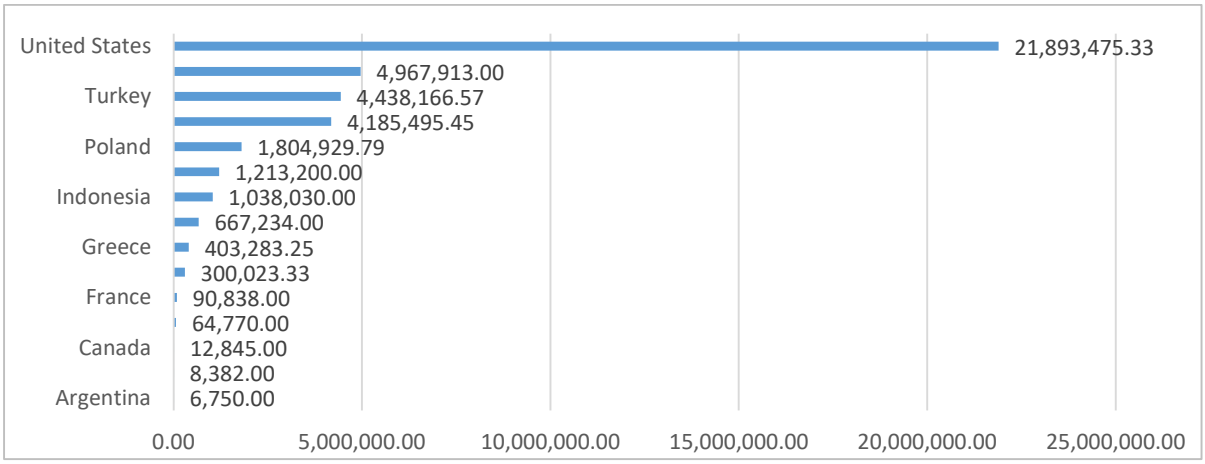


Chart 16: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Country of Origin of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (Kg) Import 2016-2022

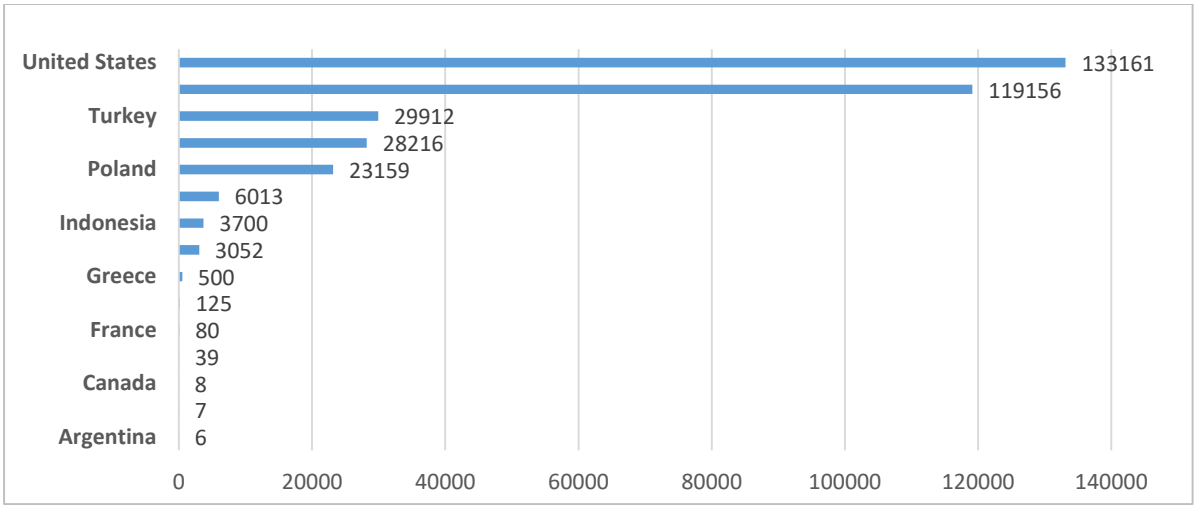


Chart 17: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Country of Supply of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (₦) Import 2016-2022

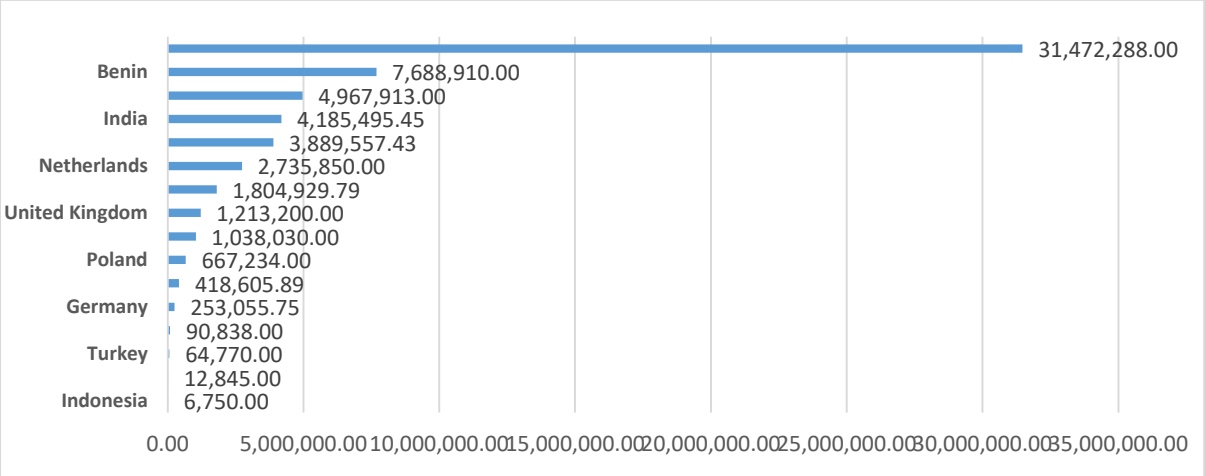


Chart 18: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Country of Supply of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (Kg) Import 2016-2022

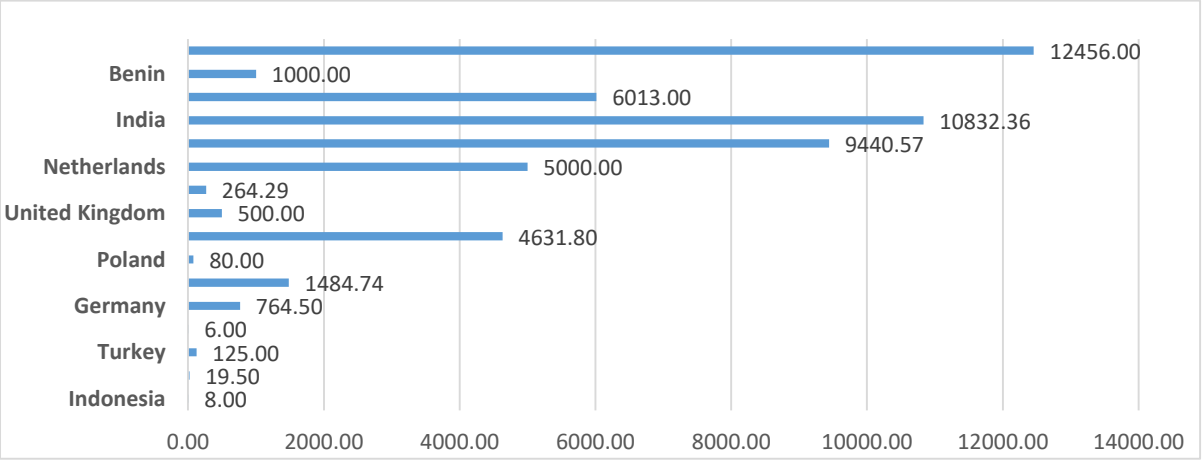


Chart 19: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (₦) 2016-2022

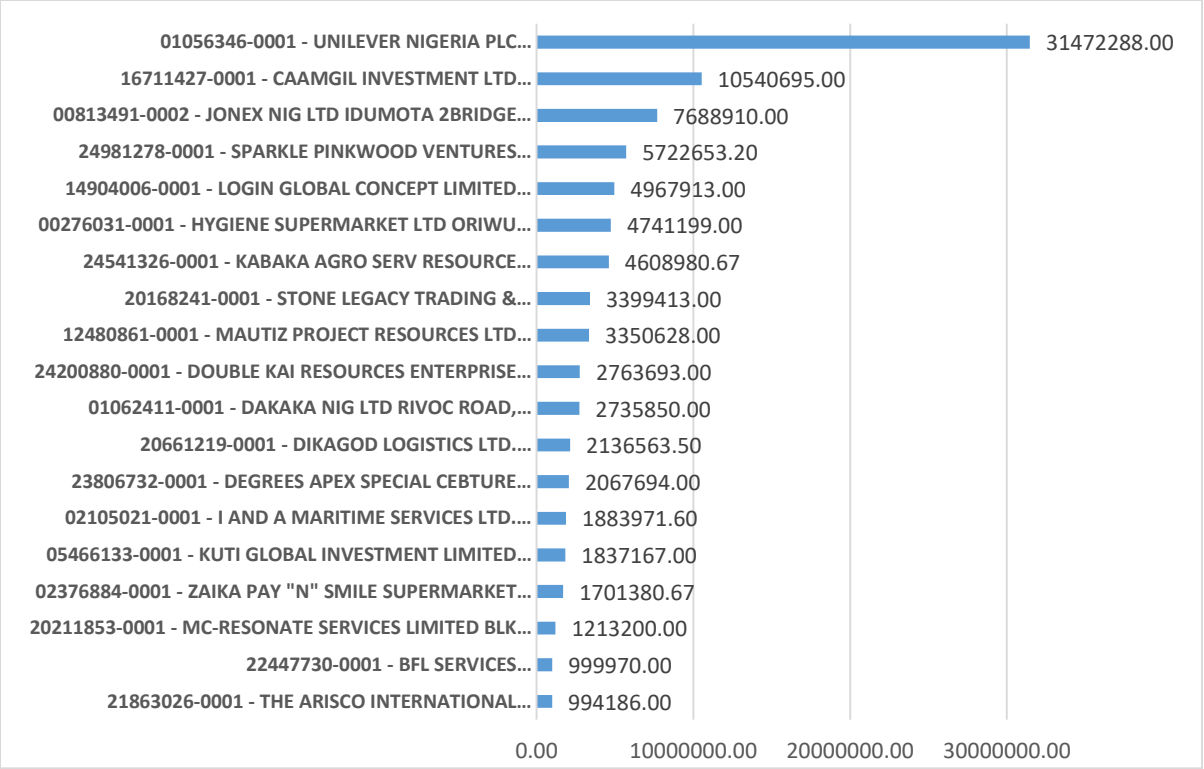


Chart 20: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (Kg) 2016-2022

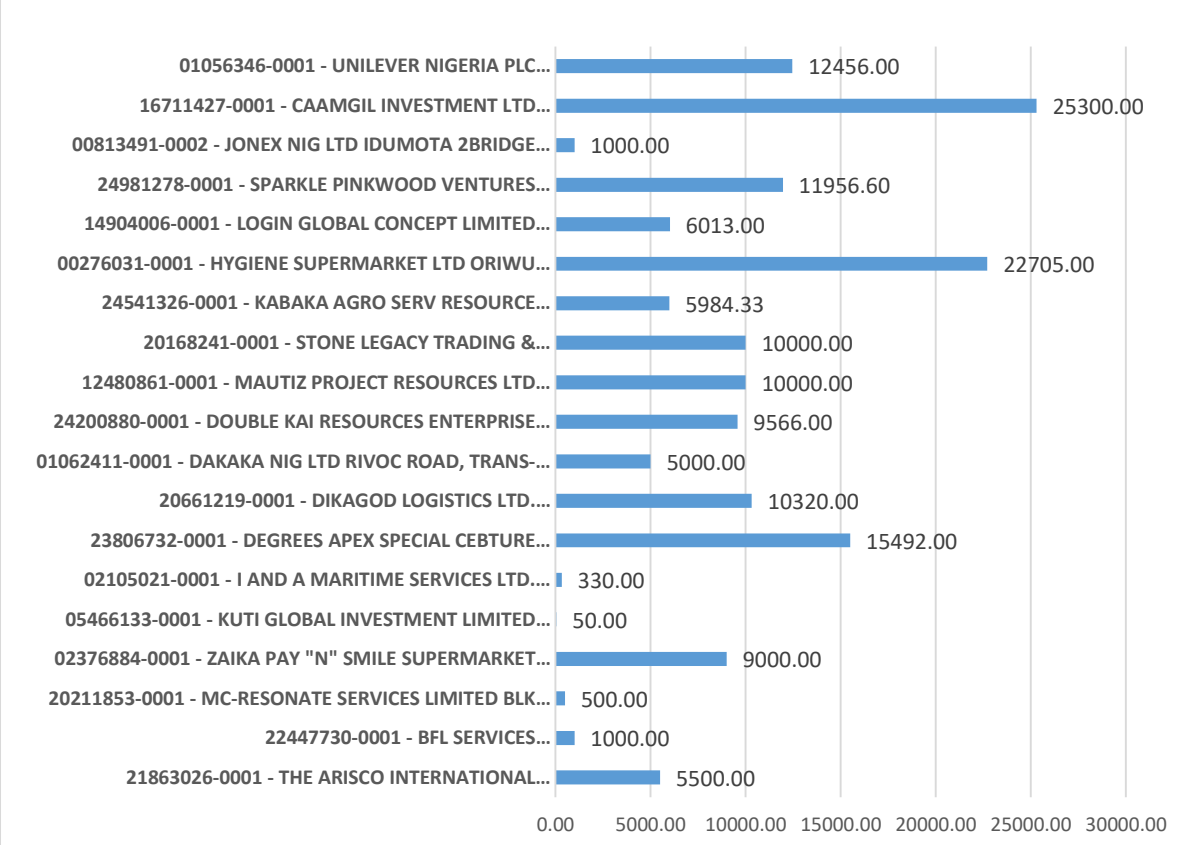


Chart 21: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Ports of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (₦) 2016-2022

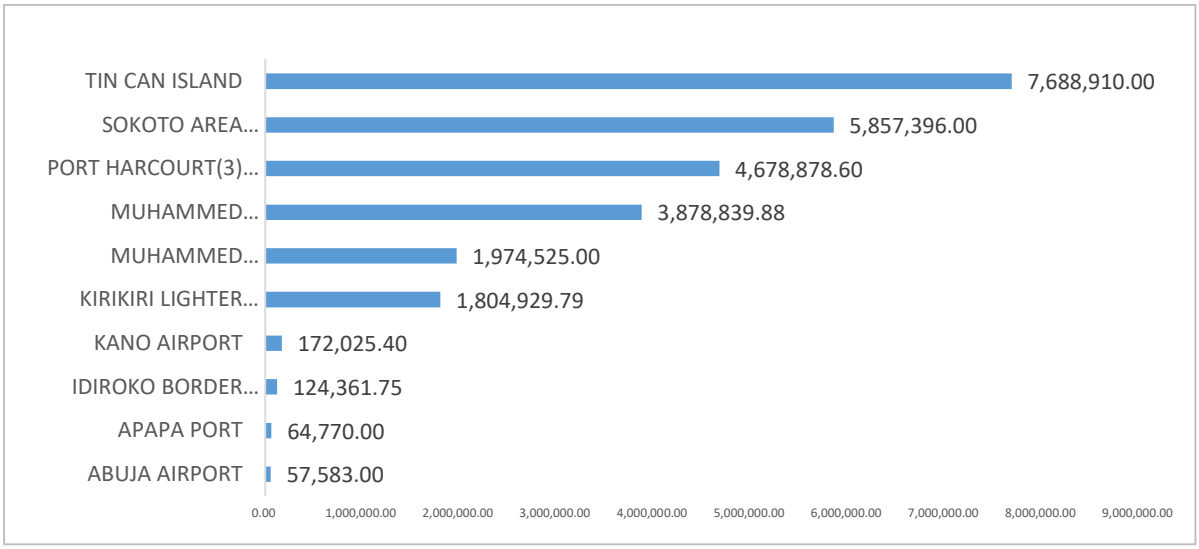
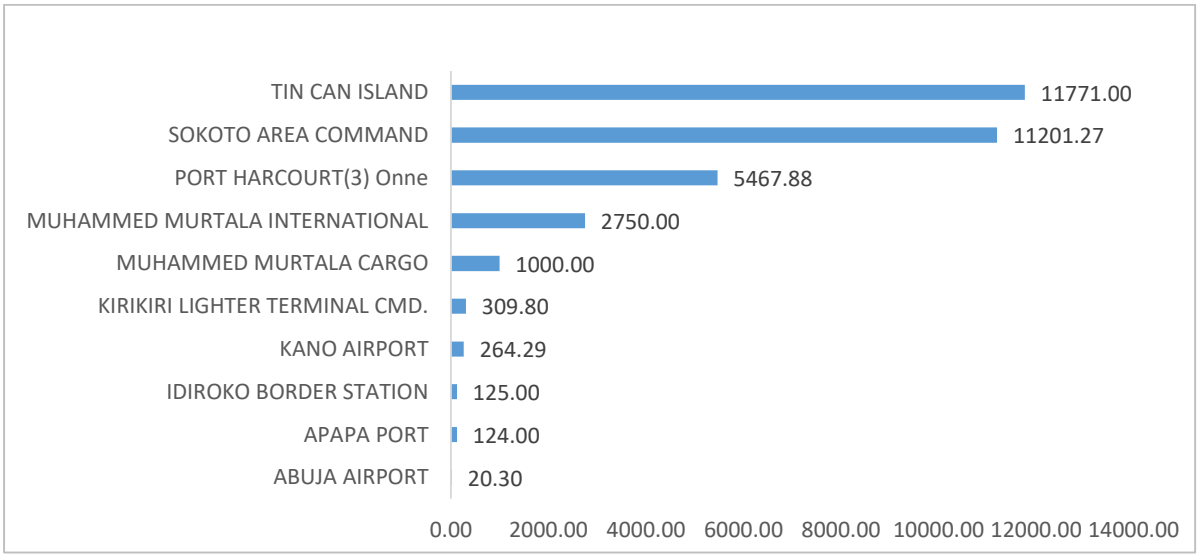


Chart 22: Import Trade Quantity of Nigerian Ports of Meat and Edible Meat Offal (Kg) 2016-2022



4.2.2: Data Interpretations for Meat & Edible Meat Offal Import

Chart 12: Nigeria RMMXP import price for meat and edible meat offal fell 0.42 percent in 2018, increased by 16.75 percent in 2019, fell again by 10.11 percent in 2020, experienced another fall of 6.52 percent in 2021 and a sharp rise of 70.64 percent in 2022 but fell by 56.57 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 38.59 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 70.85 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.09. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 52.87, which is 38.59 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 13: The chart showing other edible flours and meals or meat offal of primate as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 12,413,526.00 followed by other meat and edible offal of rabbits with a trade value of (N) 7,688,910.00 and thirdly others edible flours and meals of whales, dolphins and porpoises; manatees and dugongs with a trade value of (N) 5,147,772.00 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 14: The chart showing others edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal of primate as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 6,489.66kg, followed by other meat and edible offal of rabbits with a trade quantity of 1,000kg and thirdly others edible flours and meals of whales, dolphins and porpoises; manatees with a trade quantity of 10,472.33kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 15: The chart showing Unilever Nigeria Plc as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 31,472,288.00 followed by CAAMGIL Investment Ltd with a trade value of (N) 10,540,695.00 and thirdly JONEX Nig Ltd with a trade value of (N) 7,688,910.00 from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 16: The chart showing Unilever Nigeria Plc as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 12,456kg, followed by CAAMGIL Investment Ltd with a trade quantity of 25,300kg and thirdly JONEX Nig Ltd with a trade quantity of 1,000kg from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 17: The chart showing United States as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 21,893,475.33, followed by United Kingdom with a trade value of (N) 4,967,913.00 and thirdly Turkey with a trade value of (N) 4,438,166.57 as meat and edible meat offal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 18: The chart showing United States as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 133,161kg, followed by United Kingdom with a trade quantity of 119,156kg and thirdly Turkey with a trade quantity of 29,912kg meat and edible meat offal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 19: The chart showing France as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 31,472,288.00 followed by Benin with a trade value of (N) 7,688,910.00 and thirdly Argentina with a trade value of (N) 4,967,913.00 for meat and edible meat offal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 20: The chart showing France as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 12,456kg, followed by Benin with a trade quantity of 1,000kg and thirdly Argentina with a trade quantity of 6,013kg for meat and edible meat offal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 21: The chart showing Tin Can Island as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N)7,688,910.00 followed by Sokoto Customs Office with a trade value of (N)5,857,396.00 and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N)4,678,878.60 for meat and edible meat offal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 22: The chart showing Tin Can Island as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 11,771kg followed by Sokoto Customs Office with a trade quantity of 11,201.27kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 5,467.88kg for meat and edible meat offal import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

4.2.3: Policy Recommendations for Meat & Edible Meat Offal Import

- Edible flours and meals or meat offal of primate being the highest trade value for import of meat and edible meat offal into Nigeria from 2016 – 2022, is an indication that The Government should establish policies thereby attracting both domestic investment and foreign Direct investment into the development of the sub-sector.

- The Government should identify the top five imports of meat and edible meat offal as priority for research and development across its value chain.

4.3: FISH AND CRUSTACEANS IMPORT INDEX

Table 3: Import Index of Fish and Crustaceans (N) 2016-2022

HS Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3	Fish and Crustaceans	0.723	0.003	0.409	0.352	0.274	0.326
0301	Fish Live	0.97	0.00	11846.46	21.20	8.71	1.74
0302	Fish, Fresh ar Child (No Fillets or other Meat)	1.97	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA
0303	Fish, Frozen (No Fish Fillets or other Fish Meat	1.01	0.00	15.98	62.10	11.84	7.23
0304	Fish Fillets and other Fish Meat, Fresh, Chill or Froz	1.07	0.03	12.12	0.63	1.24	3.26
0305	Fish, Dried, Salted etc, Smoked etc, Ed Fish Meal	1.05	0.00	2.27	4.28	2.79	2.83
0306	Crustaceans, Live, Fresh etc and Cooked Etc.	2.94	0.00	4.68	8.73	4.57	12.28
0307	Molluscs & Aquatic Invertebrates Nesoi, Live etc	5.26					

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3	Fish and Crustaceans	0.723	0.271	0.409	0.352	0.274	0.326	0.58	0.91

Chart 23: Impor Index of Fish and Crustaceans (N) 2016-2022

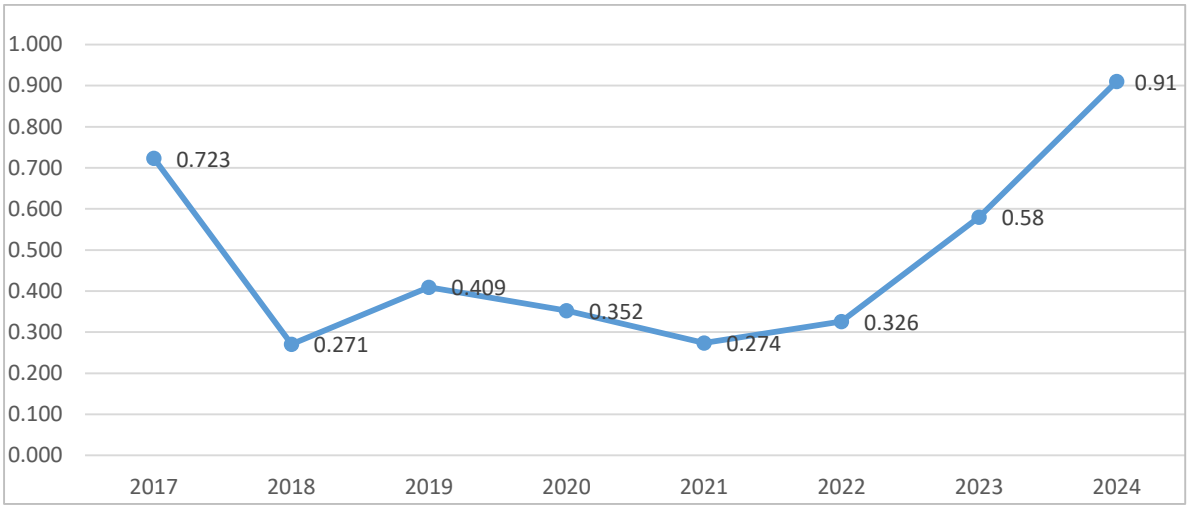


Chart 24: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Fish and Crustacean (N) 2016-2022

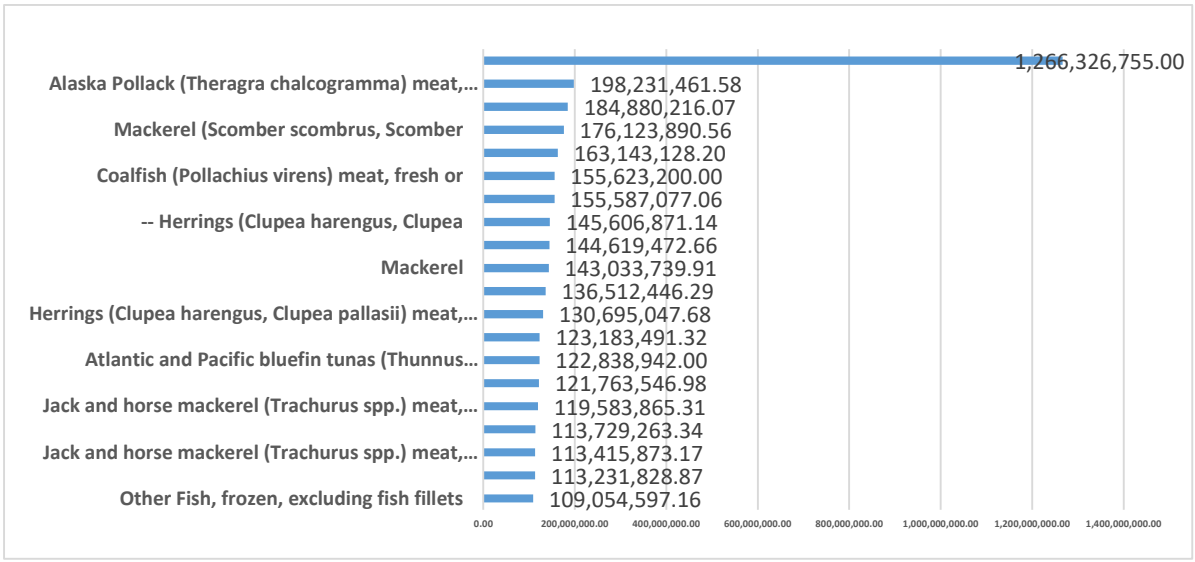


Chart 25: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Fish and Crustacean (Kg) 2016-2022

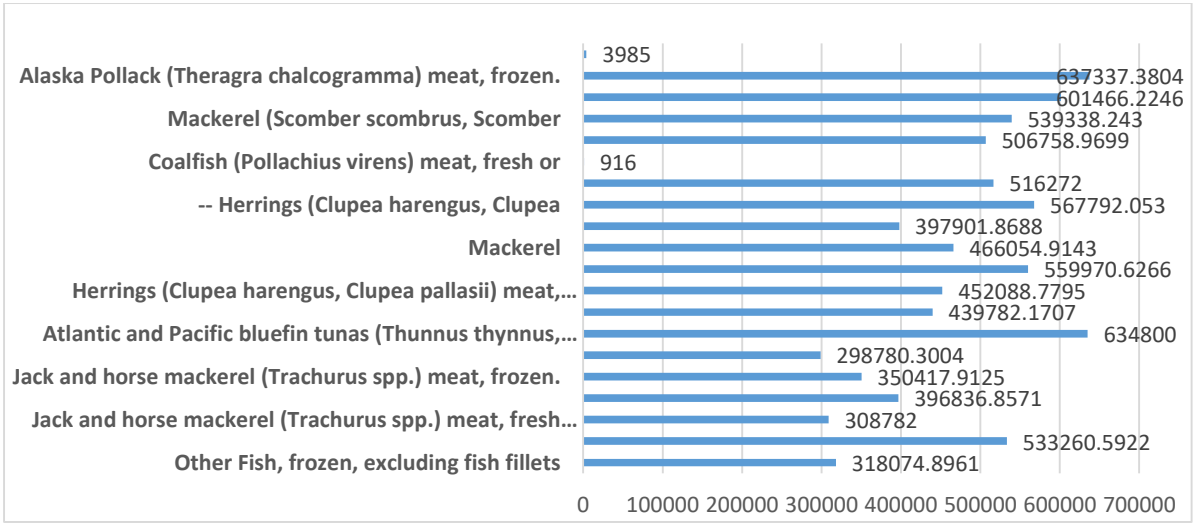


Chart 26: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Fish and Crustaceans (N) 2016-2022

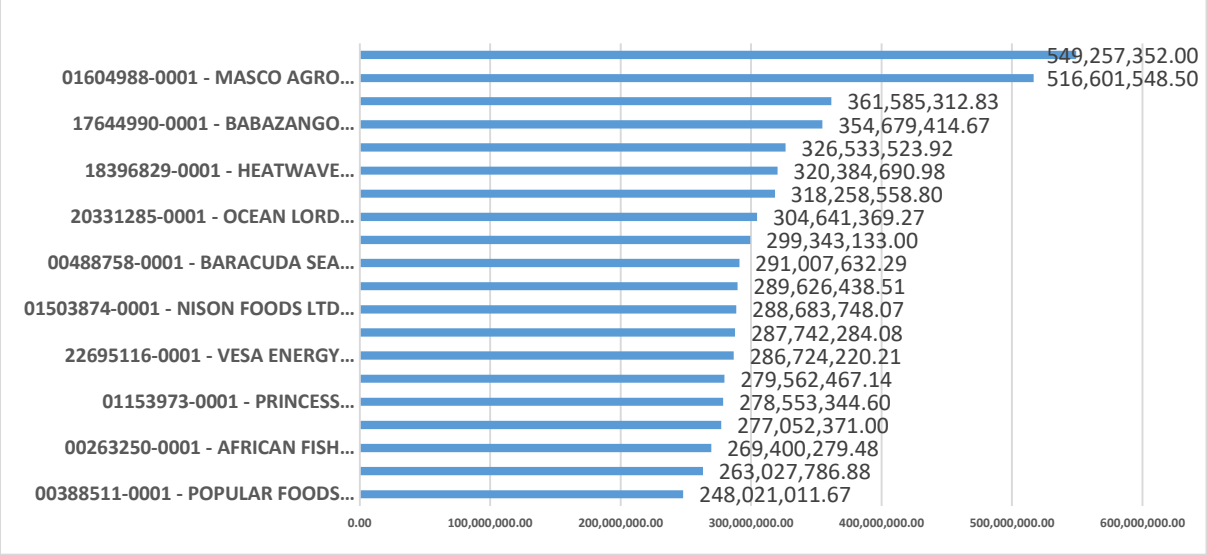


Chart 27: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Fish and Crustaceans (Kg) 2016-2022

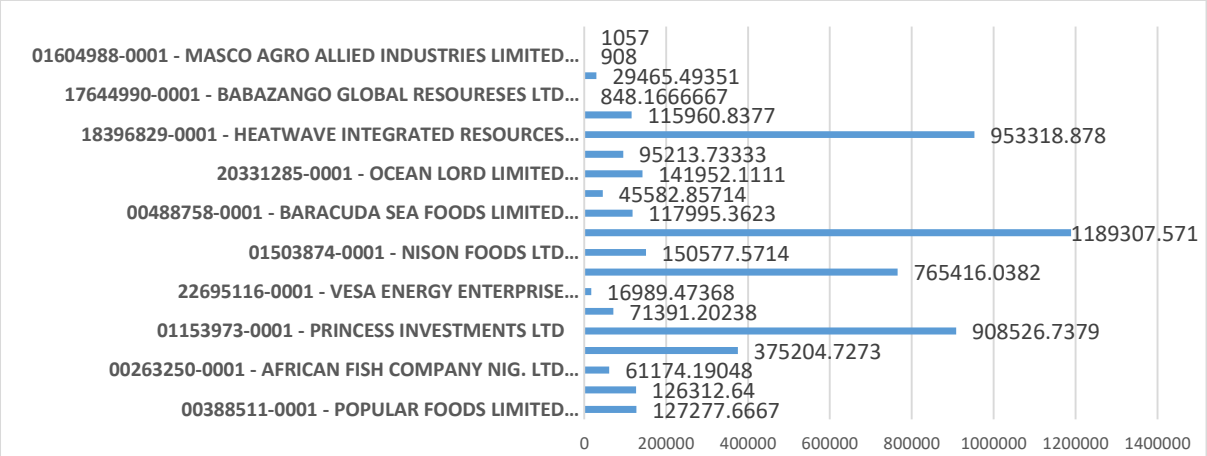


Chart 28: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Country of Origin of Fish and Crustacean Import (N) 2016-2022

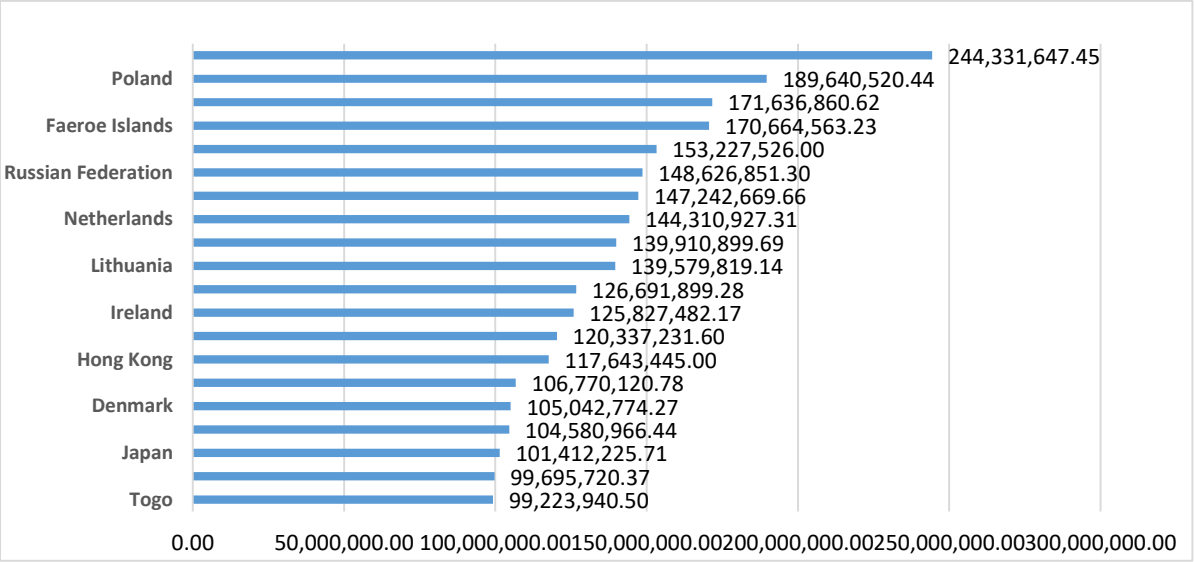


Chart 29: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Country of Origin of Fish and Crustacean Import (Kg) 2016-2022

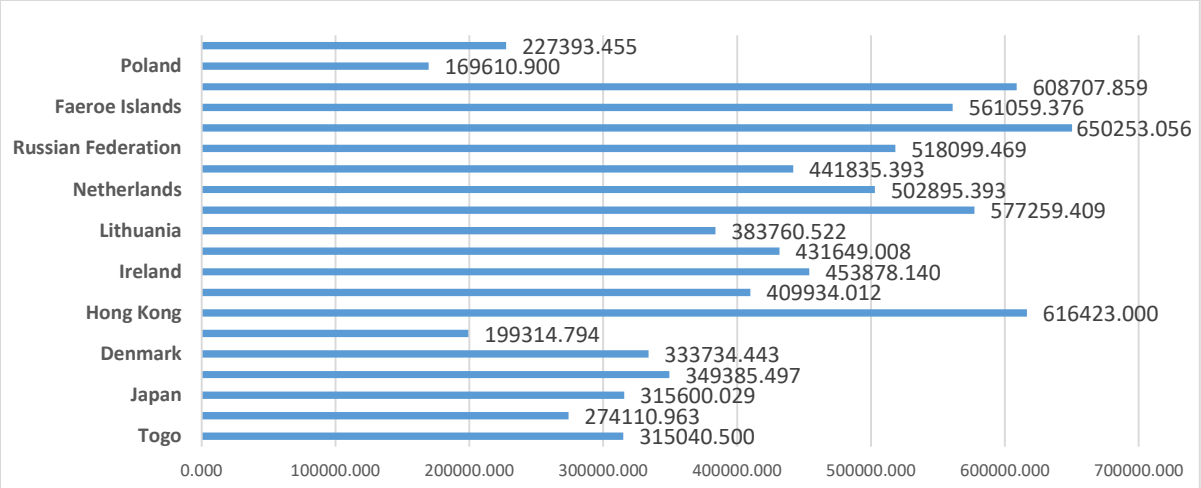


Chart 30: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Country of Supply of Fish and Crustacean Import (N) 2016-2022

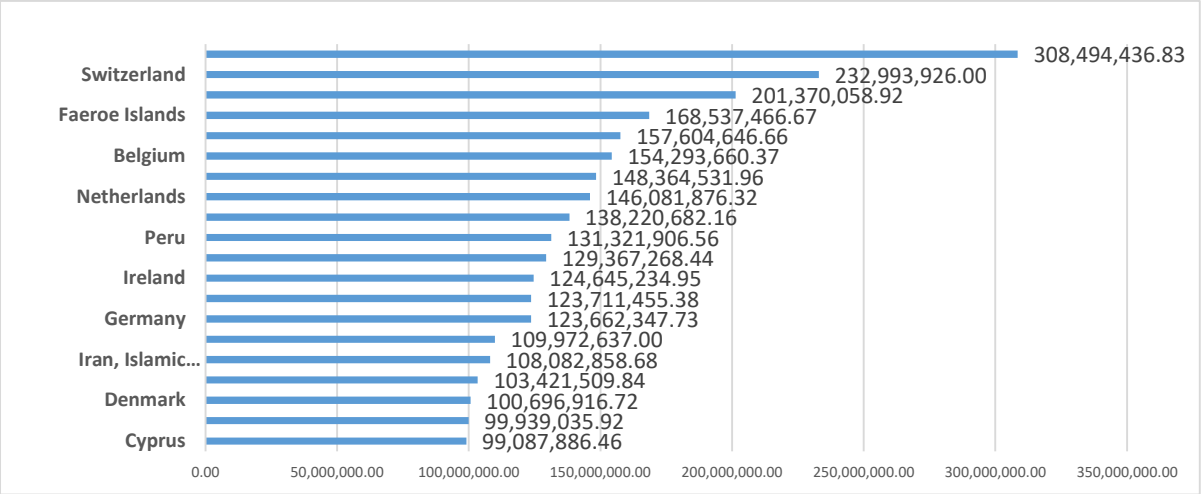


Chart 31: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Country of Supply of Fish and Crustacean Import (Kg) 2016-2022

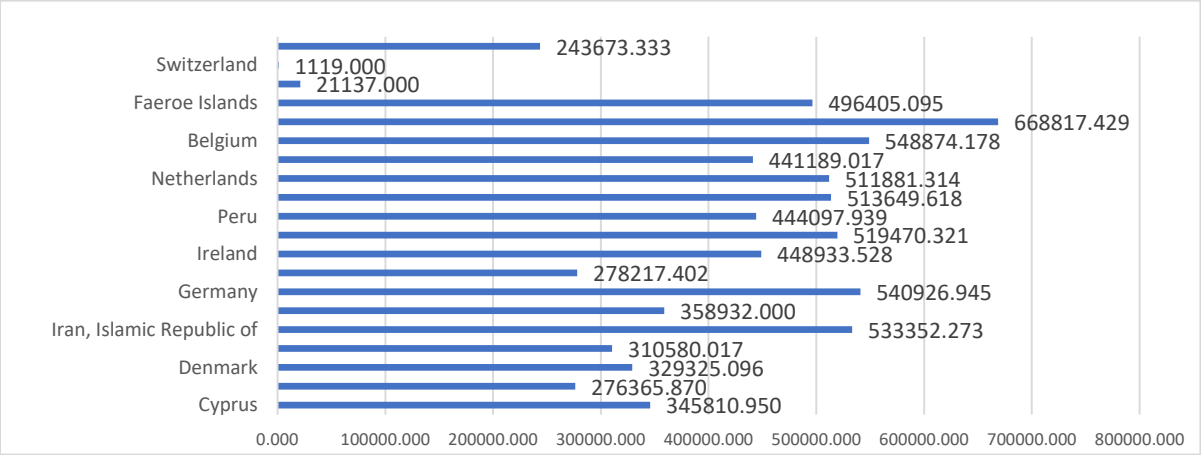


Chart 32: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Fish and Crustacean Import (N) 2016-2022

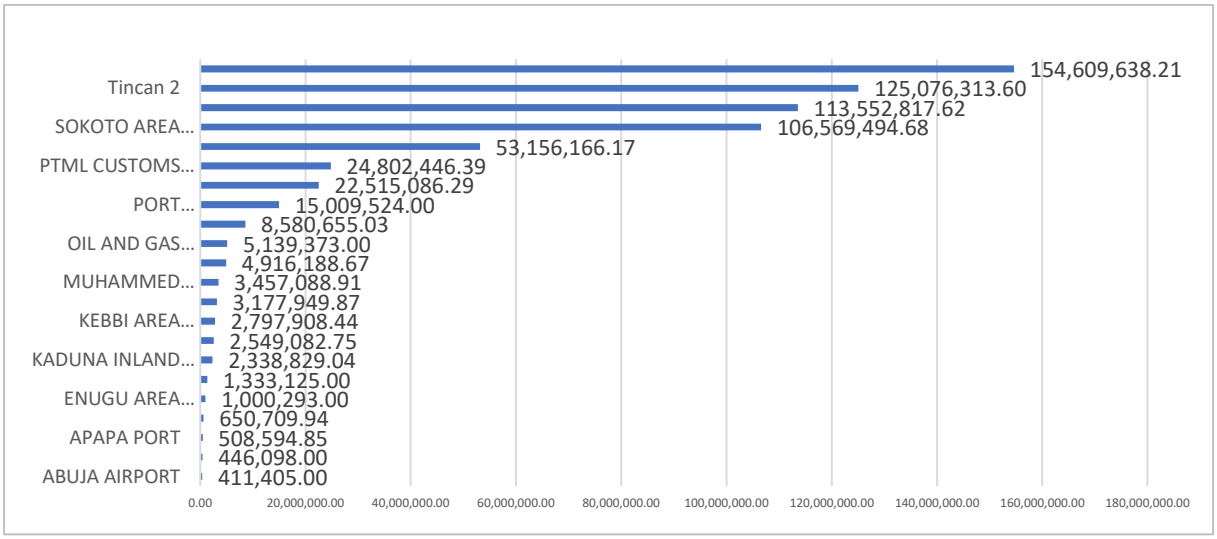
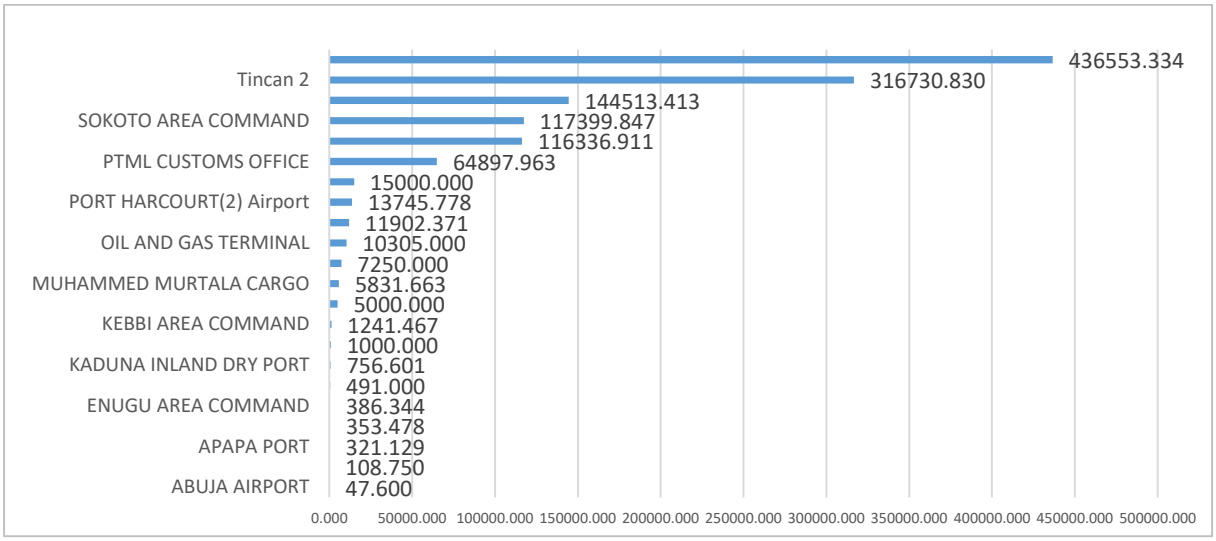


Chart 33: Import Trade Quantity of Nigerian Port for Fish and Crustacean Import (Kg) 2016-2022



4.3.2: Data Interpretations Fish and Crustaceans Import Index

Chart 23: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Fish And Crustaceans maintainedd a steady percentage of 1% from 2018 to 2023. Forcasting the same percentage of 1% in 2024.

Chart 24: The chart showing livers and roes, fresh or chilled as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 1,266,326,755.00 followed by Alaska Pollack (Theragra Chalcogramma) meat, frozen with a trade value of (N) 198,231,461.58 and thirdly Jack and Horse mackerel (Trachurus Spp.) with a trade value of (N) 184,880,216.07 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 25: The chart showing livers and roes, fresh or chilled as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 3,985kg, followed by Alaska Pollack (Theragra Chalcogramma) meat, frozen

with a trade quantity of 637,337kg and thirdly Jack and Horse mackerel (Trachurus Spp.) with a trade quantity of 601,466kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 26: The chart showing Linkers German International Ltd as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 549,257,352.00, followed by Masco Agro Allied Industries Ltd with a trade value of (N) 516,601,548.50 and thirdly Sealand Innovations Ltd with a trade value of (N) 361,585,312.83 from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 27: The chart showing Linkers German International Ltd as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 1,057kg, followed by Masco Agro Allied Industries Ltd with a trade quantity of 908kg and thirdly Sealand Innovations Ltd with a trade quantity of 29, 465kg from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 28: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 244,331,647.45 followed by Poland with a trade value of (N) 189,640,520.44 and thirdly Belgium with a trade value of (N) 171,636,860.62 as Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 29: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 227,393.45kg, followed by Poland with a trade quantity of 169,610.9kg and thirdly Belgium with a trade quantity of 608,707.9kg Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 30: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 308,494,436.83 followed by Switzerland with a trade value of (N) 232,993,926.00 and thirdly Poland with a trade value of (N) 201,370,058.92 for Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 31: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 243,673kg, followed by Switzerland with a trade quantity of 1,119kg and thirdly Poland with a trade quantity of 21,137kg for Fish and Crustaceans into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 32: The chart showing Warri Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 154,609,638.21 followed by Tincan 2 with a trade value of (N) 125,076,313.60 and thirdly Tin Can Island with a trade value of (N) 113,552,817.62 for Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 33: The chart showing Warri Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 436,553.34kg followed by Tincan 2 with a trade quantity of 316,730.83kg and thirdly Tin Can

Island with a trade quantity of 144,513.41kg for Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

4.3.3: Policy Recommendations Fish and Crustaceans Import Index

- Nigerian governments need to appreciate the water bodies that abound in the country and should strive to optimize the social and economic potentials of sustainable fisheries development.

- The Government should endeavour to sponsor exploratory research to generate necessary data requisite for viable fisheries management And;

- Collation of data on both artisanal and industrial sectors should be intensified. Moreso. ensuring strict compliance of fisheries laws and regulations is imperative as well as policy support for fish farming which is the stronghold of future fishery development in Nigeria.

- Fisheries administrations need to be given more financial resources, and properly staffed and equipped to address effectively all aspects of sustainable fisheries development and management.

- Government should provide an enabling environment for private sector involvement in agricultural development, especially in areas such as fish processing and preservation.

- Government should recognize the benefit of, and work towards integration in fisheries management activities, including sharing of expertise and resources for education, research, technology, monitoring, control and surveillance activities, and development of the relevant legislative framework.

4.4.1: Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, Etc Import Index

Table 4: Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, Etc 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
16	Ed.Rep. of meat, fish, crustaceans, etc	0.68	0.00	0.54	0.31	0.31	0.64
1601	Sausages, similar prdt meat etc food prep of these.	0.79	0.03				
1602	Prepared or persevered meat, meat offal & blood nesoi	2.29	0.08	7.90	1.72	4.51	5.14
1603	Extracts etc. of meat, fish, crustaceans, etc						

1604	Prep or pres fish, caviar & caviar substitutes	1.21	0.00	2.33	0.64		11.13
1605	Crustaceans molluscs etc prepared or preserved	1.91	0.04		687.31		0.78

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
16	Ed.Rep. of meat, fish, crustaceans, etc	0.68	0.00	0.54	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.31	0.22

CHART 34: IMPOR INDEX OF IMPORT INDEX OF ED.REP. OF MEAT, FISH, CRUSTACEANS, ETC 2016-2022

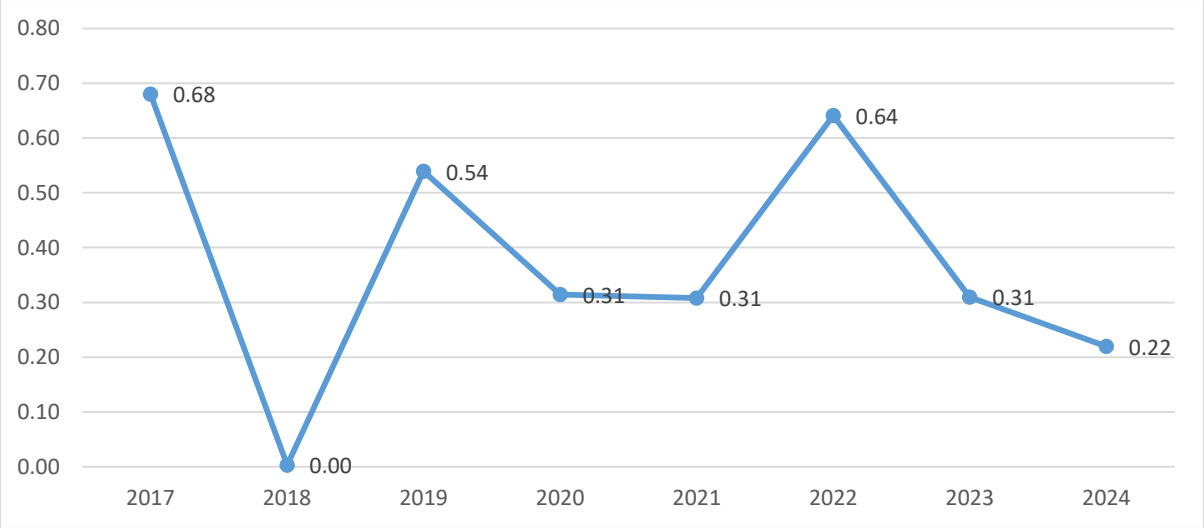


CHART 35: IMPORT TRADE VALUE OF TOP 20 IMPORT OF IMPORT INDEX OF ED.REP. OF MEAT, FISH, CRUSTACEANS, ETC 2016-2022

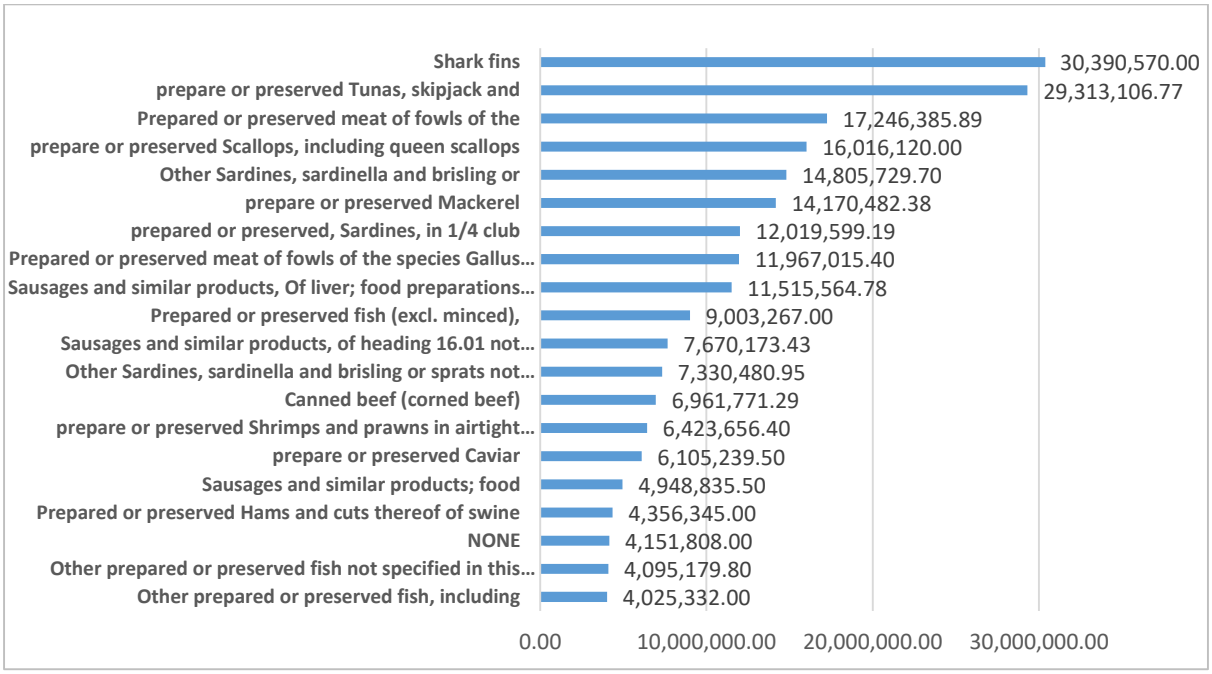


Chart 36: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

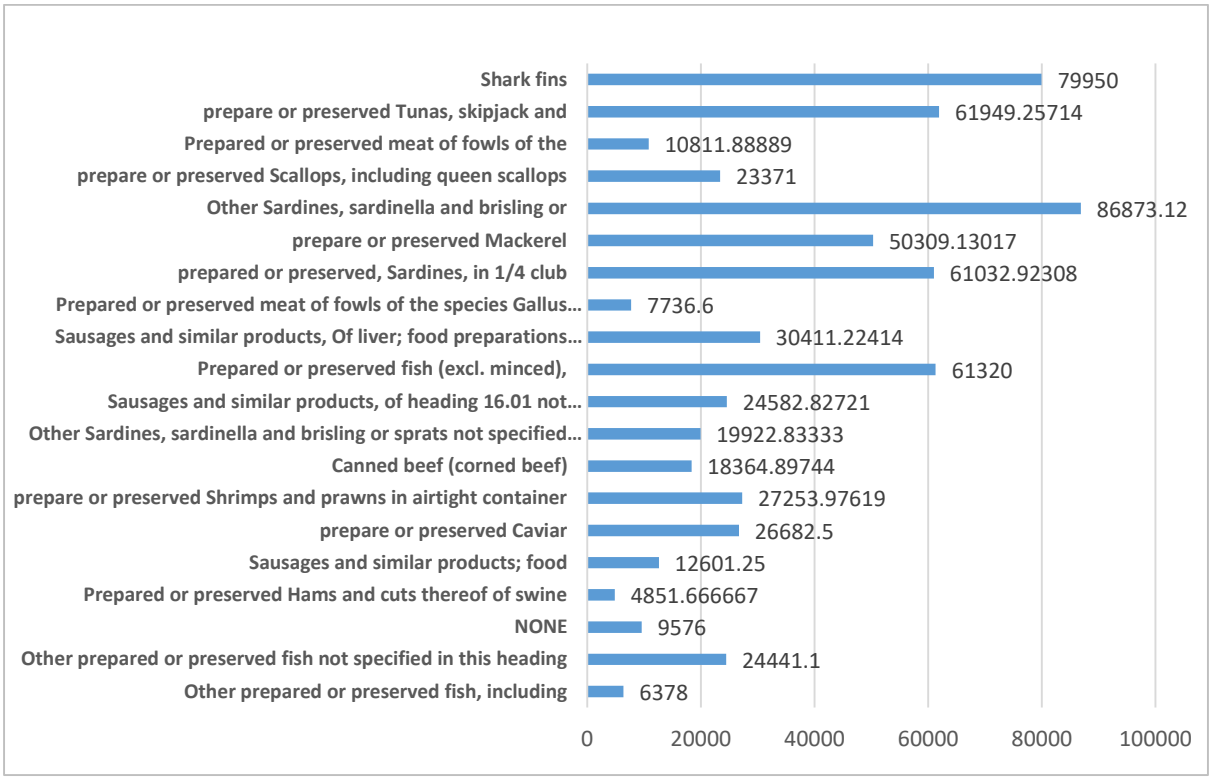


Chart 37: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

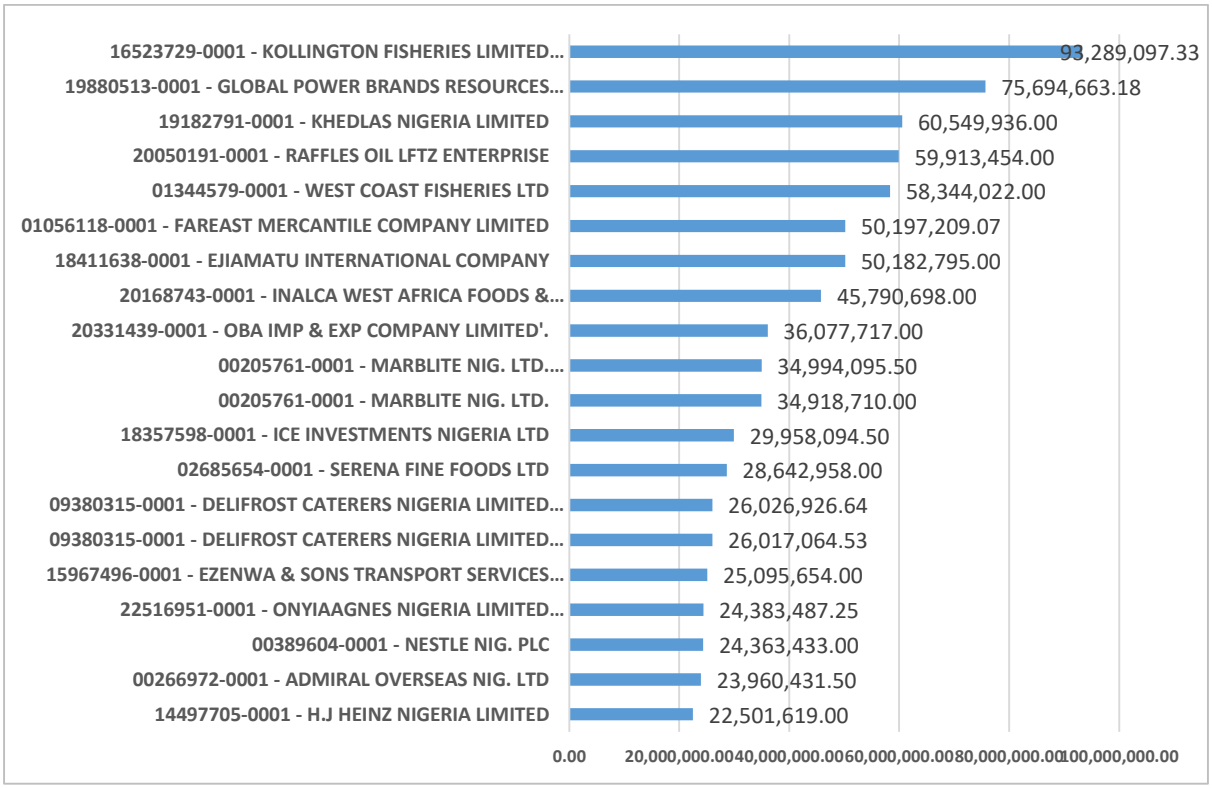


Chart 38: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

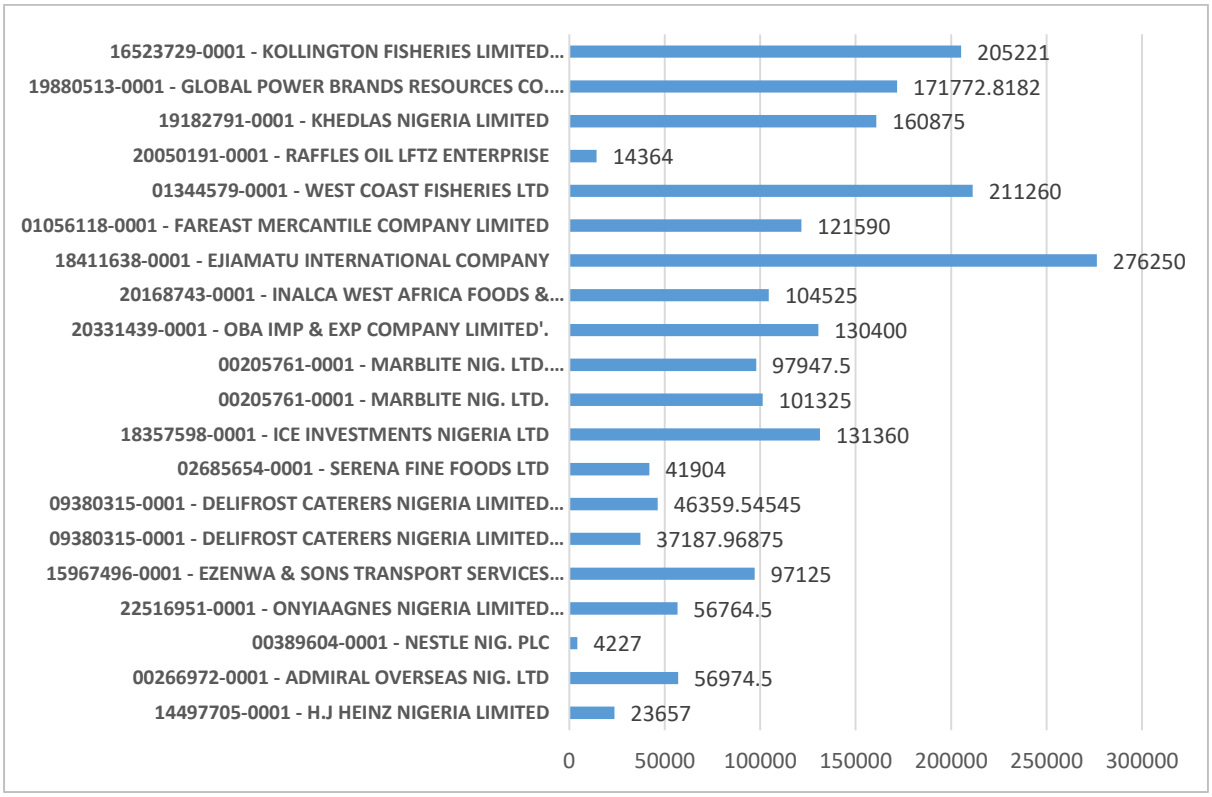


Chart 39: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Country of Origin of Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

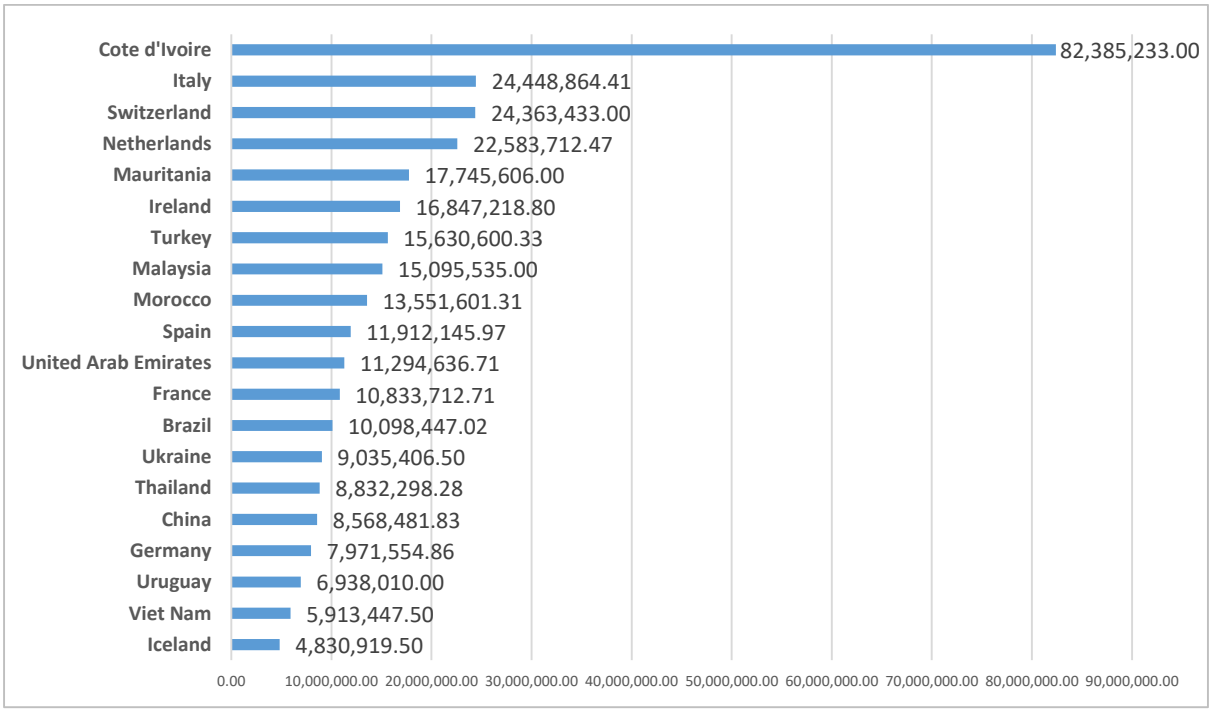


Chart 40: Import Trade Quantity Of Top 20 Country Of Origin Of Import Index Of Ed.Rep. Of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, Etc 2016-2022

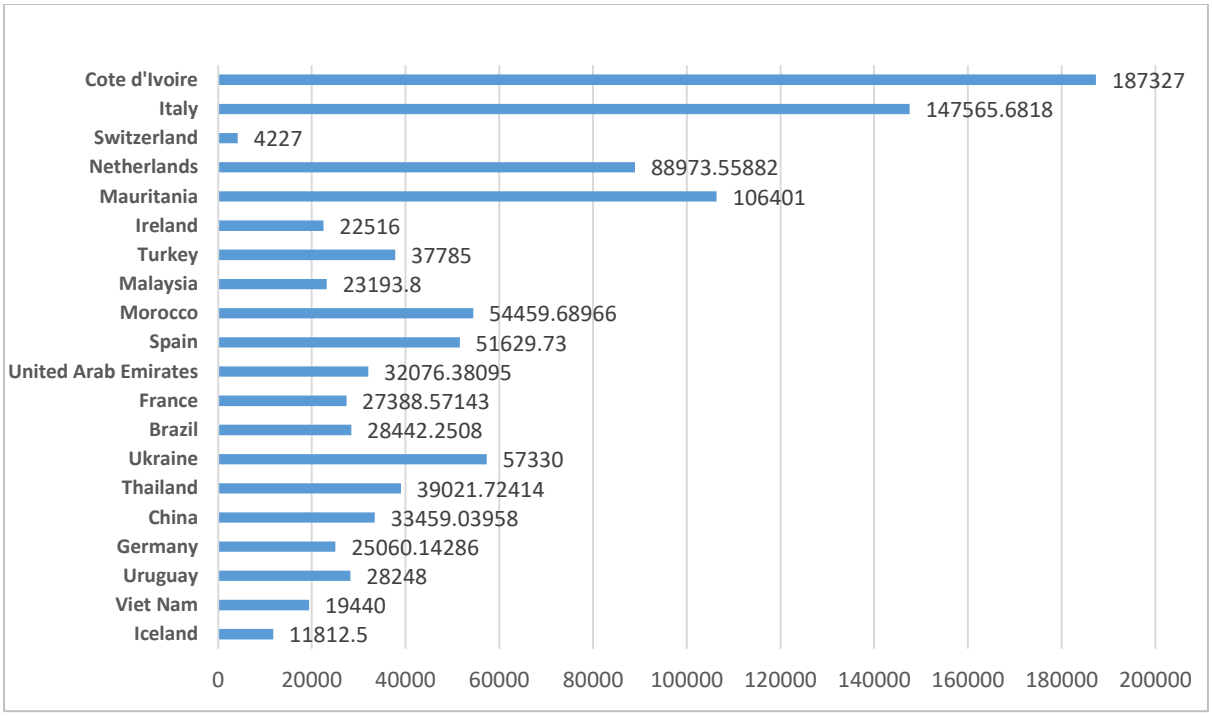


Chart 41: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Country of Supply of Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

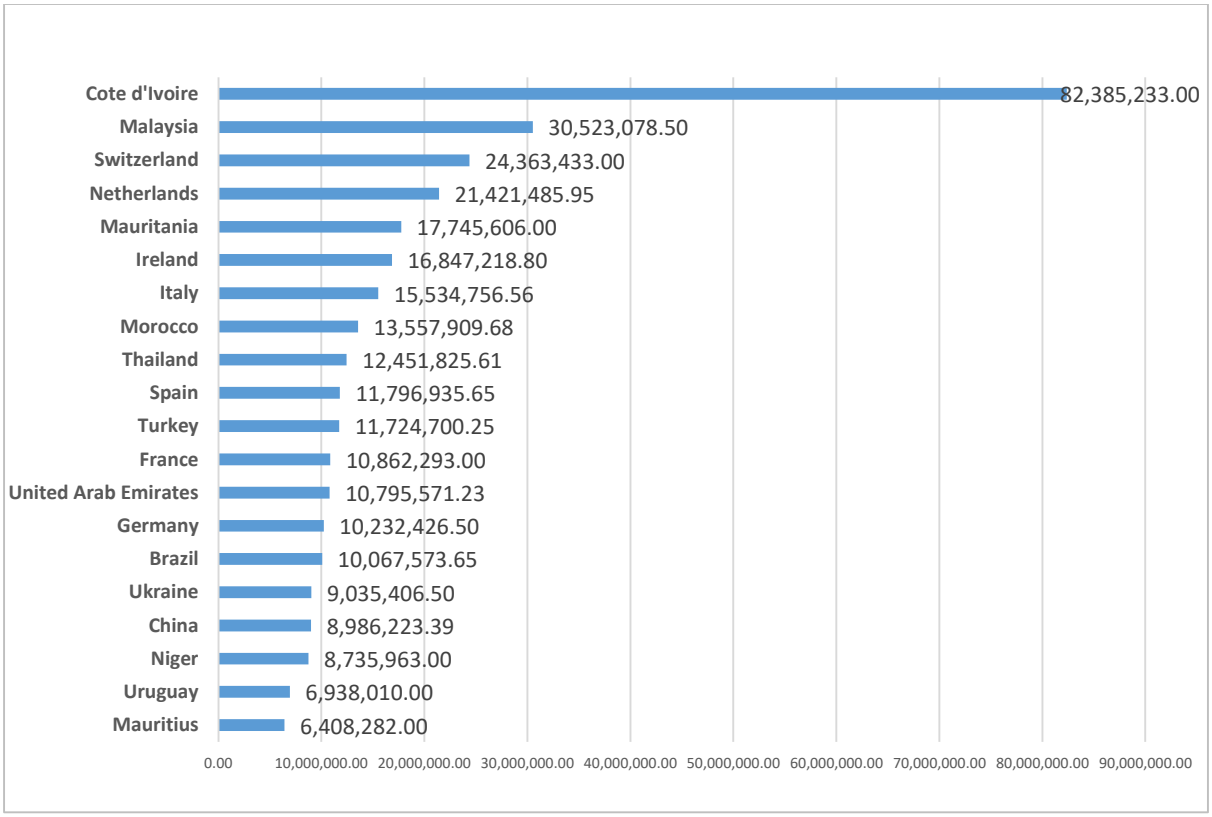


Chart 42: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Country of Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

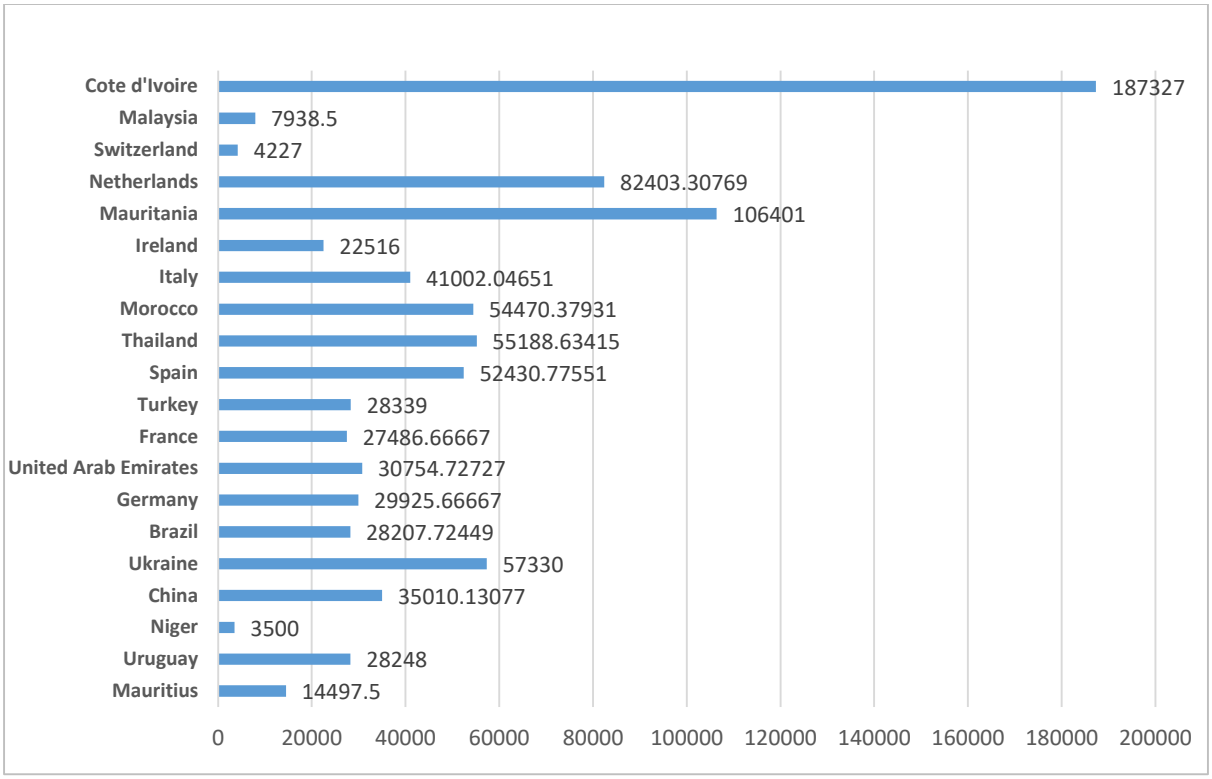


Chart 43: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022

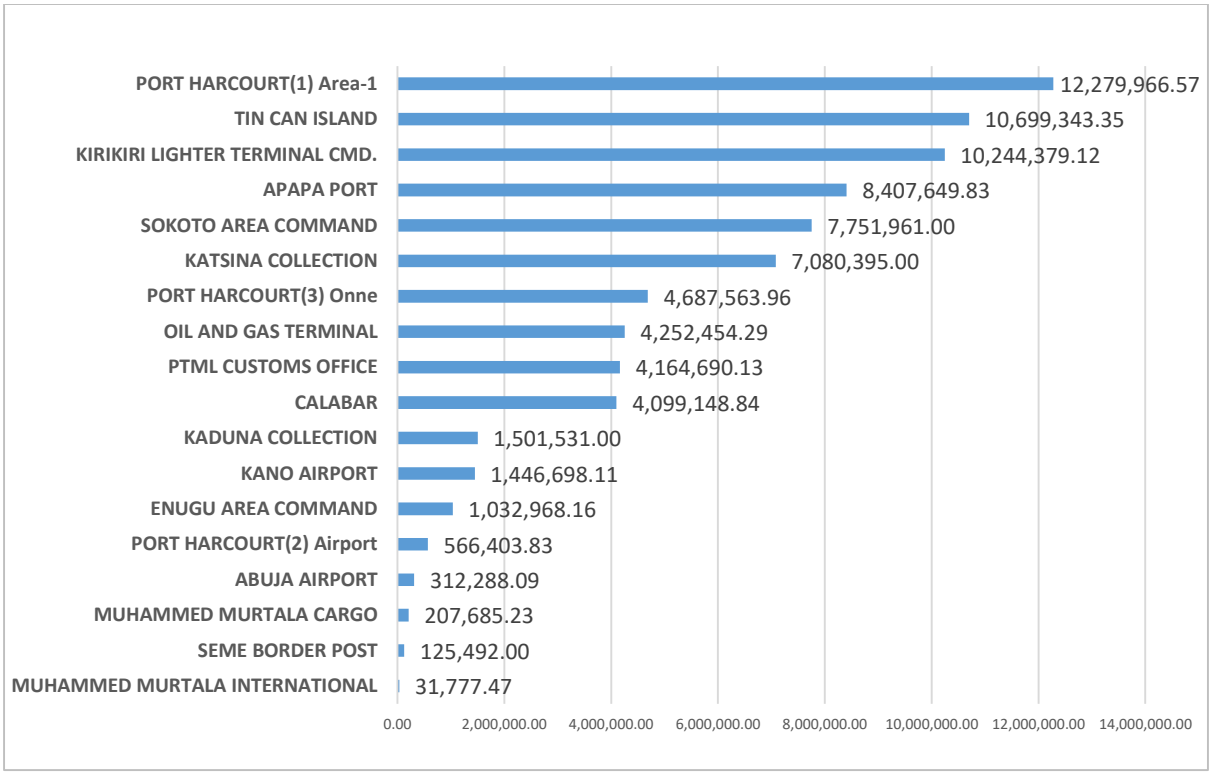
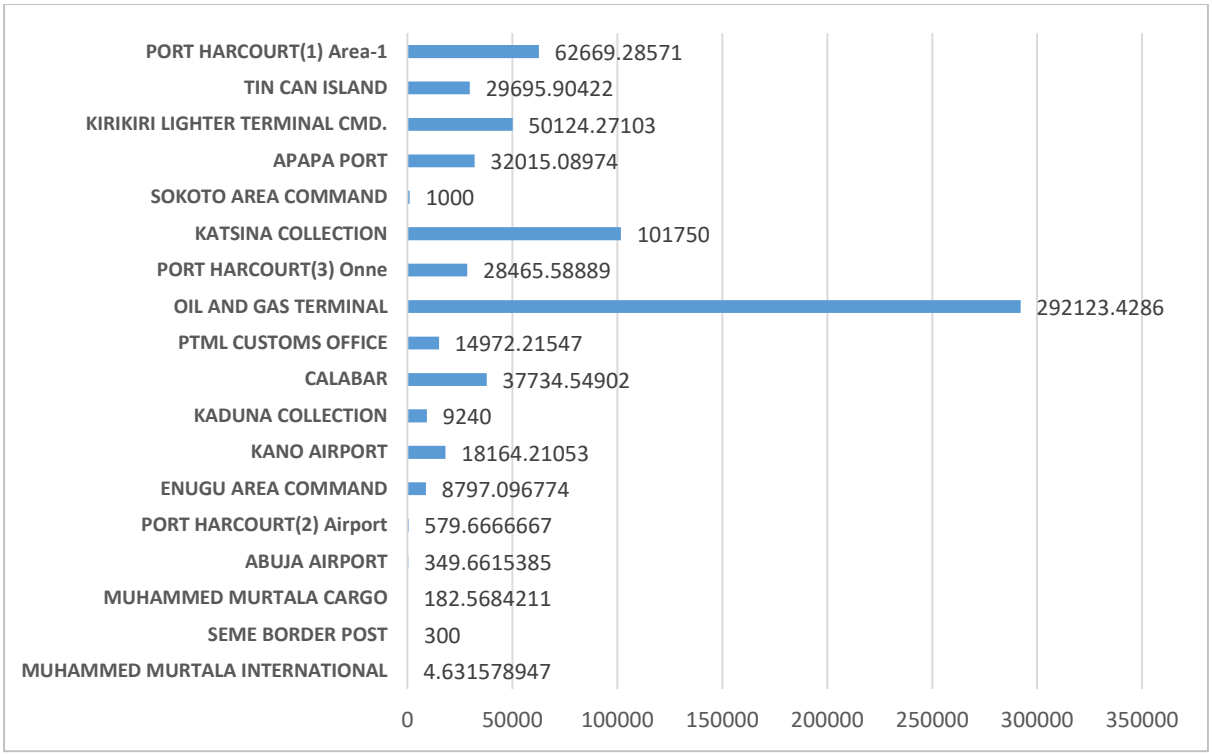


Chart 44: Import Trade Quantity of Nigerian Port for Import Index of Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc 2016-2022



4.4.2: Data Interpretations Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc Import Index

Chart 34: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Ed.Rep. Of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, Etc maintainedd a steady percentage of 1% from 2018 to 2023. Forcasting the same percentage of 1% in 2024.

Chart 35: The chart showing livers and roes, fresh or chilled as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 1,266,326,755.00 followed by Alaska Pollack (Theragra Chalcogramma) meat, frozen with a trade value of (N) 198,231,461.58 and thirdly Jack and Horse mackerel (Trachurus Spp.) with a trade value of (N) 184,880,216.07 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 36: The chart showing livers and roes, fresh or chilled as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 3,985kg, followed by Alaska Pollack (Theragra Chalcogramma) meat, frozen with a trade quantity of 637,337kg and thirdly Jack and Horse mackerel (Trachurus Spp.) with a trade quantity of 601,466kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 37: The chart showing Linkers German International Ltd as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 549,257,352.00, followed by Masco Agro Allied Industries Ltd with a trade value of (N) 516,601,548.50 and thirdly Sealand Innovations Ltd with a trade value of (N) 361,585,312.83 from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 38: The chart showing Linkers German International Ltd as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 1,057kg, followed by Masco Agro Allied Industries Ltd with a trade

quantity of 908kg and thirdly Sealand Innovations Ltd with a trade quantity of 29, 465kg from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 39: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 244,331,647.45 followed by Poland with a trade value of (N) 189,640,520.44 and thirdly Belgium with a trade value of (N) 171,636,860.62 as Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 40: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 227,393.45kg, followed by Poland with a trade quantity of 169,610.9kg and thirdly Belgium with a trade quantity of 608,707.9kg Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 41: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 308,494,436.83 followed by Switzerland with a trade value of (N) 232,993,926.00 and thirdly Poland with a trade value of (N) 201,370,058.92 for Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 42: The chart showing Democratic Peoples's Rep of Korea as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 243,673kg, followed by Switzerland with a trade quantity of 1,119kg and thirdly Poland with a trade quantity of 21,137kg for Fish and Crustaceans into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 43: The chart showing Warri Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 154,609,638.21 followed by Tincan 2 with a trade value of (N) 125,076,313.60 and thirdly Tin Can Island with a trade value of (N)113,552,817.62 for Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 44: The chart showing Warri Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 436,553.34kg followed by Tincan 2 with a trade quantity of 316,730.83kg and thirdly Tin Can Island with a trade quantity of 144,513.41kg for Fish and Crustaceans import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

4.4.3: Policy Recommendations Ed.Rep. of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc Import Index

- Nigerian governments need to appreciate the water bodies that abound in the country and should strive to optimize the social and economic potentials of sustainable fisheries development.

- The Government should endeavour to sponsor exploratory research to generate necessary data requisite for viable fisheries management And;

- Collation of data on both artisanal and industrial sectors should be intensified. Moreso. ensuring strict compliance of fisheries laws and regulations is imperative as well as policy support for fish farming which is the stronghold of future fishery development in Nigeria.

- Fisheries administrations need to be given more financial resources, and properly staffed and equipped to address effectively all aspects of sustainable fisheries development and management.

- Government should provide an enabling environment for private sector involvement in agricultural development, especially in areas such as fish processing and preservation.

- Government should recognize the benefit of, and work towards integration in fisheries management activities, including sharing of expertise and resources for education, research, technology, monitoring, control and surveillance activities, and development of the relevant legislative framework.

5.0: DAIRY PRODUCTS SUB-SECTOR

5.1: DAIRY, EGG, HONEY & EDIBLE PRODUCTS IMPORT INDEX

Table 5: Import Index of Dairy, Egg, Honey & Ed. Products

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
04	Dairy, Egg, Honey, & Ed. Products	1.46	0.00	0.66	0.64	0.72	0.64
401	Milk and Cream, Not Concentrated or Sweetened	2.73	0.00				
402	Milk And Cream, Concentrated or Sweetened	1.33	0.00	20.91	213.12	760.41	213.12
403	Buttermilk, Yoghurt, Kephir etc Flavored Etc or Not	0.79	0.00	2.02	75.84	18.69	75.87
404	Whey & Milk Products Nesoi, Flavored etc or Not	0.73	0.00	2.69	1.65	2.08	1.65
405	Butter and other Fats and Oils Derivered from Milk	1.41	0.00	0.94	1.02	1.10	1.02
406	Cheese and Curd	4.02	0.00	5.40	8.41	8.43	3.68
407	Birds, Eggs, in the Shell, Fresh, Preserved or Cooked	4.35	0.00	6.38	8.55	8.54	3.74

408	Edible Products of Animal Origin, Nesoi	0.95	0.00	2.18	3.73	1.71	3.73

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4	Dairy, Egg, Honey and & Ed. Products	1.46	0.00	0.66	0.64	0.72	0.64	0.4	0.36

Chart 45: Import Index of Dairy, Egg, Honey & Ed. Products

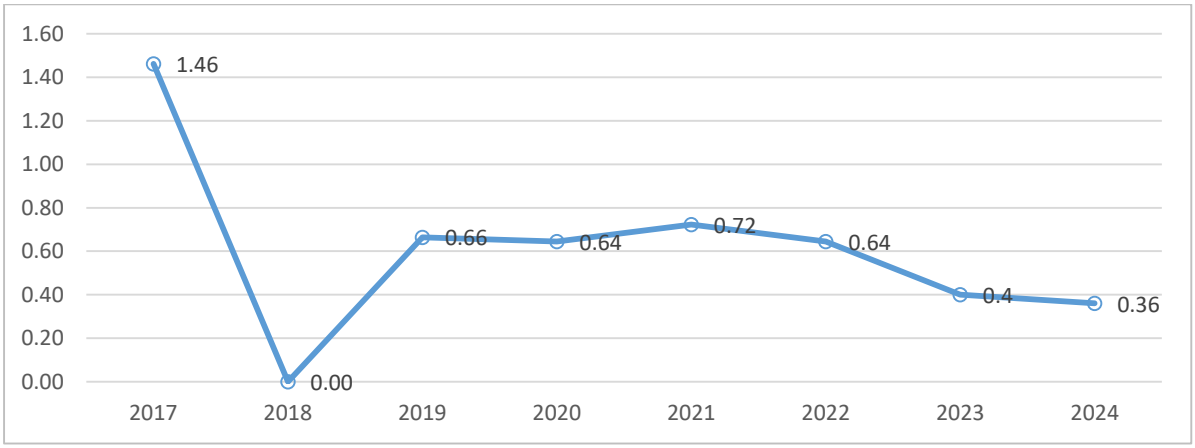


Chart 46: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Edible Products (N) 2016-2022

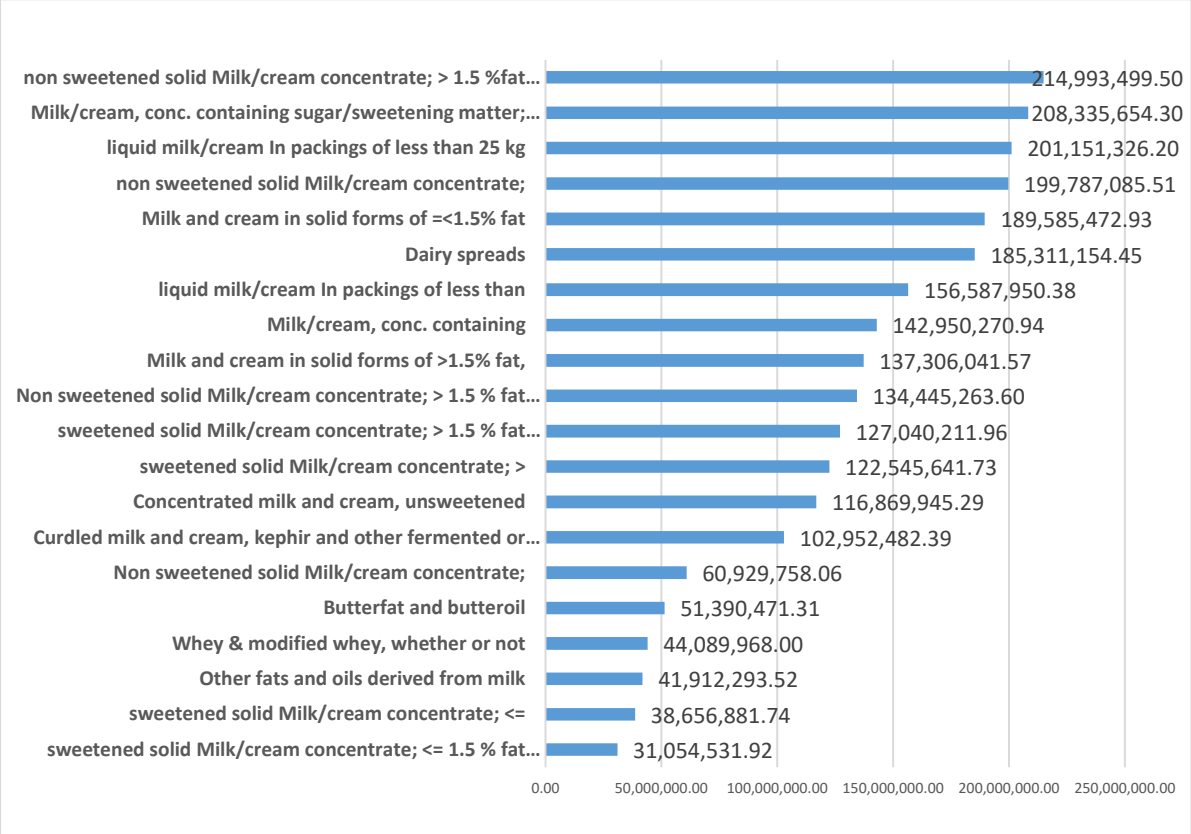


Chart 47: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Edible Products (Kg) 2016-2022

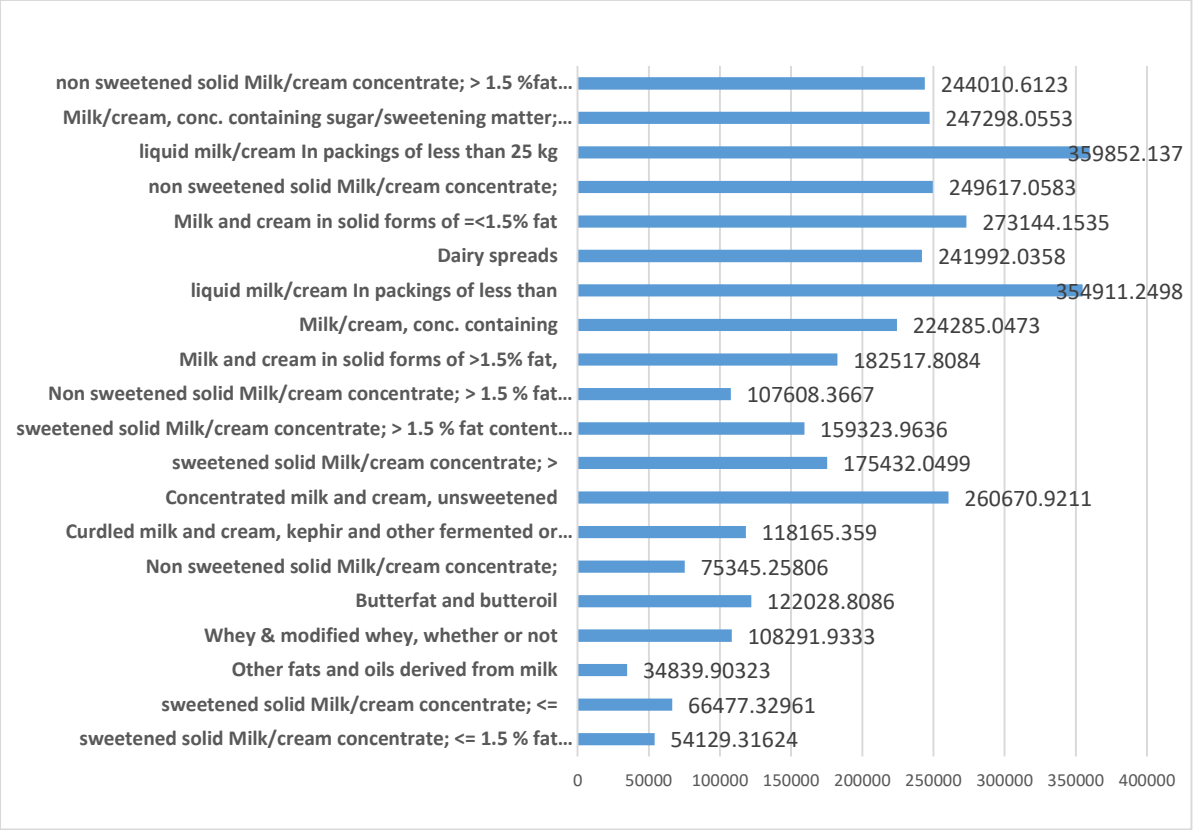


Chart 48: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Edible Products (N) 2016-2022

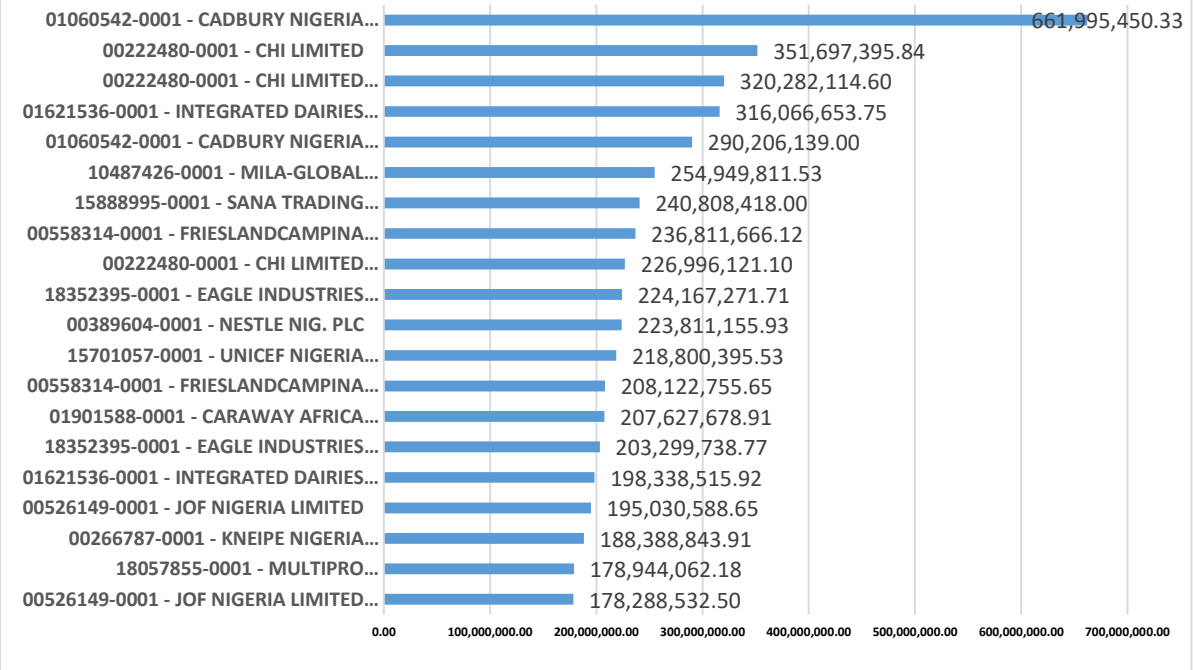


Chart 49: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Edible Products (Kg) 2016-2022

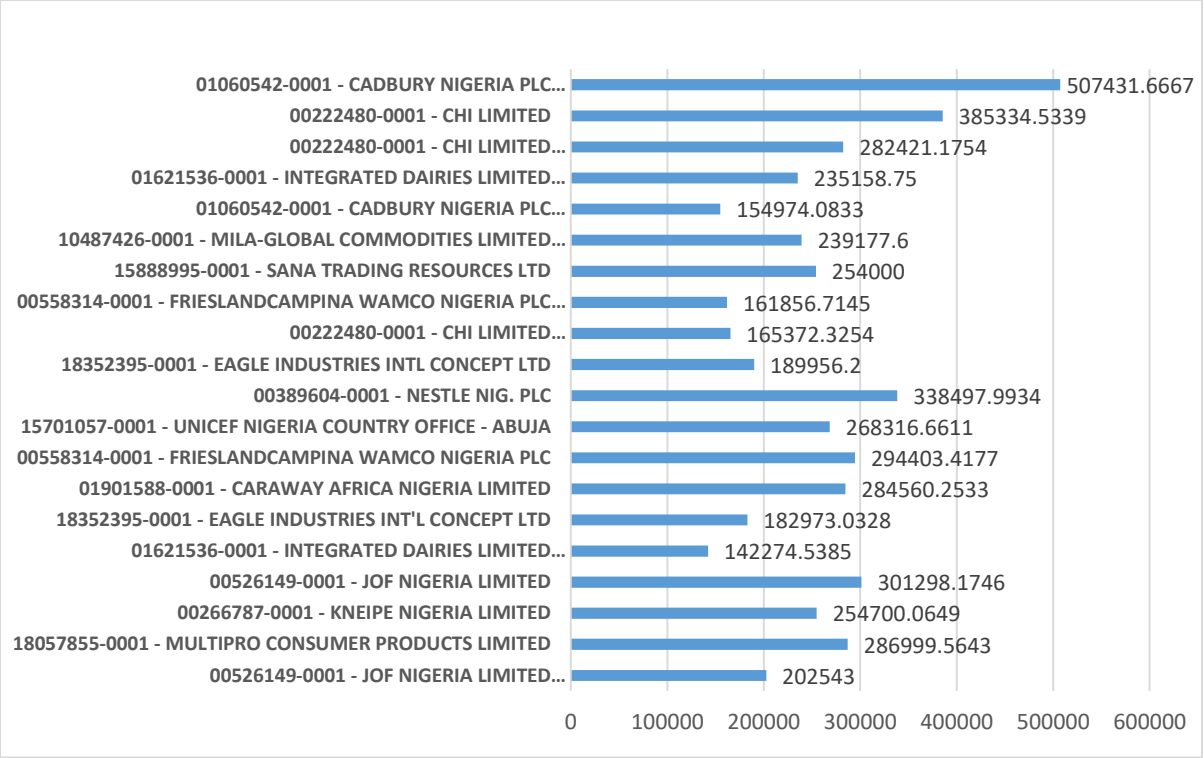


Chart 50: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Counties of Origing for Dairy, Eggs, Honey & Ed. Products (N) Import 2016-2022

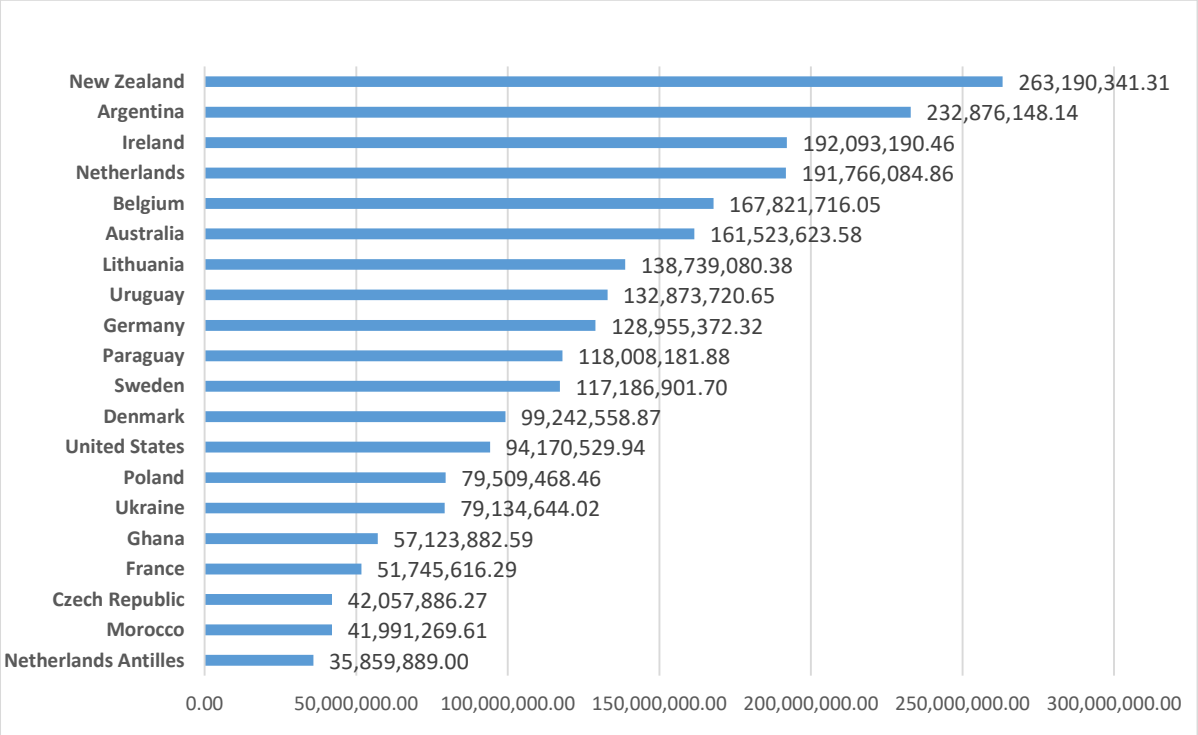


Chart 51: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Counties of Origing for Dairy, Eggs, Honey & Ed. Products (Kg) Import 2016-2022

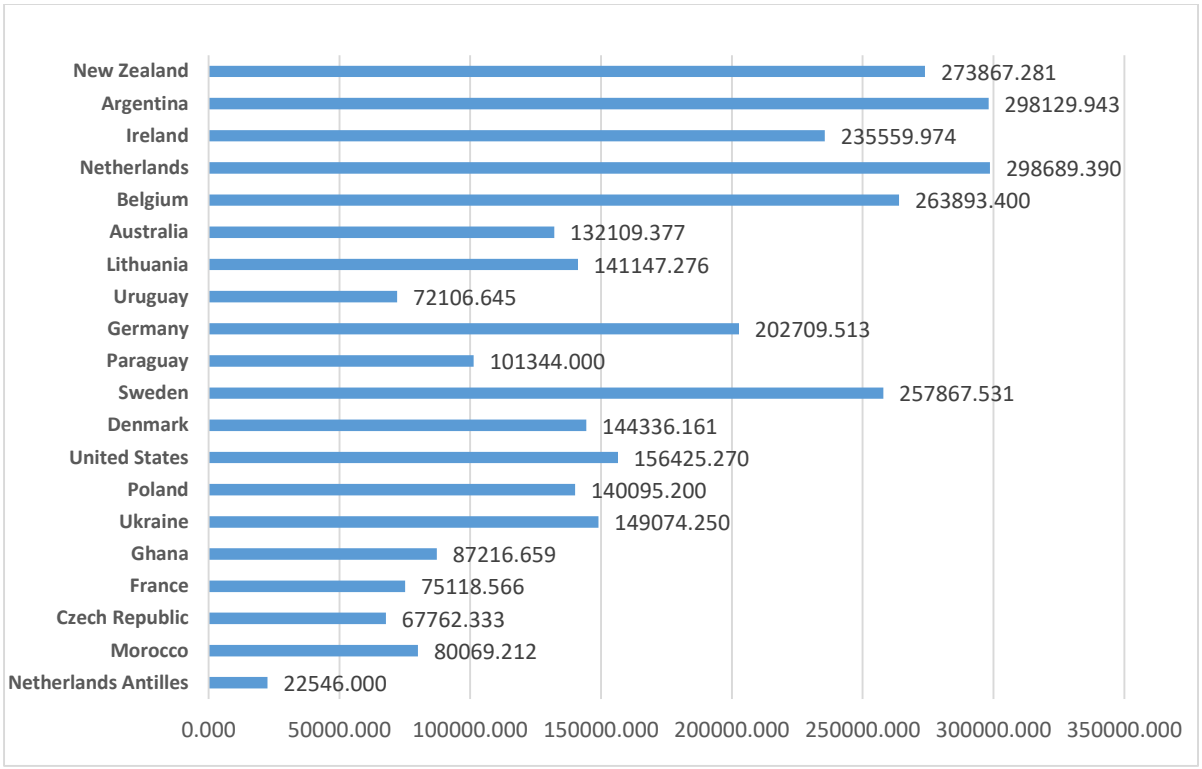


Chart 52: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Counties of Supply for Dairy, Eggs, Honey & Ed. Products (N) Import 2016-2022

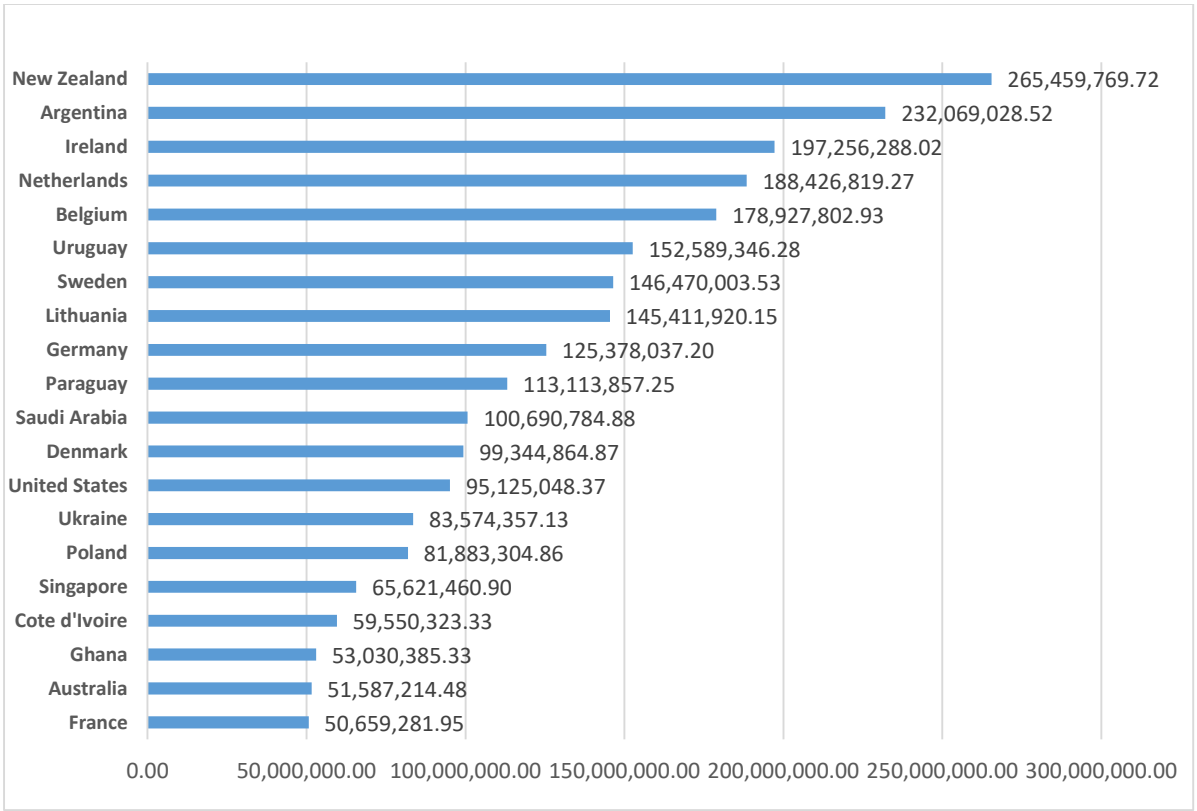


Chart 53: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Counties of Supply for Dairy, Eggs, Honey & Ed. Products (Kg) Import 2016-2022

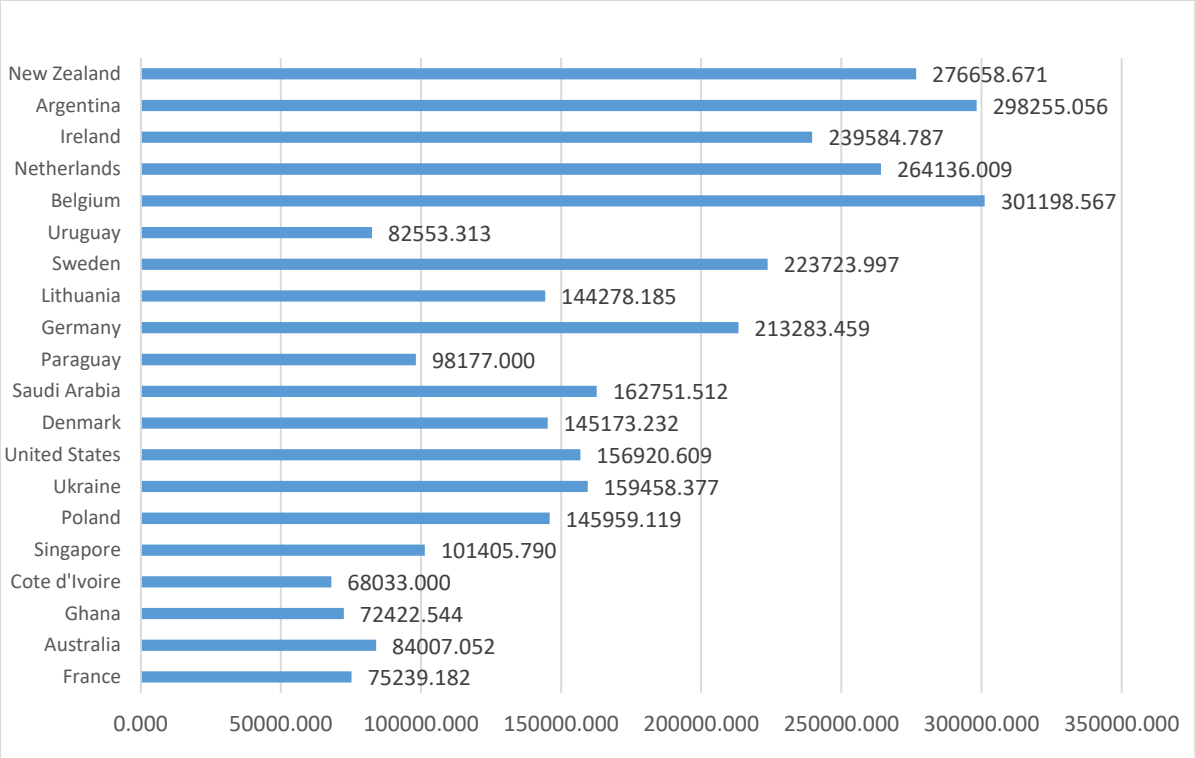


Chart 54: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Ports for Dairy, Eggs, Honey & Ed. Products (N) Import 2016-2022

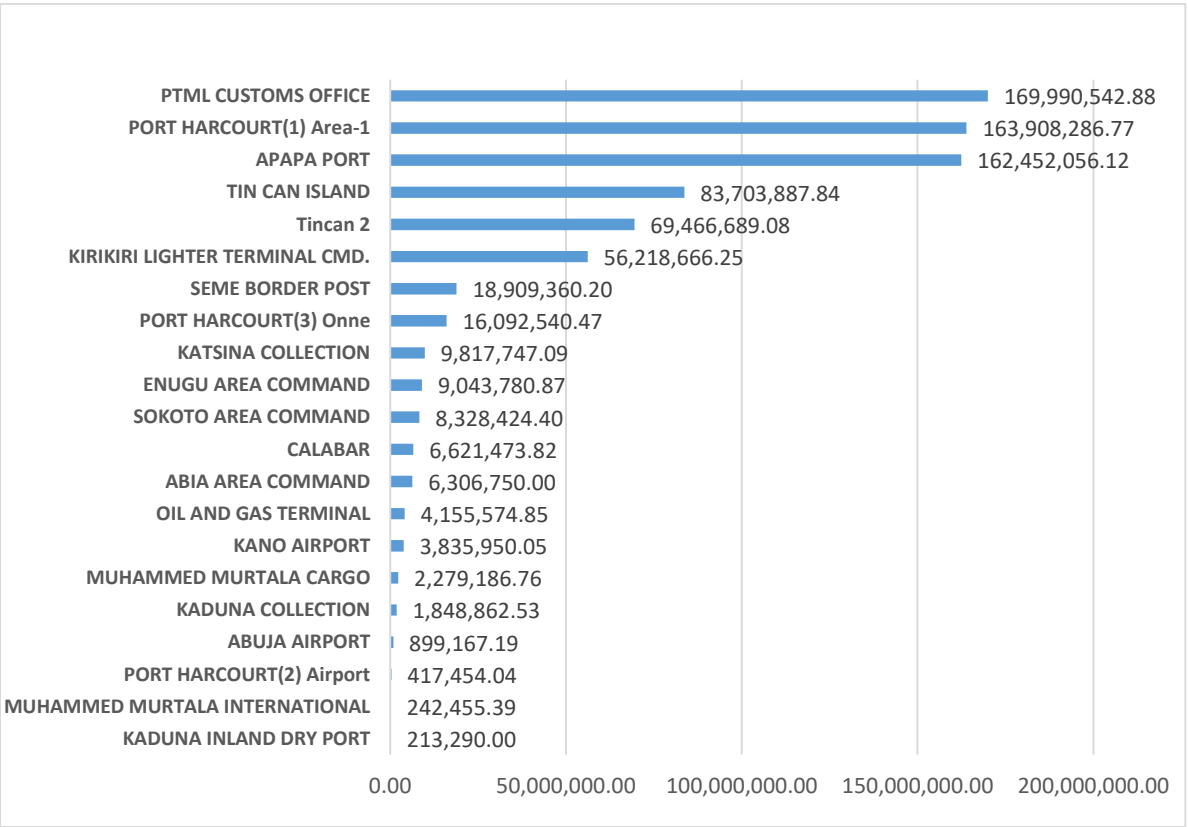
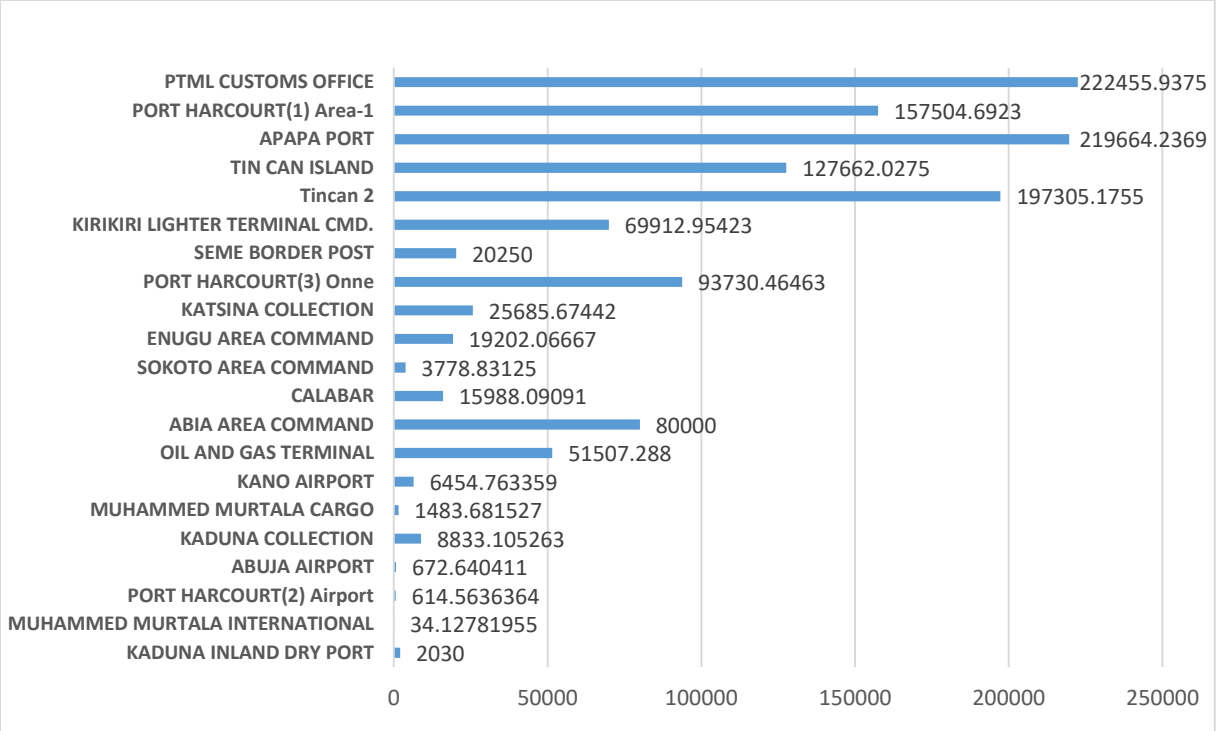


Chart 55: Import Trade Quantity of Nigerian Ports for Dairy, Eggs, Honey & Ed. Products (Kg) Import 2016-2022



5.1.2: Data Interpretations for Dairy, Egg, Honey & Edible Products Import

Chart 45: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed.Products fell 1.46 percent in 2018, from 2019 – 2022 price steadied at 1%. forcasting a steady index of 1 percent also in 2024.

Chart 46: The chart showing non-sweetened solid milk/cream concentrate; > 1.5% fat content, > 25kg as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 214,993,499.50 followed by milk/cream, conc. containing sugar/sweetening matter; solid, < 1.5% fat content, > 25kg with a trade value of (N) 208,335,654.30 and thirdly liquid milk/cream in packings of less than 25kg with a trade value of (N) 201,151,326.20 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 47: The chart showing non-sweetened solid milk/cream concentrate; > 1.5% fat content, > 25kg as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 244,010kg, followed by milk/cream, conc. containing sugar/sweetening matter; solid, < 1.5% fat content, > 25kg with a trade quantity of 247,298.05kg and thirdly liquid milk/cream in packings of less than 25kg with a trade quantity of 359,852.14kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 48: The chart showing Cadbury Nig Plc as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 666,995,450.33 followed by CHI Ltd with a trade value of (N) 351,697,395.84 and thirdly CHI Ltd with a trade value of (N) 320,282,114.60 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 49: The chart showing Cadbury Nig Plc as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 507,431.67kg, followed by CHI Ltd with a trade quantity of 385,334.53kg and thirdly CHI Ltd with a trade quantity of 282,421.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 50: The chart showing New Zealand as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 263,190,341.31, followed by Argentina with a trade value of (N) 232,876,148.14 and thirdly Ireland with a trade value of (N) 192,093,190.46 as Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed. Products import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 51: The chart showing New Zealand as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 273,867.3kg, followed by Argentina with a trade quantity of 298,129.94 kg and thirdly Ireland with a trade quantity of 235,559.97 kg Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed. Products import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 52: The chart showing New Zealand as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 265,459,769.72 followed by Argentina with a trade value of (N) 232,069,028.52 and thirdly Ireland with a trade value of (N) 197,256,288.02 for Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed. Products import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2021.

Chart 53: The chart showing New Zealand as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 276,658.67kg, followed by Argentina with a trade quantity of 298,255.05kg and thirdly Ireland with a trade quantity of 239,584.8kg for Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed. Products import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 54: The chart showing PTML Customs Office as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 169,990,542.88 followed by Port Harcourt (1) Area -1 with a trade value of (N)163,908,286.77 and thirdly Apapa Port with a trade value of (N)162,452,056.12 for Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed. Products import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 55: The chart showing PTML Customs Office as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 222,455.9kg followed by Port Harcourt (1) Area -1 with a trade quantity of 157,504.7kg and thirdly Apapa Port with a trade quantity of 219,664.23kg for Dairy, Eggs, Honey, Ed. Products import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

5.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Dairy, Egg, Honey & Edible Products Import

- The Nigerian government should implement policies aimed at import restrictions and high tariffs on dairy products.

- The government should provide incentives and tax breaks to attract investors in the dairy industry.

- The government should recognize the importance of research and development in the growth of the dairy industry.

- Encourage Funding of research initiatives for the development of new technologies, improvement on the quality and yield of local dairy farms and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Nigerian dairy farmers.

- The government has provided subsidies and support to Nigerian dairy farmers in the form of subsidized inputs such as animal feed, vaccines, and equipment.

6.0: FRUIT JUICE SUB-SECTOR

6.1: EDIBLE VEGETABLES IMPORT INDEX

Table 6: Import Index of Edible Vegetables 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
7	Edible Vegetables	1.69	0.01	0.88	1.26	0.70	2.21
0701	Potatoes (Except Sweet Potatoes) Fresh or Chilled	2.89	0.01	1.82	1.14	0.88	1.14
0702	Tomatoes, Fresh or Chilled	1.02	0.00	1.83	0.42	2.55	4.87
0703	Onions, Shallots, Garlic, Keeks etc Fr or Chilled	8.23	0.01	1.33	1.49	2.06	12.34
0704	Cabbages, Cauliflower, Kale Etc, Fresh or Chilled	1.04	0.00	1.01	2.05	1.62	33.41
0705	Lettuce and Chicory, Fresh or Chilled	0.44	0.00	0.96	1.00	0.24	0.06
0706	Carrots, Turnips And Other Edible Roots, Fr Or Chilled	4.57	0.04	1.64	7.02	6.95	13.55
0708	Legumineous Vegetables, Shelled or not Fr, or Chill	3.14	0.00	0.67	1.58	0.59	0.91
0709	Vegetables Nesoi, Fresh or Chilled	0.96	0.01	1.10	0.90	7.35	20.09
0710	Vegetables (Aw or Cooked By Steam Etc), Frozen	4.07	0.01	1.87	6.46	1.61	3.15
0711	Vegetables, Temporarily Preserved, not now Edible	2.86	0.01	1.25	1.18	0.51	1.15
0712	Vegetables, Dried, Whole, Cut etc ; No Added Prep	1.31	0.00	0.86	0.51	0.81	0.39
0713	Leguminous Vegetables, Dried Shelled	2.49	0.03	3.41	17.55	2.20	31.96

0714	Cassava Arrowroot Etc Fresh or Dry: Sago Pitt	1.66	0.00	4.12	2.34	0.55	0.90

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	1.69	0.01	0.88	1.26	0.70	2.21	1.1	1.54

Chart 56: Import Index of Edible Vegetables 2016-2022

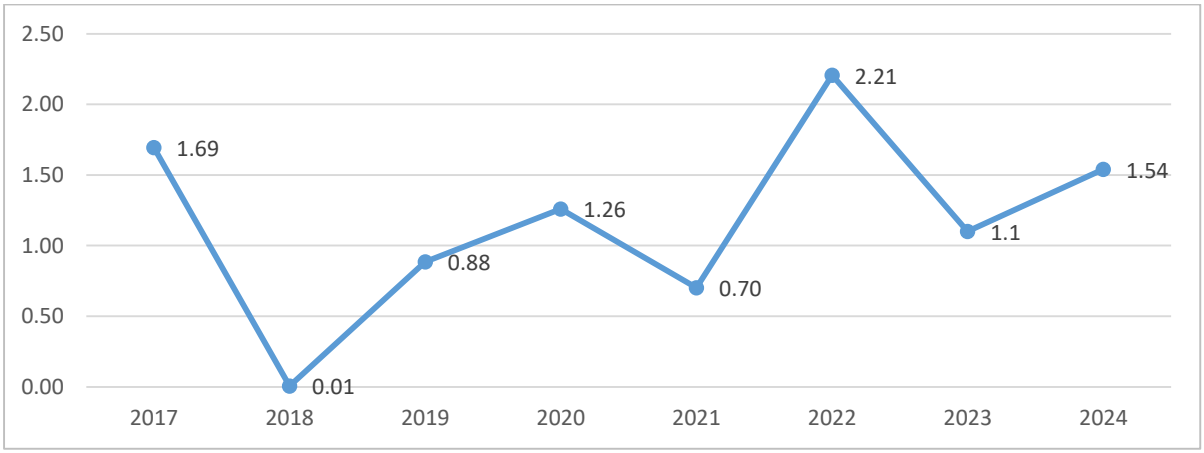


Chart 57: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

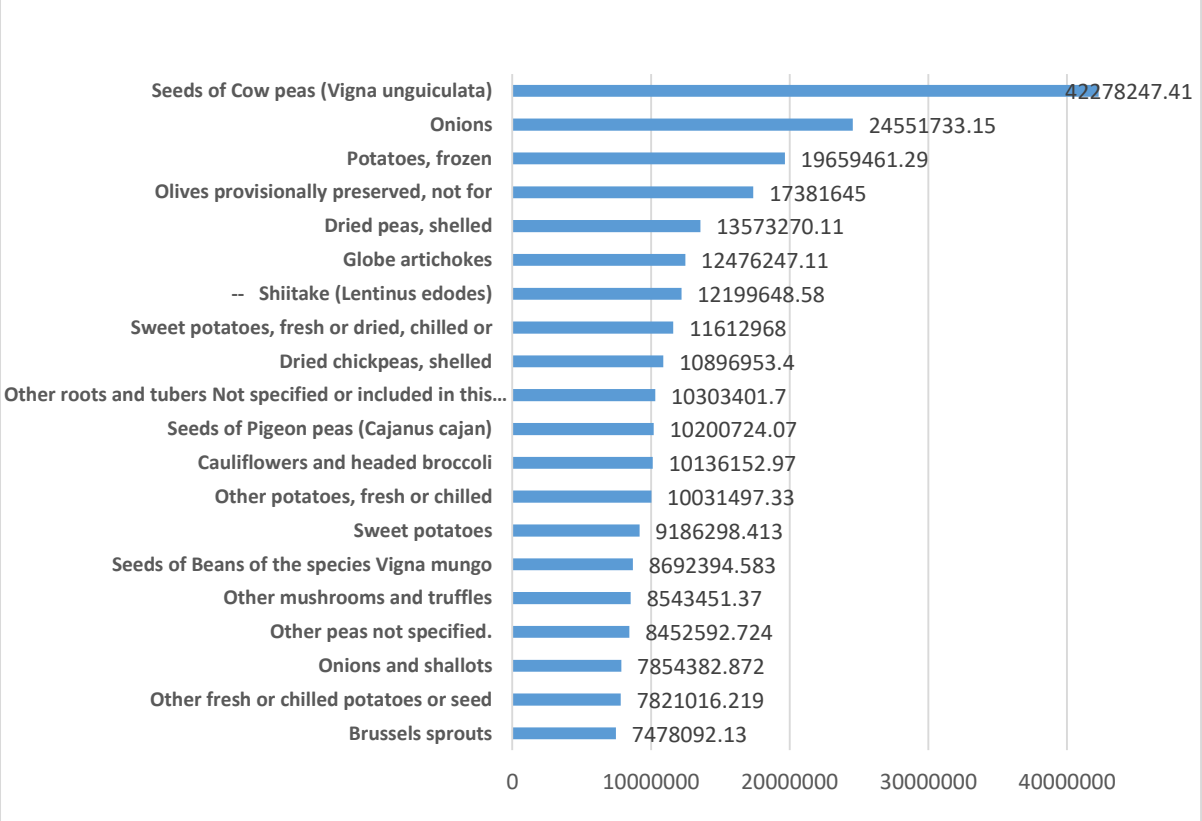


Chart 58: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

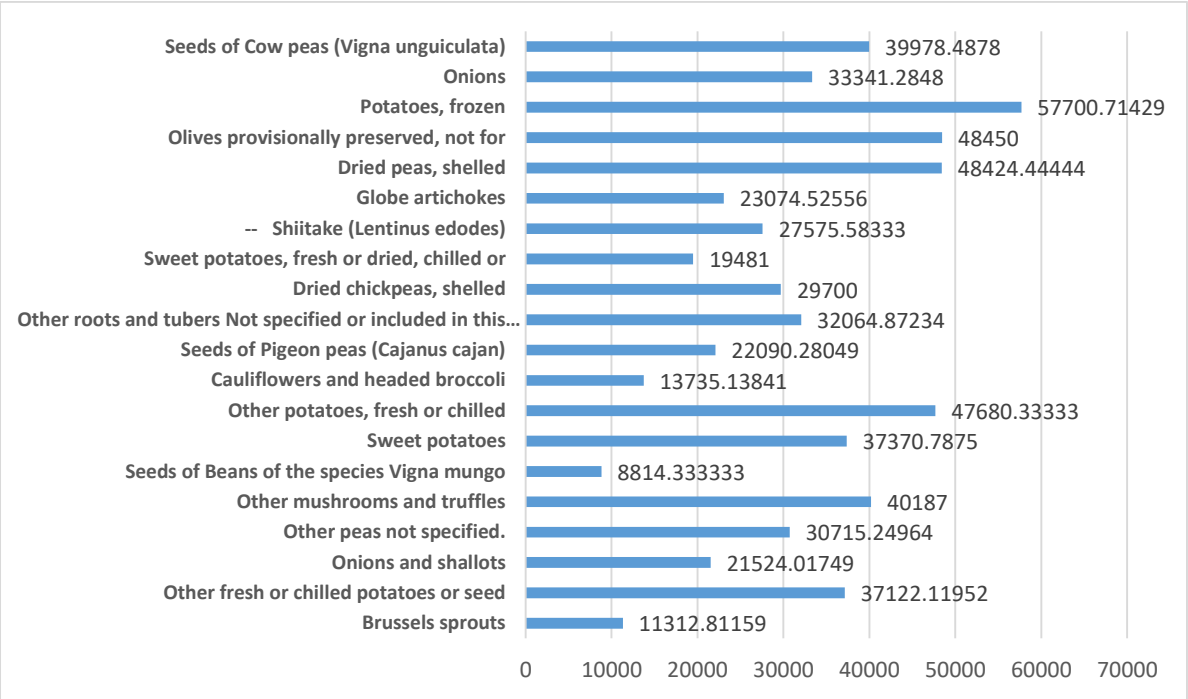


Chart 59: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

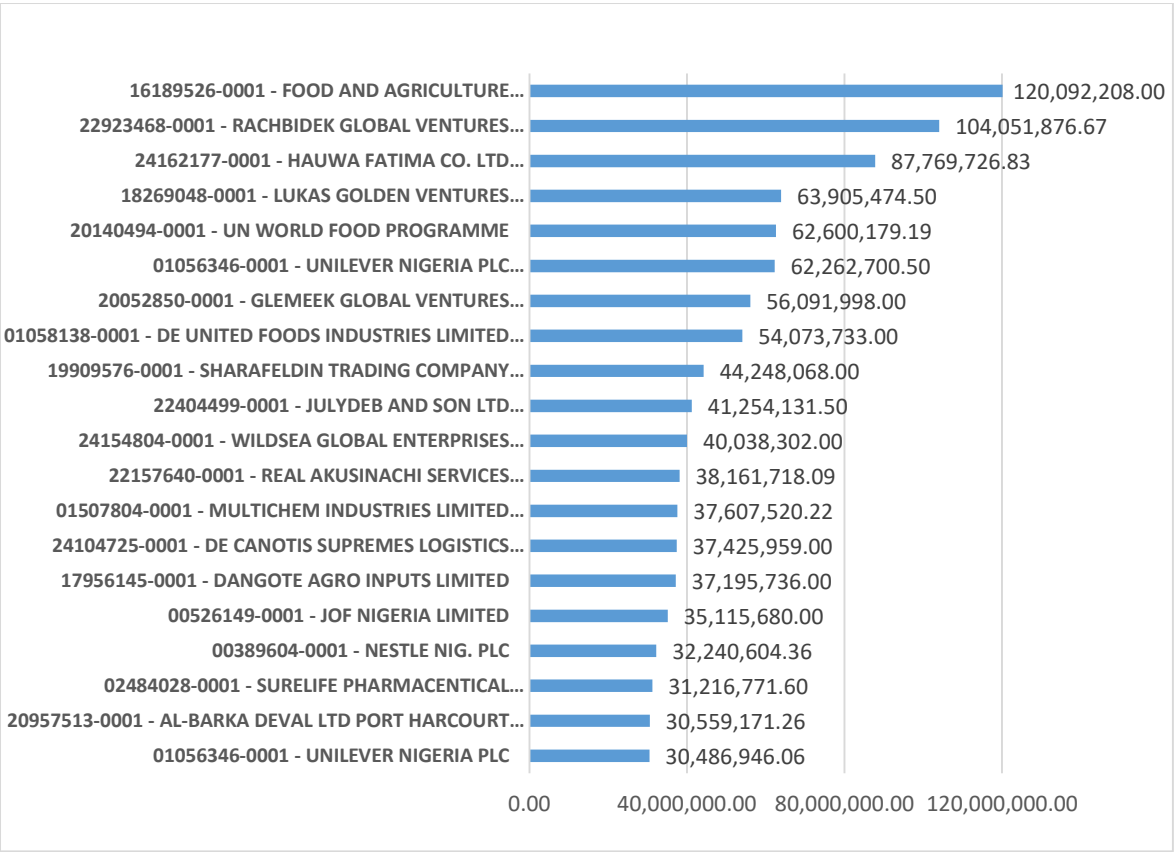


Chart 60: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

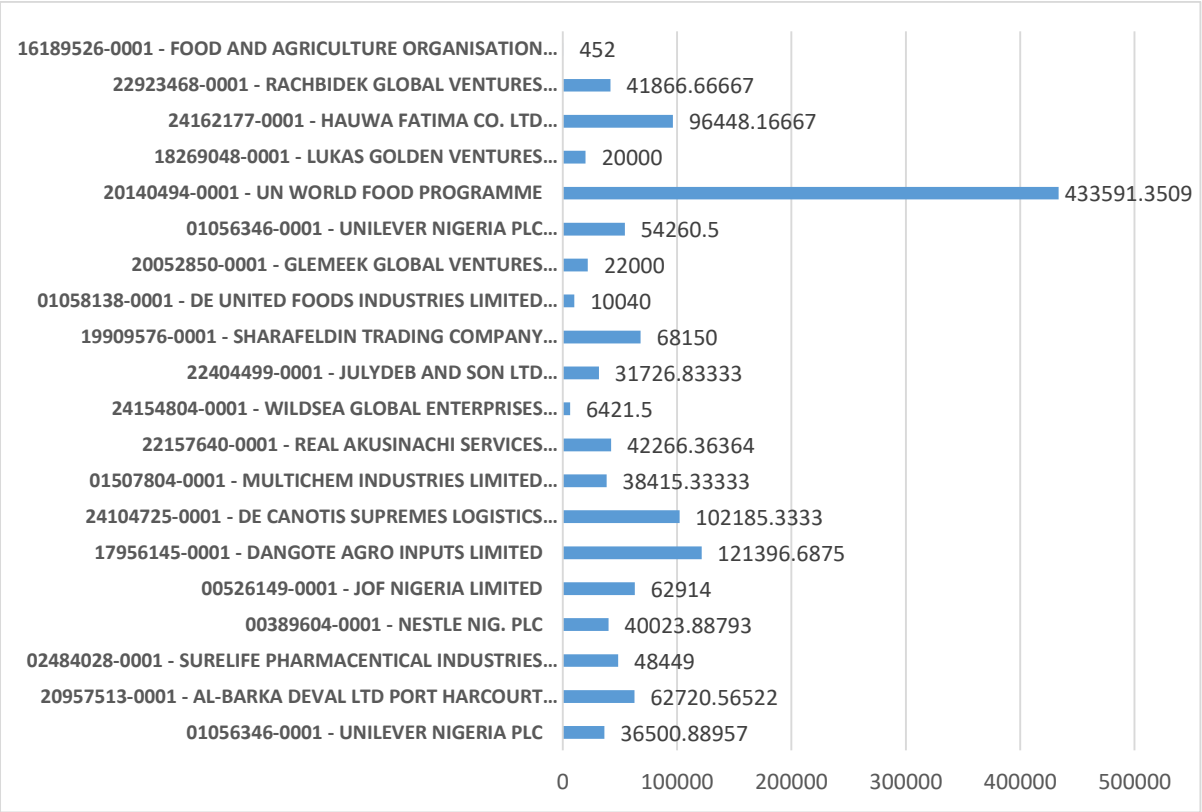


Chart 61: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

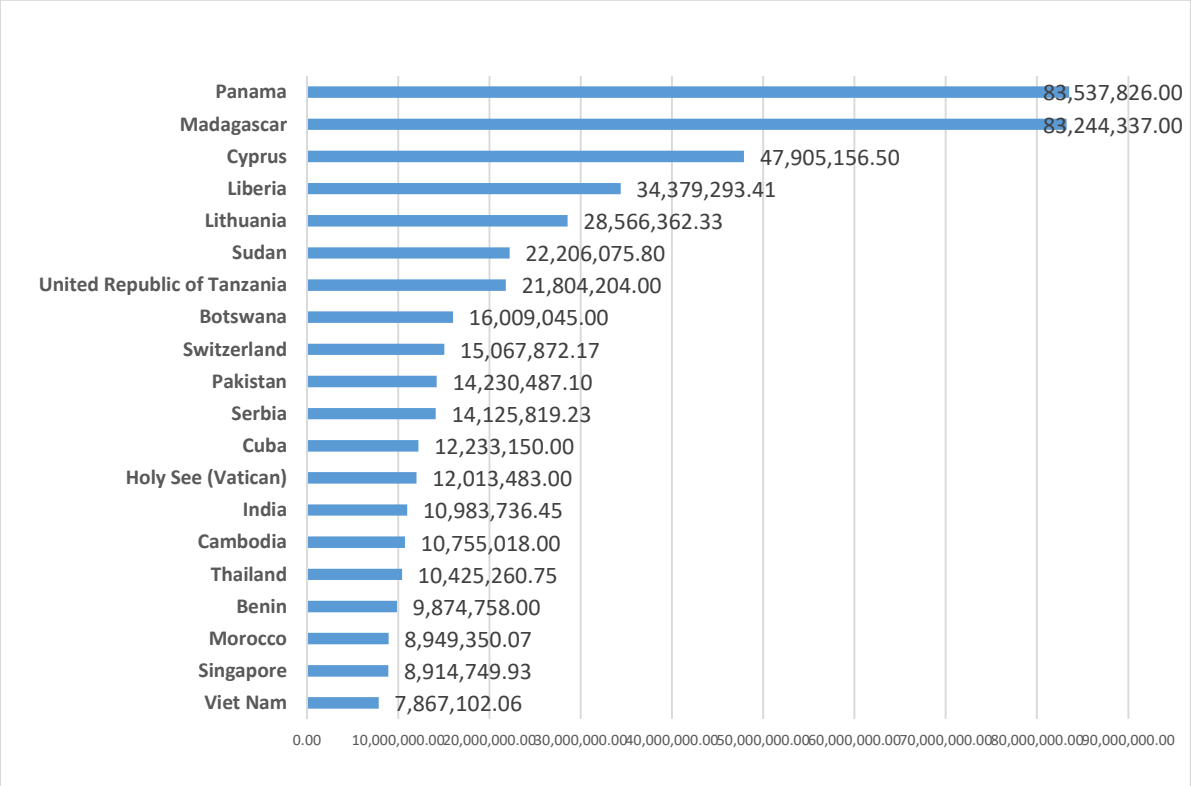


Chart 62: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

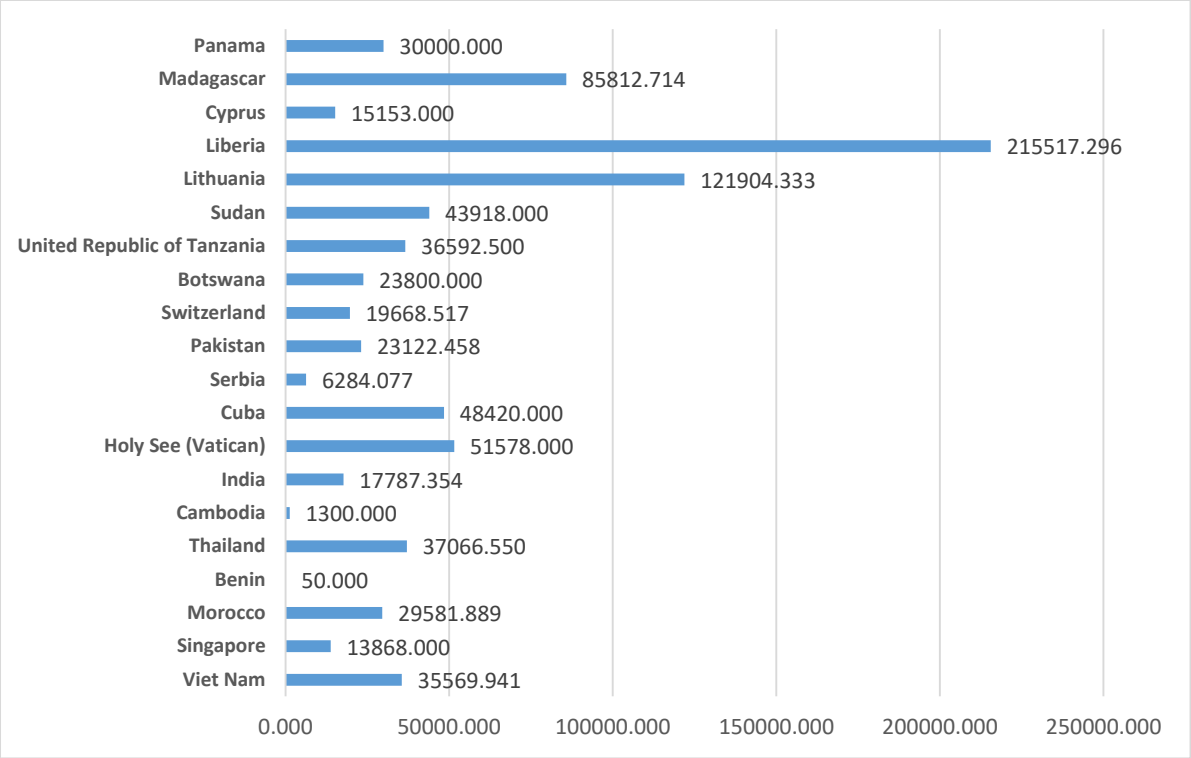


Chart 63: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

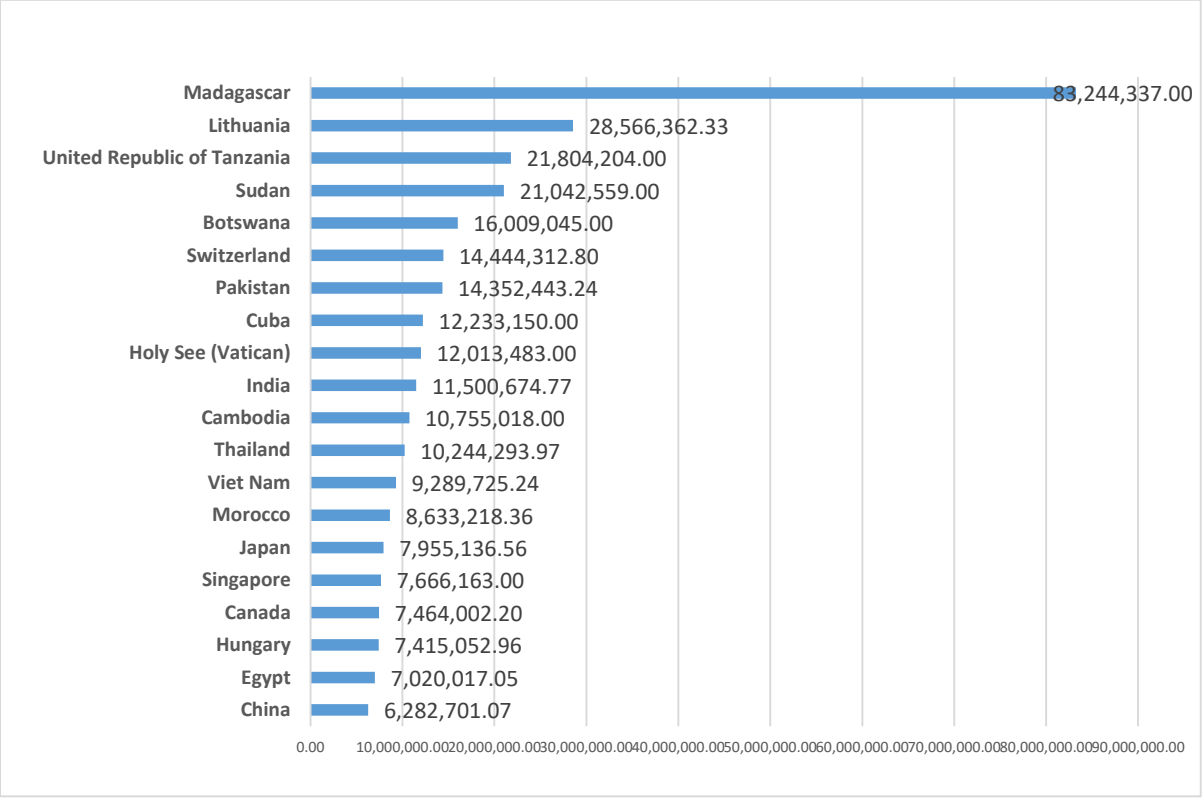


Chart 64: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

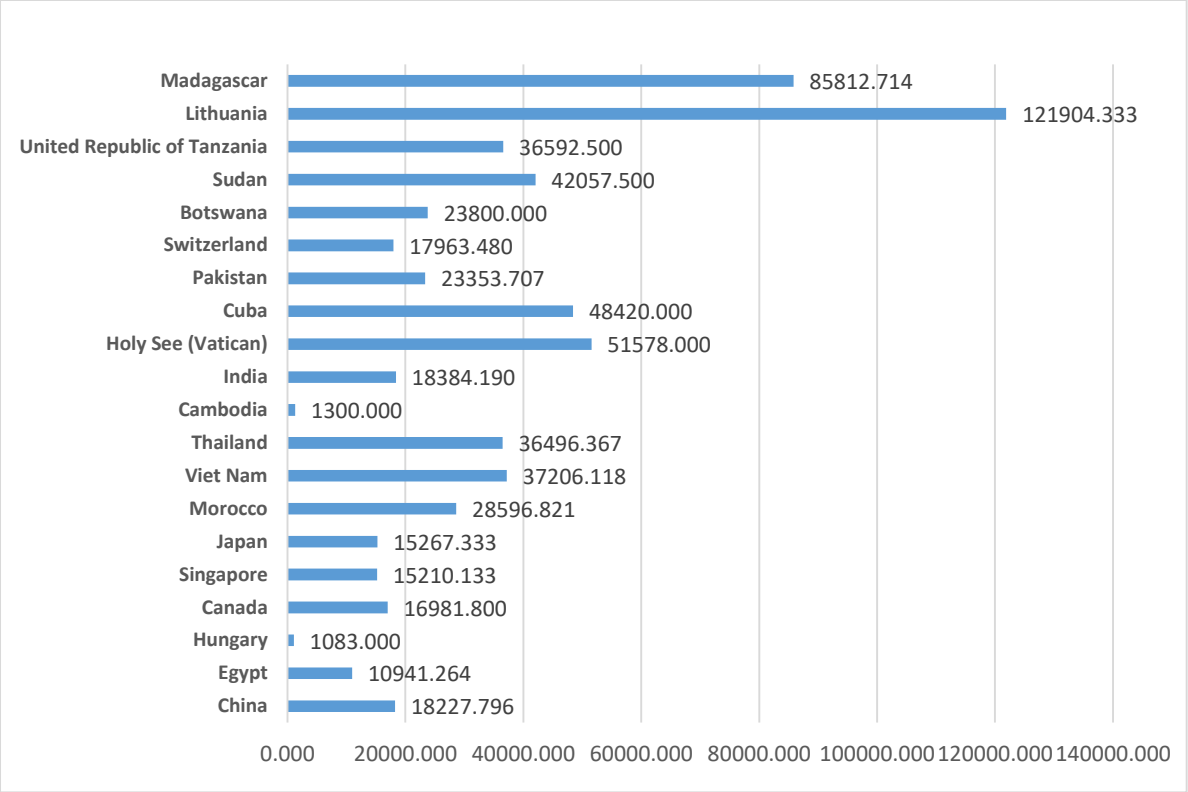
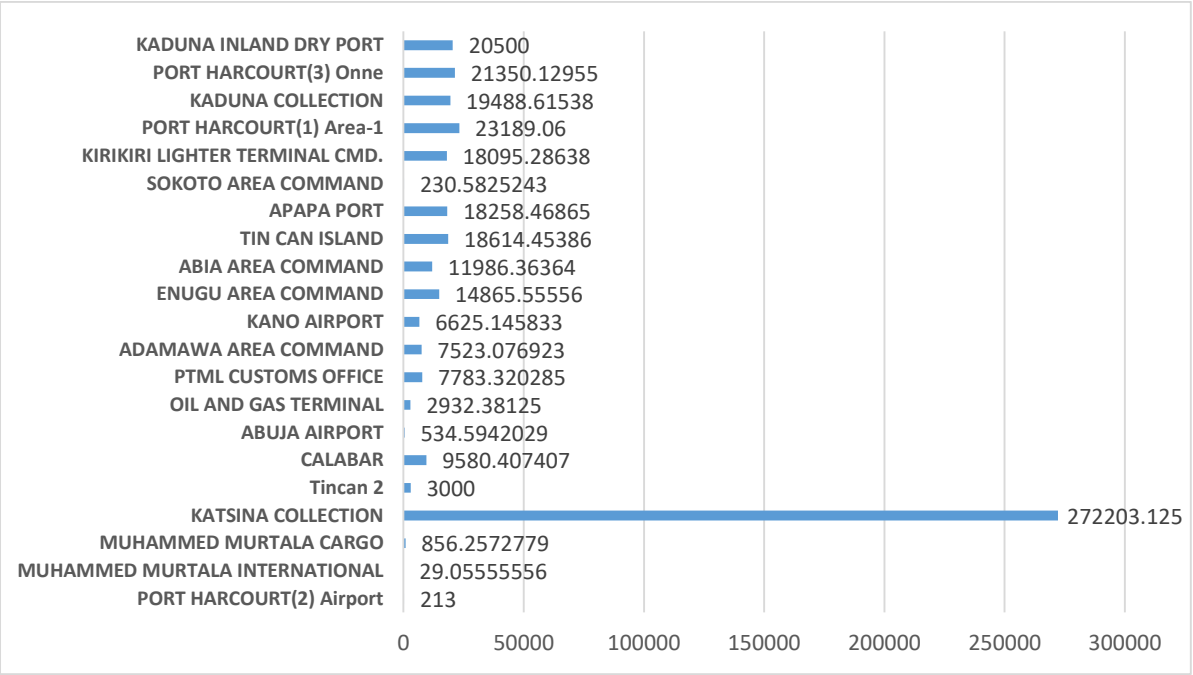


Chart 65: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

Chart 66: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022



6.1.2: Data Interpretations for Edible Vegetables Import Index

Chart 56: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Edible Vegetables fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 57: The chart showing Seeds of Cowpeas (Vigna Unguiculata) as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 58: The chart showing Seeds of Cowpeas (Vigna Unguiculata) as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 59: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade

value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 60: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 61: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 62: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 63: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 64: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 65: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 66: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

6.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Edible Vegetables Import Index

- The practice of changing macroeconomic policies by successive governments is inimical to long-term investments in agriculture.

- The practice of contract arrangements between outgrowers and private companies needs to be strengthened, since it has been difficult to promote and enforce contract details between any of the tiers of government and small farmers

- Fertilizer subsidy programs in Nigeria need to be market responsive

- Input subsidy programs should be used to develop competitive private sector-led input markets.

- The government's agricultural credit guarantee scheme, which seeks to guarantee various cadres of loans to farmers, needs to be strengthened in order to reawaken commercial banks' confidence in the scheme.

- To achieve the desired impact of research funding on agricultural productivity in Nigeria, improved private investments in agricultural research and development (R&D) must be encouraged.

- The government can build on the achievements of fruits and vegetables listed above by providing infrastructural developments such as electricity and good roads since storage facilities require electricity to run them.

6.2: EDIBLE FRUITS AND NUTS, PEEL OF CITRUS/MELONS IMPORT INDEX

Table 7: Import Index of Ed. Fruits and Nuts, Peel of Citrus/Melons 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
8.00	Ed.Fruits And Nuts, Peel of Citrus/Melons	0.62	0.02	1.08	0.59	1.10	2.70
801	Cocnuts, Brazil Nuts & Cashew Nuts, Fresh or Dry	6.12	0.01	0.76	0.77	4.35	0.92
802	Nuts Nesoi, Fresh or Dried	0.99	0.01	23.76	6.95	6.01	72.06
802	Bananas And Plantains, Fresh or Dried	1.15	0.11	1.42			
804	Ates, Figs, Pineapples, Avocadoes Etc, Fr or Dried	0.99	0.01	1.93	0.91	1.87	4.72
805	Citrus Fruit, Fresh or Dried	0.99	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.74	0.71
806	Grapes, Fresh or Dried	1.49	0.00	0.68	0.79	1.12	1.16
807	Melons and Papayas, Fresh	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.80	1.15	1.16
808	Apples, Pears and Quinces, Fresh	0.99	0.00	1.11	0.72	0.77	0.78

809	Apricots, Cherries Peaches, Plums & Slows, Fresh	0.36	0.00	1.04	0.69	0.75	0.82
810	Fruit Nesoi, Fresh	0.56	0.01	0.23	1.87	0.73	18.17
811	Fruits & Nuts (Raw or Cooked By Steametc) Frozen	2.44	0.00	2.16	1.10		49.75
812	Fruits and Nuts Temporarily Preserved, Not Now Edible	1.19		28.78			220.85
813	Fruit Dried Nesoi, Mixtures of Nuts or Dreied Fruit	1.39	0.00	4.23	0.17	5.75	2.80

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
8.00	Ed. Fruits and Nuts, Peel of Citrus/Melons	0.62	0.02	1.08	0.59	1.10	2.70	1.46	0.86

Chart 67: Import Index of Ed. Fruits and Nuts, Peel of Citrus/Melons 2016-2022

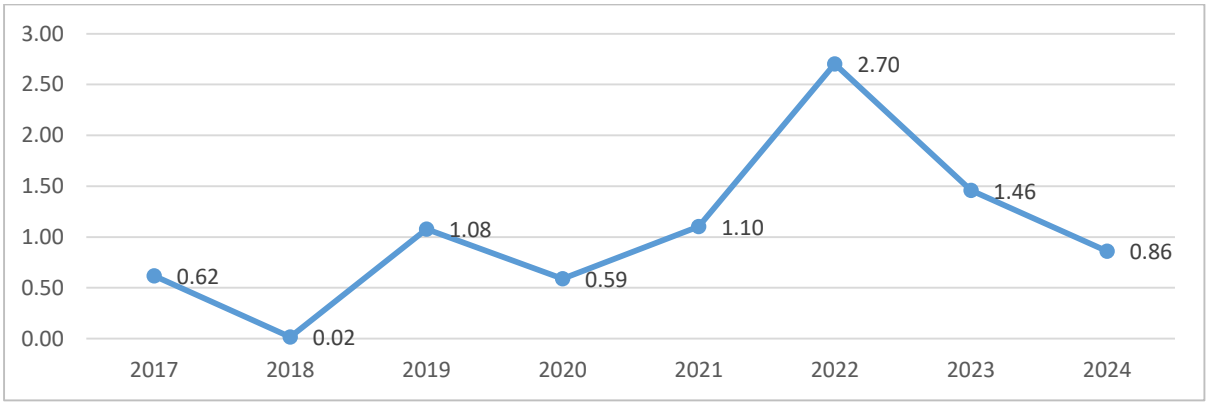


Chart 68: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

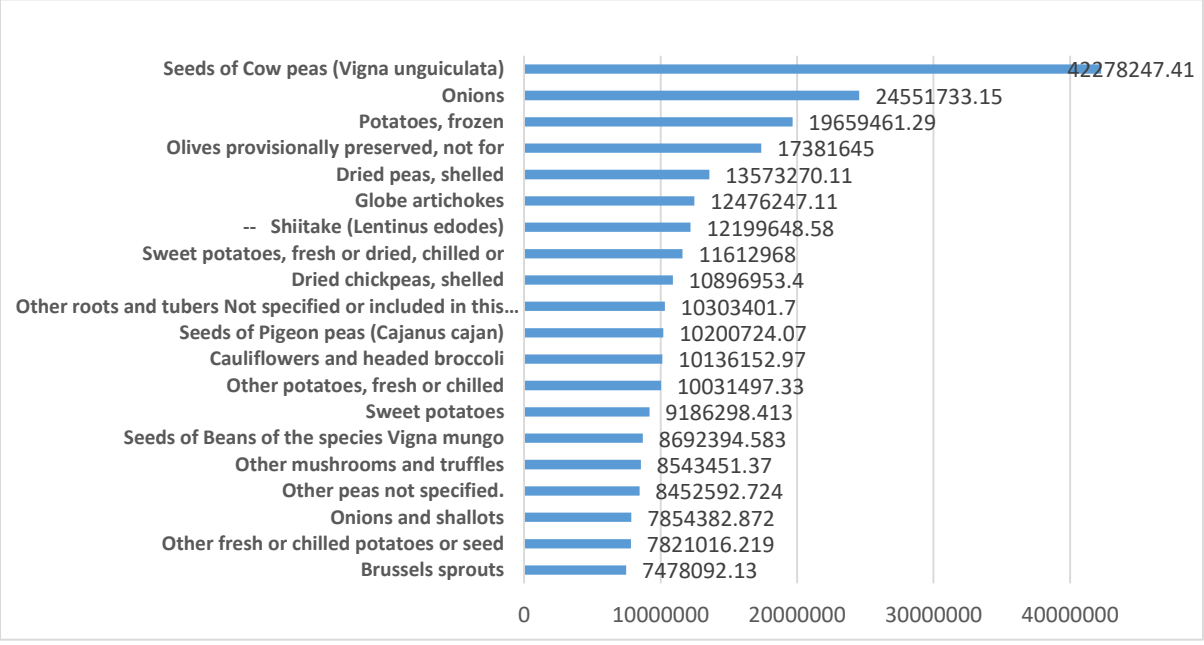


Chart 69: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

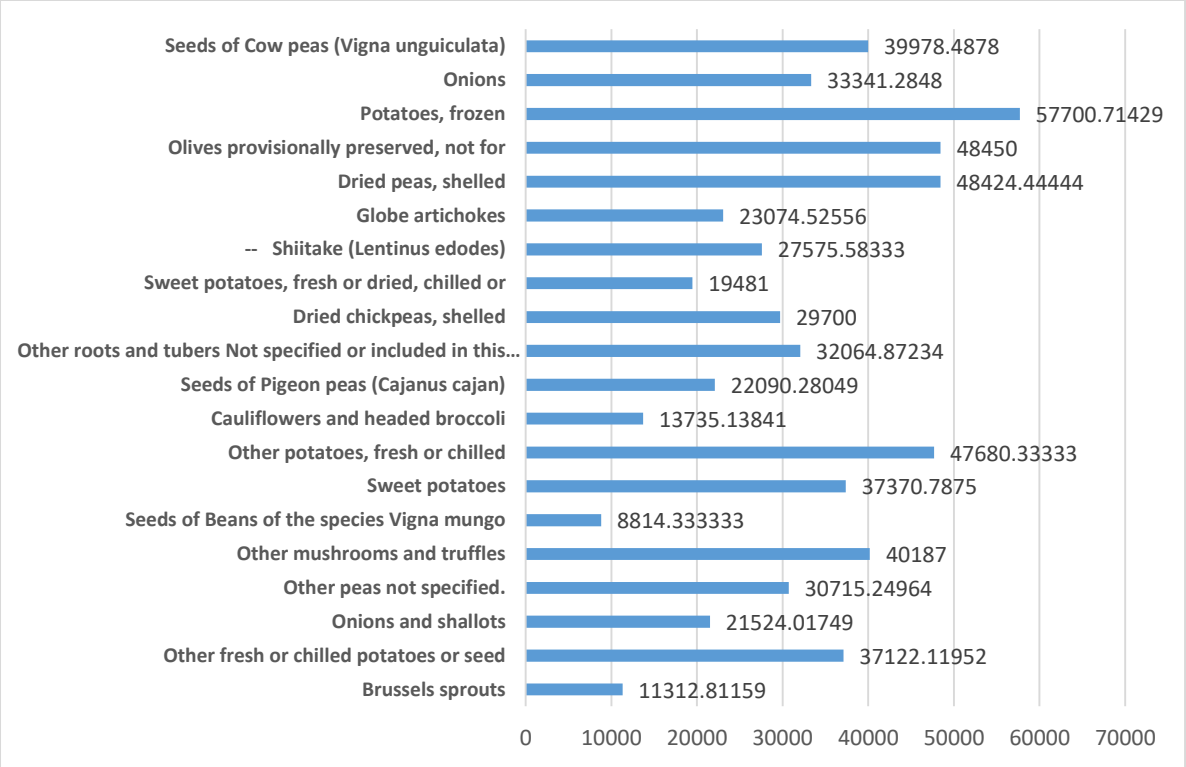


Chart 70: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

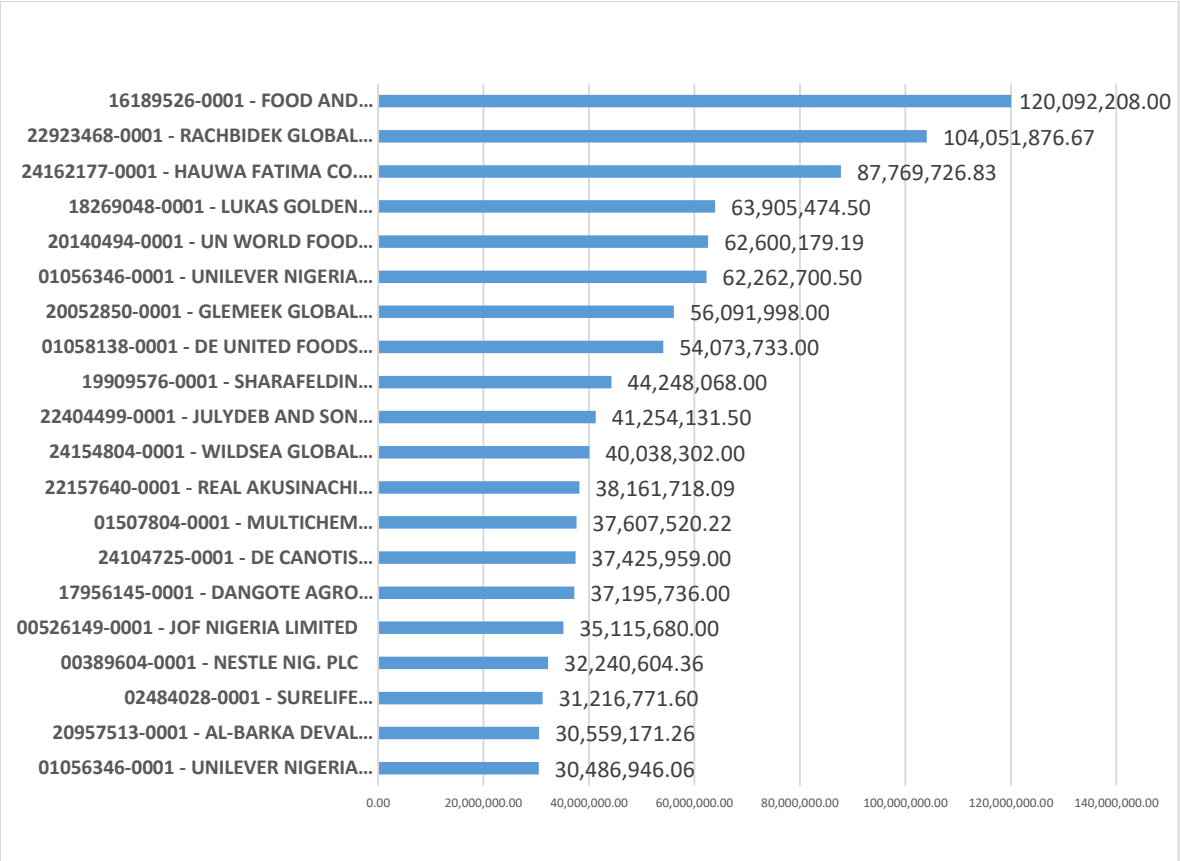


Chart 71: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

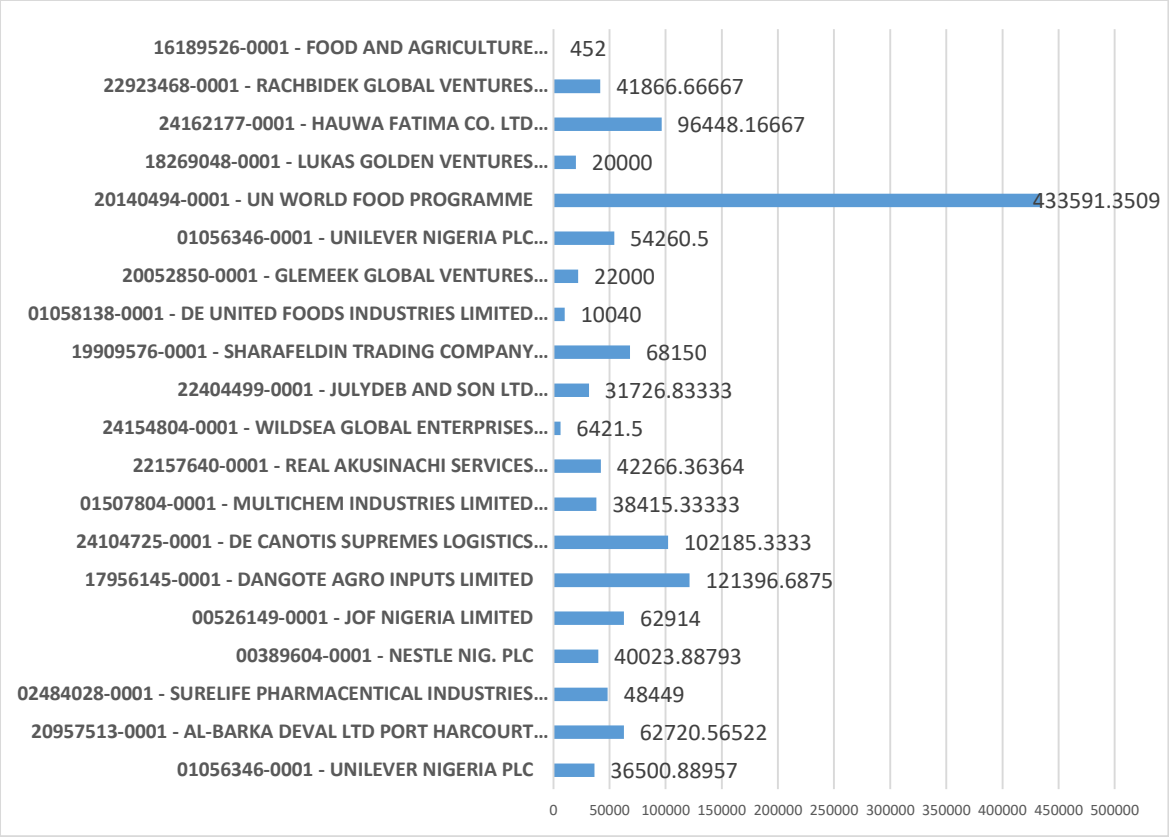


Chart 72: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

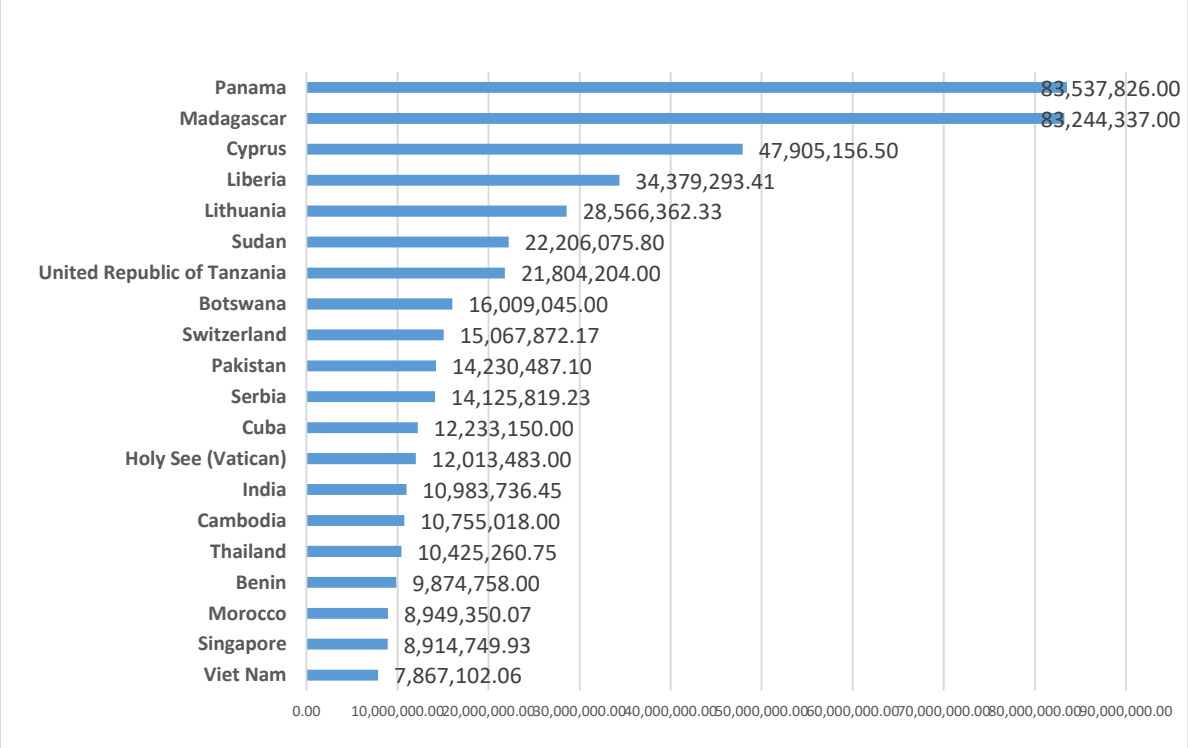


Chart 73: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

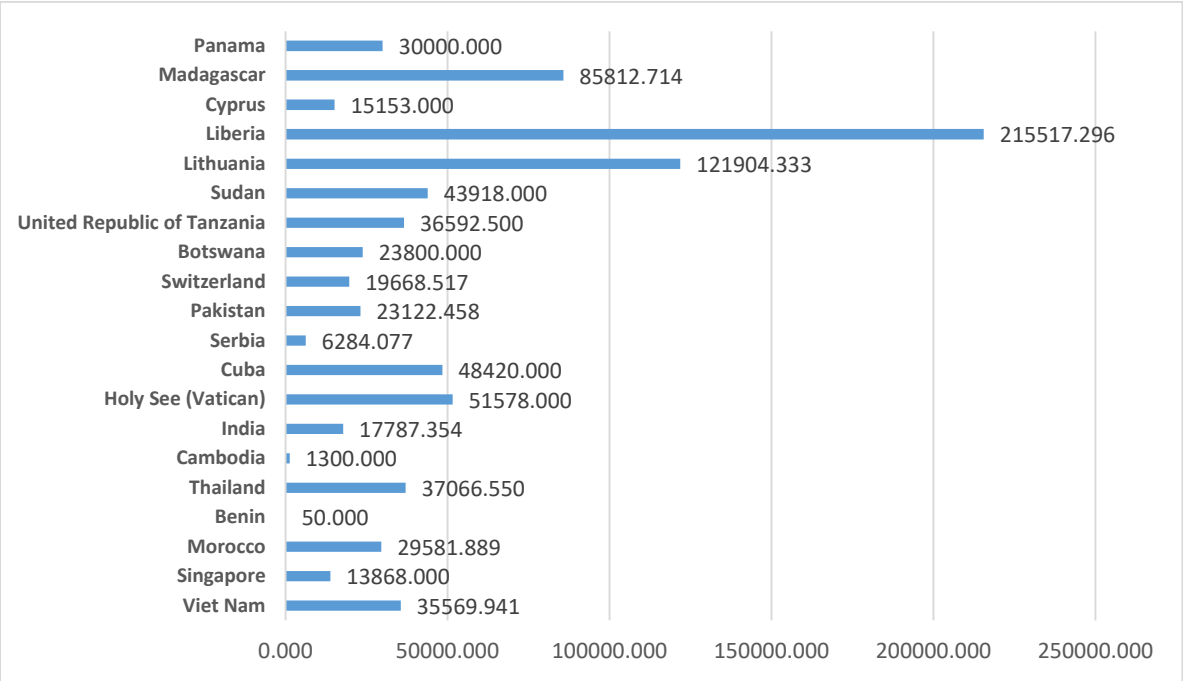


Chart 74: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

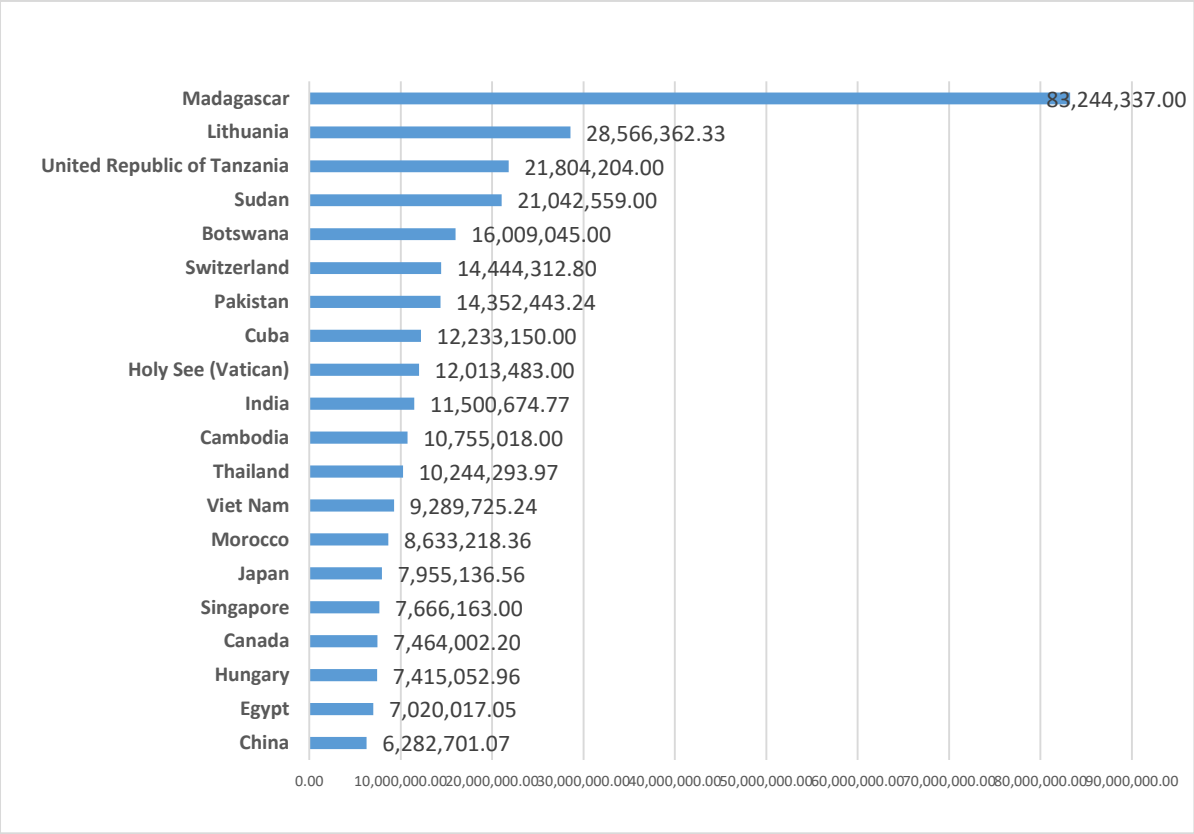


Chart 75: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Edible Vegetables (Kg) 2016-2022

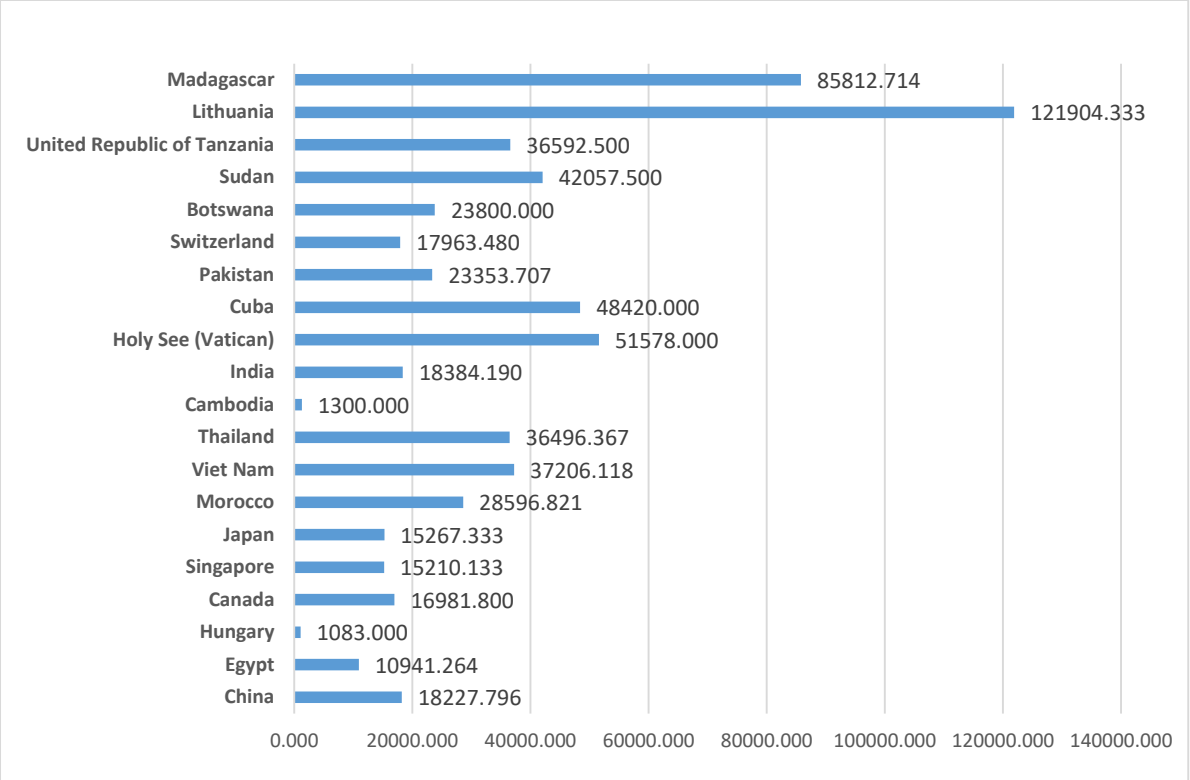


Chart 76: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022

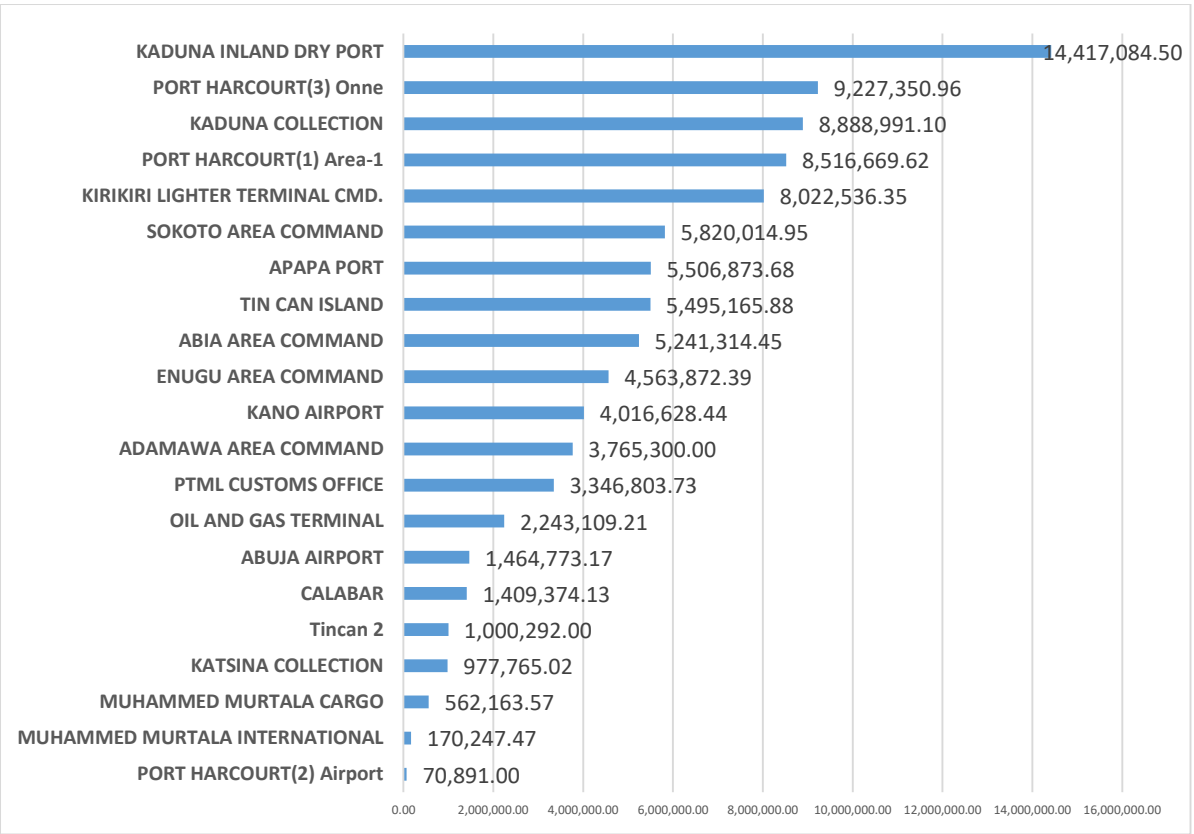
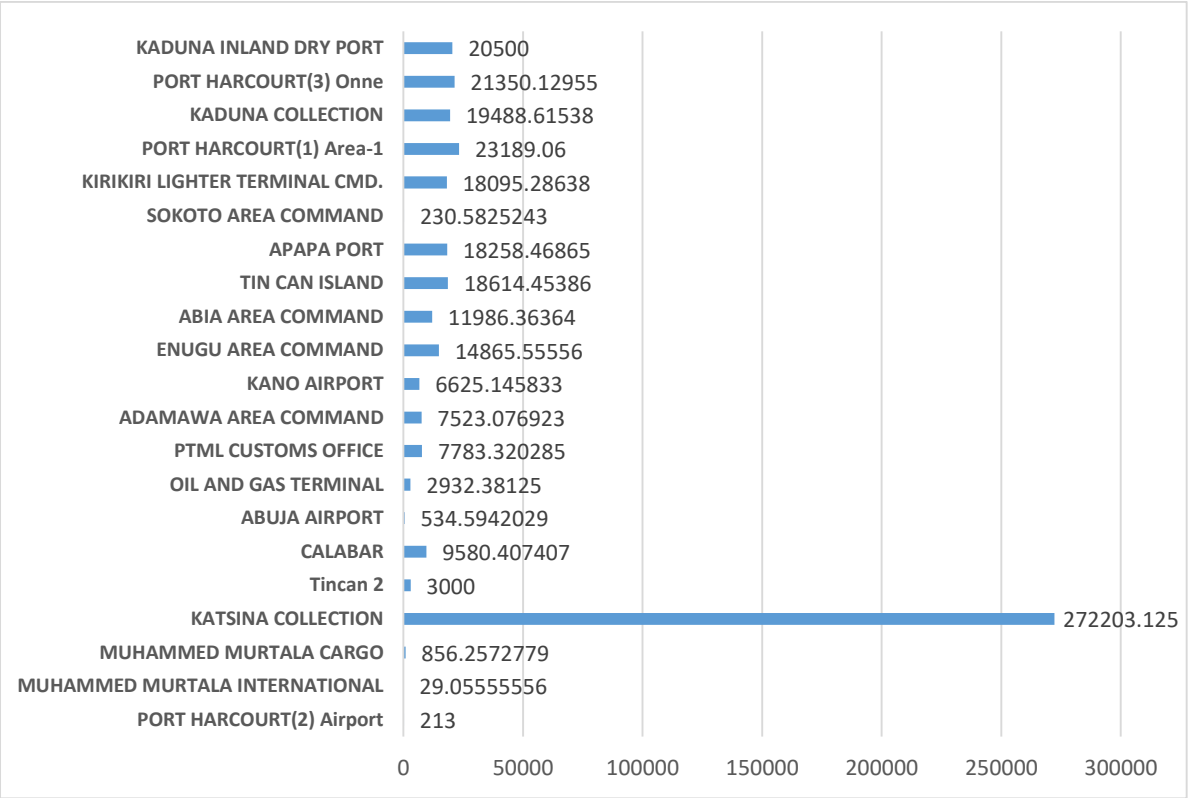


Chart 77: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Edible Vegetables (N) 2016-2022



6.2.2: Data Interpretations for Edible Fruits and Nuts, Peel of Citrus/Melons Import

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6.2.3: Policy Recommendations for Edible Fruits and Nuts, Peel of Citrus/Melons Import

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7.0: TEA, COFFEE AND OTHER BEVERAGES SUB-SECTOR

7.1: COFFE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES IMPORT INDEX

Table 8: Import Inex of Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
09	Cofee, Tea, Mate & Spicies	1.12	0.00	0.79	0.76	0.87	1.99
0901	Coffee, Cofee Husks etc, Subtitutes With Coffee	1.29	0.00	3.26	9.12	14.94	15.31
0902	Tea	1.01	0.00				
0903	Mate	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.06	1.50	

0904	Pepper, Genus Piper, Genus Capsicum Or Pimenta	8.48	0.00	3.11	1.32	1.69	2.52
0905	Vanila Beans	1.83	0.24	35.60	73.42	563.43	
0906	Cinnamon And Cinnamon – Tree Flowers	51.32	0.38				
0907	Cloves (Whole Fruit, Cloves And Stems	0.29	0.00				
0908	Nutmeg Mace And Cardamoms	1.08	0.00	0.74	2.49	2.71	13.32
0909	Seeds, Anise, Badian, Fannel, Coriander, Cumin, Etc	26481.65	0.31	291.42	190.02	154.13	367.09
0910	Ginger, Saffron, Tumeric, Thyme, Bay Leaves Etc	1.37	0.00	3.84	2.18	2.41	10.86

Hs Code	**Description**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
09	Cofee, Tea, Mate & Spicies	1.12	0.00	0.79	0.76	0.87	1.99	1.45	1.48

Chart 78: Import Inex of Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices 2016-2022

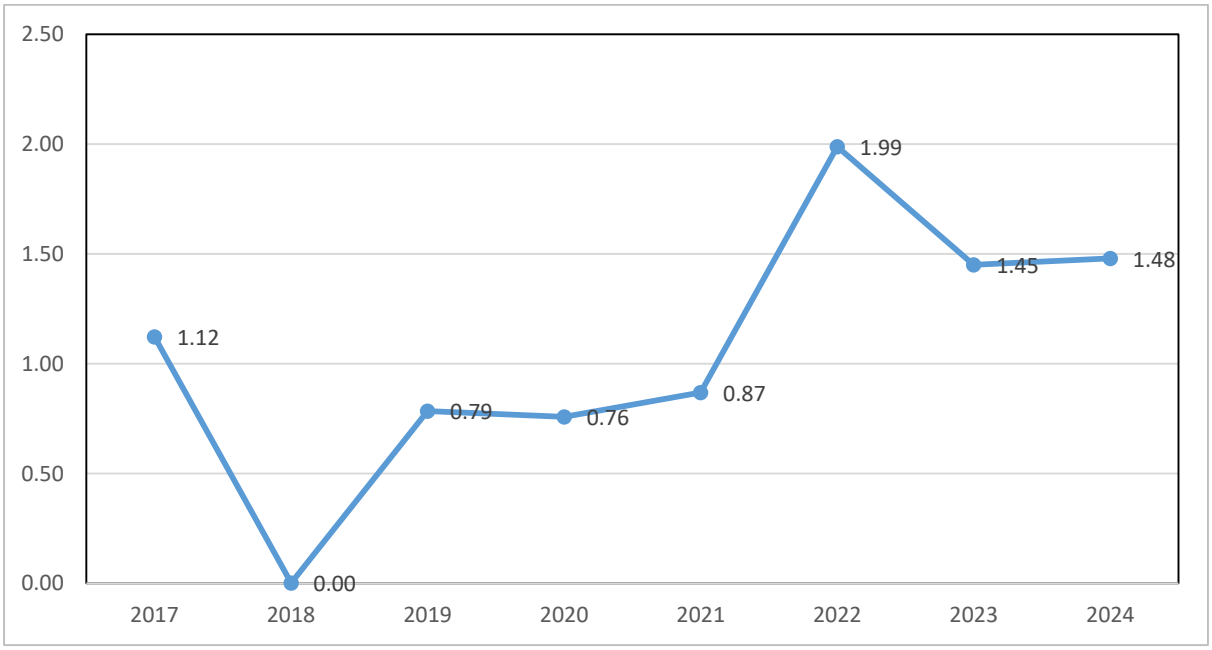


Chart 79: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (N) 2016-2022

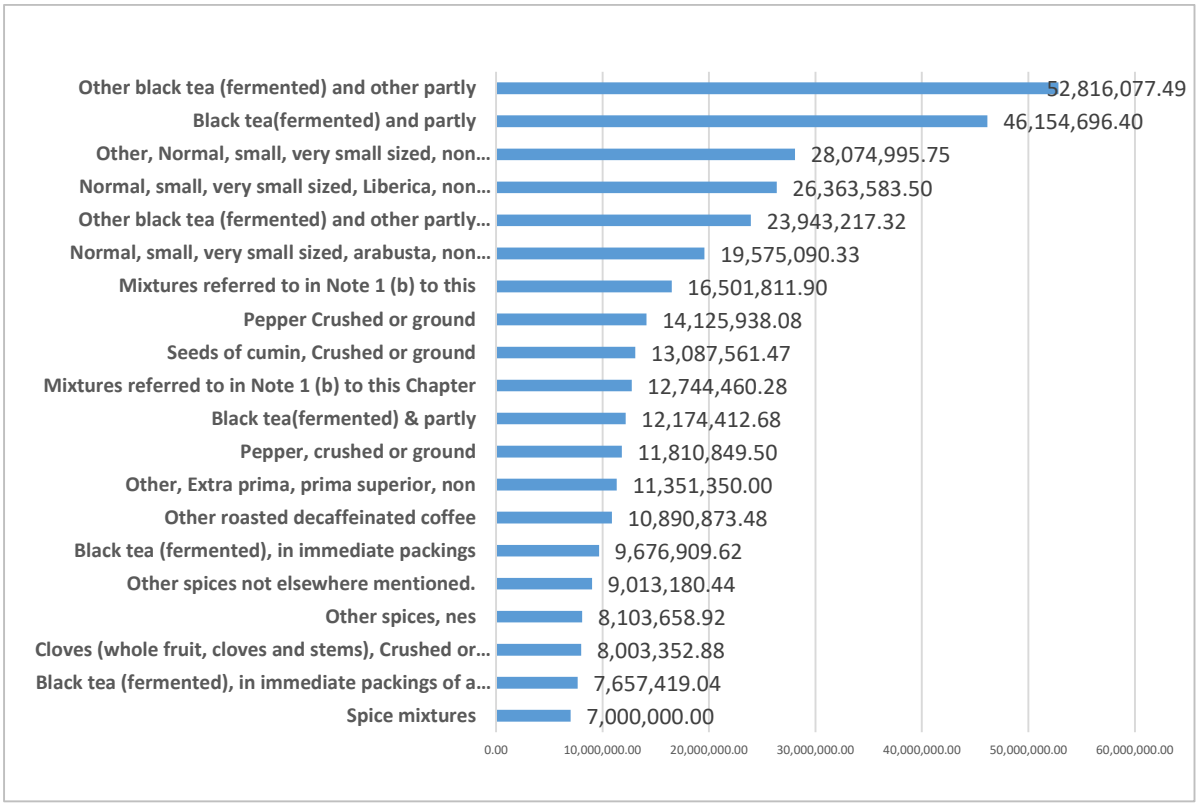


Chart 80: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (Kg) 2016-2022

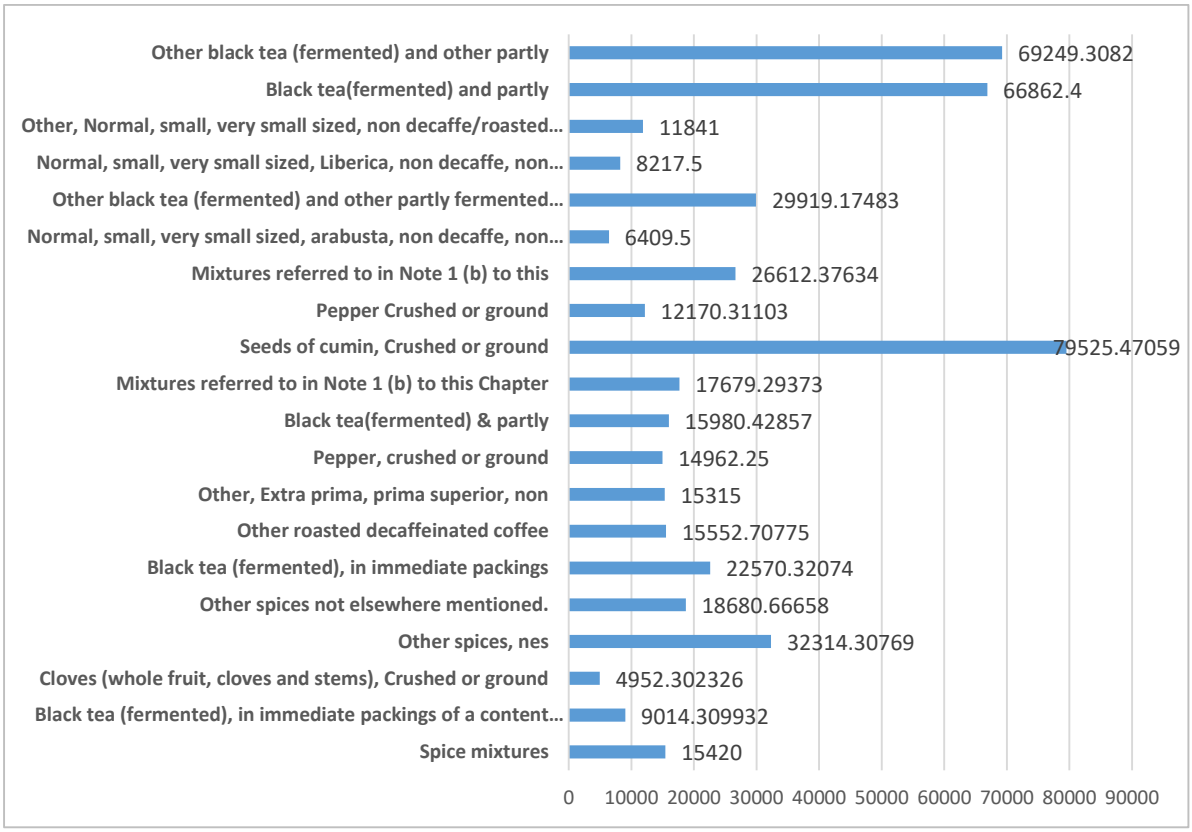


Chart 81: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (N) 2016-2022

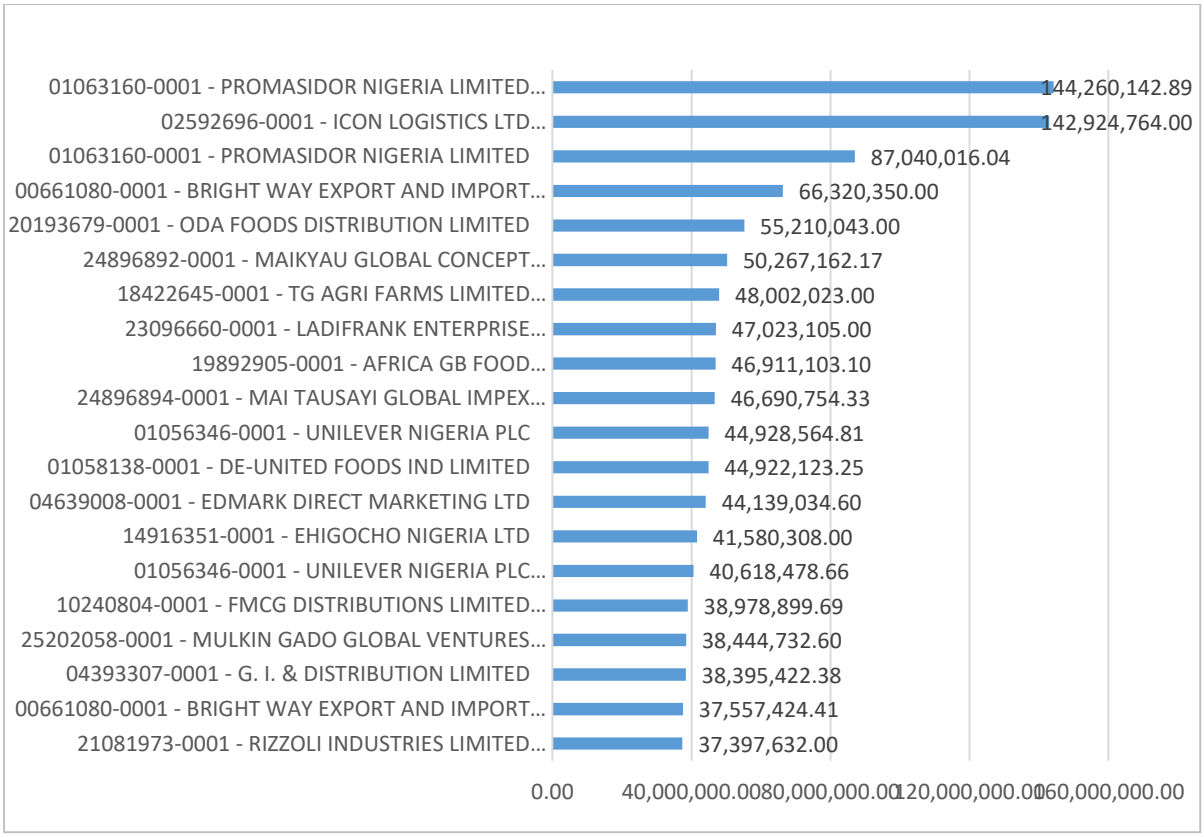


Chart 82: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (Kg) 2016-2022

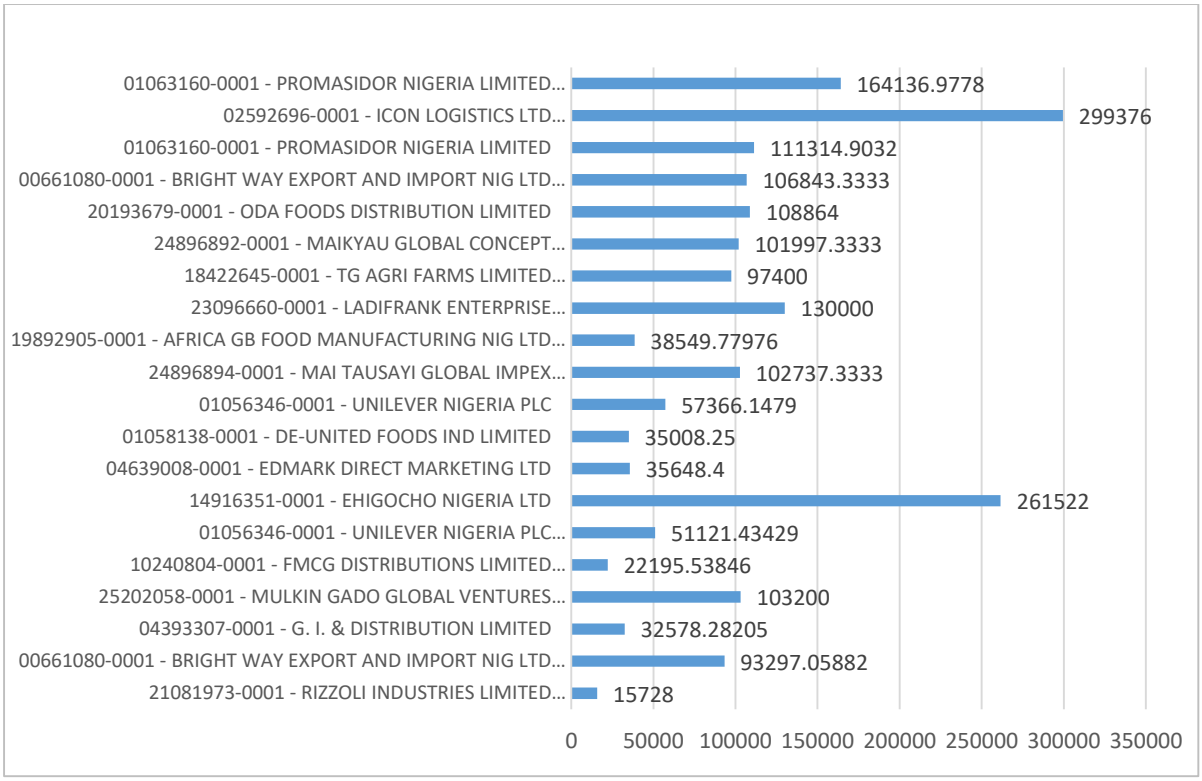


Chart 83: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (N) 2016-2022

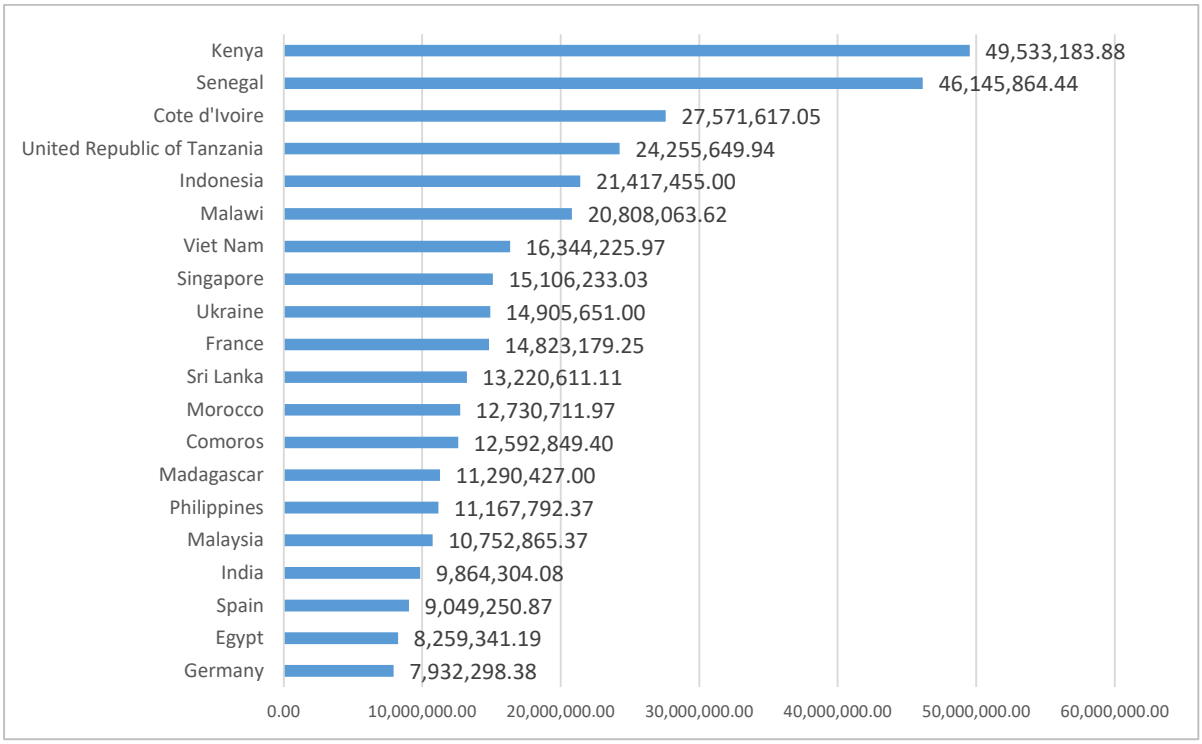


Chart 84: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (Kg) 2016-2022

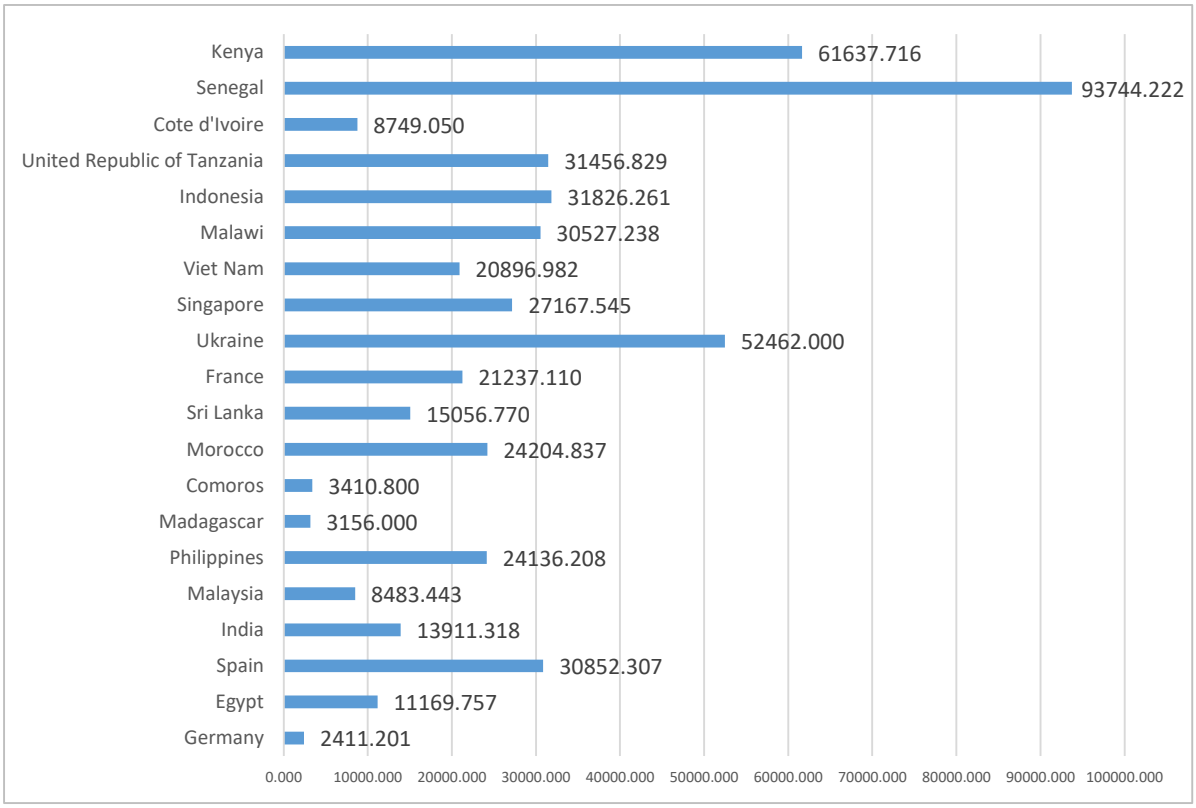


Chart 85: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (N) 2016-2022

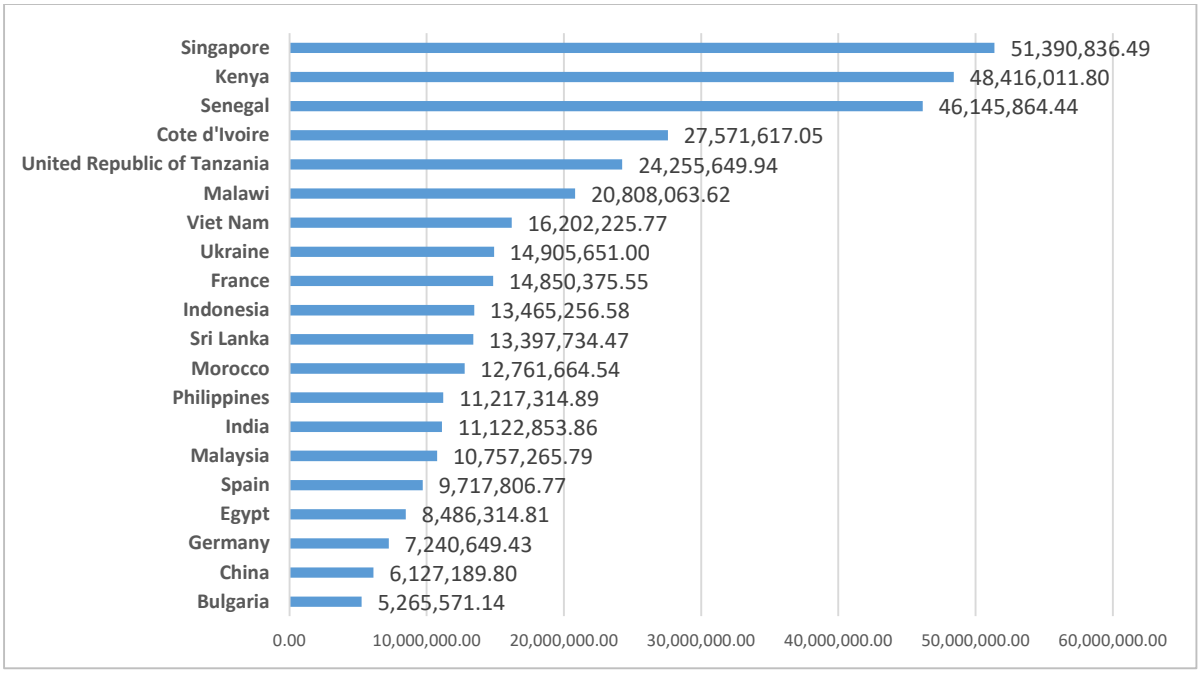


Chart 86: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (Kg) 2016-2022

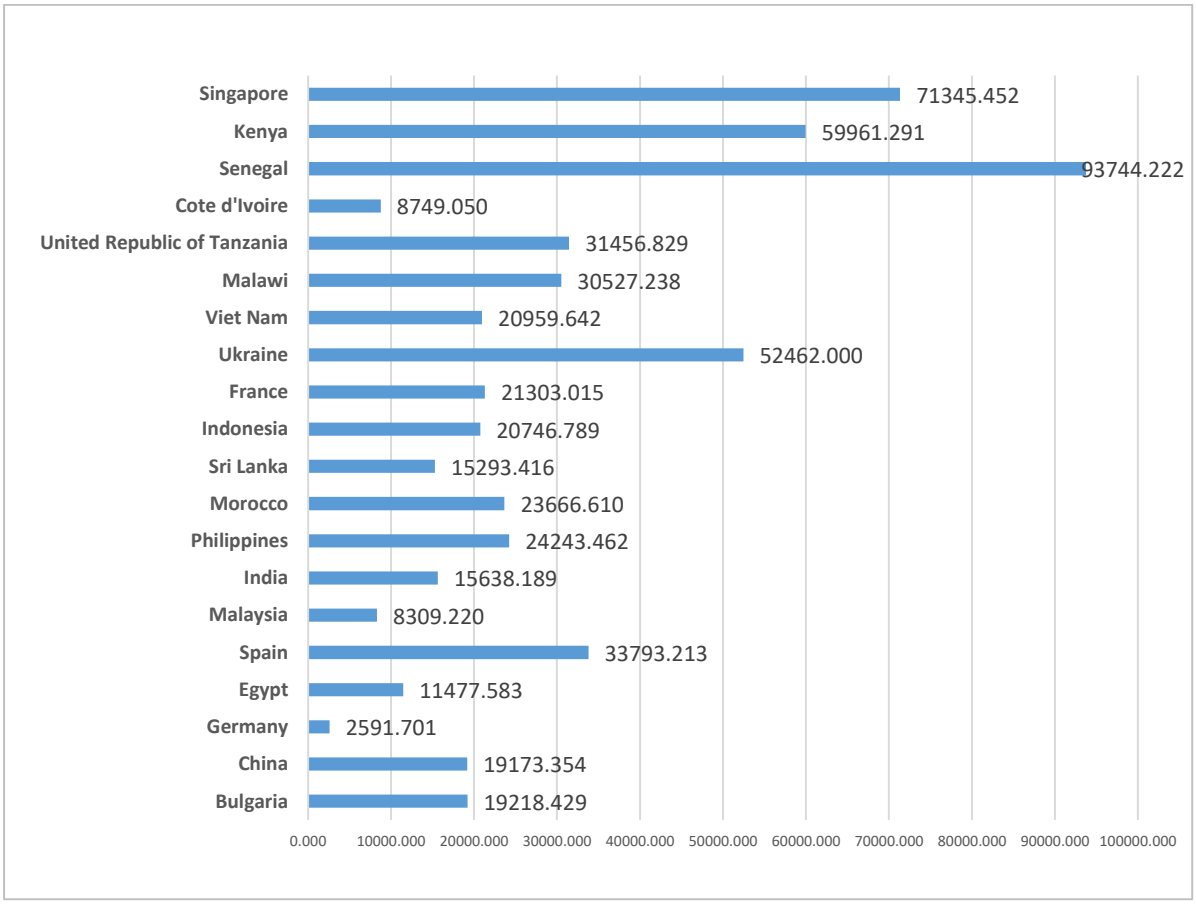


Chart 87: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (N) 2016-2022

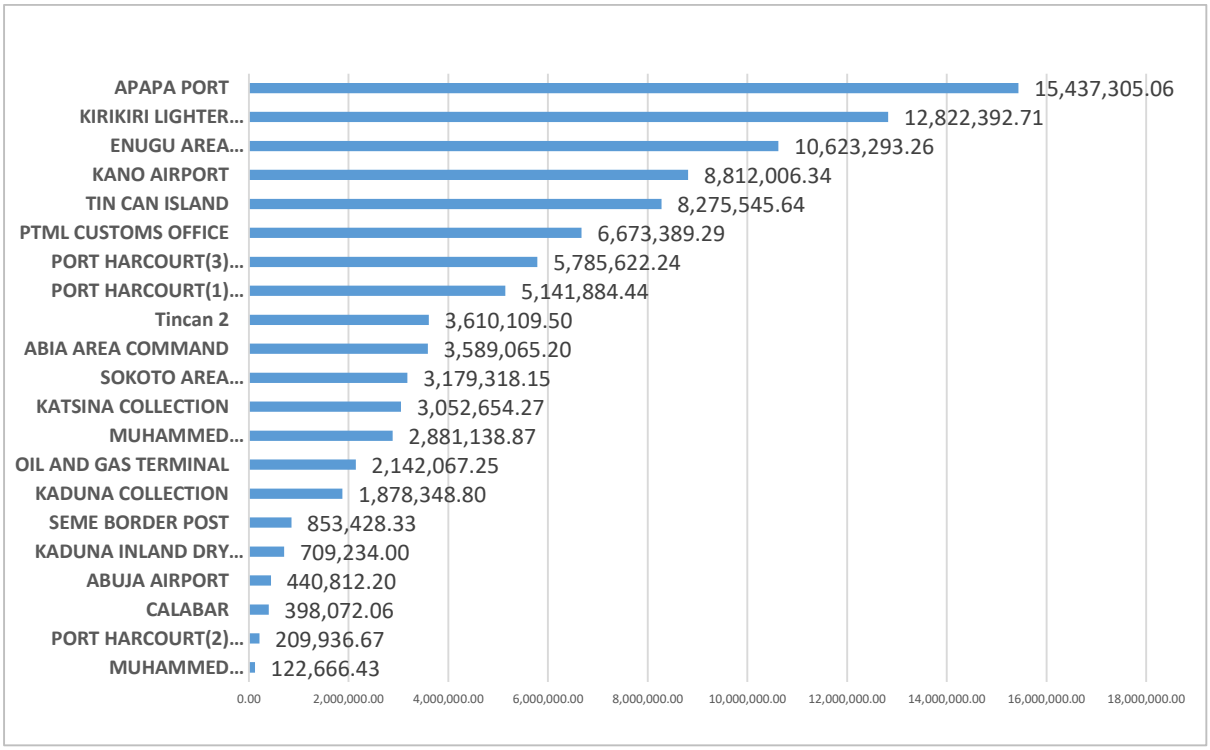
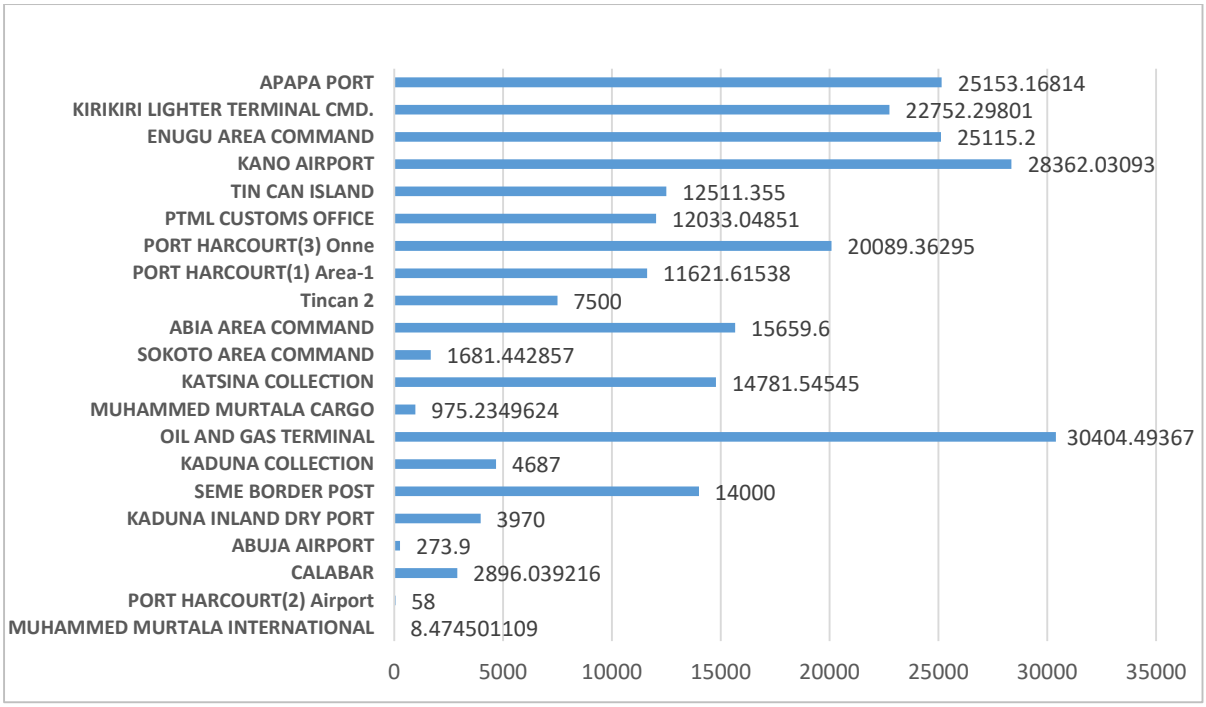


Chart 88: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices (N) 2016-2022



7.1.2: Data Interpretations for Coffe, Tea, Mate and Spices Import

Chart 78: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Coffe, Tea, Mate And Spices fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 79: The chart showing Coffee, Cofee Husks etc, subtitutes with Coffee as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 80: The chart showing Tea as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 81: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 82: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 83: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 84: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 85: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 86: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity o 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly

United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 87: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 88: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

7.1.3 Policy Recommendations

- As a result, it is critical to make certain recommendations in order to avoid a predicted decline in coffee output.

- There is a pressing need to encourage coffee farmers to embrace and adapt proven climate change mitigation strategies in order to slow the rate of temperature rises (global warming), which distorts the coffee production cycle and reduces accessible area for cultivation through desertification.

- Coffee farmers' associations and cooperative societies in coffee-growing regions should be at the forefront of disseminating information about climate change adaptation strategies.

- Price regulation through government policies is key in ensuring that coffee farmers obtain a fair price for their output; marketing board activation is also crucial in price regulation.

7.2: MISC. EDIBLE PREPARATIONS ETC IMPORT INDEX

Table 9: Import Inex of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
21	Misc. Edible preparations	1.64	0.02	1.06	1.12	0.43	0.62
2101	Extracts ectc of coffee, tee or mate, roast	2.03	0.00	5.90	12.72	1.77	10.42
2102	Yeast, dead sing cell micro-org nesoi baking powder	1.29	0.00	7.22	5.23	4.49	7.43

2103	Sauce & prep, mixed condiments, mustered flour etc.	6.51	0.00	8.80	17.70	10.82	22.71
2104	Soups, broths & preps, homogenized comp foods prep	2.19	0.02	322.31	35.29	43.73	43.19
2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, with cocoa or not	0.80	0.00				
2106	Food preparation nesoi	1.26	0.00	3.07	5.96	1.54	1.93

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21	Misc. Edible preparations	1.64	0.00	1.06	1.12	0.43	0.62	1.17	0.80

Chart 89: Import Inex of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

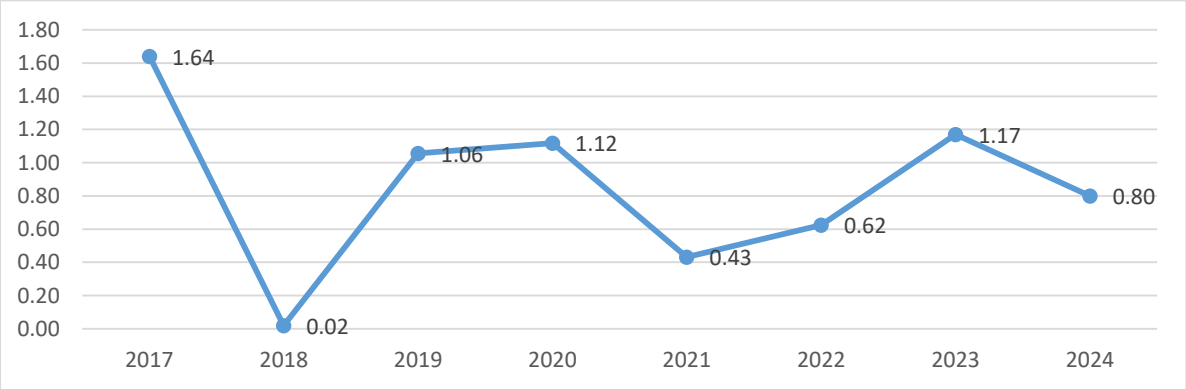


Chart 90: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

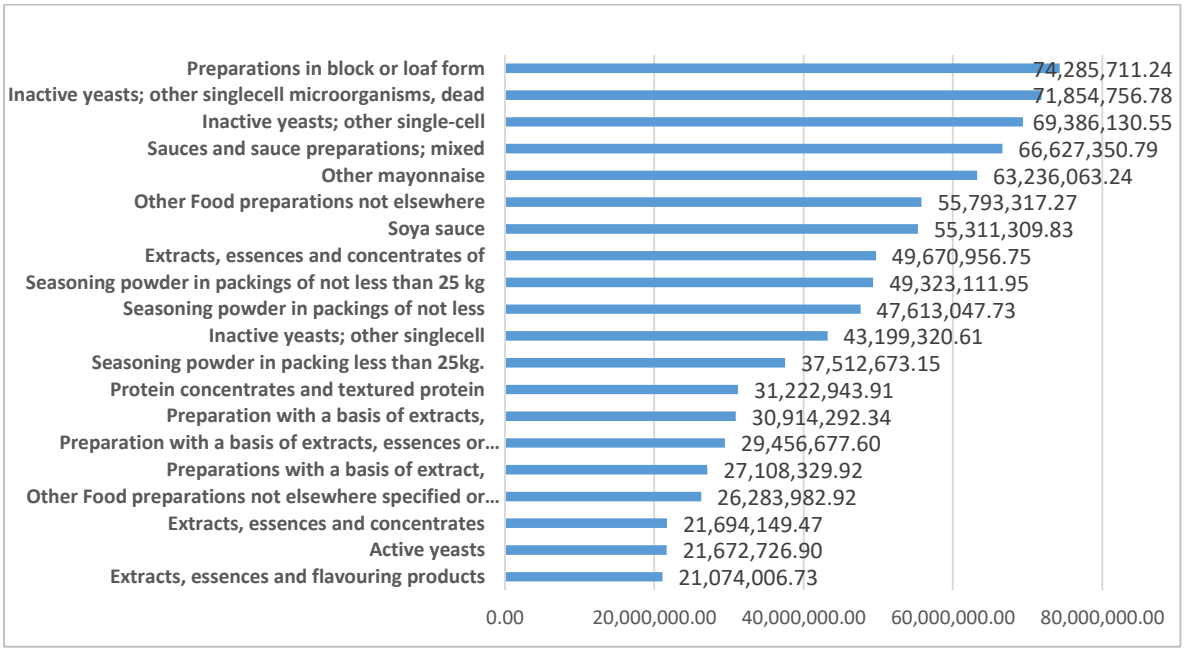


Chart 91: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

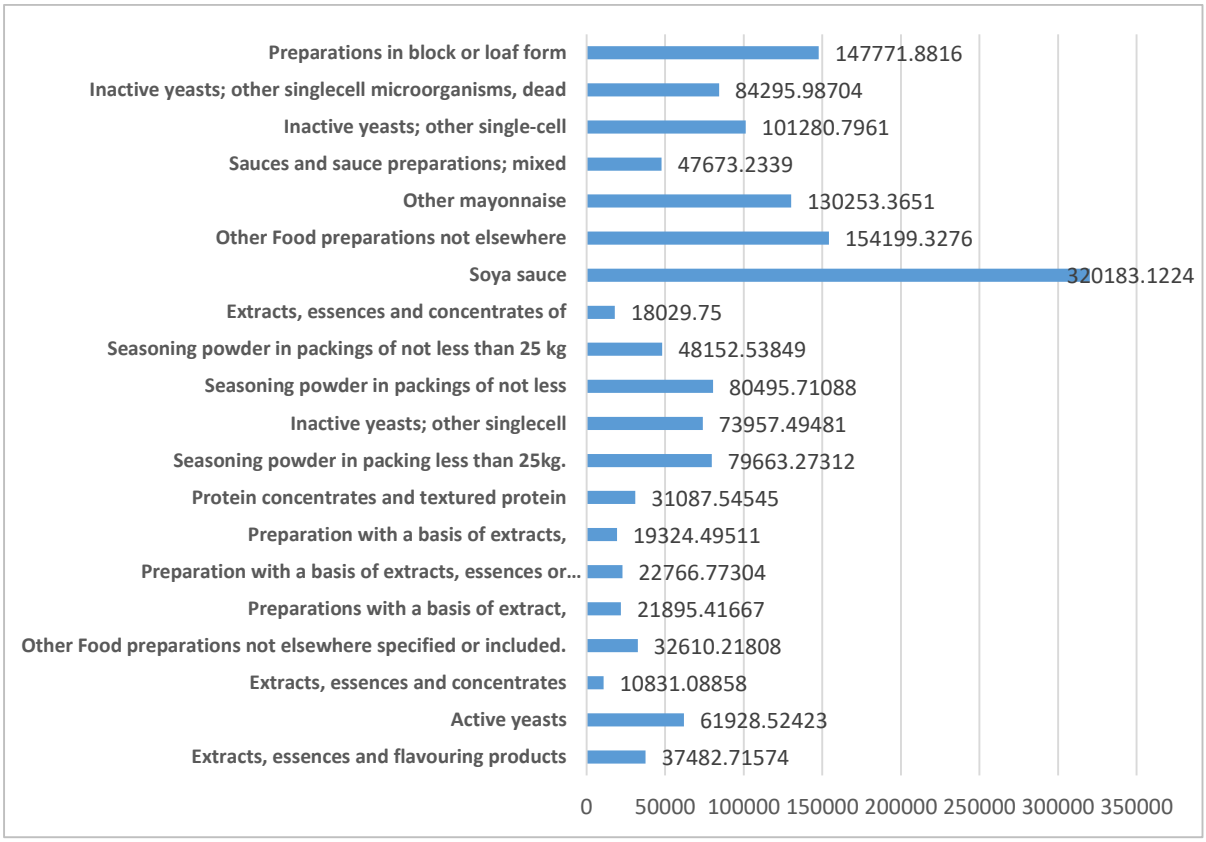


Chart 92: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

Chart 93: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

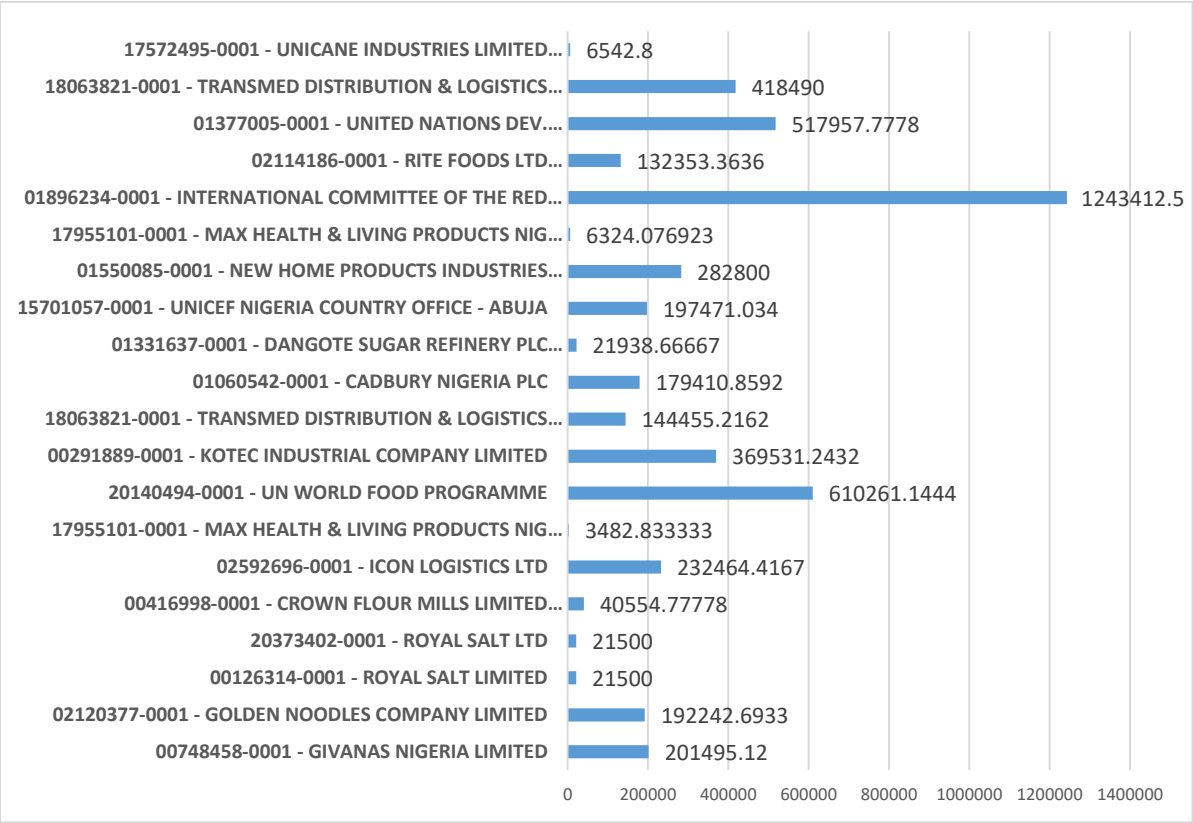


Chart 94: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

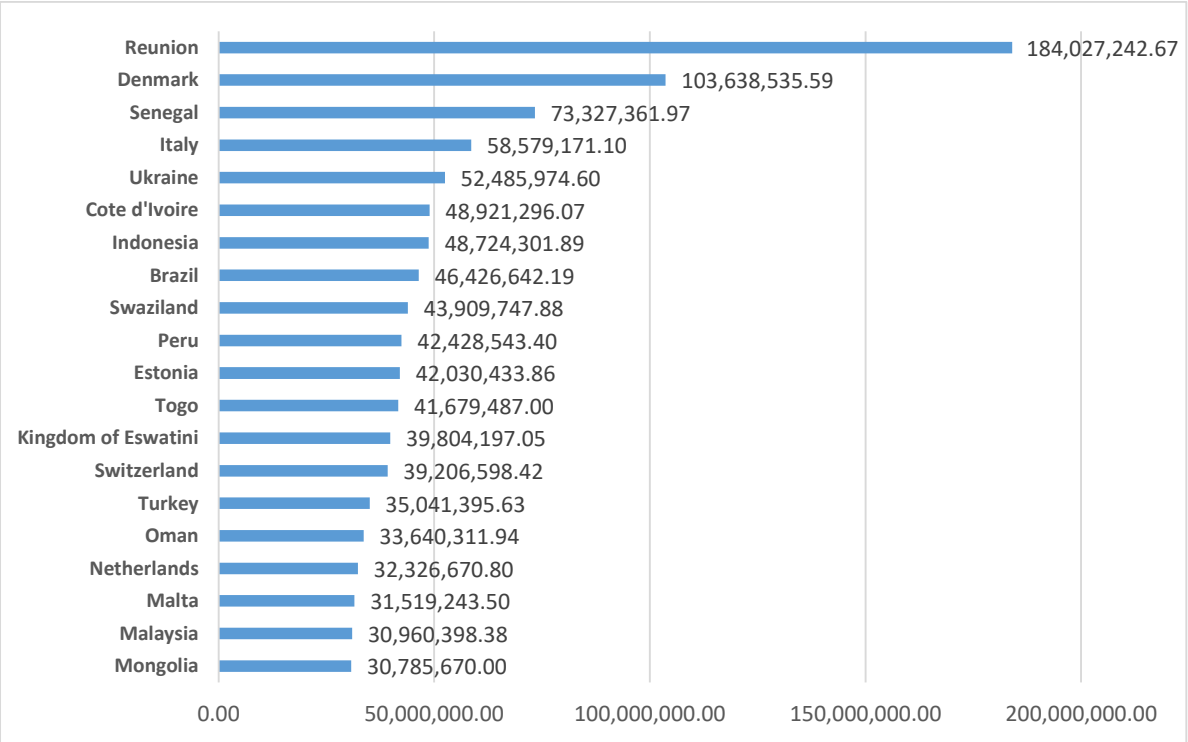


Chart 95: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Misc. Edible Preparations Etc 2016-2022

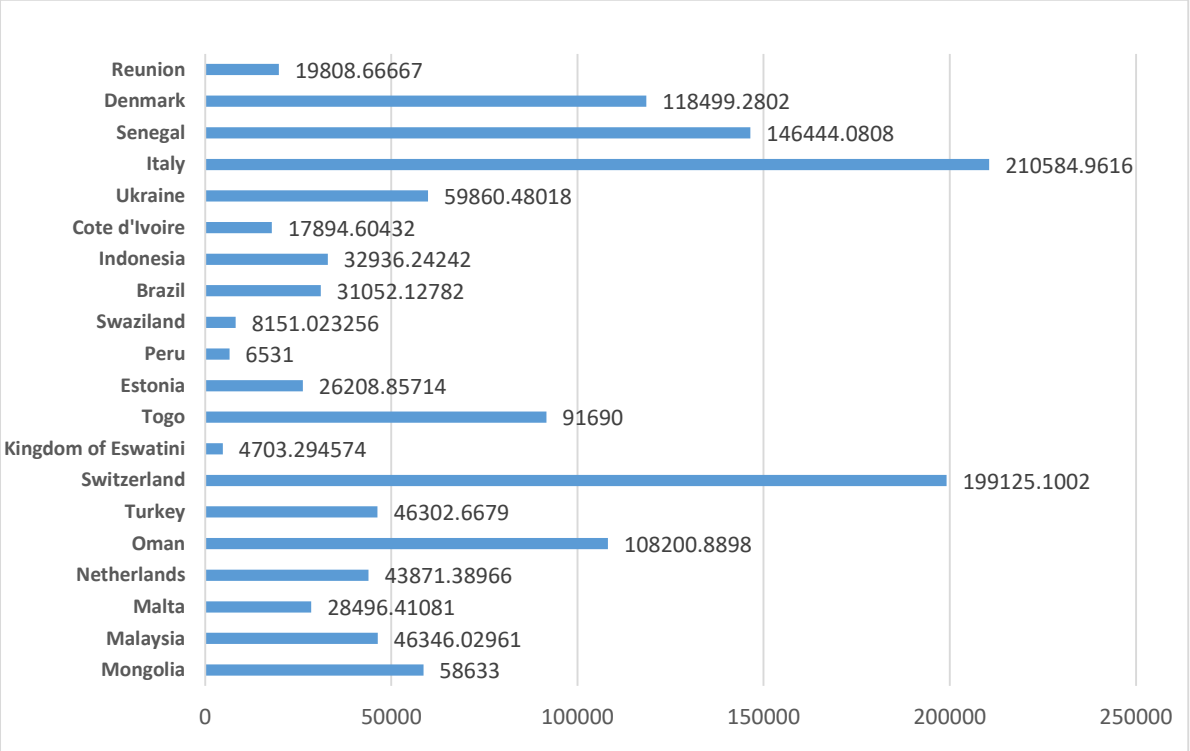


Chart 96: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

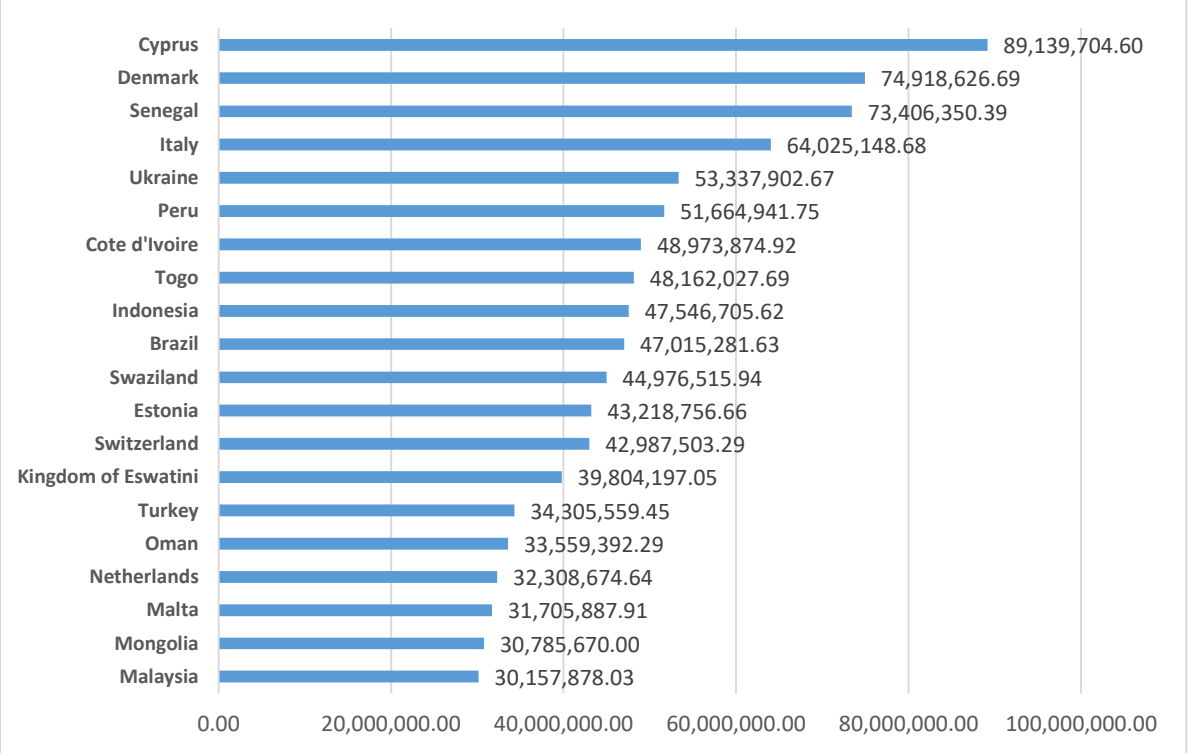


Chart 97: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Misc. Edible Preparations Etc 2016-2022

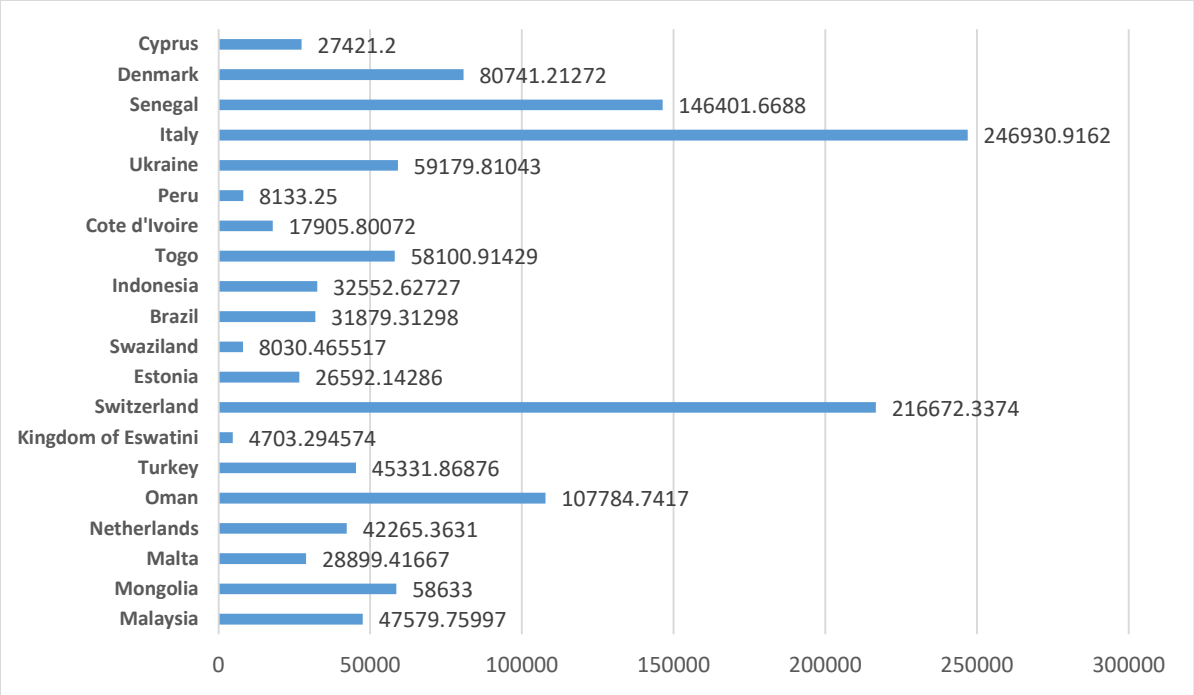


Chart 98: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022

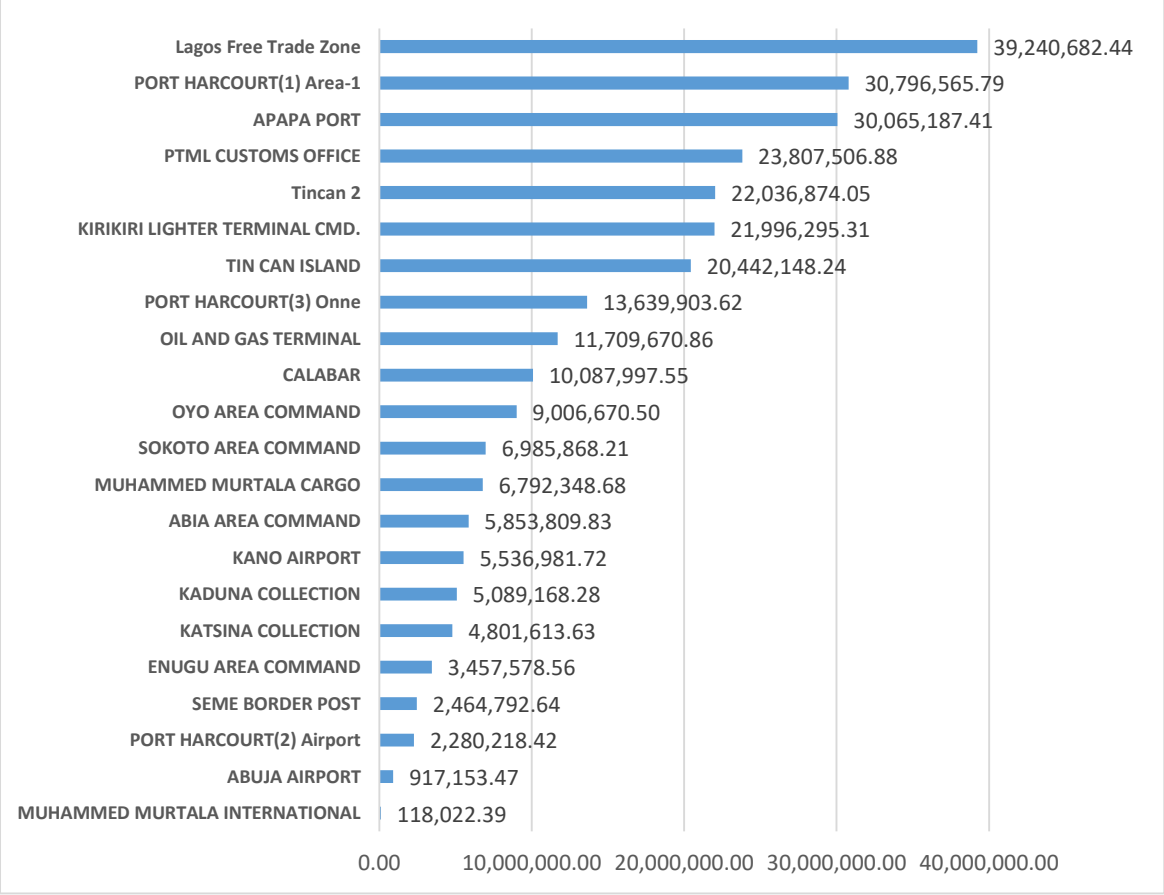
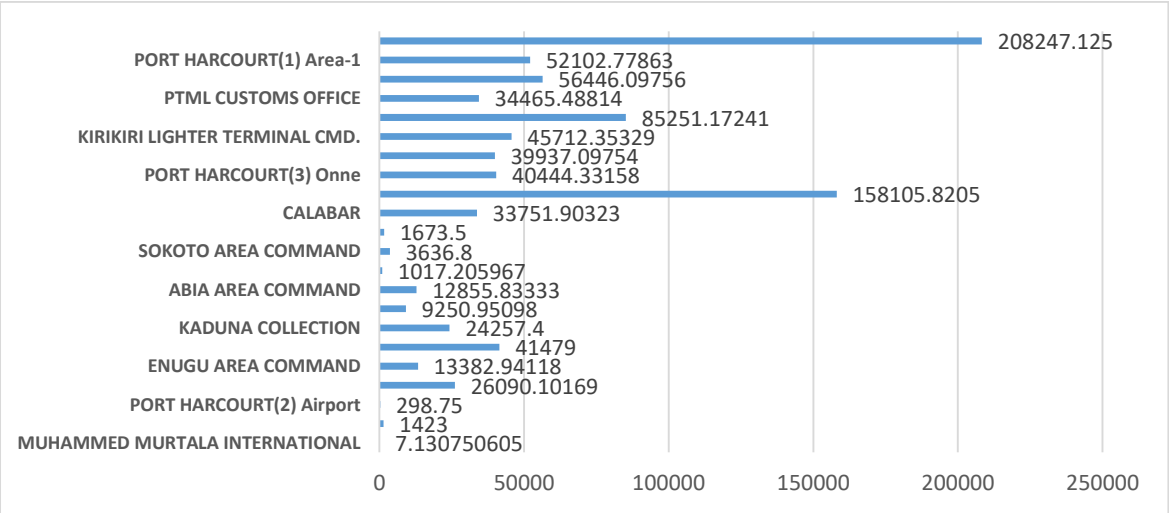


Chart 99: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port of Misc. Edible Preparations etc 2016-2022



7.2.2: Data Interpretations for Misc. Edible Preparations etc Import

Chart 89: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Misc. Edible Preparations Etc fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

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Chart 91: The chart showing Seeds of Yeast, dead sing cell micro-org nesoi baking powder as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 94: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 95: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 96: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N)28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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Chart 99: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

7.2.3 Policy Recommendations

- The practice of changing macroeconomic policies by successive governments is inimical to long-term investments in agriculture.

- The practice of contract arrangements between out growers and private companies needs to be strengthened, since it has been difficult to promote and enforce contract details between any of the tiers of government and small farmers

- Fertilizer subsidy programs in Nigeria need to be market responsive

- Input subsidy programs should be used to develop competitive private sector-led input markets.

- The government's agricultural credit guarantee scheme, which seeks to guarantee various cadres of loans to farmers, needs to be strengthened in order to reawaken commercial banks' confidence in the scheme.

- To achieve the desired impact of research funding on agricultural productivity in Nigeria, improved private investments in agricultural research and development (R&D) must be encouraged.

- The government can build on the achievements of fruits and vegetables listed above by providing infrastructural developments such as electricity and good roads since storage facilities require electricity to run them.

8.0: FLOUR AND GRAIN MILLING SUB-SECTOR

8.1: CEREALS IMPORT INDEX

Table 10: Import Index of Cereals 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
10	CEREALS	2.57	0.00	1.66	1.22	0.73	1.16
1001	wheat and meslin	2.44	0.00	16.04	10.15	3.10	4.18
1002	rye in the grain	18.57	0.00	2.40	14.18	21.06	2.07
1003	barley	0.71	0.00	0.08	0.12	4.35	0.33
1004	oats	5.20	0.00	0.96	1.83	4.19	1.68
1005	corn (maize)	2.02	0.00	0.12	0.27	0.26	0.33
1006	rice	7.89	0.02	2.42	38.92	5865.49	6.07
1007	grain sorghum	0.48	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.22	0.27
1008	buckwheat, millet & canary seed, cereals nesoi	9.10	0.00	2.38	1.55	1.10	5.80

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
10	Cereals	2.57	0.00	1.66	1.22	0.73	1.16	0.54	0.77

Chart 100: Import Inex of Cereals 2016-2022

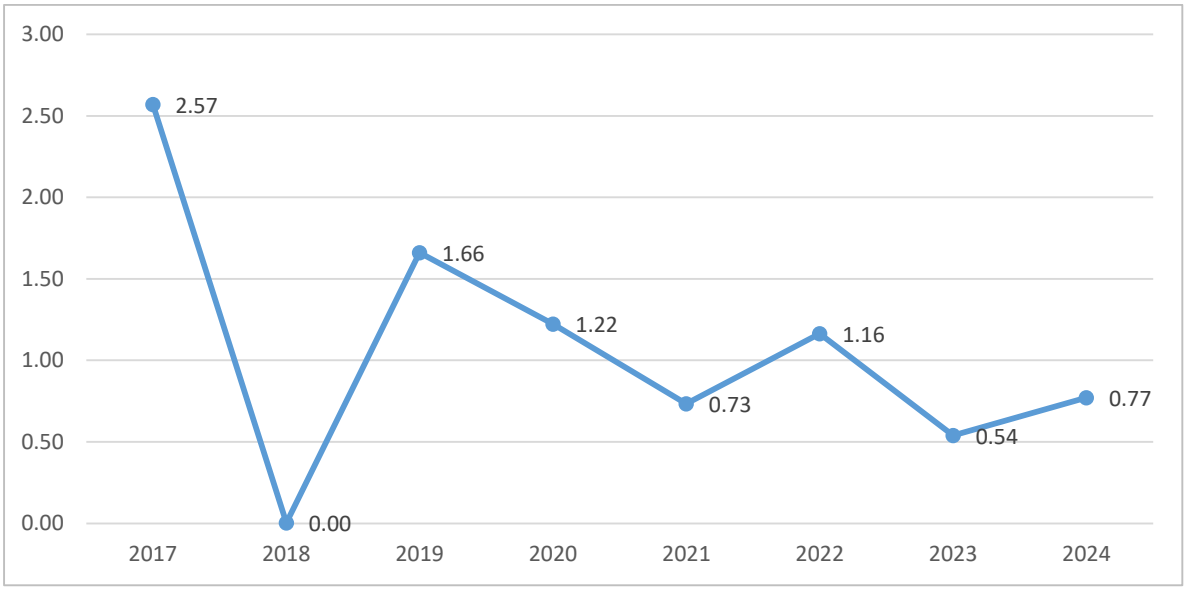


Chart 101: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Cereals (N) 2016-2022

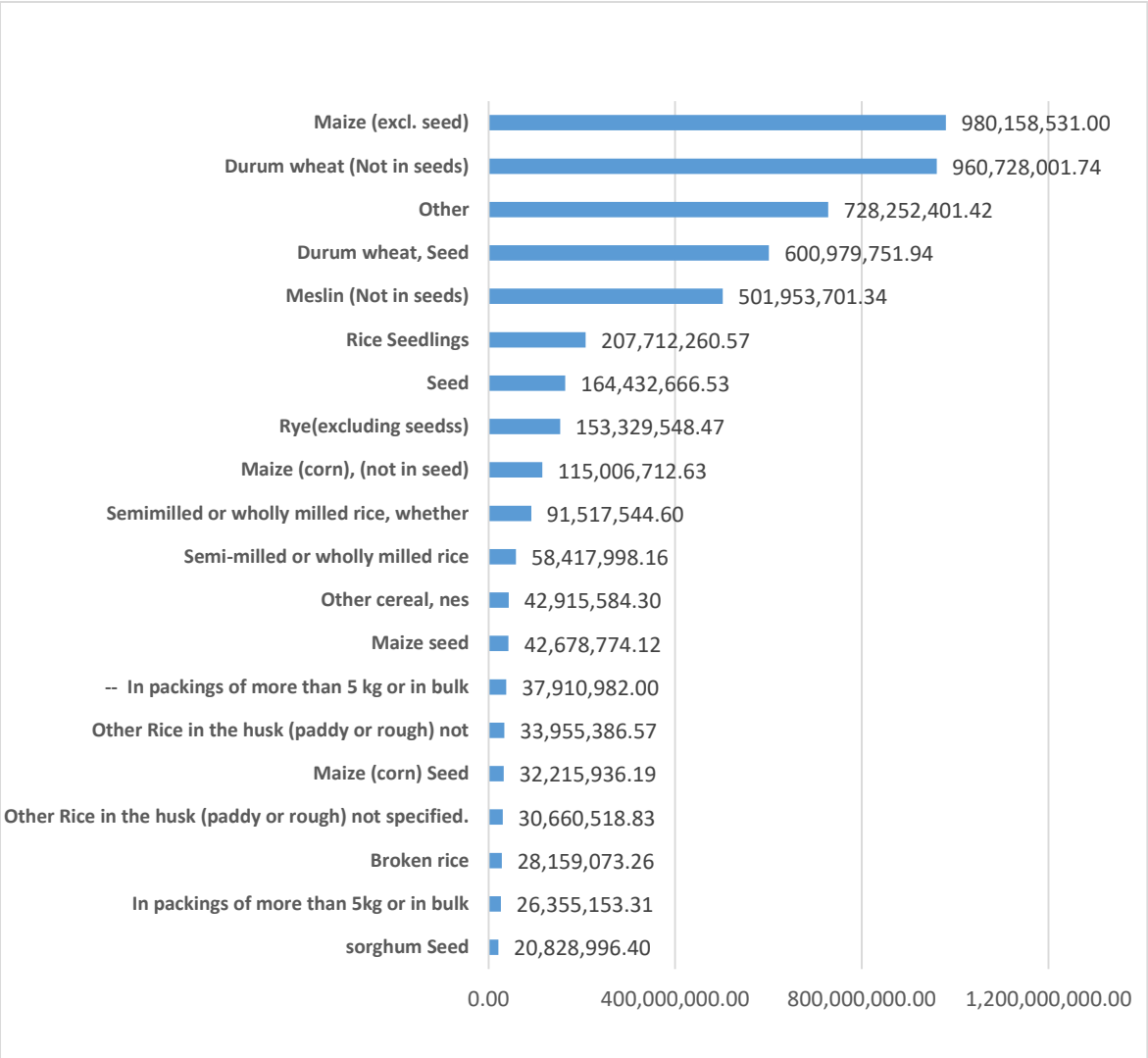


Chart 102: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Cereals (Kg) 2016-2022

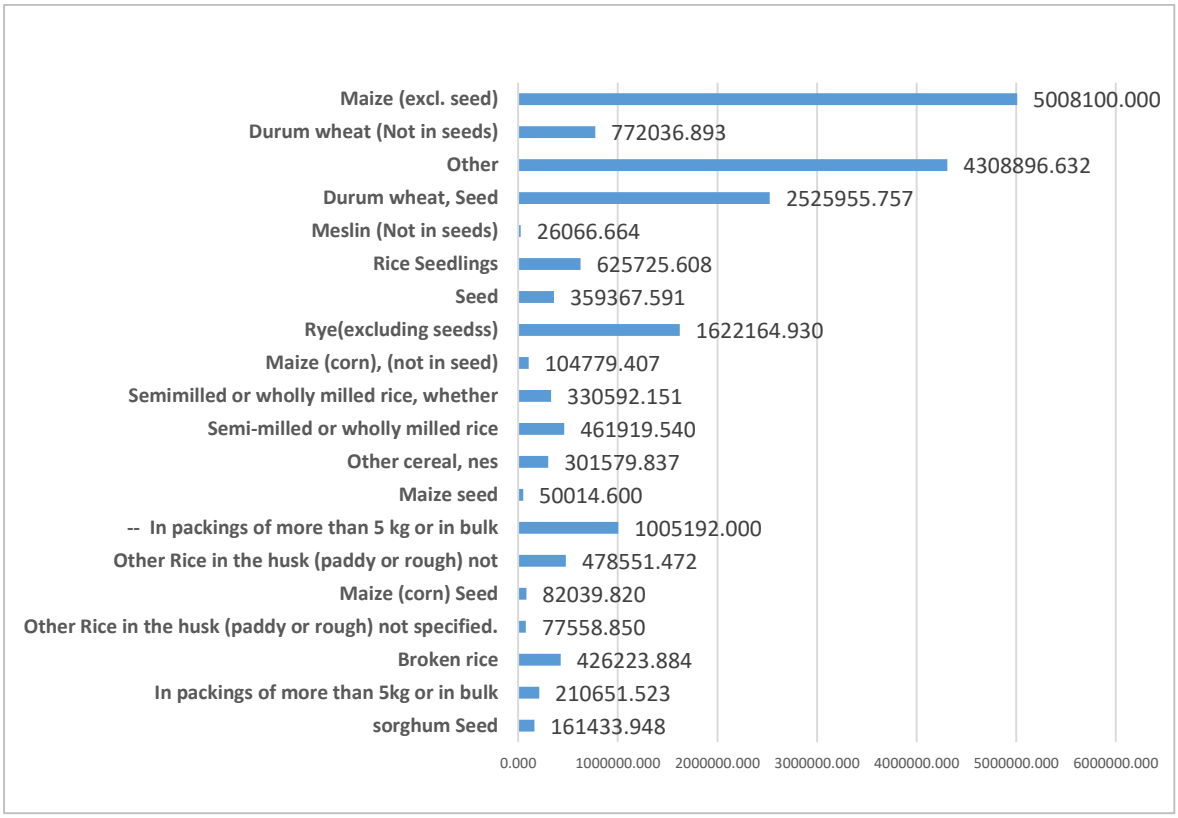


Chart 103: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Cereals (N) 2016-2022

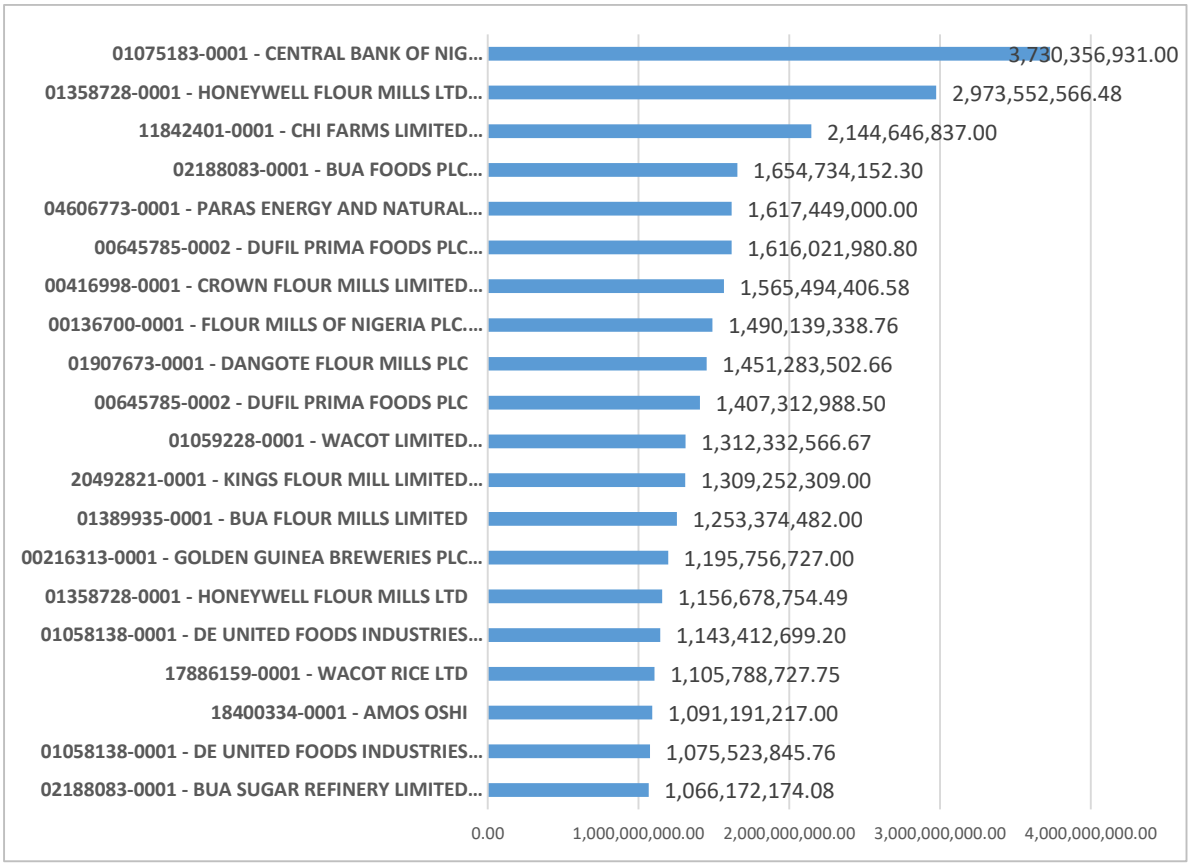


Chart 104: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Cereals (Kg) 2016-2022

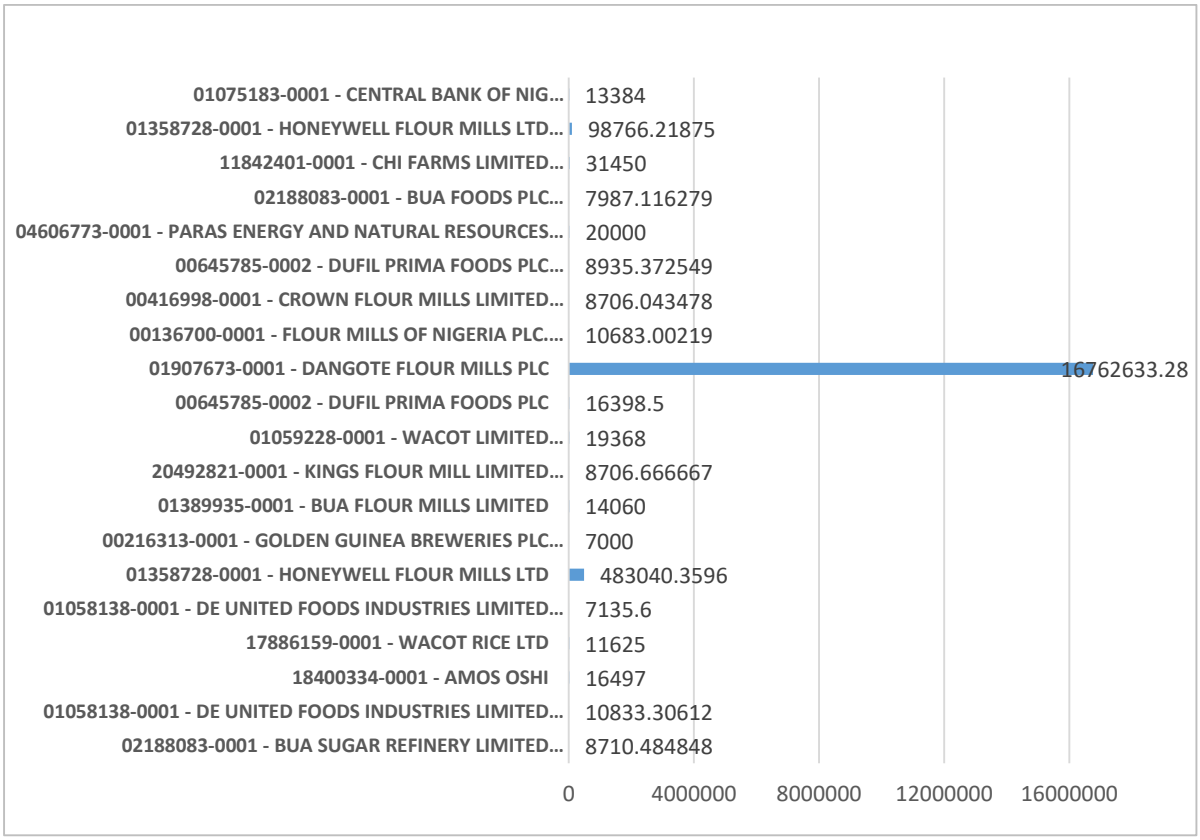


Chart 105: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Cereals (N) 2016-2022

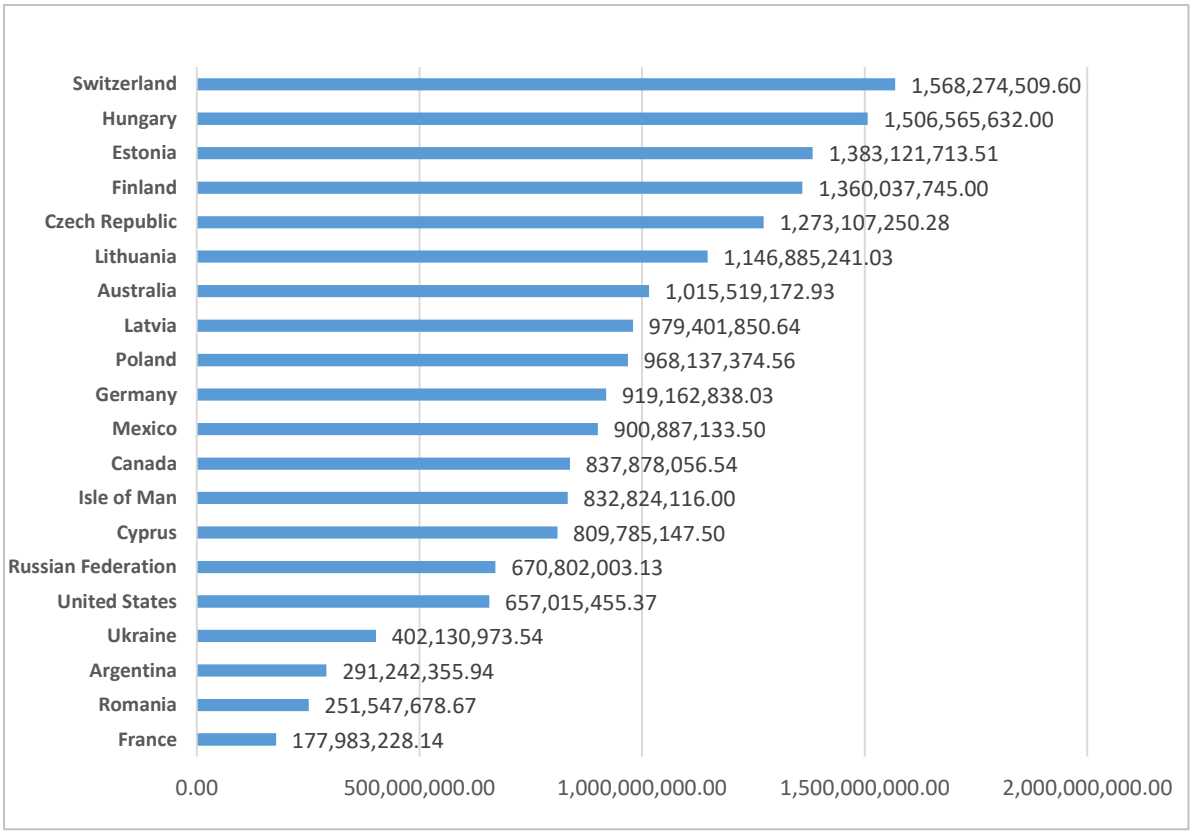


Chart 106: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Cereals (Kg) 2016-2022

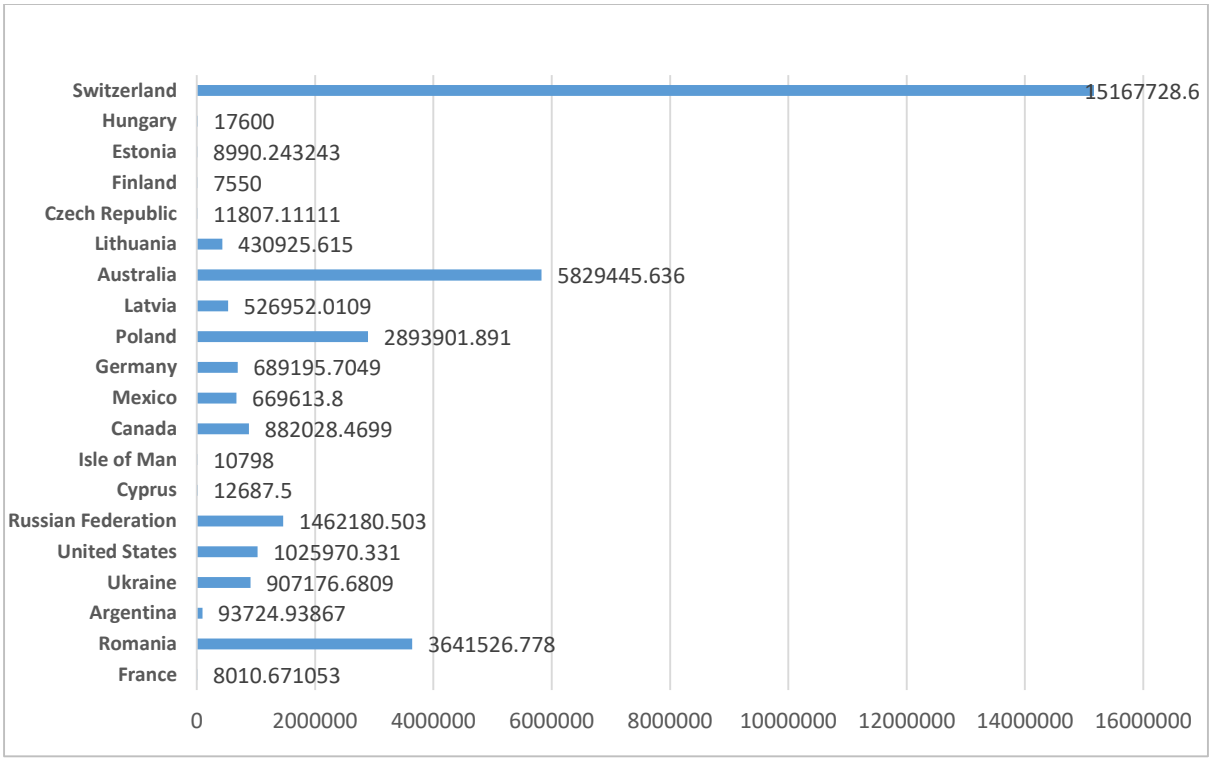


Chart 107: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Cereals (N) 2016-2022

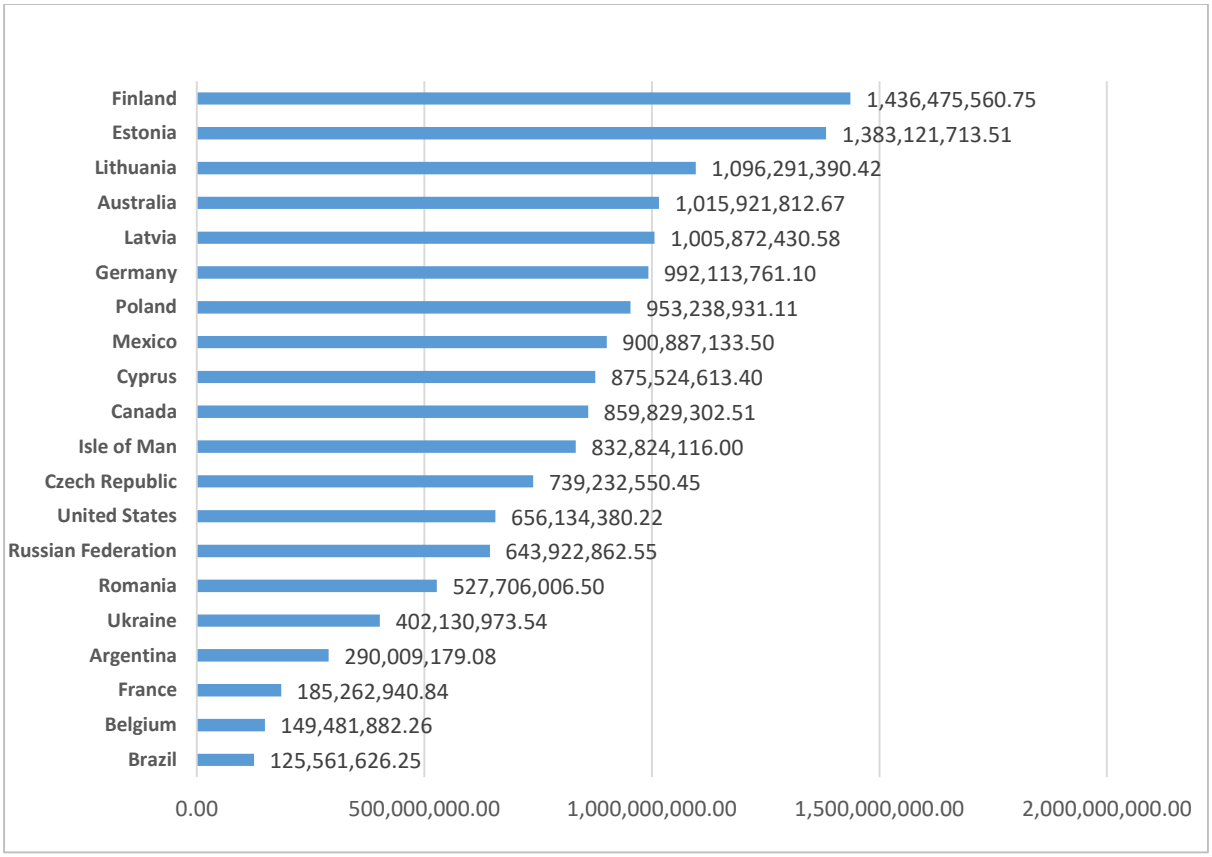


Chart 108: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Cereals (Kg) 2016-2022

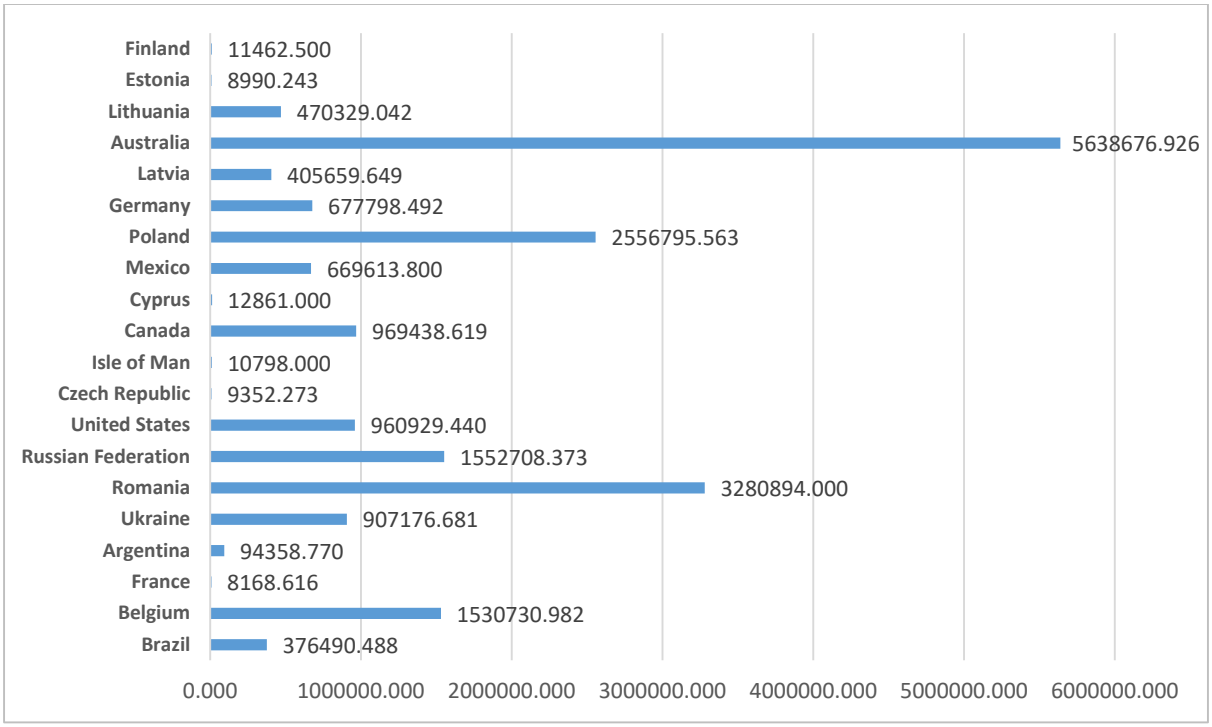


Chart 109: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Cereals (N) 2016-2022

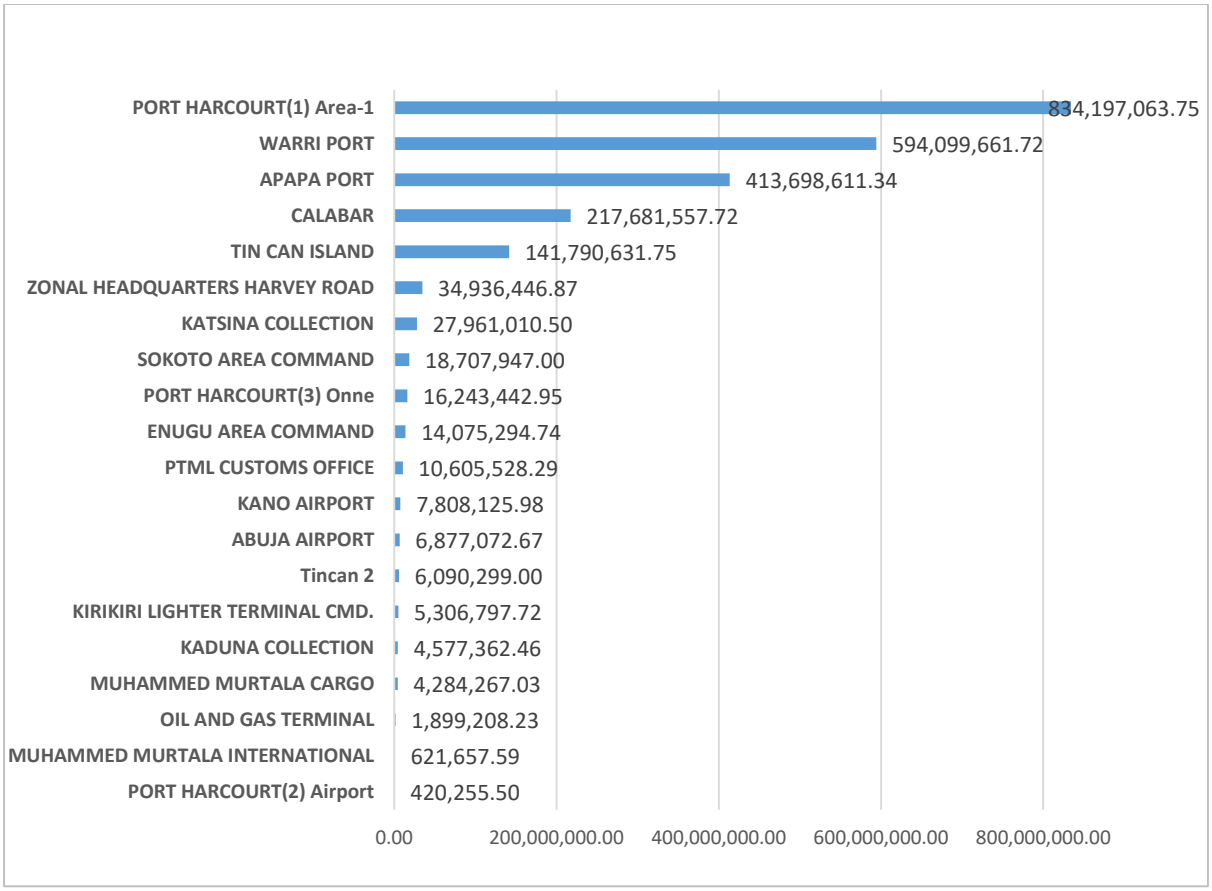
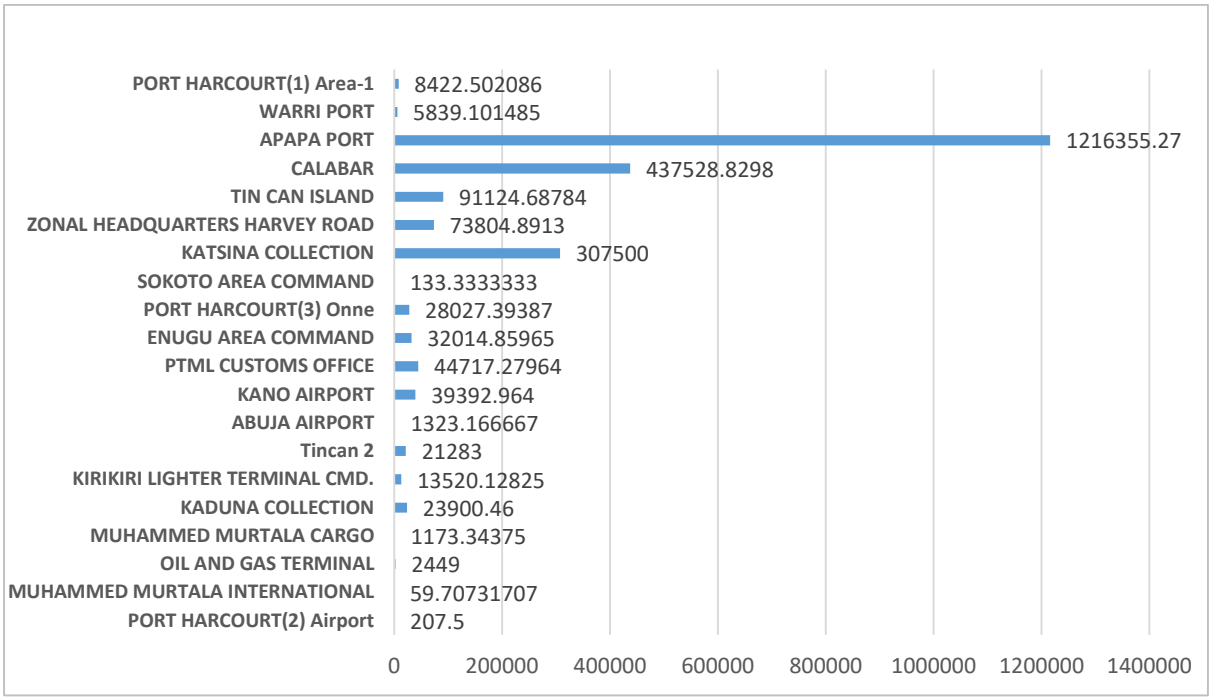


Chart 110: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Cereals (N) 2016-2022



8.1.2: Data Interpretations for Cereals

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Chart 102: The chart showing rye in the grain as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 103: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 104: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 105: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 106: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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8.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Cereals

The savannah region of Nigeria holds the solution to improve sustainable cereals production and food security in Nigeria. This is because of the high isolation all year round and a favourable temperature condition. Efficient market information (MIS) system will also help traders to make storage decisions and move their produce profitably from surplus to deficit production areas. Thus, re-evaluation of the current MIS structure is recommended to increase cereal production

in Nigeria. Building of additional storage facilities, at the Federal, State and Local levels to improve the country's storage capacity, may enhance the production of cereals in Nigeria. Effort should be made at Local and Federal levels to encourage the Nigerian farmers to make use of modern farm input and machinery to enhance cereals production and to encourage soil conservation methods. Policy should be drawn to address standards of education for local farmers and to provide credit facilities to empower their ability of utilizing modern agro-chemical and machines.

The government should be consistent in its agricultural policies such as provision of credit facilities, ban on importation of cereal crops and subsidizing agricultural inputs. Good seed is the most important input in crop production since its potential, determined by genetic make up, set upper limit of the yield attainable under the most conducive conditions. Government must make good seed available to farmers at subsidized rate through national seed service.

8.2.1: Milling Industry Import Index

Table 11: Import Index of Milling Industry 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
11	MILLING INDUSTRY	1.92	0.02	0.73	1.05	1.45	1.61
1101	wheat or meslin flour	0.16	0.13	1.34	0.28	0.38	0.50
1102	cereal flours, except of wheat or of meslin	19.73	0.01	2.27	2.02	9.44	6.09
1103	cereal groats, meal and pllets	1.03	0.00	0.77	0.36	1.75	2.18
1104	cereal grains, worked etc nesoi, cereal germs, wrk	21.96	0.18	2.84	18.35	2.99	2.64
1105	flour, meal and flakes of potatoes	0.77	0.30	0.38	0.31	0.41	1.37
1106	flour & meal of dry, legum vegs, sago, fruit etc.	1.71	0.01	3.42	3.92	7.37	3.70
1107	malt, whether or not roasted	1.97	0.01	1.46	4.52	5.75	8.77
1108	starches, inulin	1.39	0.01	2.17	1.64	2.74	5.87
1108	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried.	6.77	0.45	1.34	0.36	0.46	0.84

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
11	Milling Industry	1.92	0.02	0.73	1.05	1.45	1.61	1.36	1.44

Chart 111: Import Inex of Milling Industry 2016-2022

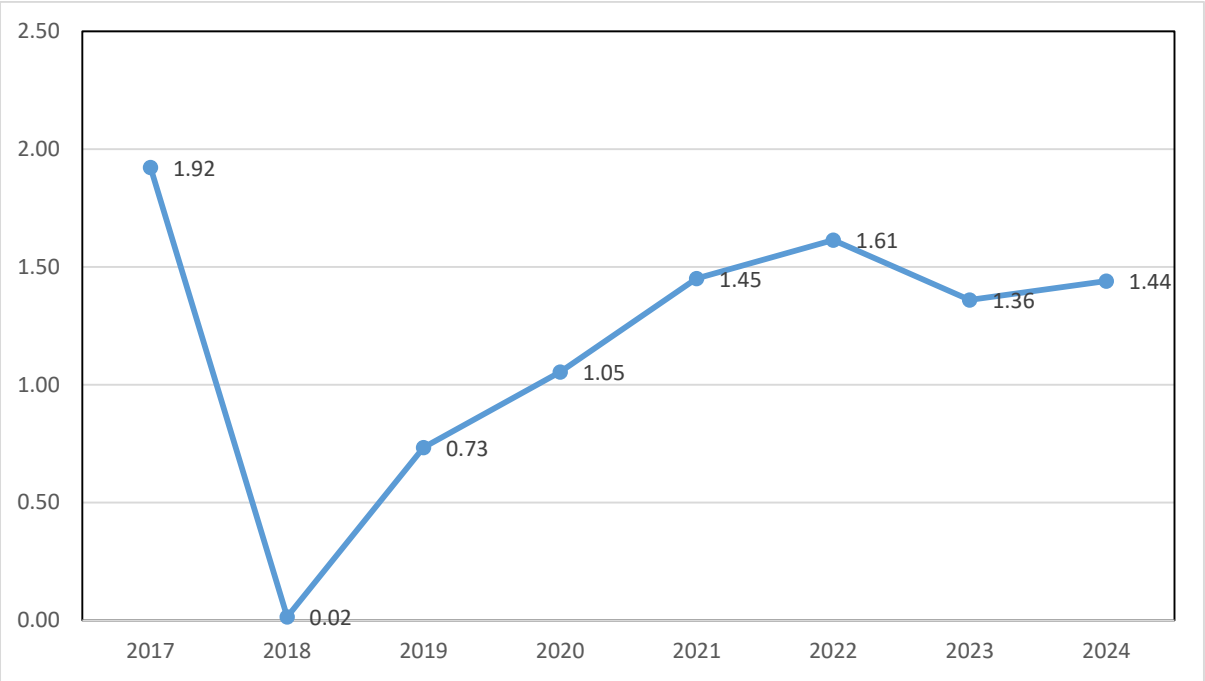


Chart 112: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Milling Industry (N) 2016-2022

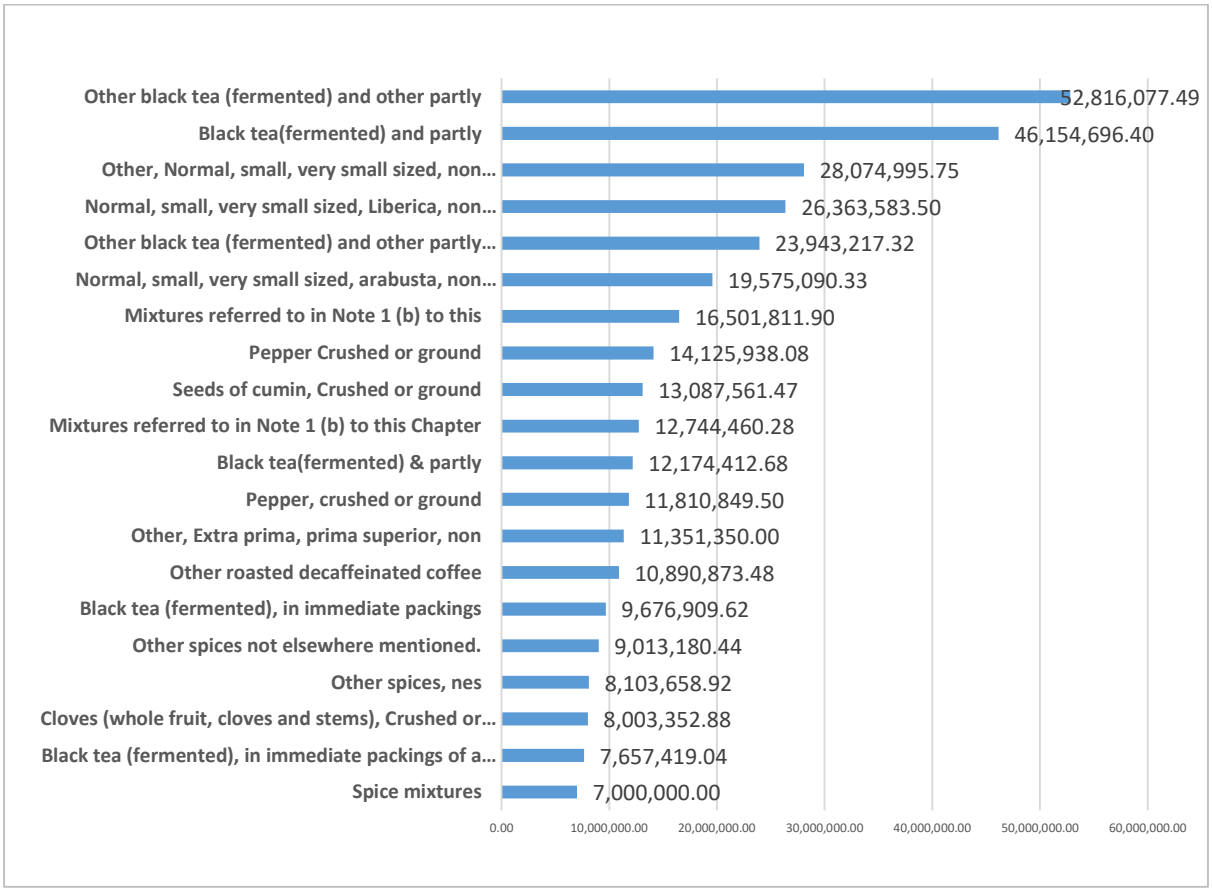


Chart 113: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Milling Industry (Kg) 2016-2022

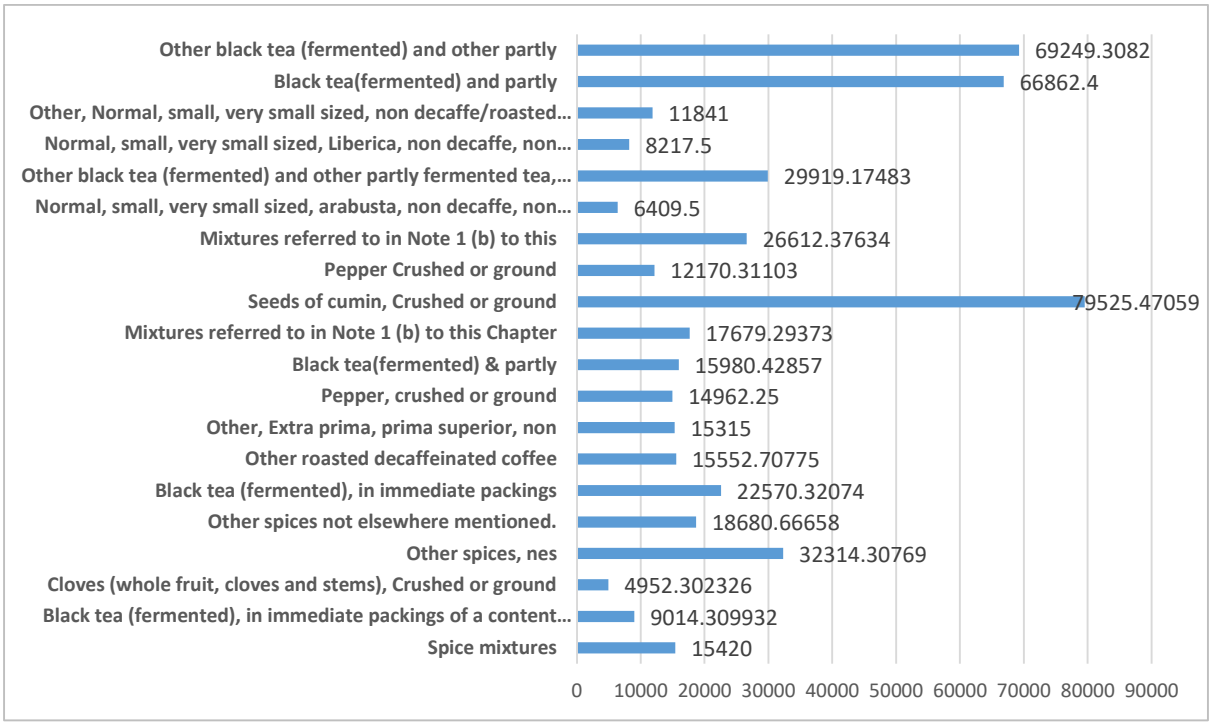


Chart 114: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Milling Industry (N) 2016-2022

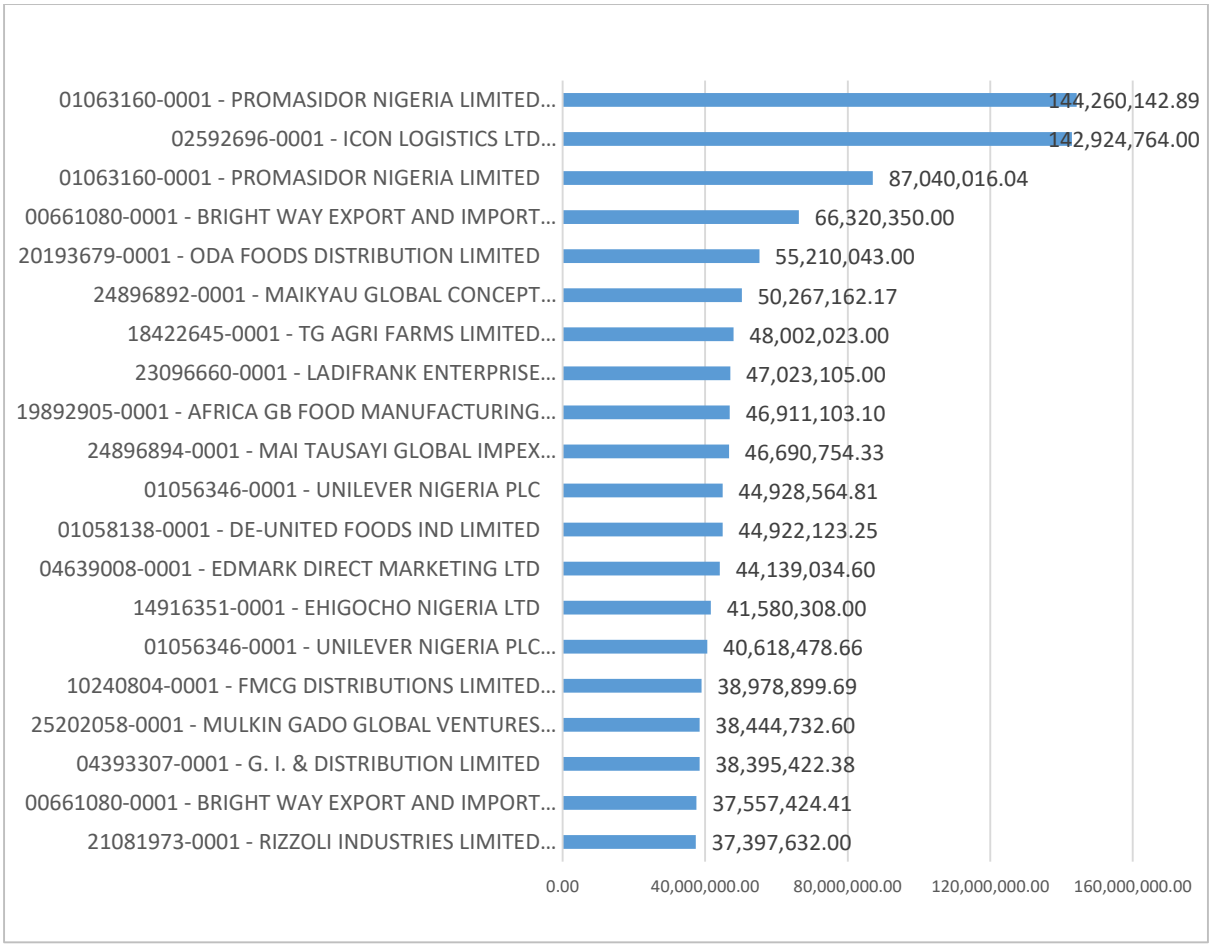


Chart 115: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Milling Industry (Kg) 2016-2022

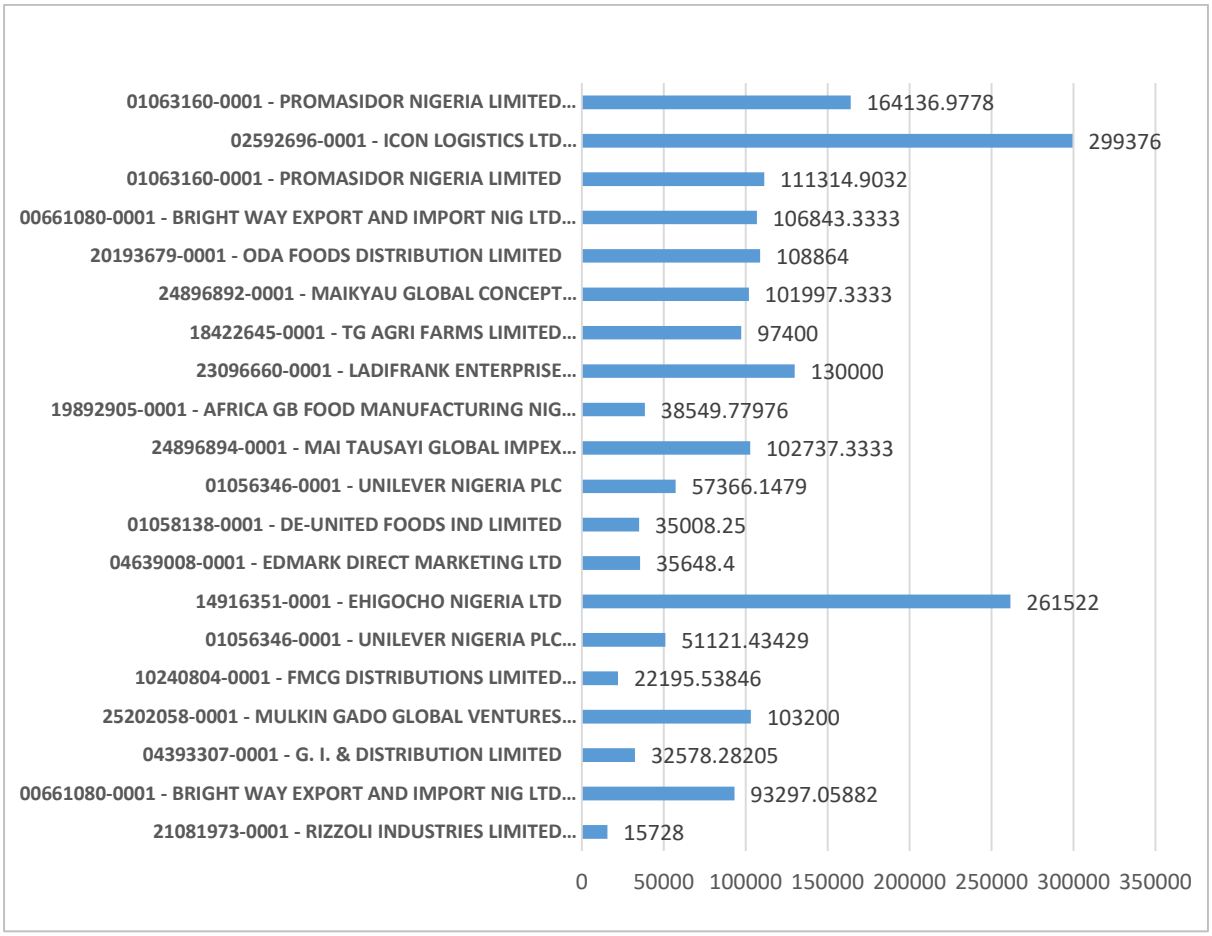


Chart 116: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Milling Industry (N) 2016-2022

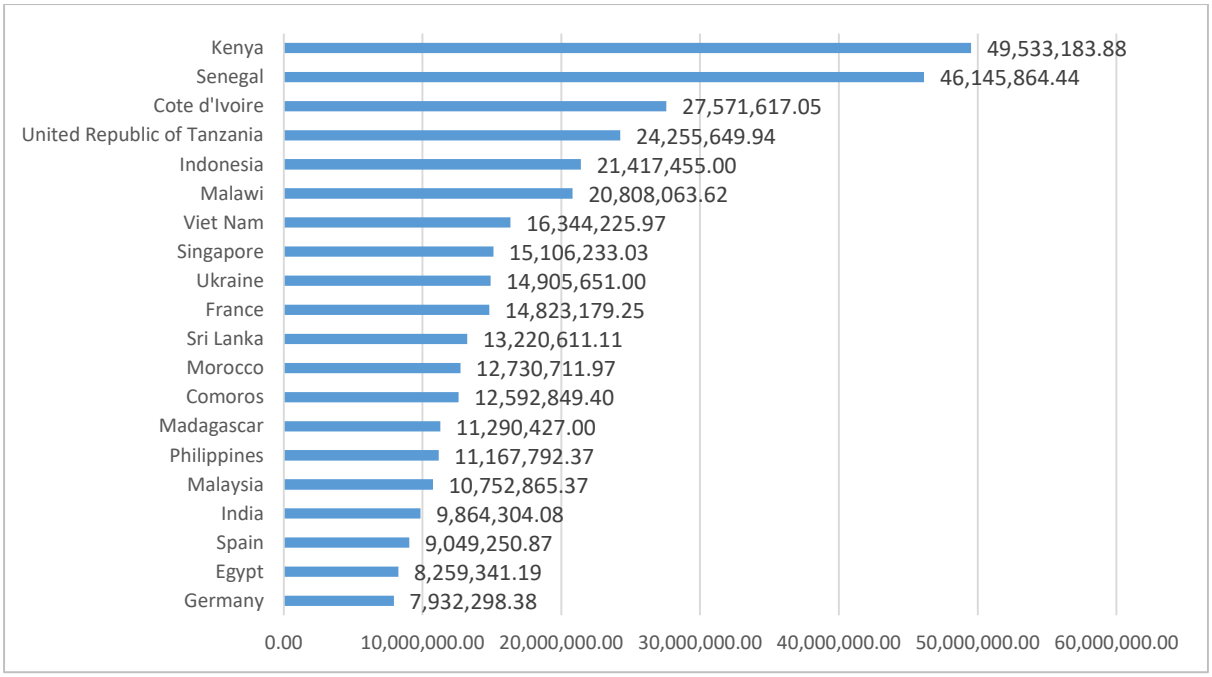


Chart 117: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Milling Industry (Kg) 2016-2022

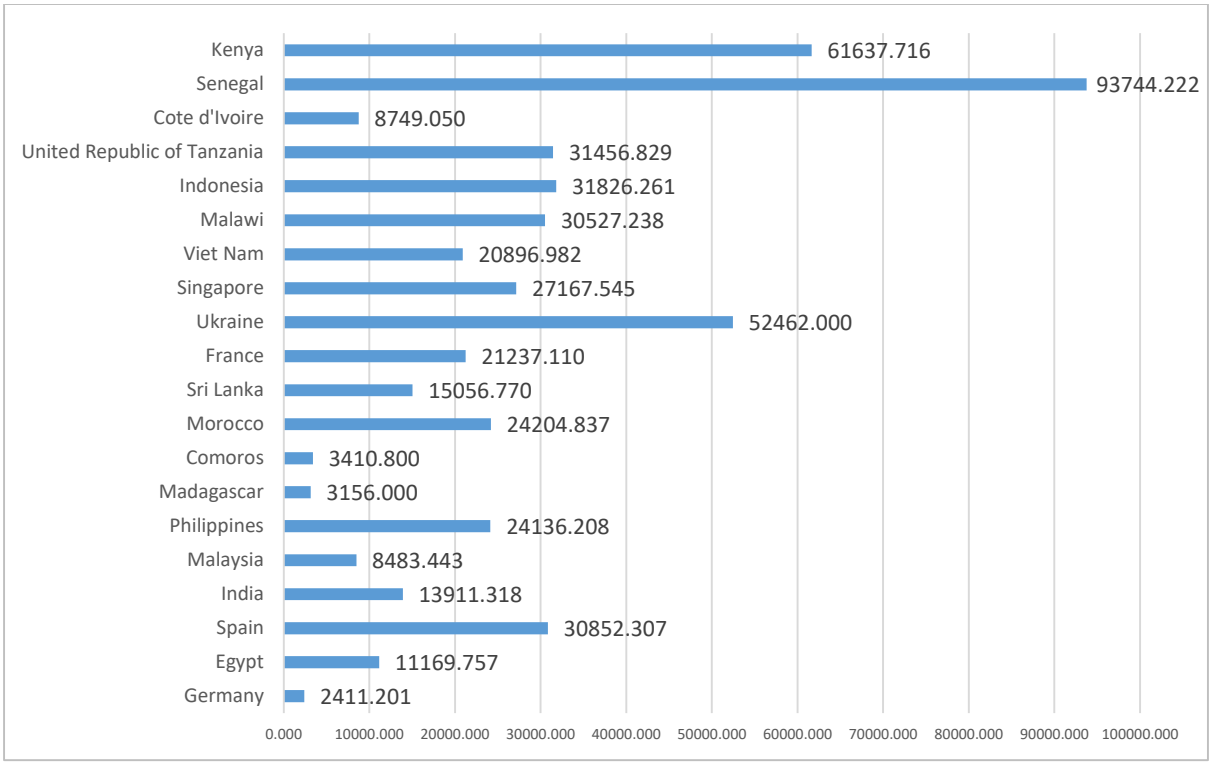


Chart 118: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Milling Industry (N) 2016-2022

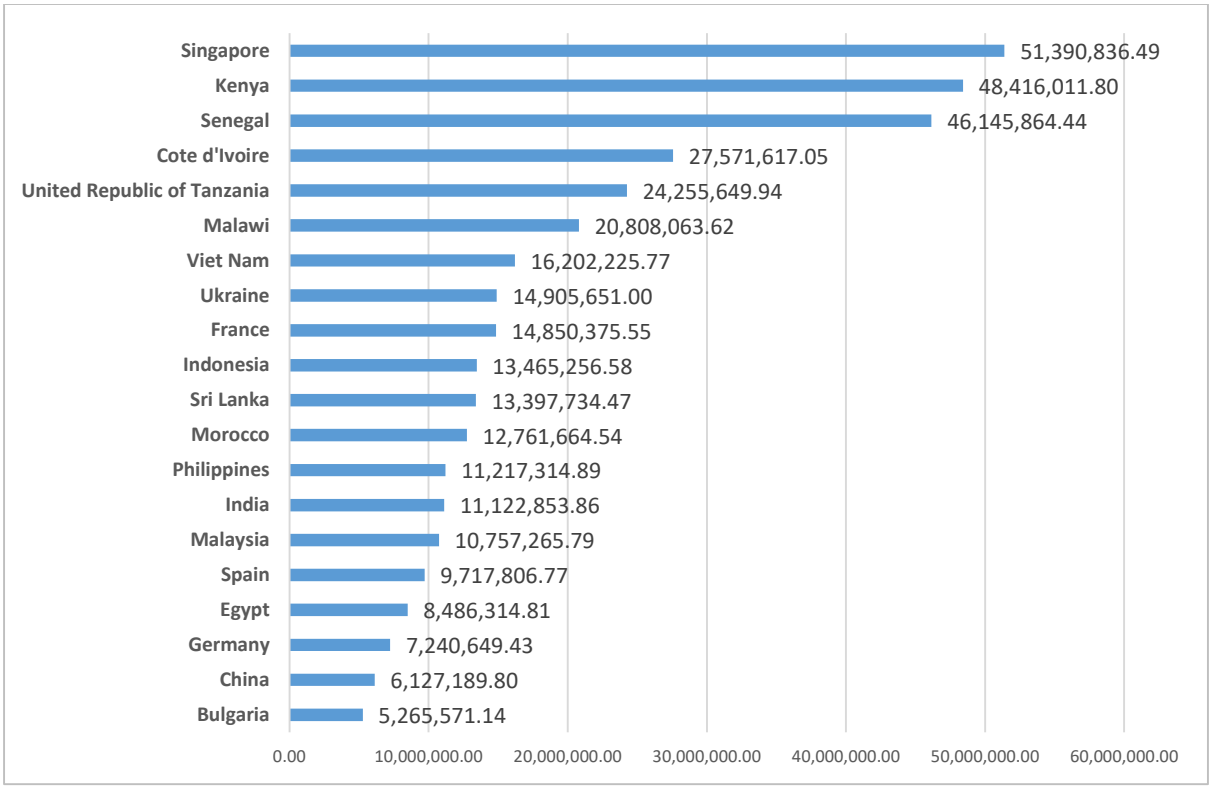


Chart 119: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Milling Industry (Kg) 2016-2022

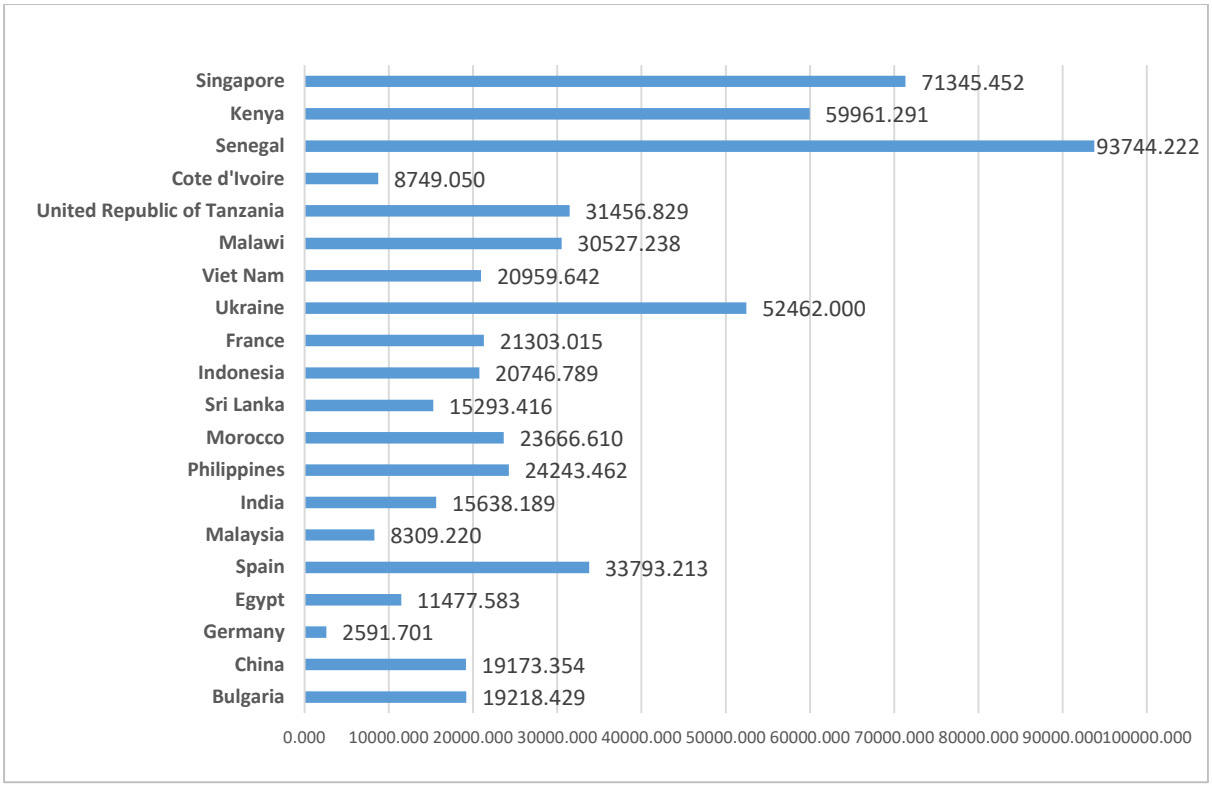


Chart 120: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Milling Industry (N) 2016-2022

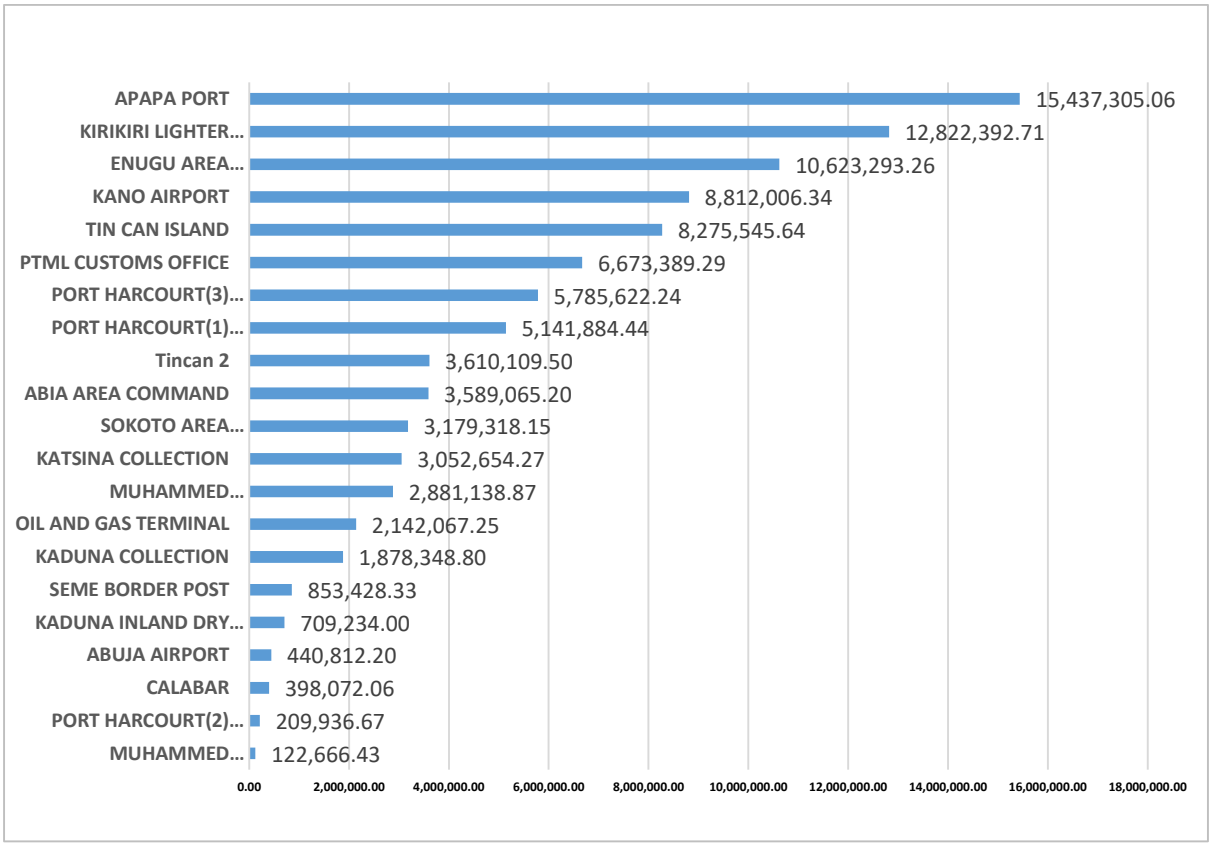
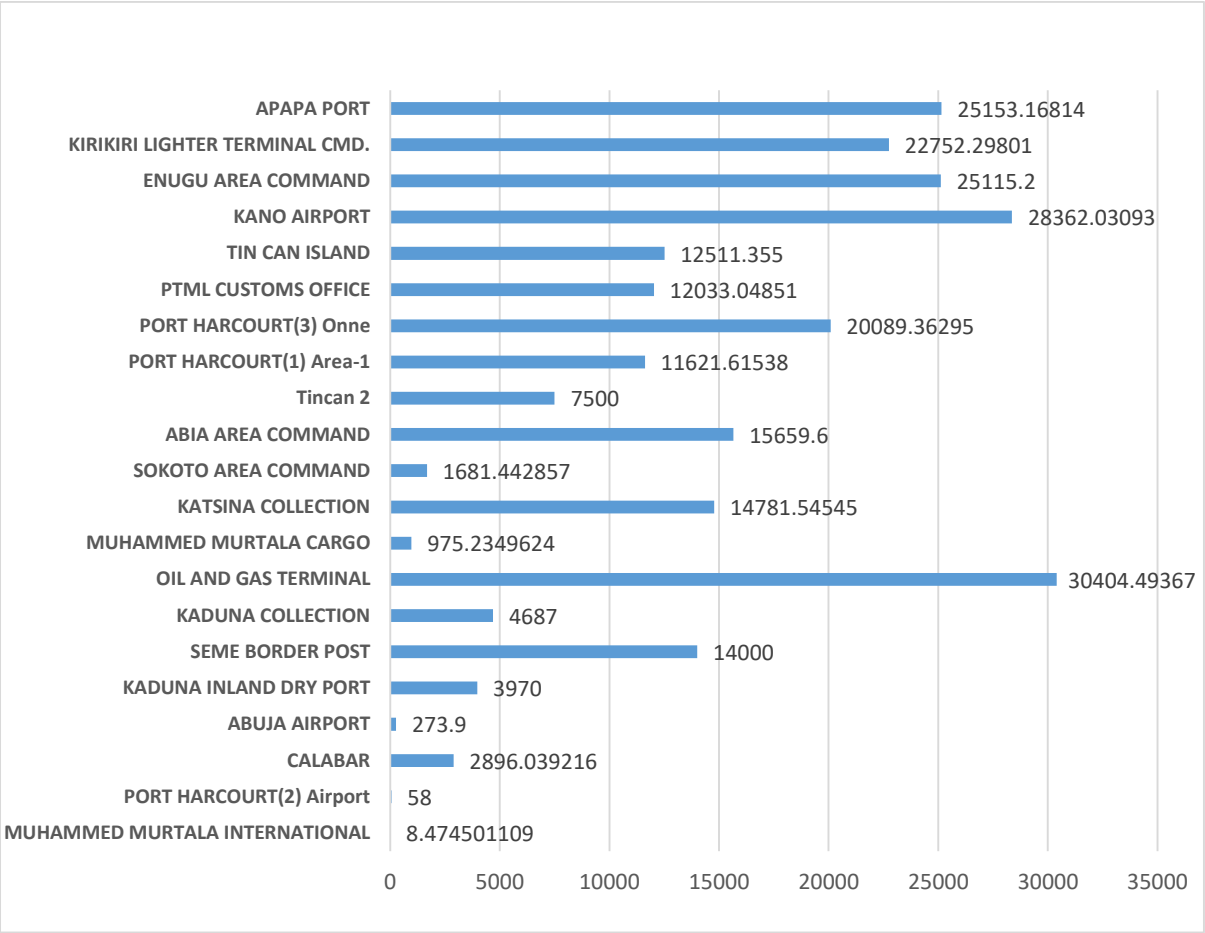


Chart 121: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Milling Industry (N) 2016-2022



8.2.2: Data Interpretations for Milling Industry

Chart 111: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Milling Industry fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 112: The chart showing wheat or meslin flour as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 113: The chart showing cereal flours, except of wheat or of meslin as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of

33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 114: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 115: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 116: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 117: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 118: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 119: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 120: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 121: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of

21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

8.2.3: Policy Recommendations for Milling Industry

- Input subsidy programs should be used to develop competitive private sector-led input markets.

- The government's agricultural credit guarantee scheme, which seeks to guarantee various cadres of loans to farmers, needs to be strengthened in order to reawaken commercial banks' confidence in the scheme.

- To achieve the desired impact of research funding on agricultural productivity in Nigeria, improved private investments in agricultural research and development (R&D) must be encouraged.

8.3.1: Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw Import Index

Table 12: Import Index of Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
12	OIL SEEDS/MISC. GRAINS/MED.PLANTS/STRAW	3.32	0.45	3.01	0.85	0.64	1.66
1201	soybeans, whether or not broken	6.51	0.16	4.8	0.27	0.4	3.24
1206	sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.	1.25	0.56		6.23	3	
1207	oil seeds & oleaginous fruits nesoi, broken or not	131.11	2.46	10.47	6.57	10.69	2.77
1208	flour & meal of oil seed & olea fruit (no mustard)	11.82	0.26	3.14	0.25	1.69	5.23
1209	seeds, fruit and spores, for sowing	1.5	0.03	0.98	0.39	7.32	0.51
1211	plants etc for pharmacy, perfume, insecticides etc	0.77	0.43	0.38	1.19	41.13	7.5
1212	locust beans, seaweed, s beet & cane: fruit pits etc	1.49	0.96	1.66	1.74	2.69	18.13
1213	cereal straw & husks unprep w/n chop etc or pellet	2.86	4.85	0.51	4.34	0.05	0.22

HS code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
12	Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw	3.32	0.45	3.01	0.85	0.64	1.66	0.16	1.01

Chart 122: Import Inex of Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

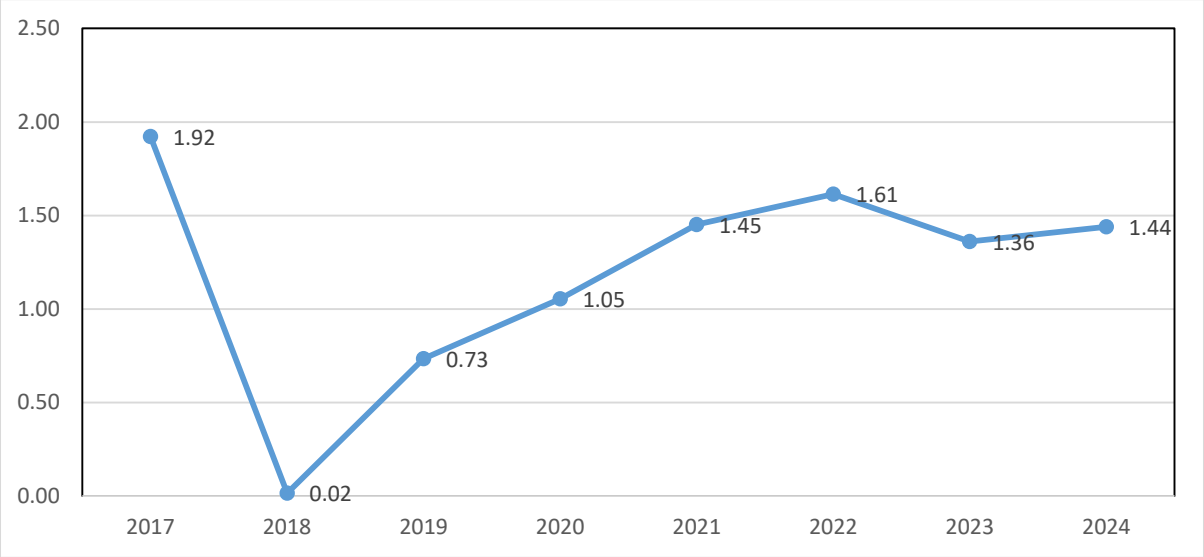


Chart 123: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

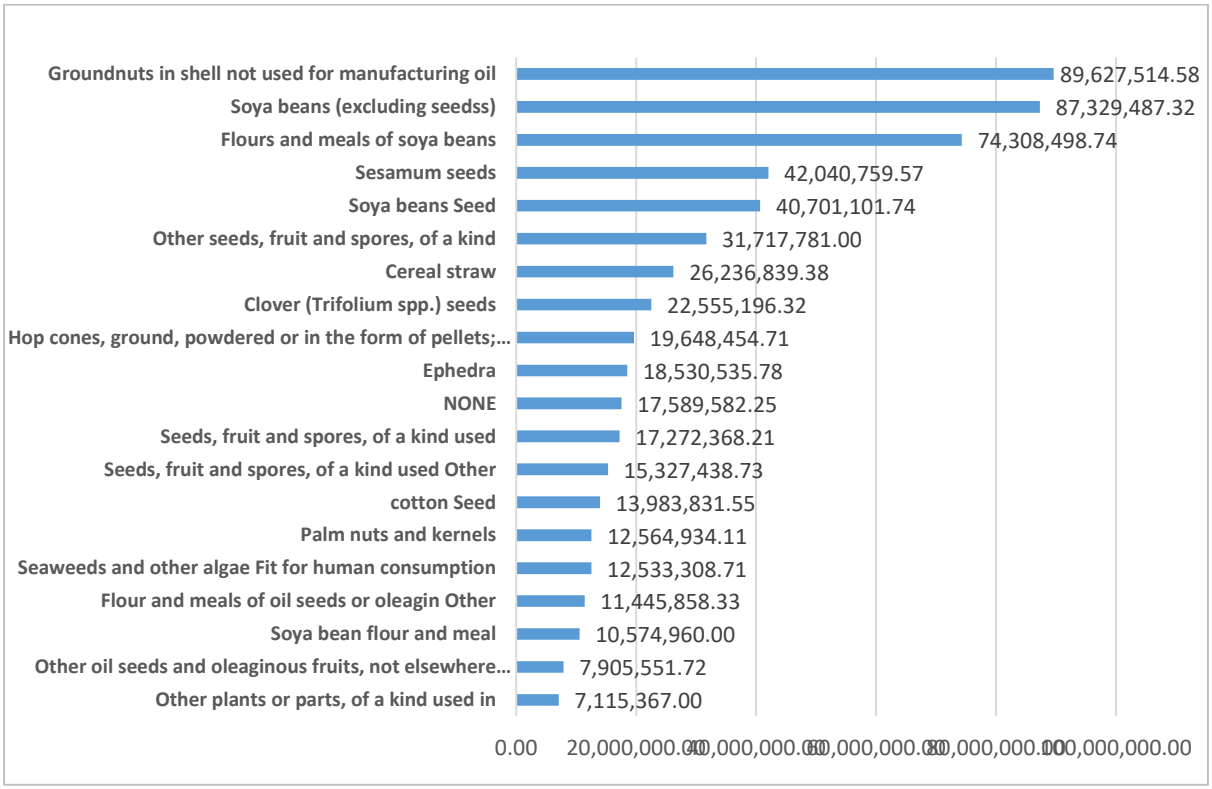


Chart 124: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

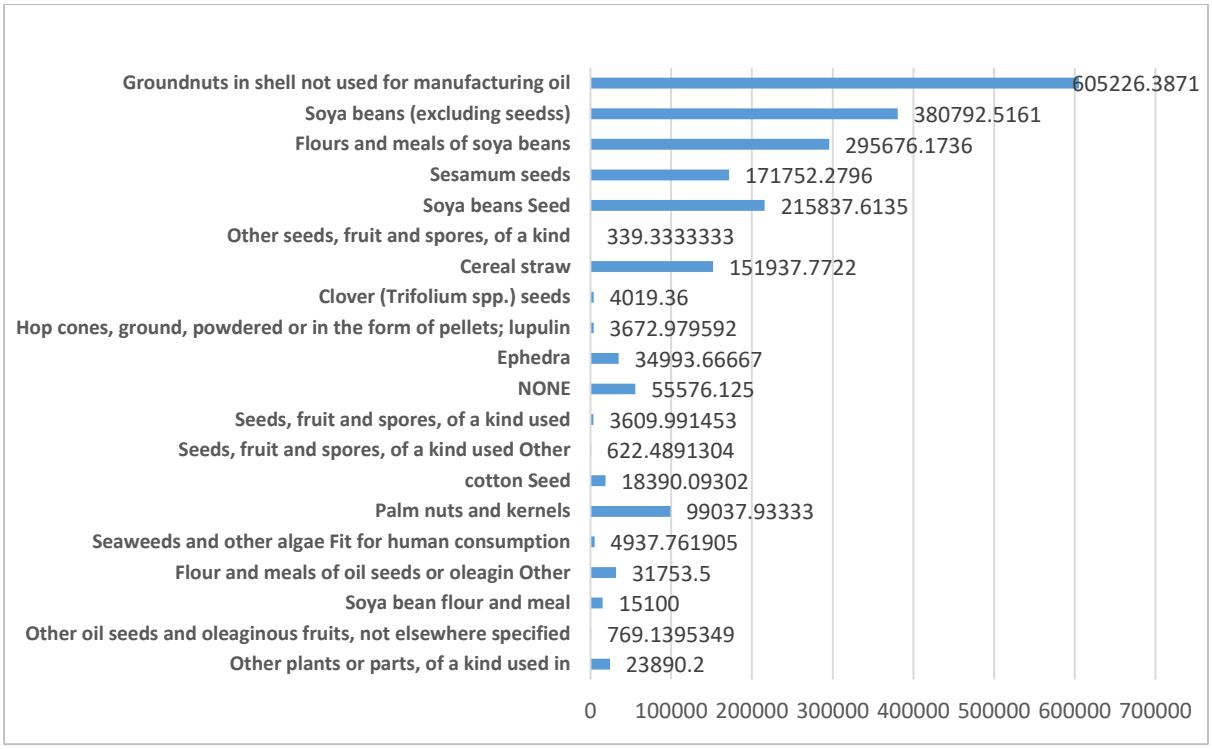


Chart 125: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

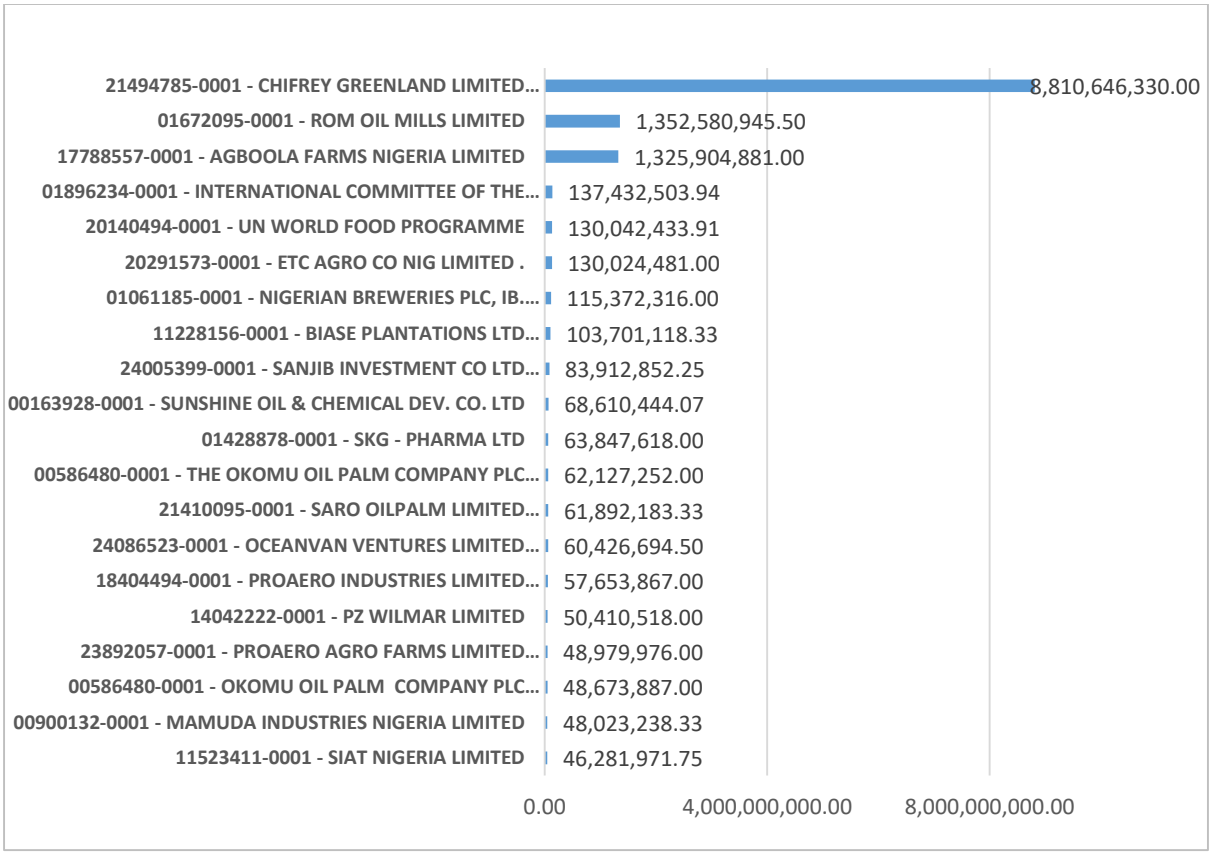


Chart 126: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

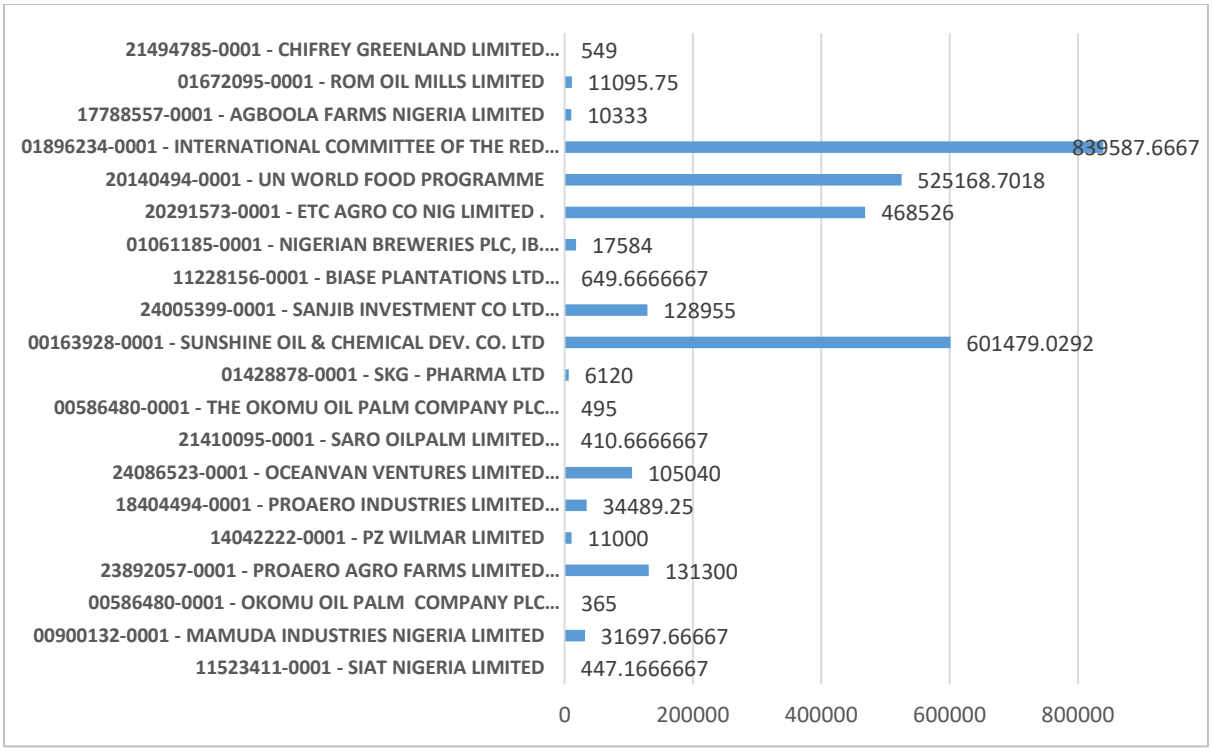


Chart 127: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

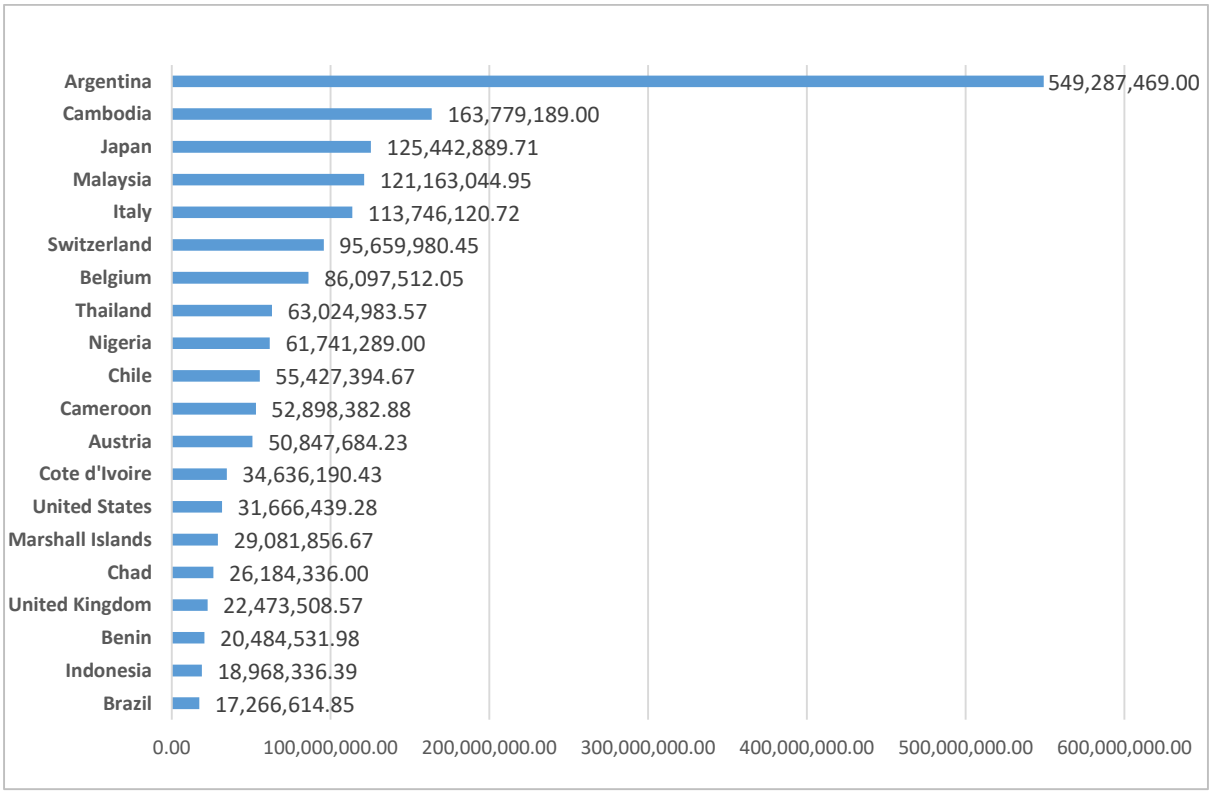


Chart 128: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

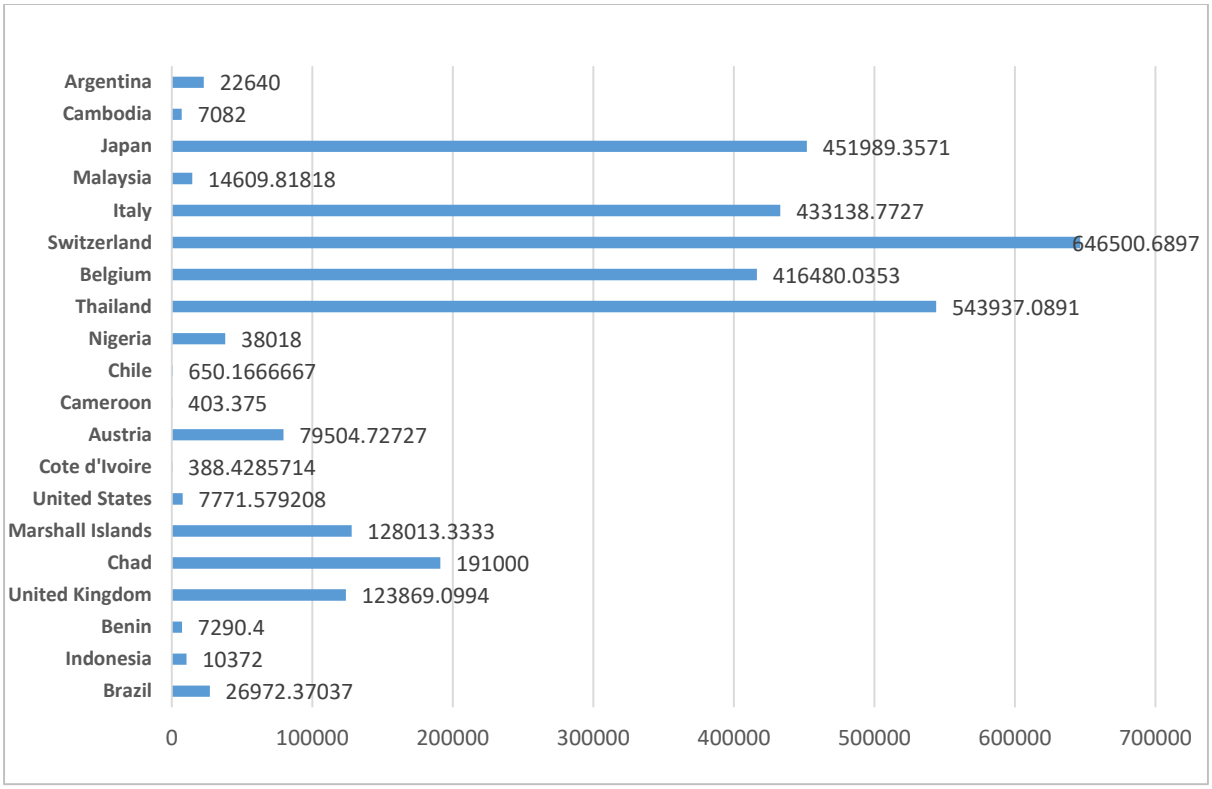


Chart 129: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

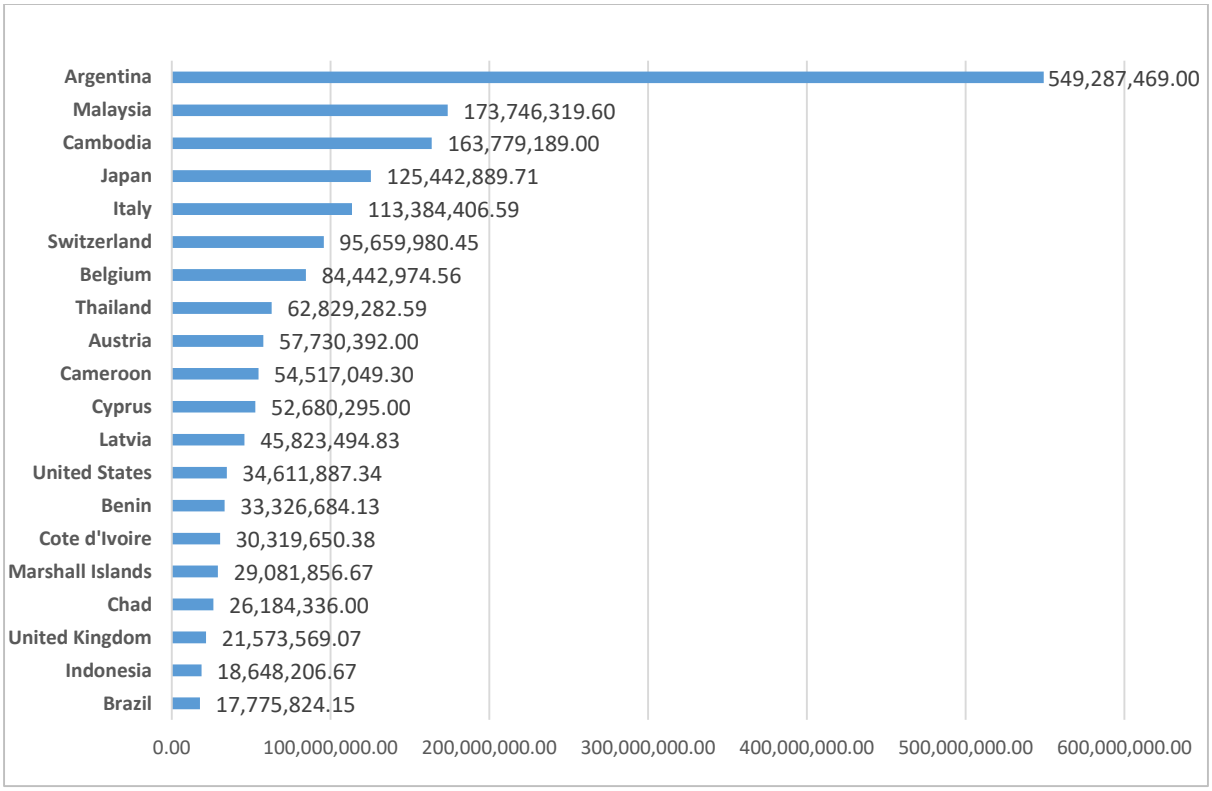


Chart 130: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

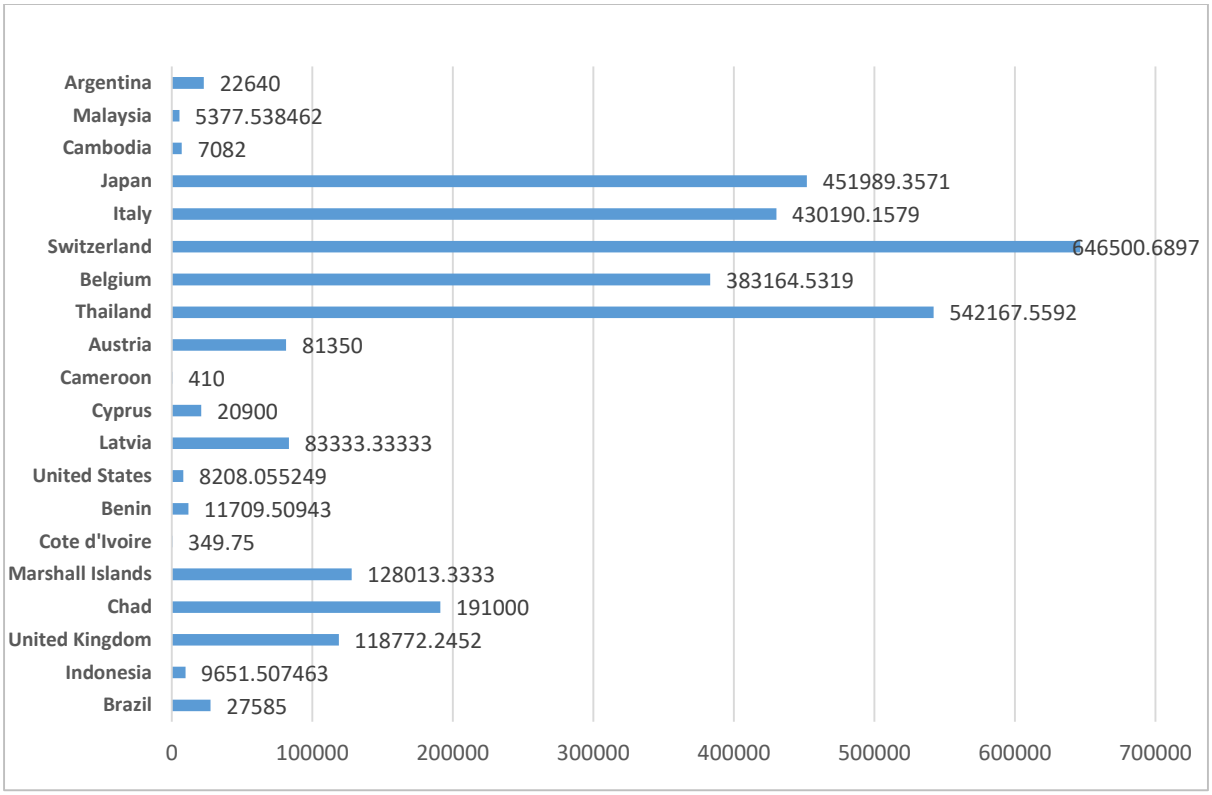


Chart 131: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022

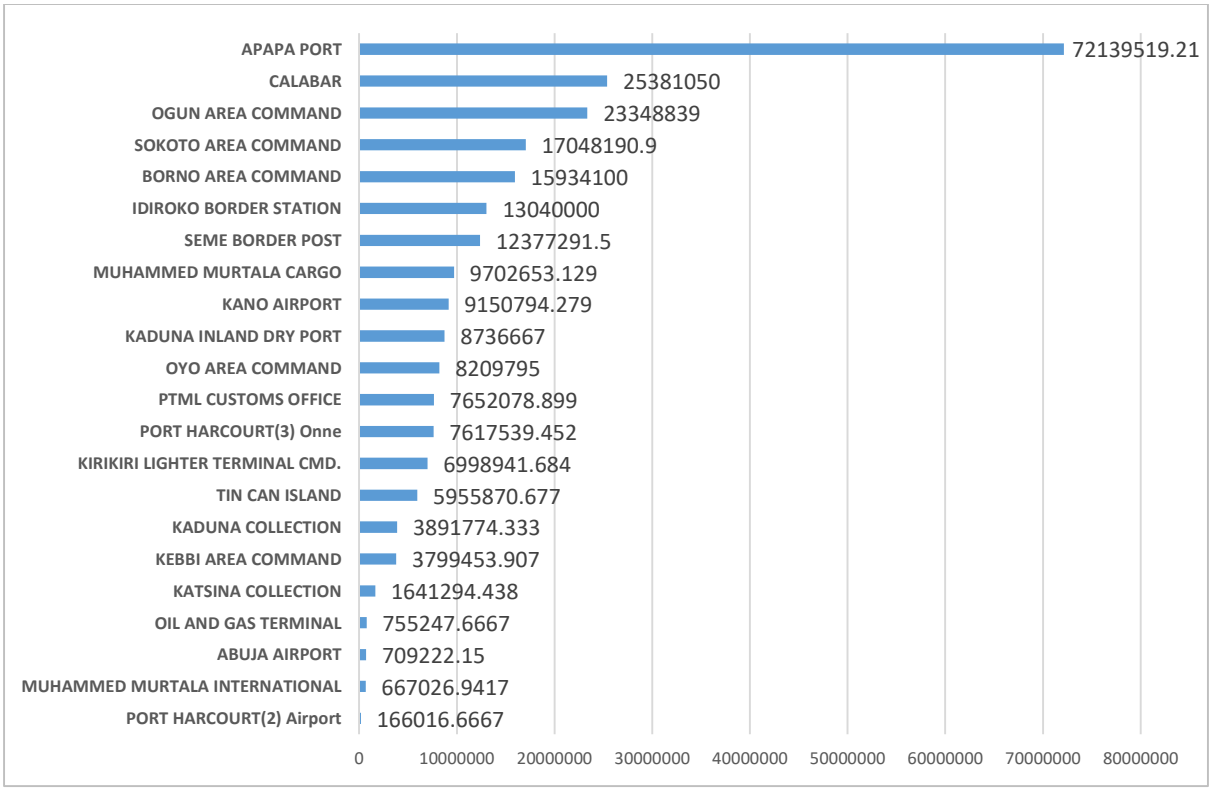
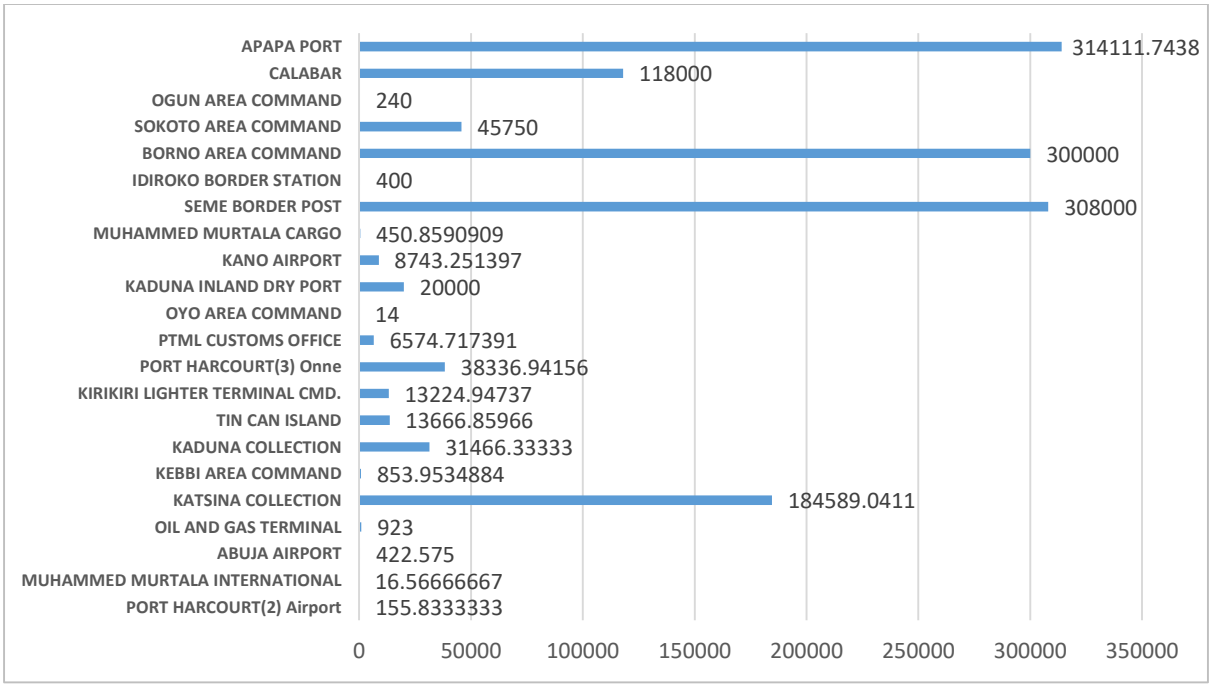


Chart 132: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 2016-2022



8.3.2: Data Interpretations For Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw Import

Chart 122: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 123: The chart showing soybeans, whether or not broken as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 124: The chart showing sunflower seeds, whether or not broken as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 125: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a

trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 126: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 127: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 128: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 129: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 130: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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Chart 132: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

8.3.3: Policy Recommendations for Oil Seeds/Misc. Grains/Med.Plants/Straw Import

8.4.1: Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk Import Index

Table 13: Import Index of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
19	Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk	1.29	0.01	0.62	0.13	0.17	0.23
1901	malt ext, food prep of flour etc un 50% cocoa etc	19.78	0.04				
1902	pasta, prepared or not, couscous, prepared or not	33.66	0.01	2.56	2.86	1.35	
1903	tapioca and substitutes from starch in flakes, etc	0.03					
1904	food prep by swell cereal, cereal, cereal nesoi, grain fm	6.41	0.04	416.31	0.07	0.07	
1905	bread, pastry cakes etc: comm wafers, empty caps etc	341.59	0.00				

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
19	Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk	1.29	0.01	0.62	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.49	0.79

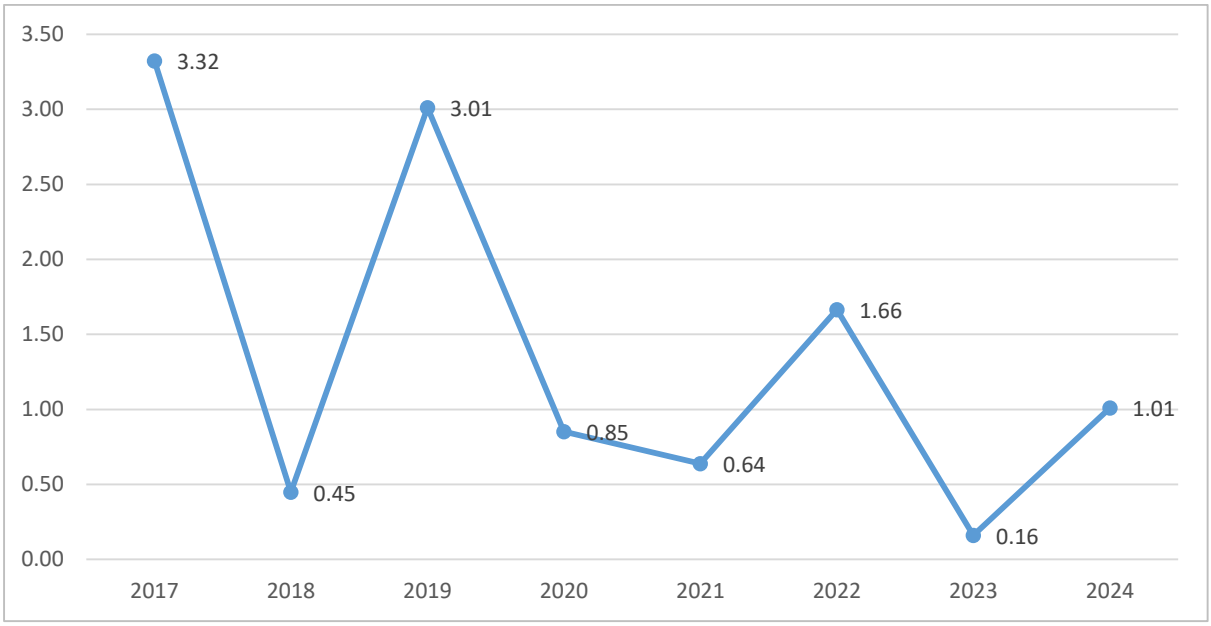


Chart 134: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

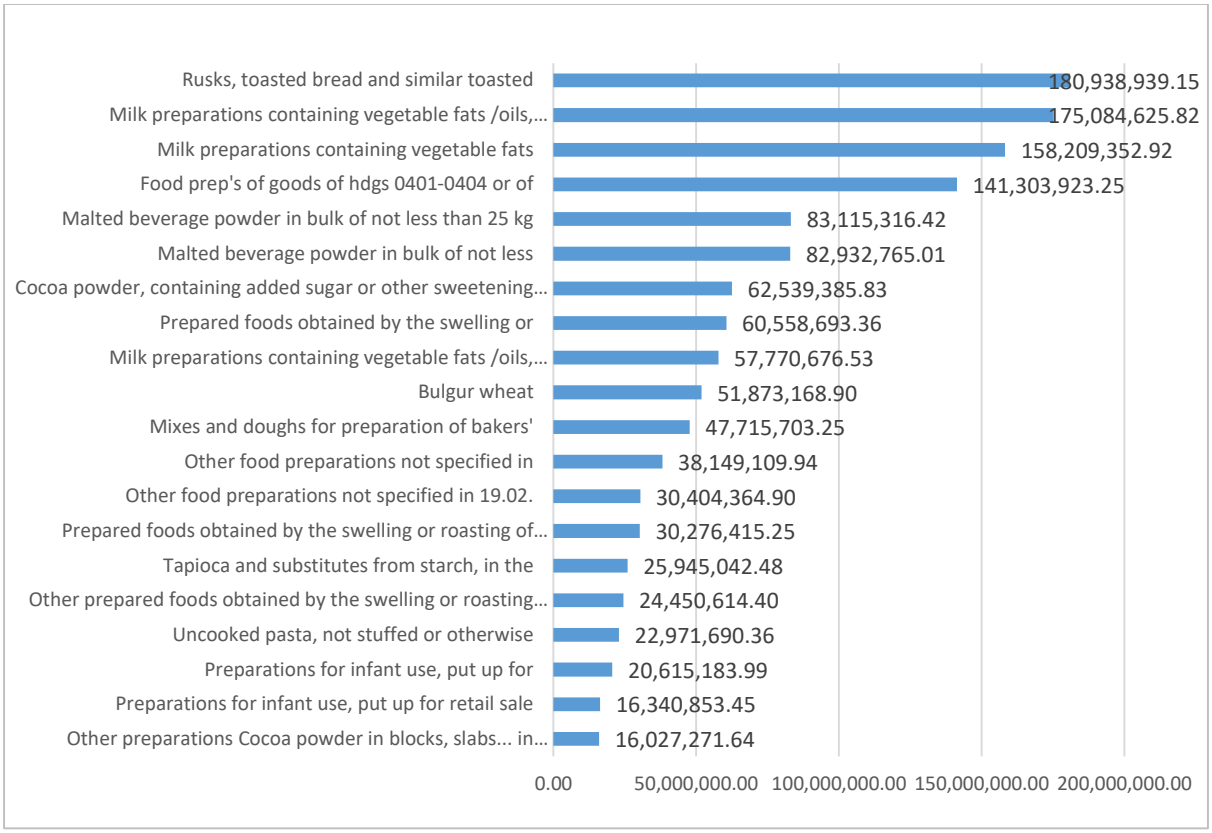


Chart 135: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

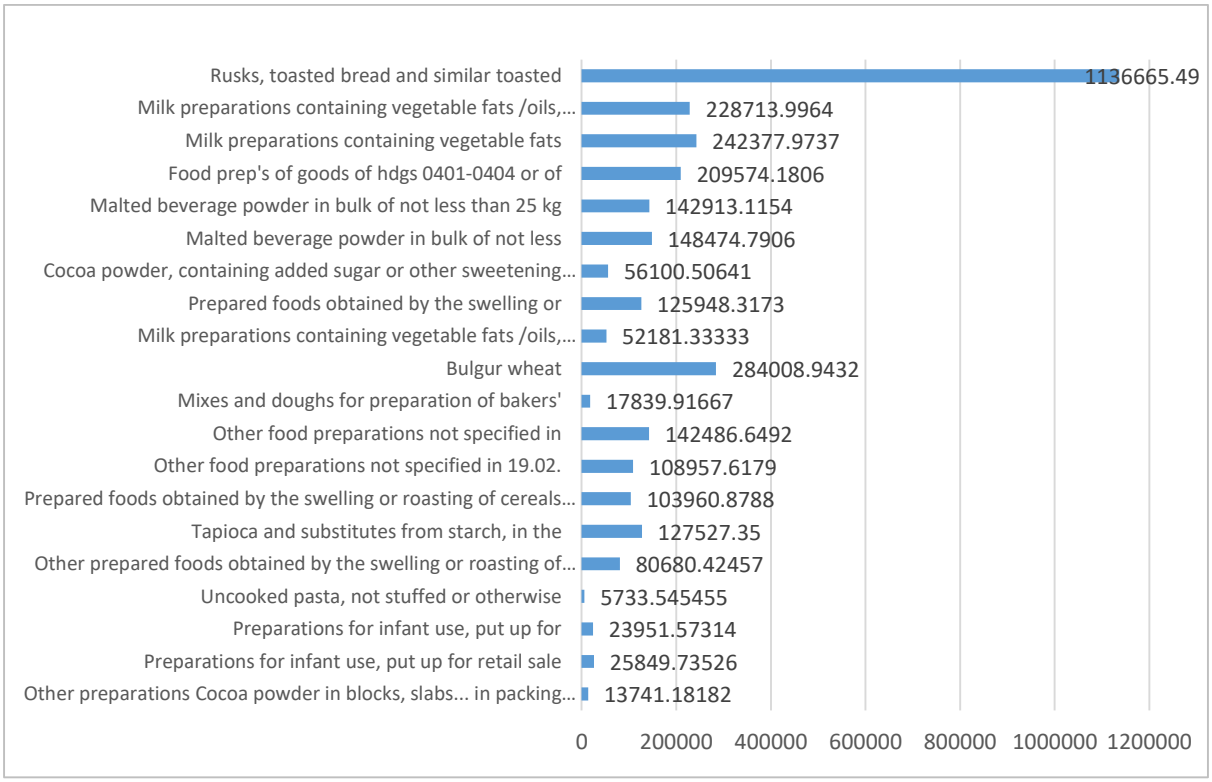


Chart 136: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

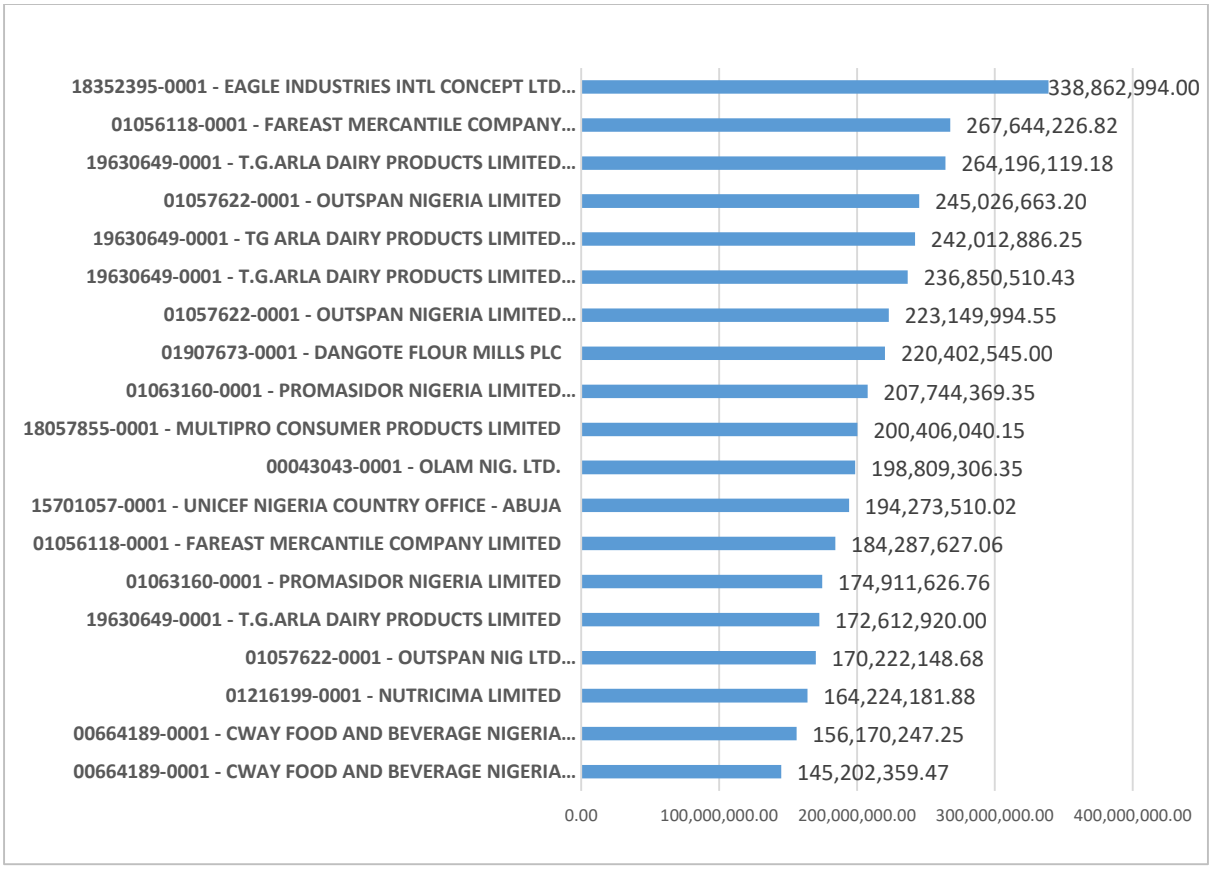


Chart 137: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

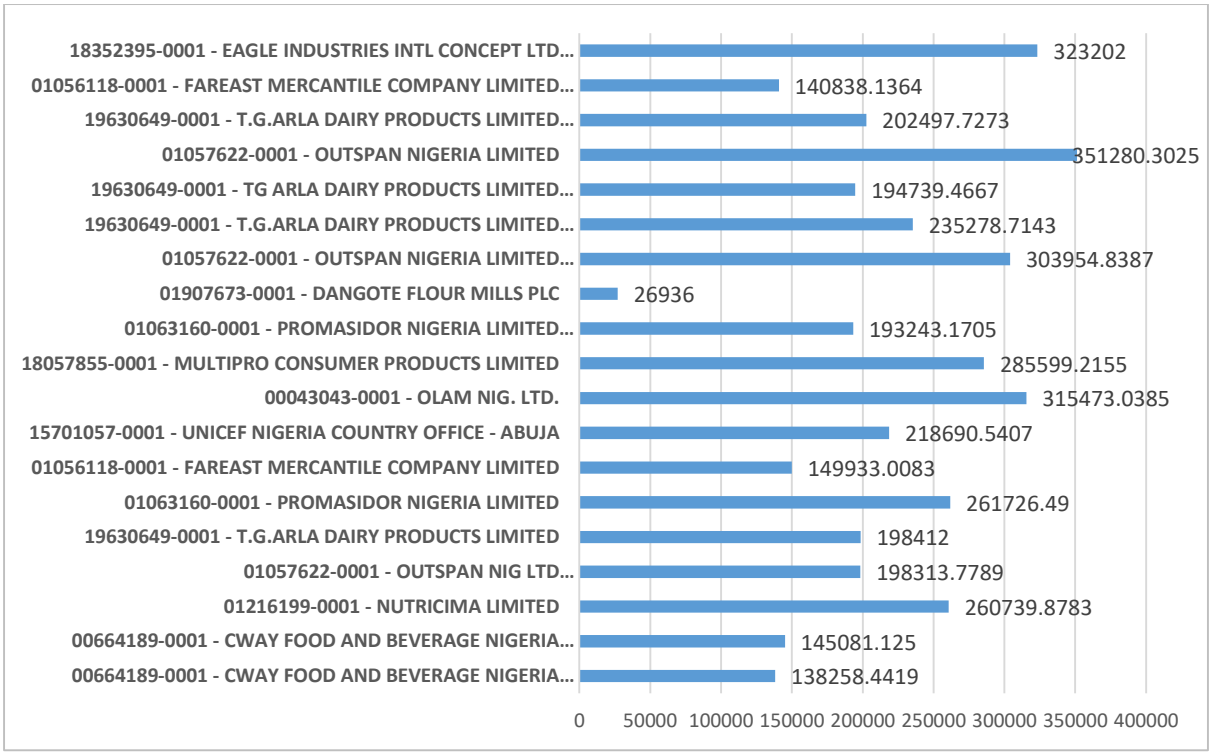


Chart 138: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

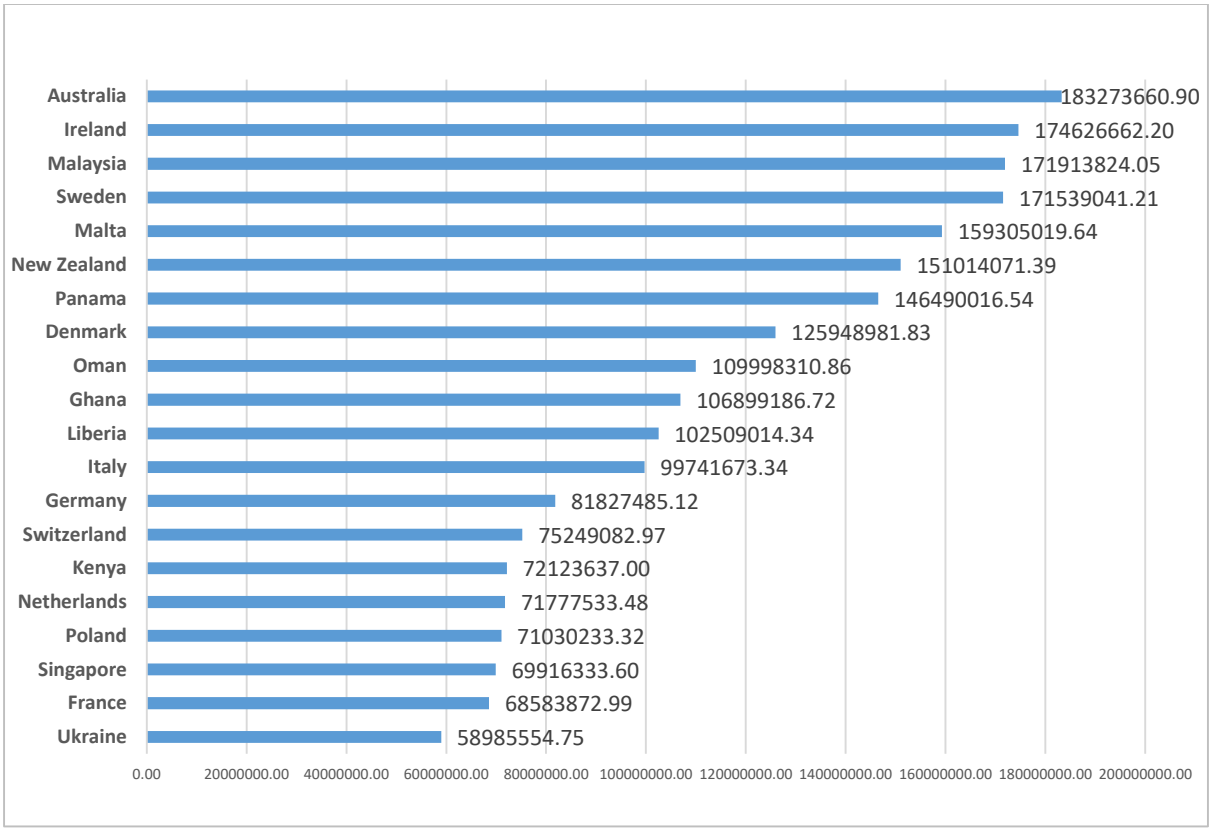


Chart 139: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

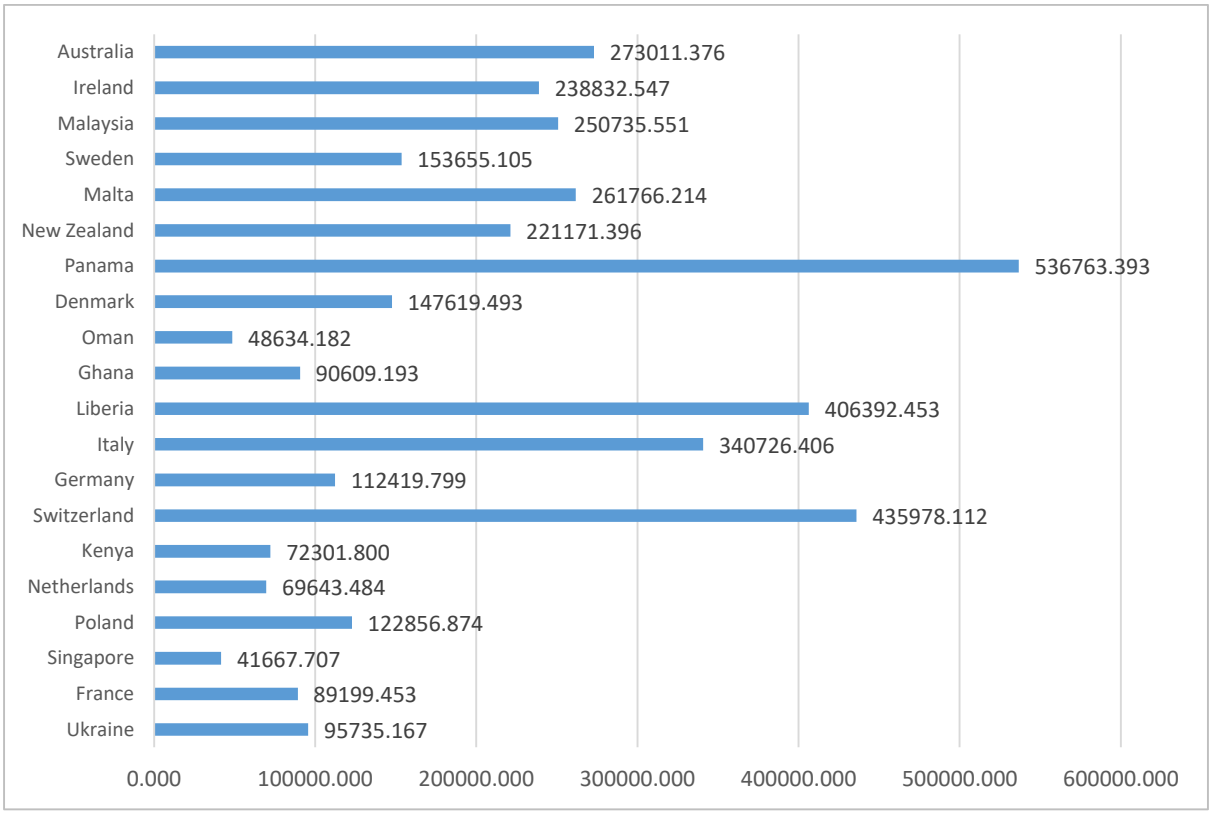


Chart 140: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

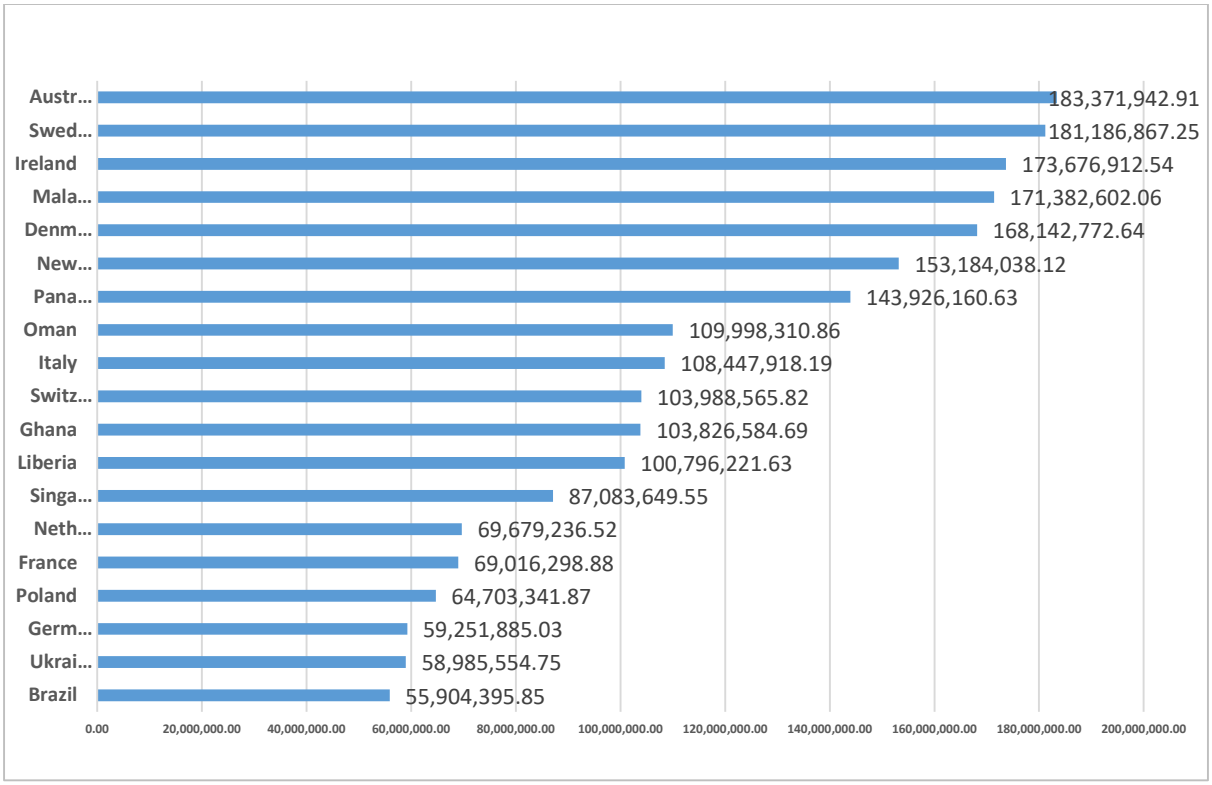


Chart 141: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

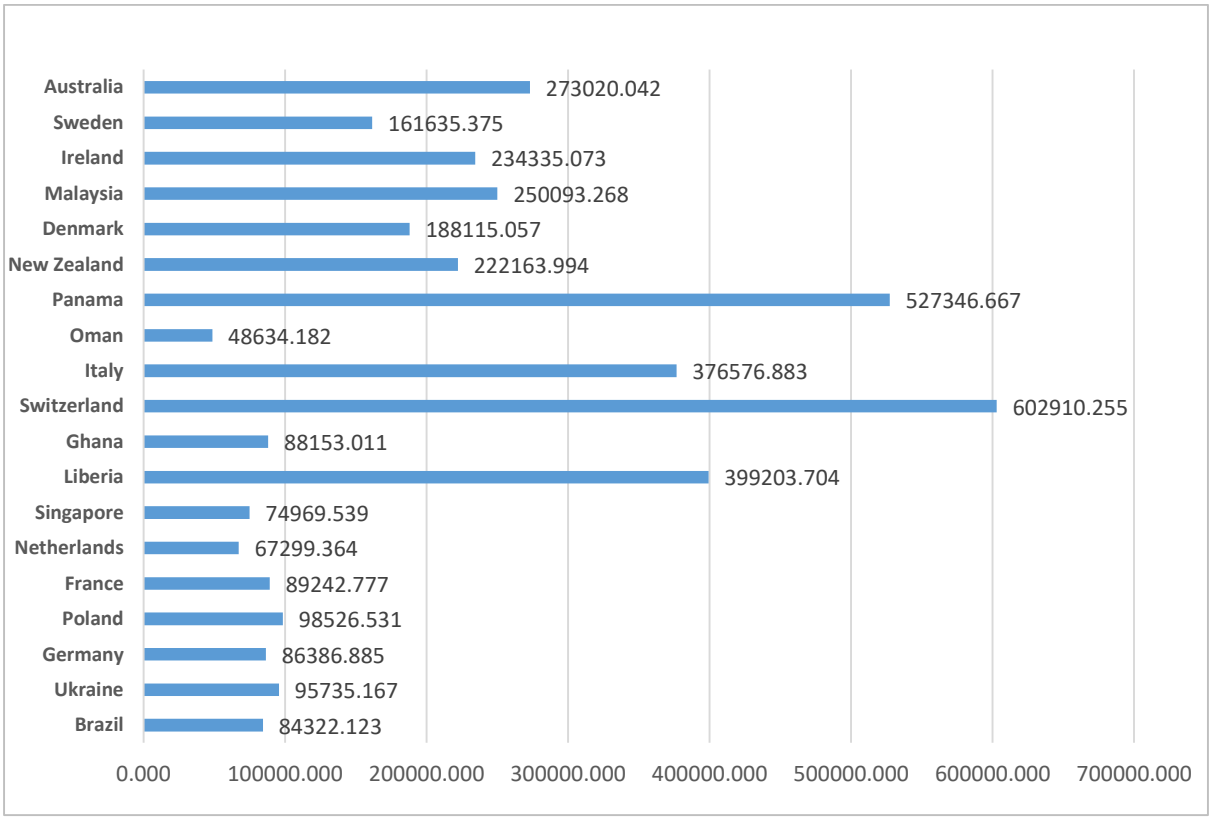


Chart 142: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022

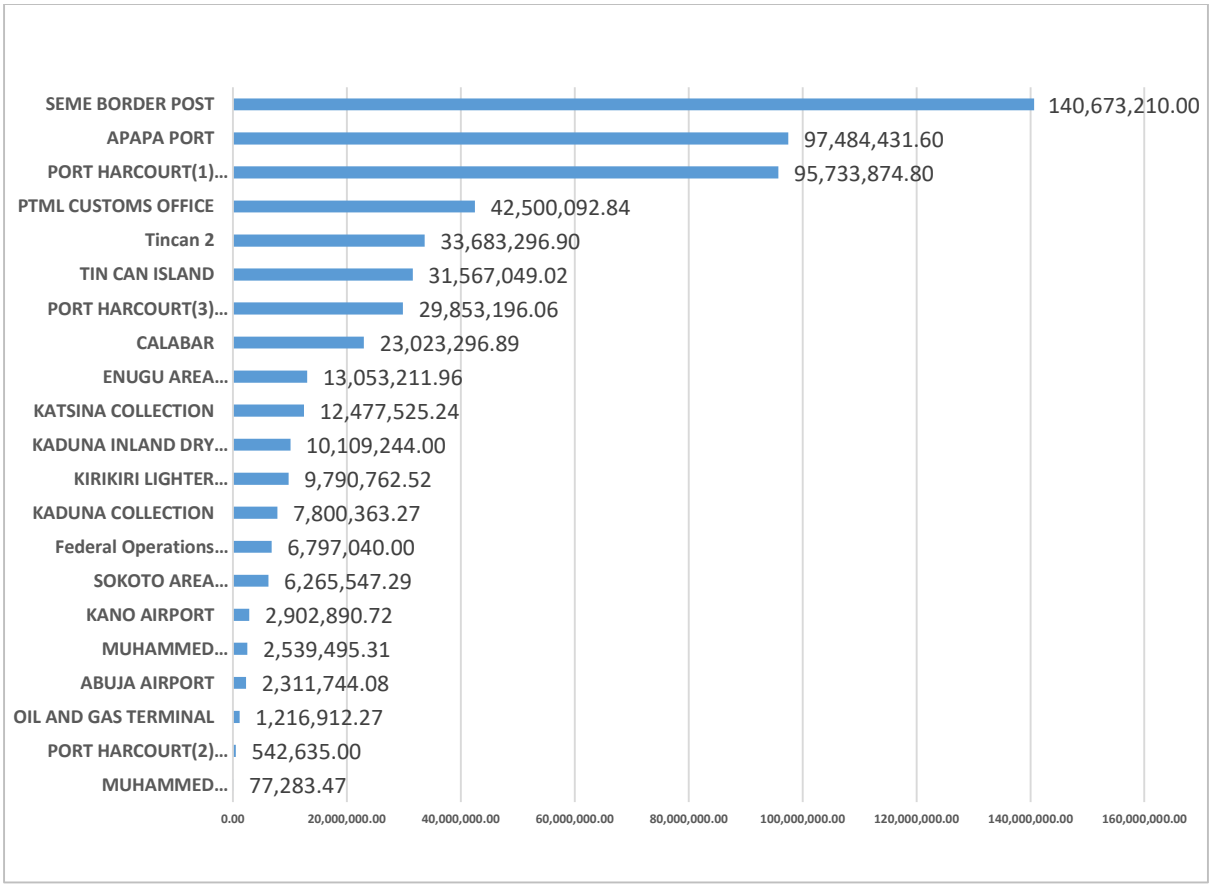
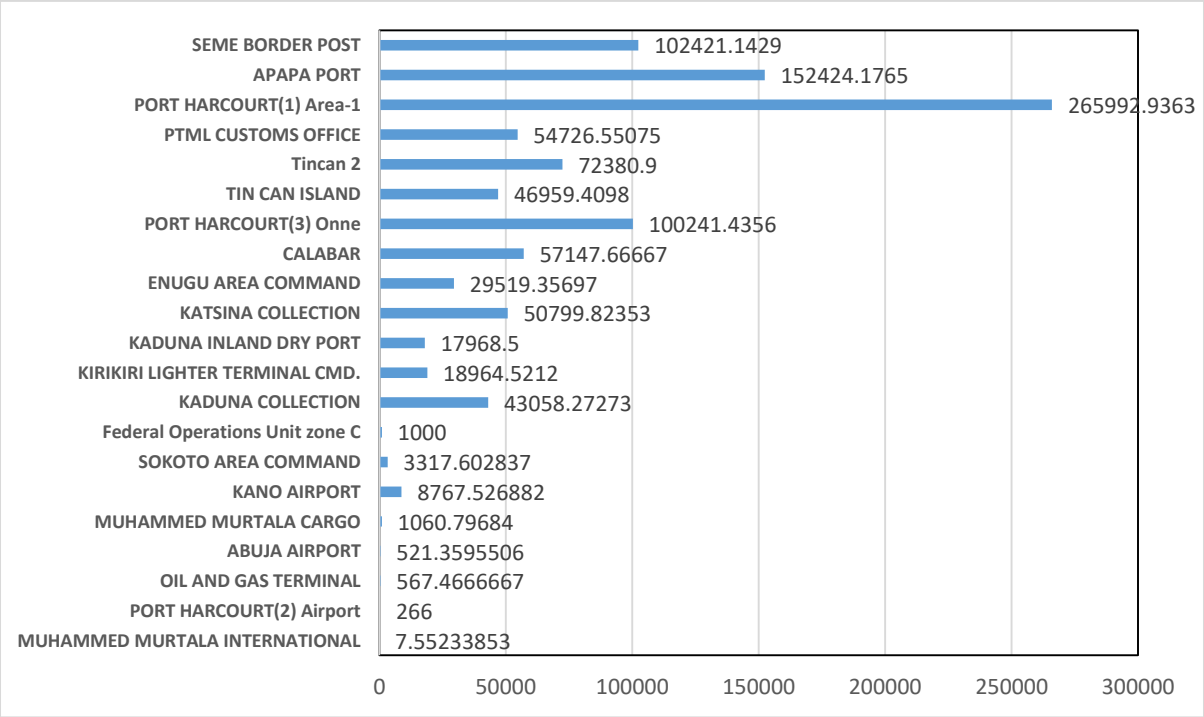


Chart 143: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port of Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk 2016-2022



8.4.2: Data Interpretations for Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk Import

Chart 133: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Preps. Of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 134: The chart showing malt ext, food prep of flour etc un 50% cocoa etc as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 135: The chart showing pasta, prepared or not, couscous, prepared or not as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 136: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 137: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 138: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 139: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 140: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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Chart 142: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 143: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

8.4.3: Policy Recommendations for Preps. of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk Import

9.0: VEGETABLES AND EDIBLE OIL SUB-SECTOR

9.1: ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS, OIL & WAXES IMPORT INDEX

Table 14: Import Index of Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
15	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	0.86	0	2.66	5.32	0.64	0.74
1502	fats, bovine, sheep or goat, raw or rendered	1.12	0	1.09	1.1	0.53	0.75
1503	lard stearin/lard oil/ etc not emulsified or preprd	0.79	0				
1504	fat & oils, their fractions, fish & marine mammal	0.51	0				
1505	wool grease & fatty substances derived therefrom	0.95	0.03				

1507	soybean oil & its fractions, not chemically modified	0.67	0.01		1156.06	591.49	1204.7
1509	peanut oil & its fractions, not chemically modified	2.58	0				
1511	palm oil & its fractions, not chemically modified	0.61	0.01		1.34	1.79	2.68
1512	sunflower-seed, safflower or cottonseed oil, not ch mod	4.76	0	12.14	66766.97	38600.08	
1513	coconut, palm kernel or babassu oil etc, not ch mod	1.76	0.01		0.94	2.31	2.13
1514	rapeseed, colza or mustard oil etc, not chem modif		0.26	0.93	651.54		
1515	fixed veg fats & oil nesoi etc, not chem modified	1.41	0.03	67.7	5235.5	6.72	6.28
1516	an or veg fats & oils, hydrogen etc, not fur prep	1.69	0		16928.64	5335.1	
1517	margaine, edible mixtures etc an or veg fat & oil		0	0.81	2.59	1.21	1.31
1518	animal/veg fats & oil chem modified, inedbl mxt etc	17.58	0				
1520	glycerol (glycerine), glycerol waters and lyes	1	0	0.96	0.91	0.52	1.42

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS, OIL & WAXES	0.86	0.00	2.66	5.32	0.64	0.74	1.82	2.14

Chart 144: Import Inex of Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

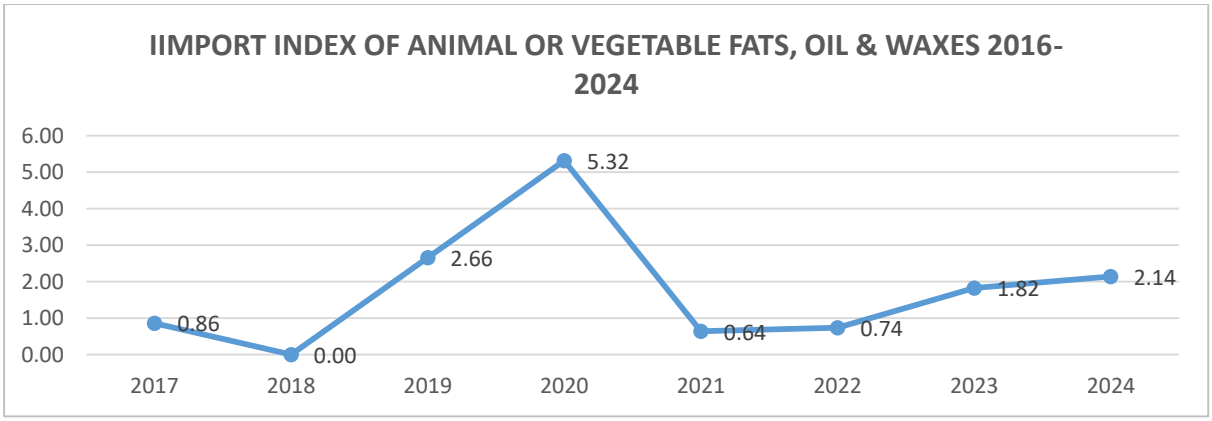


Chart 145: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

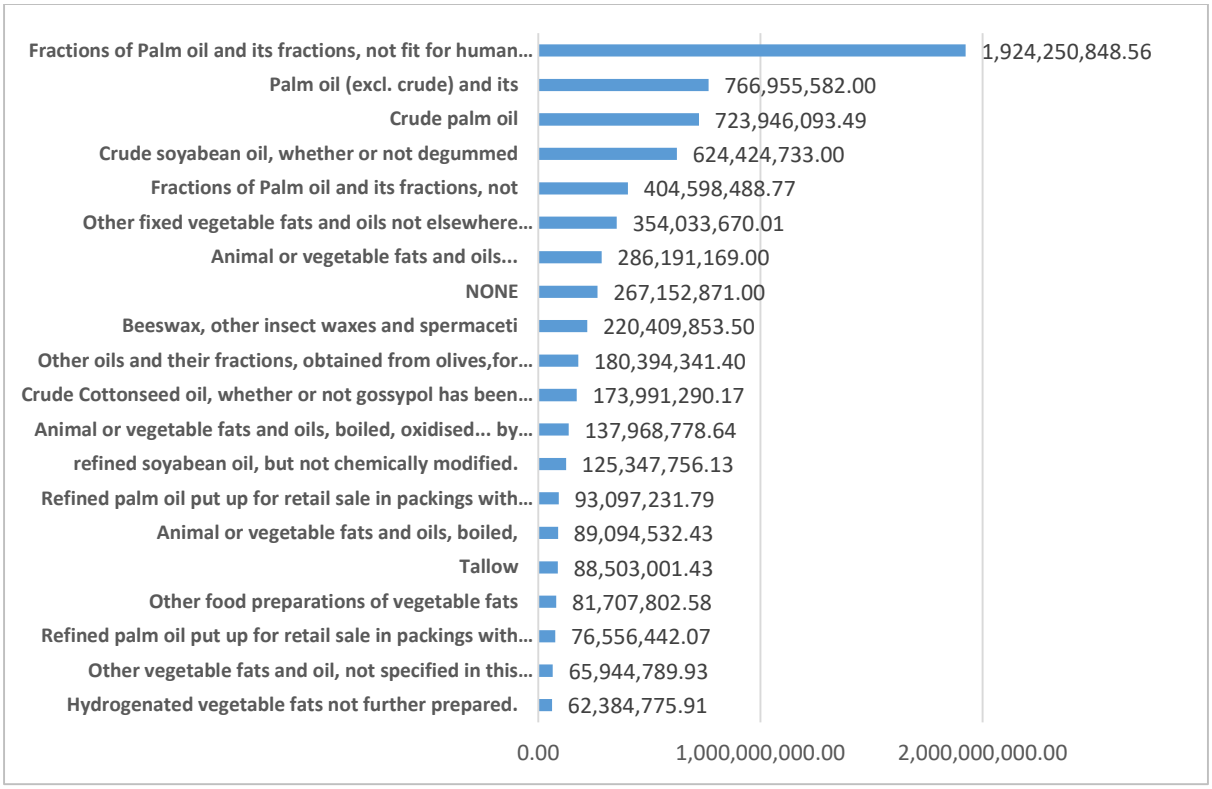


Chart 146: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

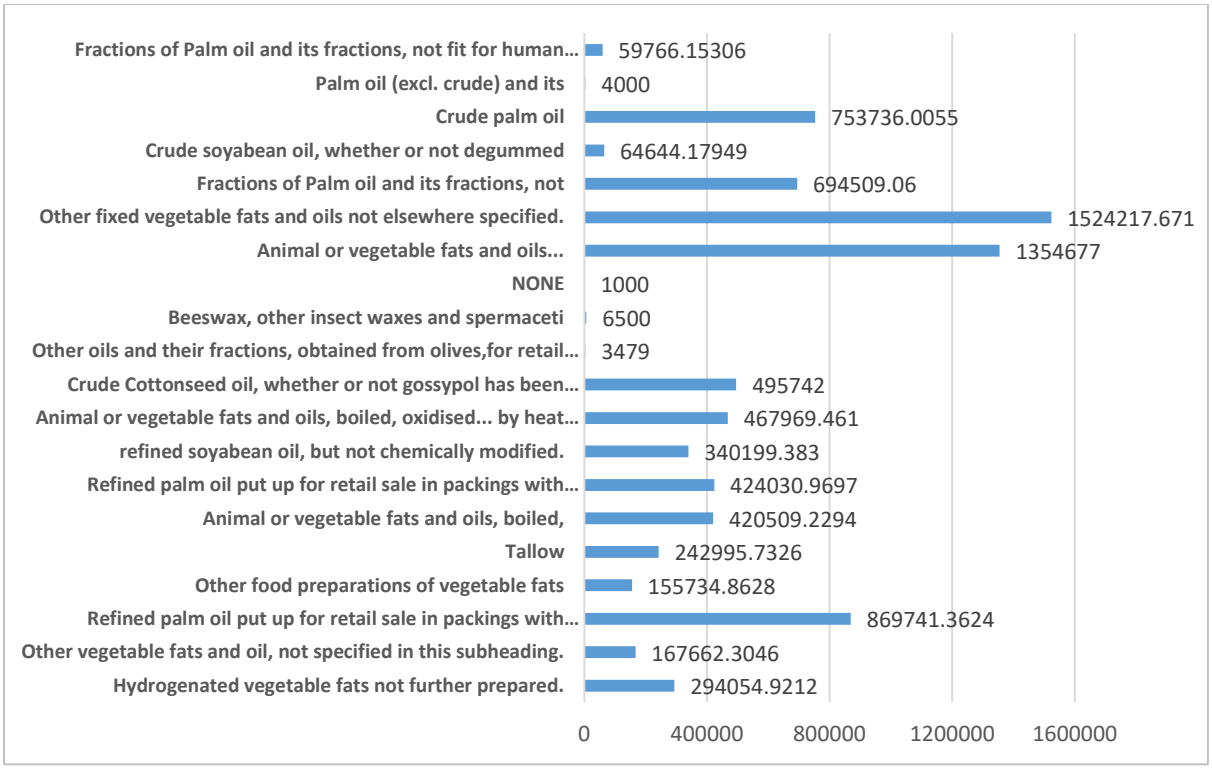


Chart 147: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

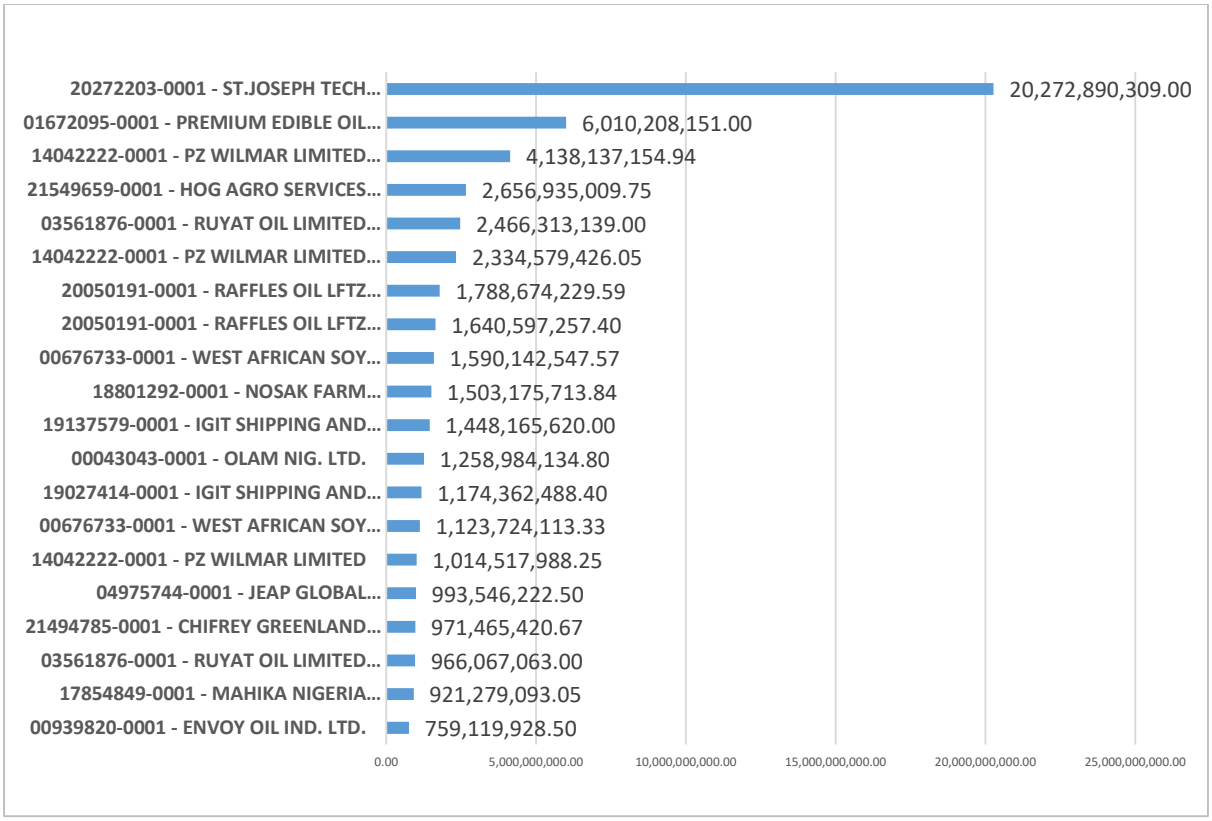


Chart 148: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

Chart 149: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

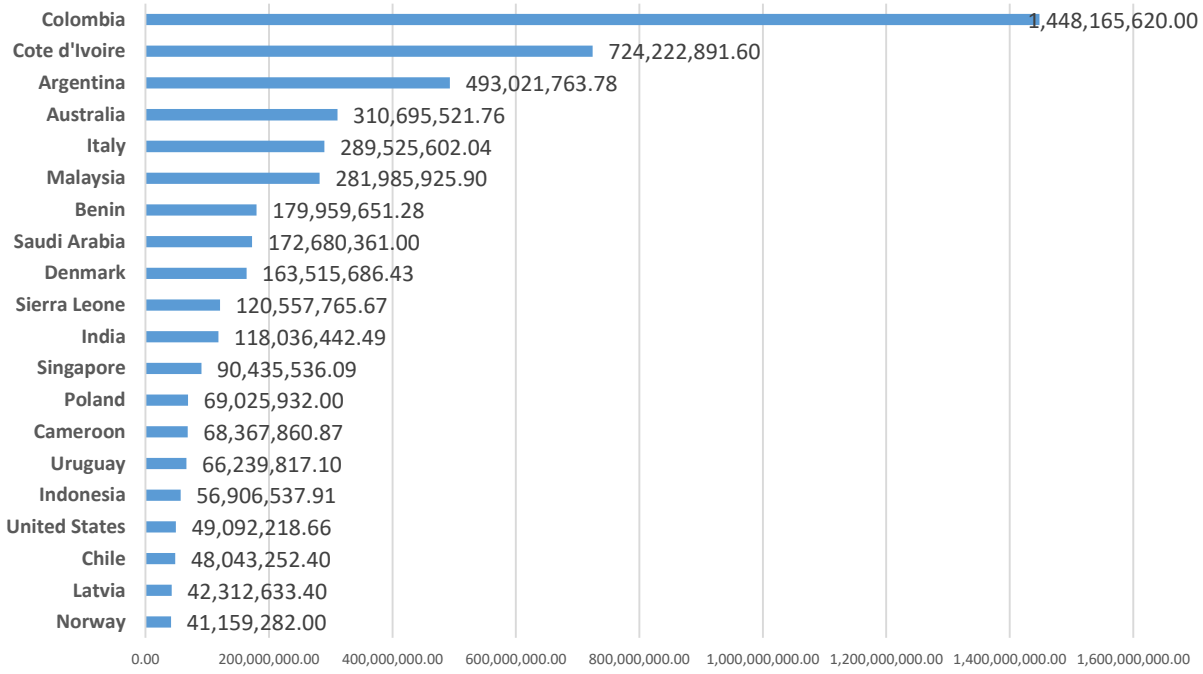


Chart 150: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

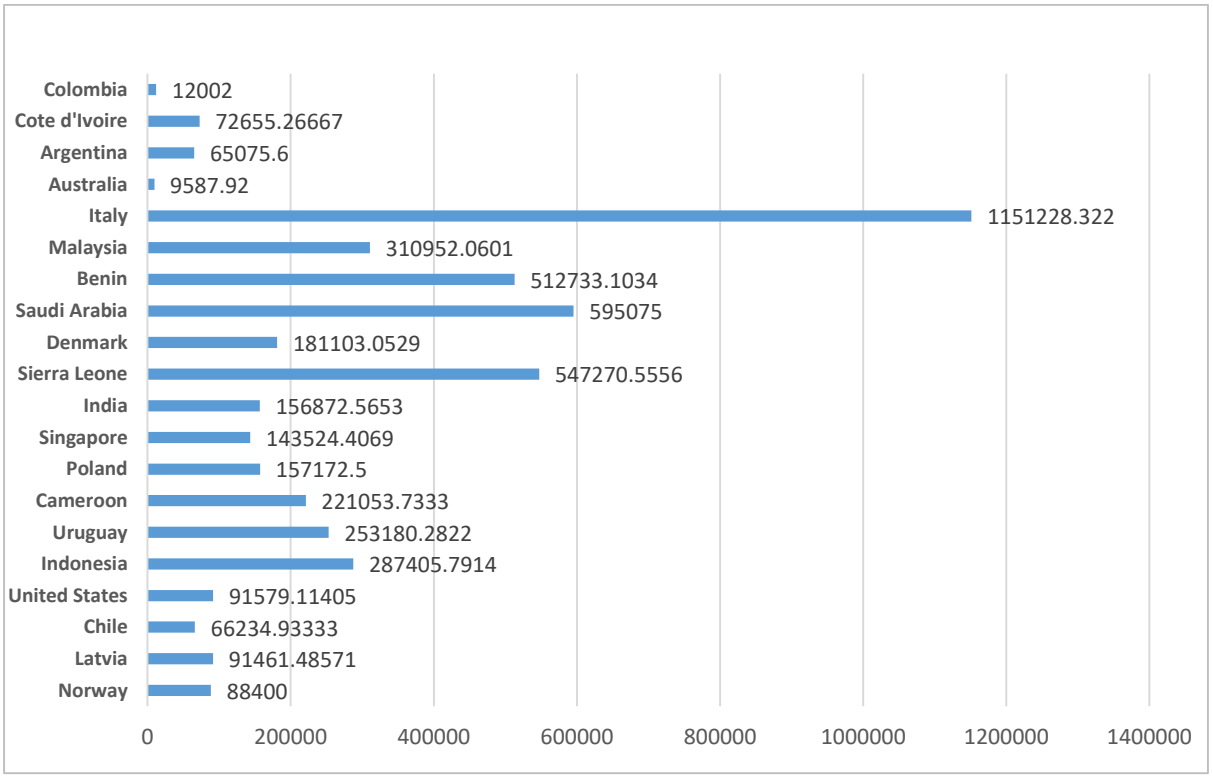


Chart 151: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

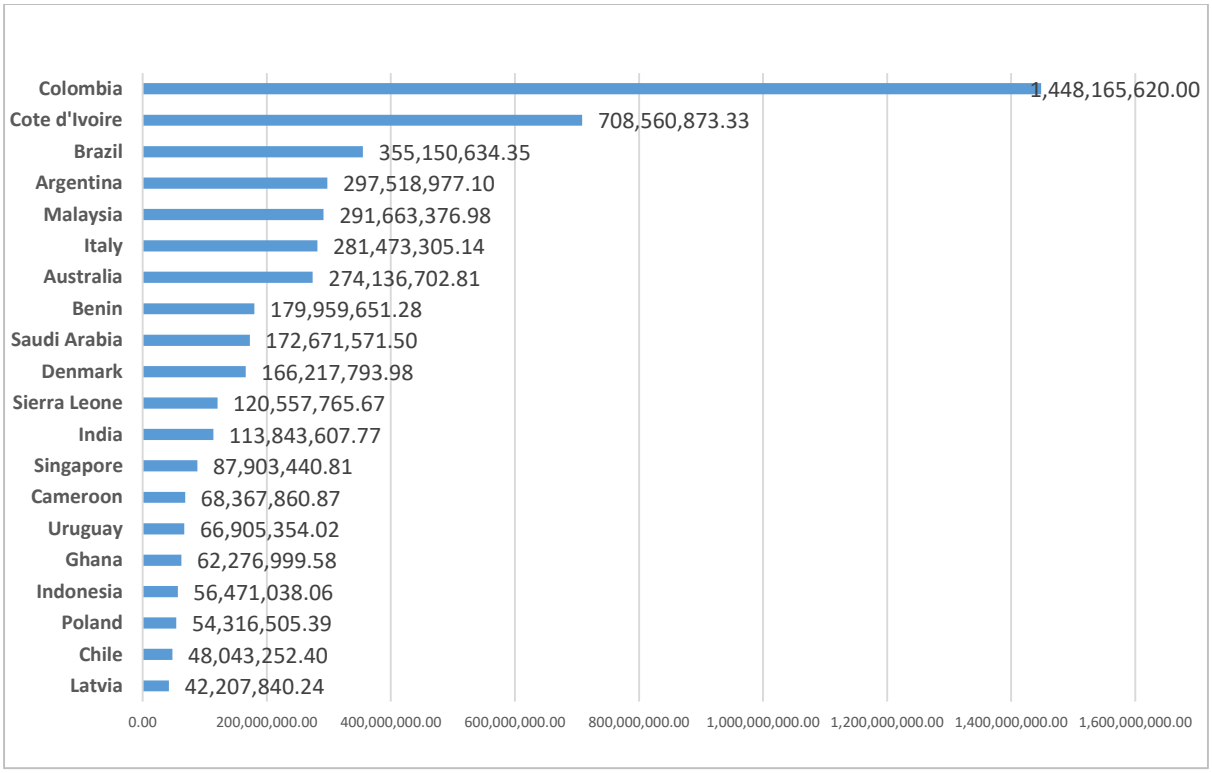


Chart 152: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

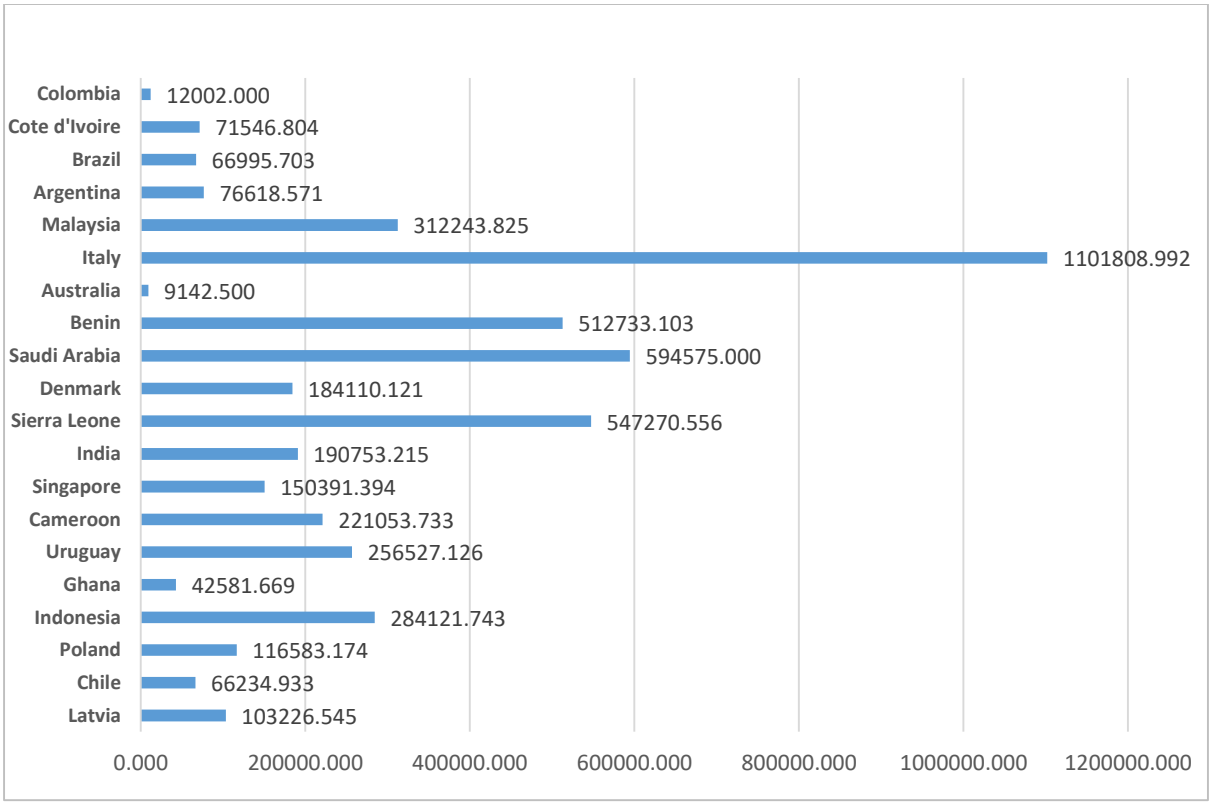


Chart 153: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022

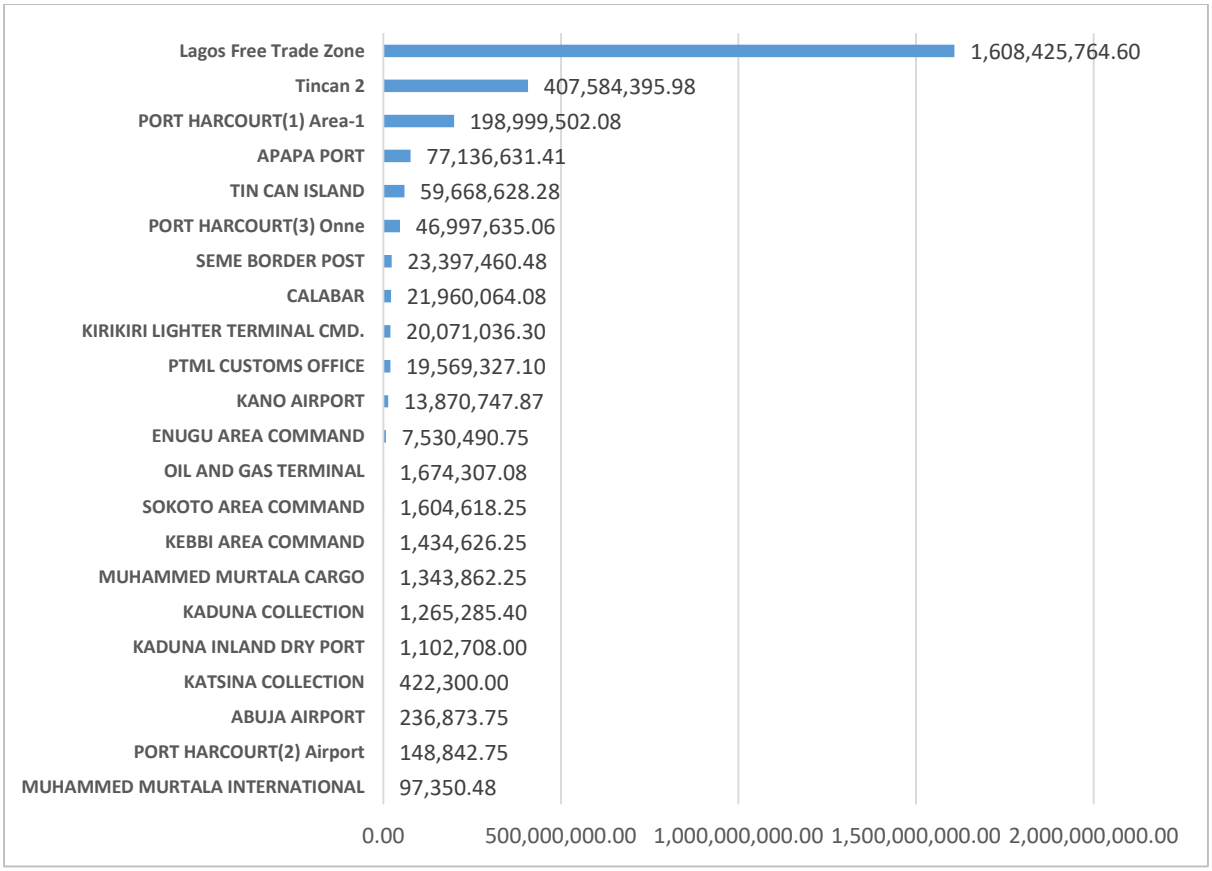
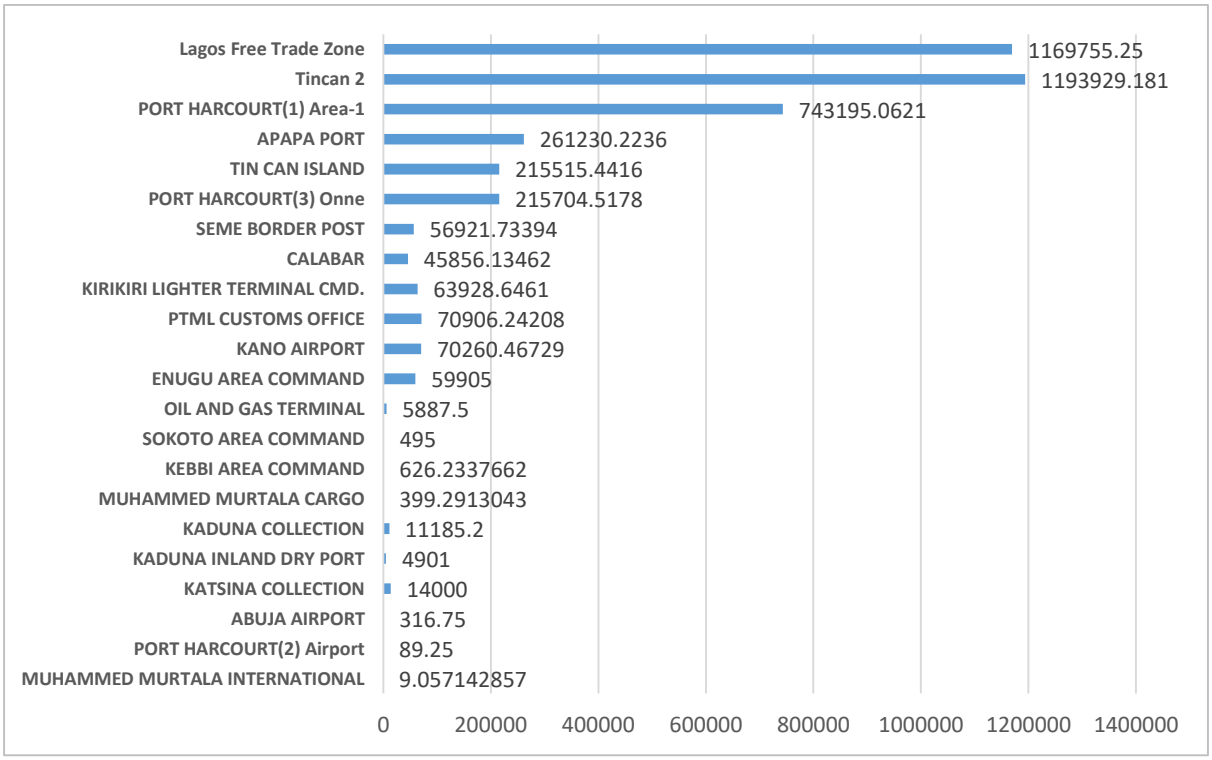


Chart 154: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes 2016-2022



9.1.2: Data Interpretations For Animal Or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes Import

Chart 144: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Animal Or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

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Chart 145: The chart showing fats, bovine, sheep or goat, raw or rendered as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 146: The chart showing lard stearin/lard oil/ etc not emulsified or preprd as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 147: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 148: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 149: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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Chart 153: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 154: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

9.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes Import

9.2.1: Vegetable Plaiting Materials Import Index

Table 15: Import Index of Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
14	VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS	1.82	0.3				
1401	Vegetable plaiting materials (bamboos, reeds etc.)						
1404	vegetable products nesoi	1.51	3.19				

Chart 156: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

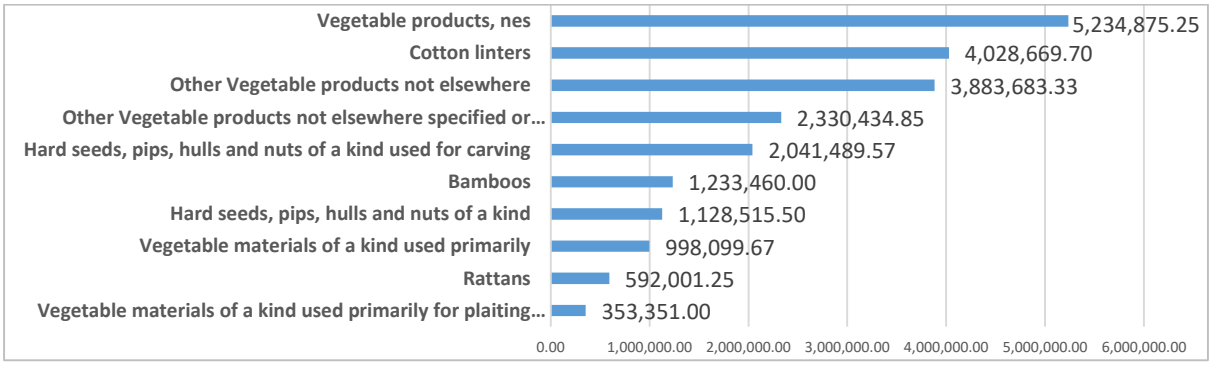


Chart 157: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

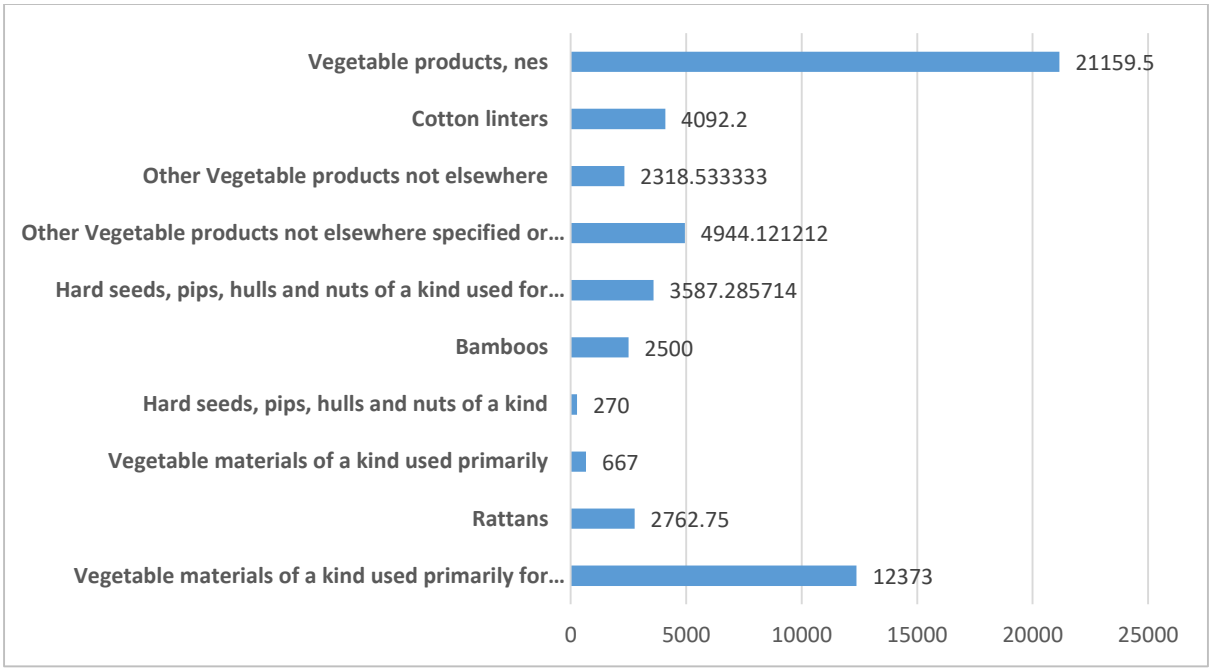


Chart 158: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

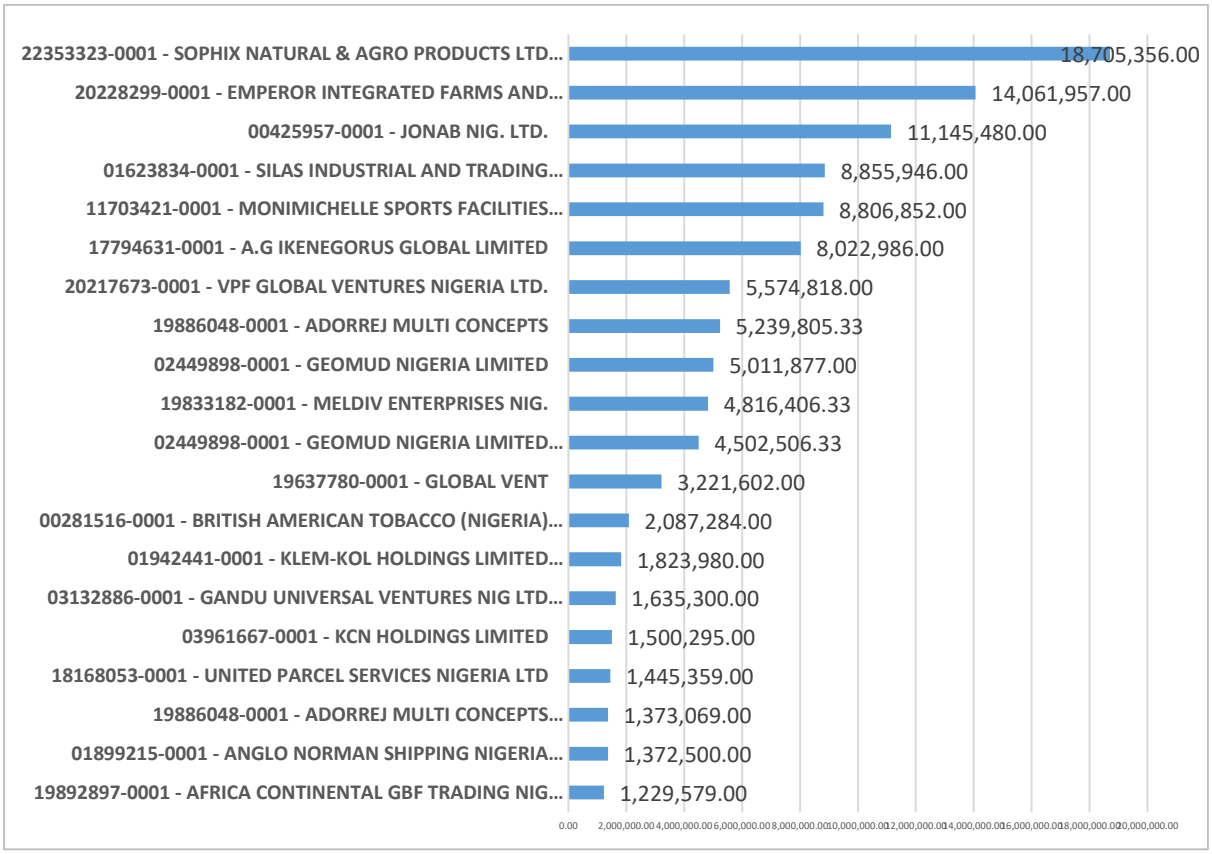


Chart 159: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

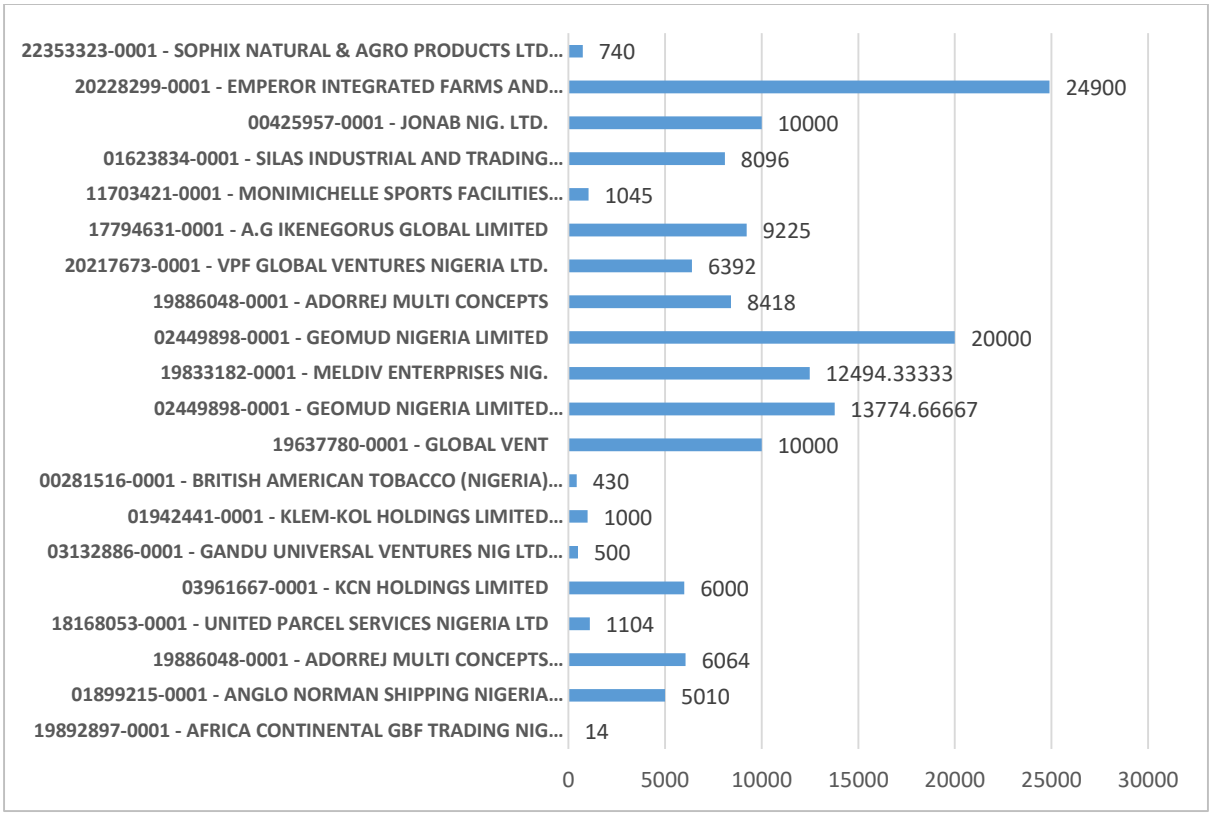


Chart 160: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

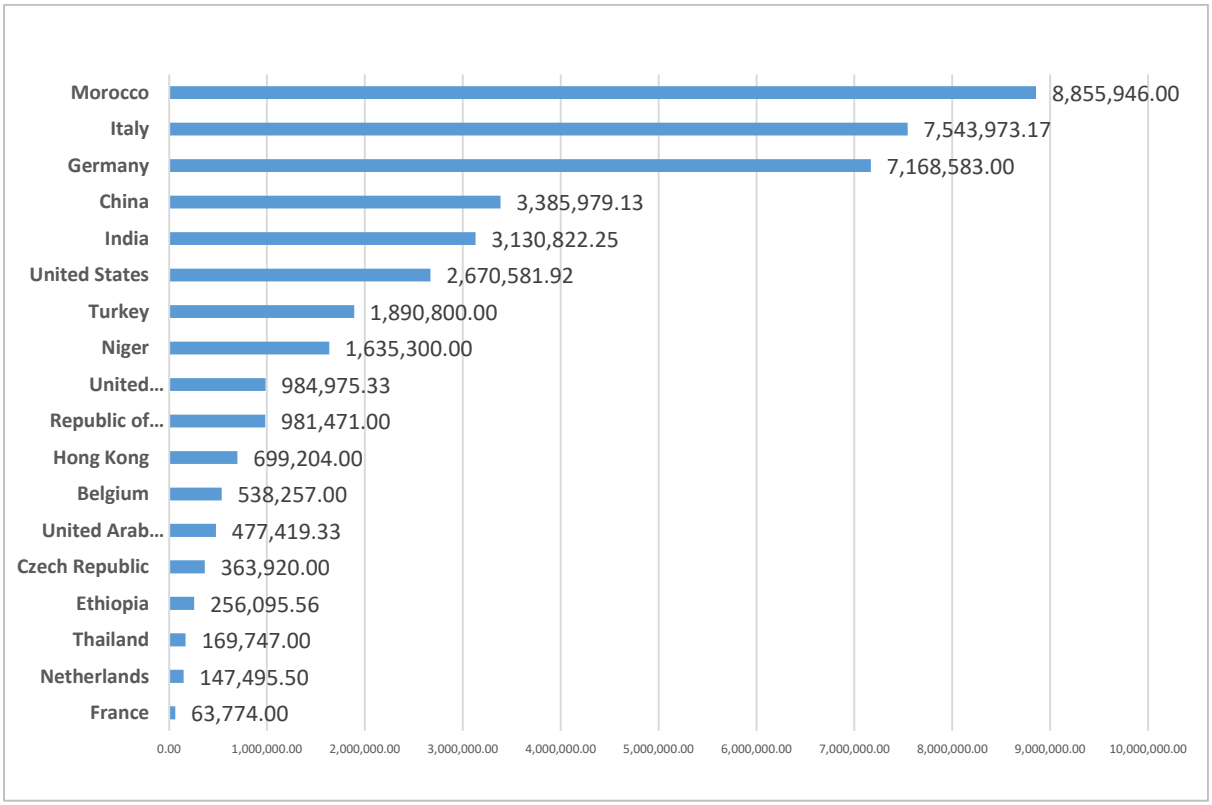


Chart 161: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

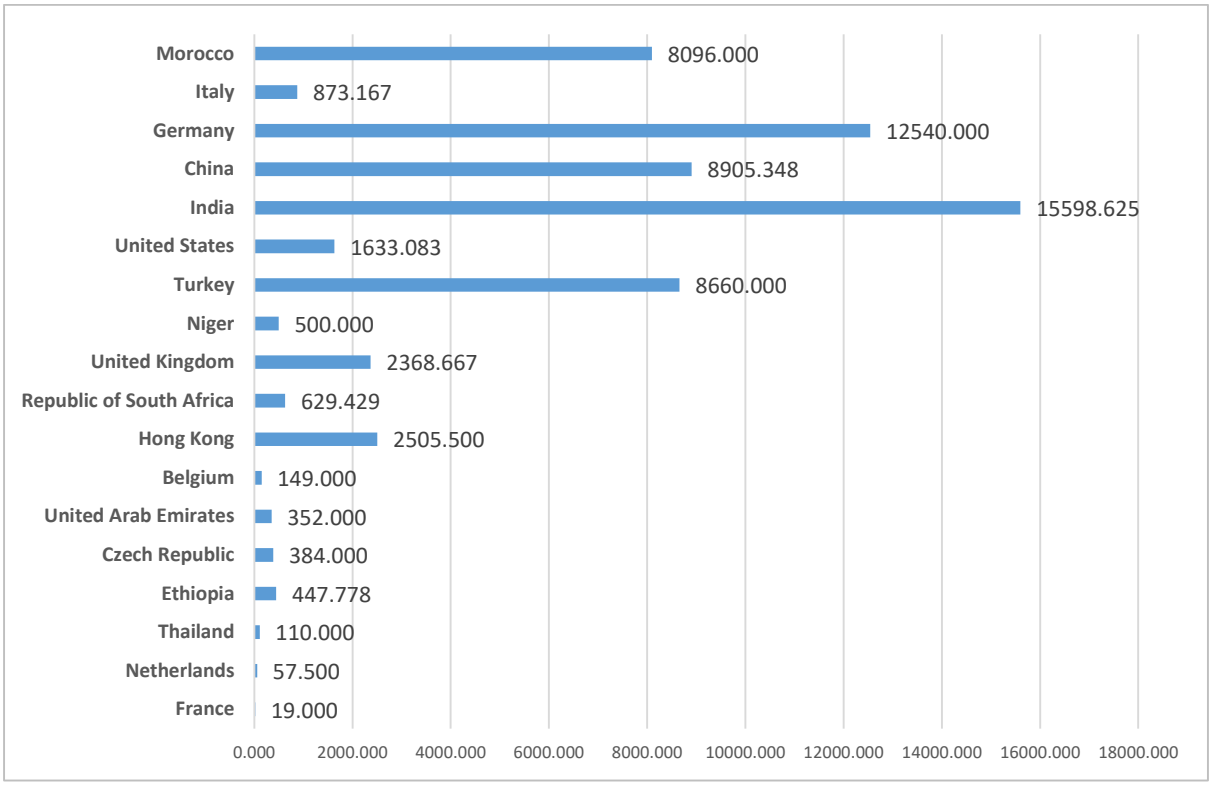


Chart 162: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

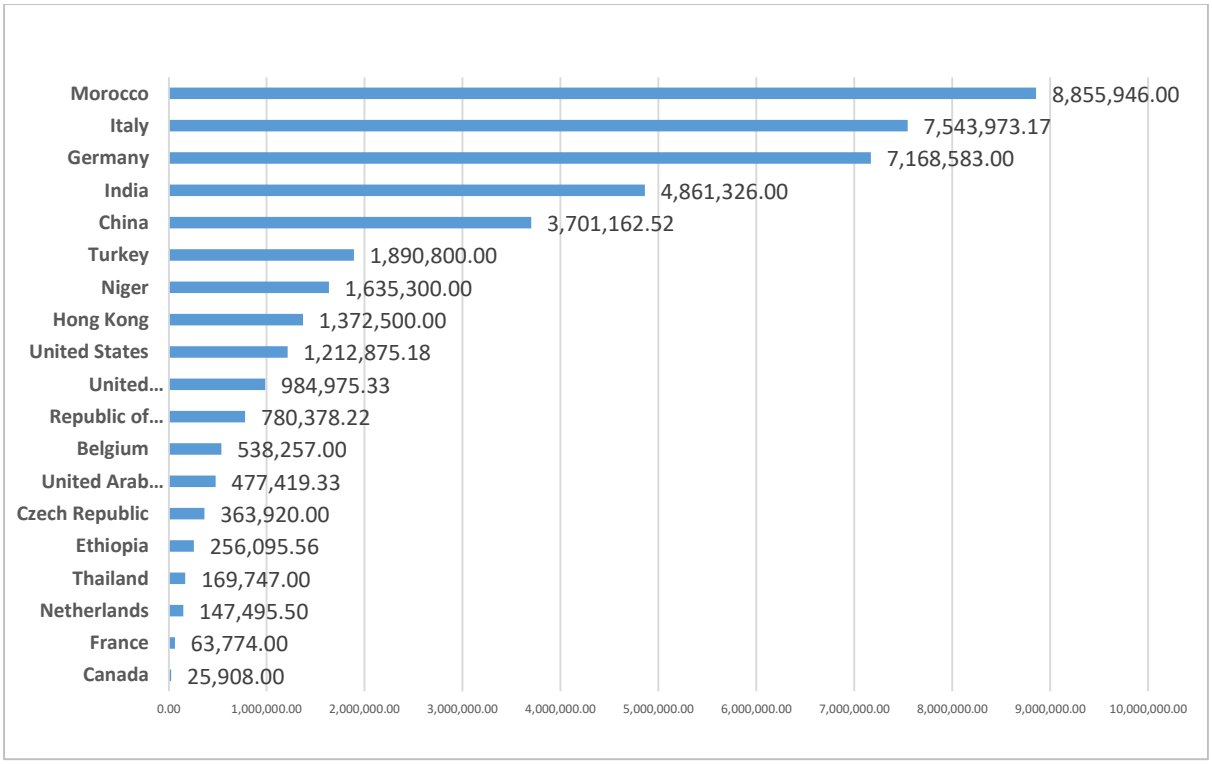


Chart 163: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

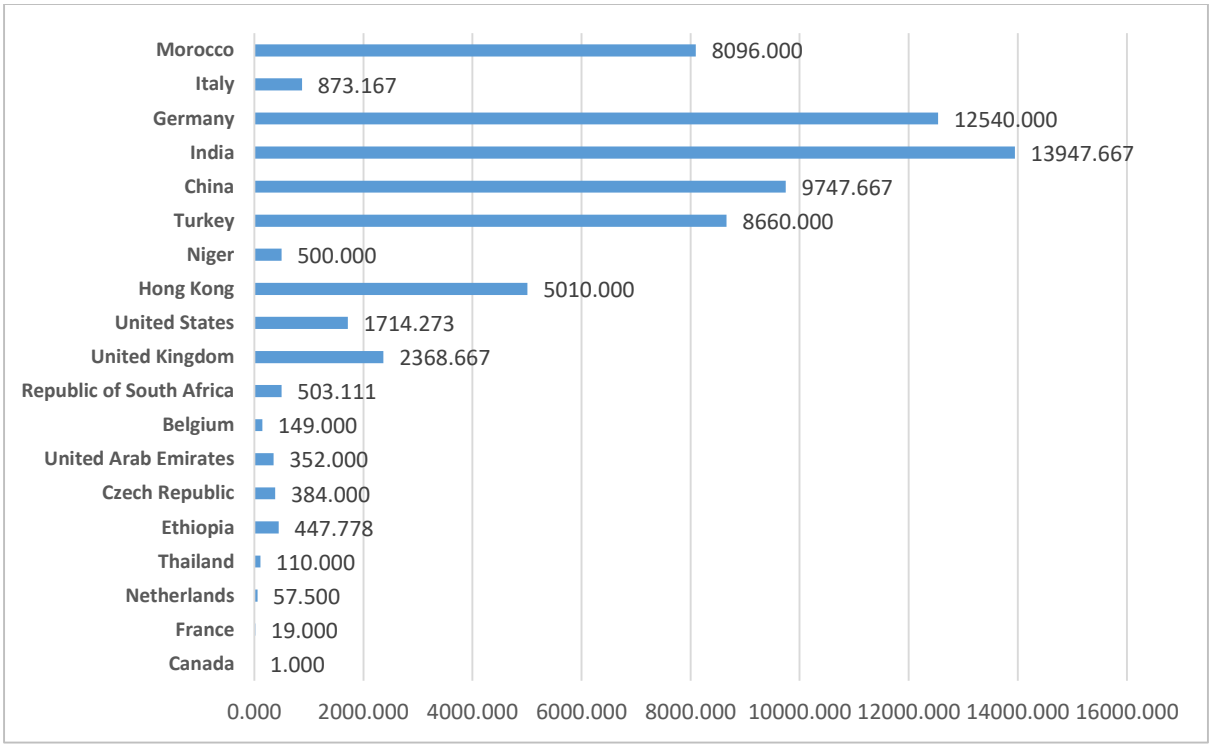


Chart 164: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022

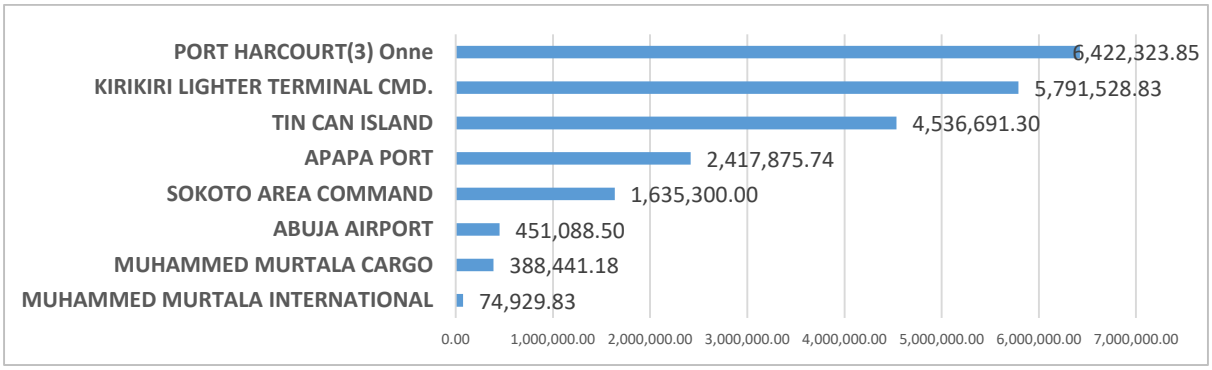
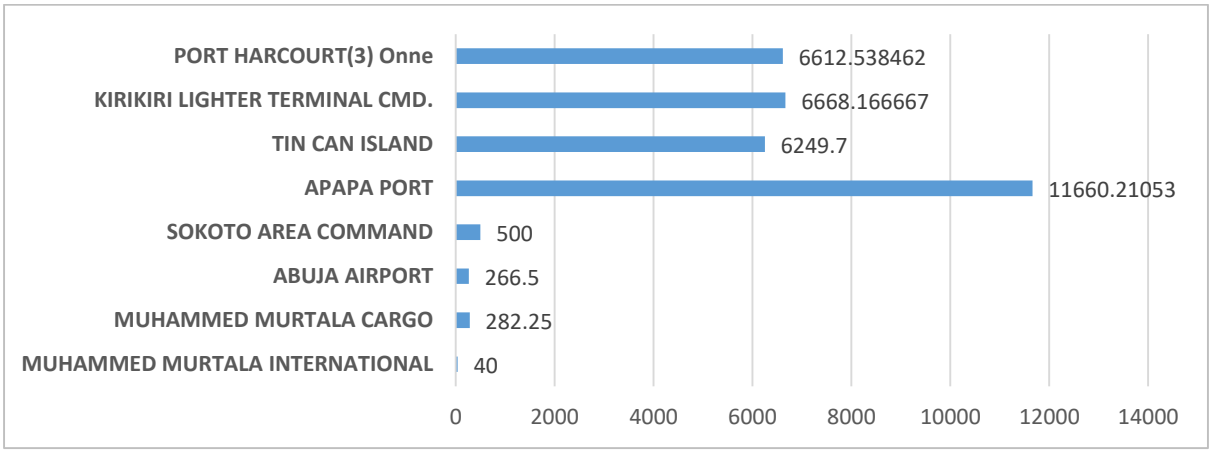


Chart 165: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Vegetable Plaiting Materials 2016-2022



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9.2.3: Policy Recommendations for Vegetable Plaiting Materials Import

9.3.1: Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc Import Index

Table 16: Import Index of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
20	PREPS OF VEGS, FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.	0.70	0.00	0.63	0.39	0.60	0.60
2001	veg, fruit, nuts etc, pres or pres by vinegar etc	5.00	0.01	1.15	0.32	9.56	24.28
2002	tomatoes prepared or preserved nesoi	1.28	0.00	17120.18	2956951.83	36036.37	
2003	mushrooms and tuffles prepared or preserved nesoi	1.66	0.01		80.63	1.11	3.06
2004	vegetables nesoi prepared or preserved nesoi, frozen	0.70	0.00	1.33	0.88	0.82	0.97
2005	vegetables nesoi prepared etc nesoi, not frozen	2.66	0.01	1.01	0.89	0.75	1.33
2006	fruit/nuts/fruit-peel etc, preserved by sugar	0.65	0.00				

2007	jams, fruit jellies, marmalades etc, cooked	1.87	0.01	15.17	7.33	89.72	57.81
2008	friut, nuts etc prepared or preserved nesoi	41.78	0.05	22.08	1.05	2.68	12.22
2009	fruit juices (& grape must) & veg juice, no spirit	1.29	0.00	25.44	205.78	703.21	310.52

Hs code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
20	PREPS OF VEGS, FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.	0.70	0.00	0.63	0.39	0.60	0.60	0.49	0.52

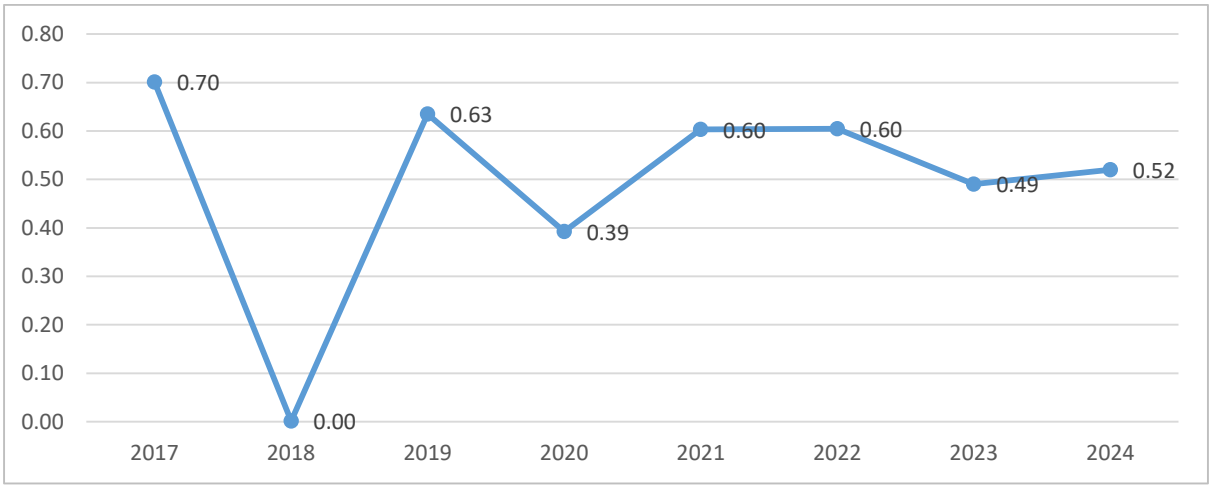


Chart 167: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022

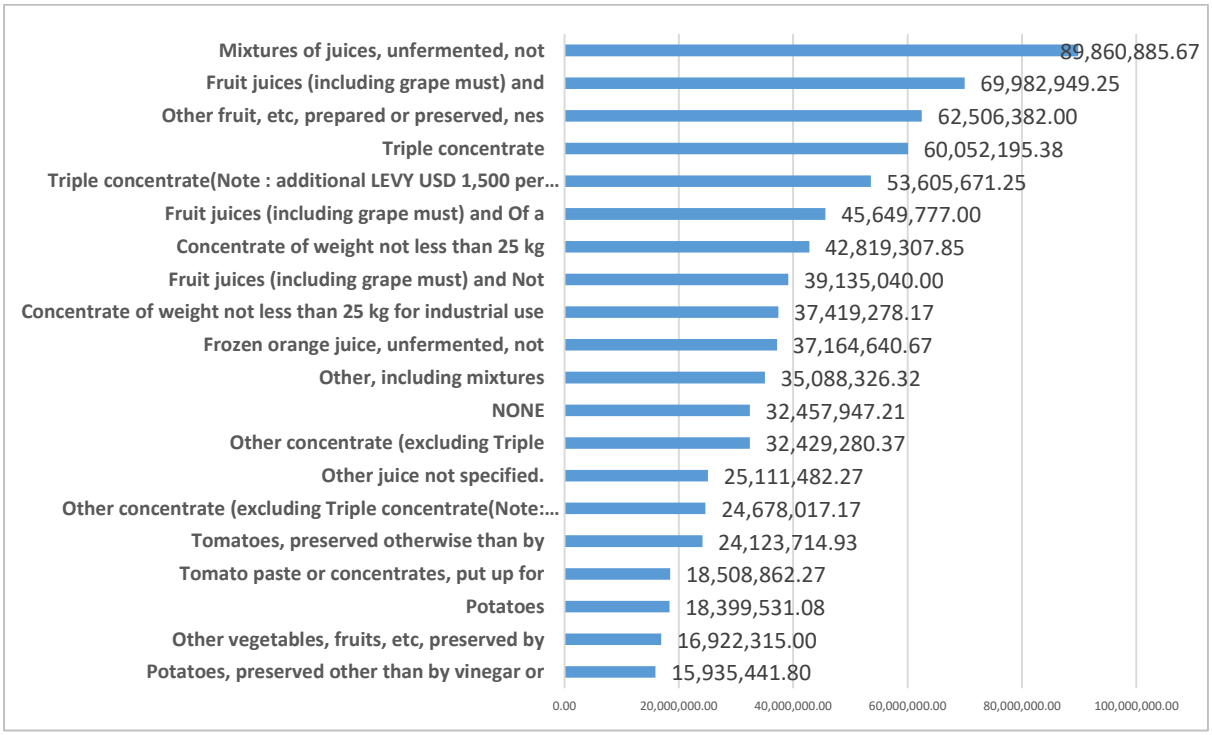


Chart 168: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, Etc 2016-2022

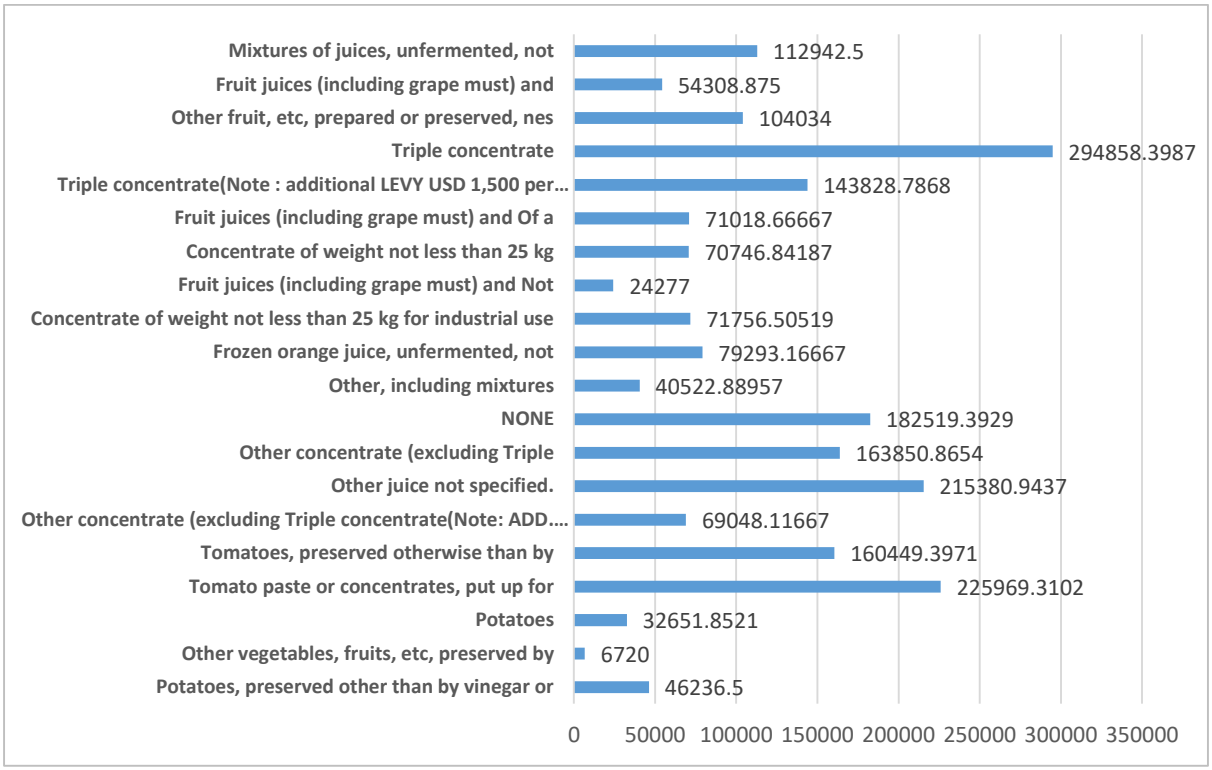


Chart 169: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, Etc 2016-2022

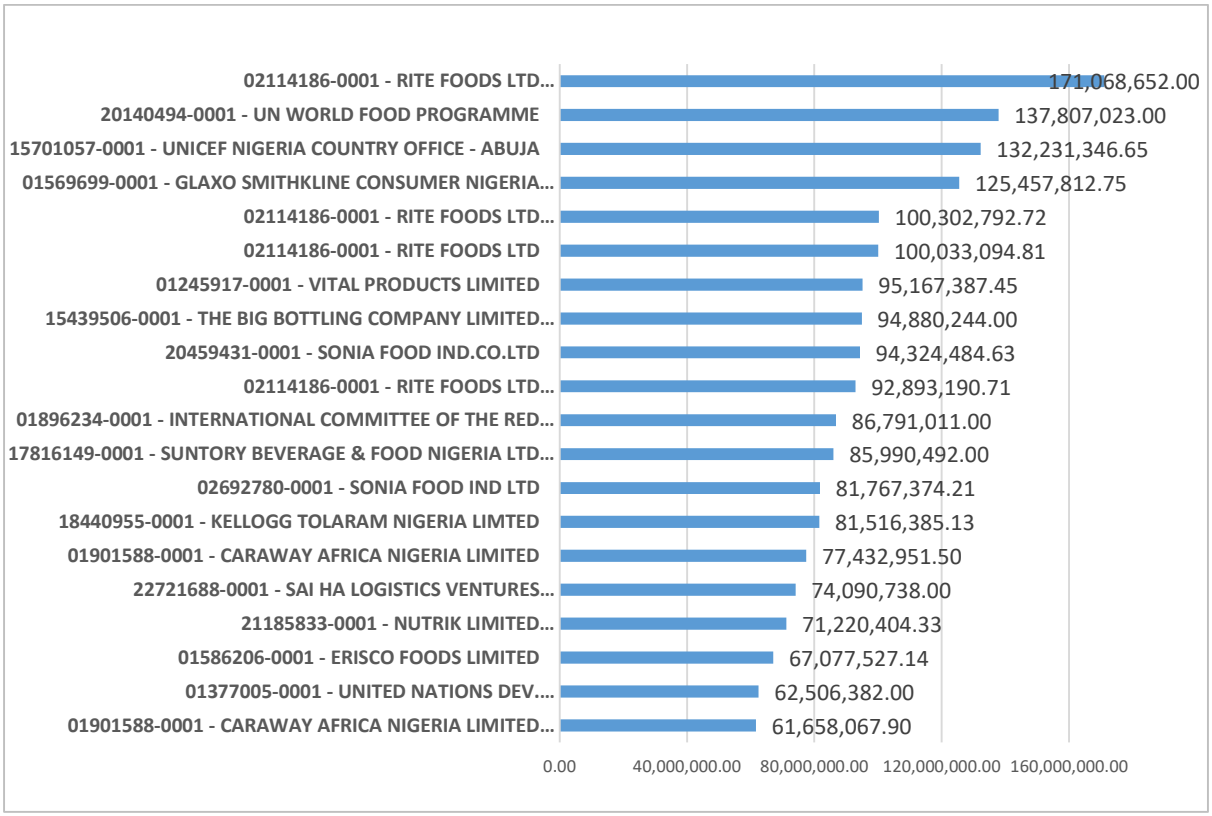


Chart 170: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, Etc 2016-2022

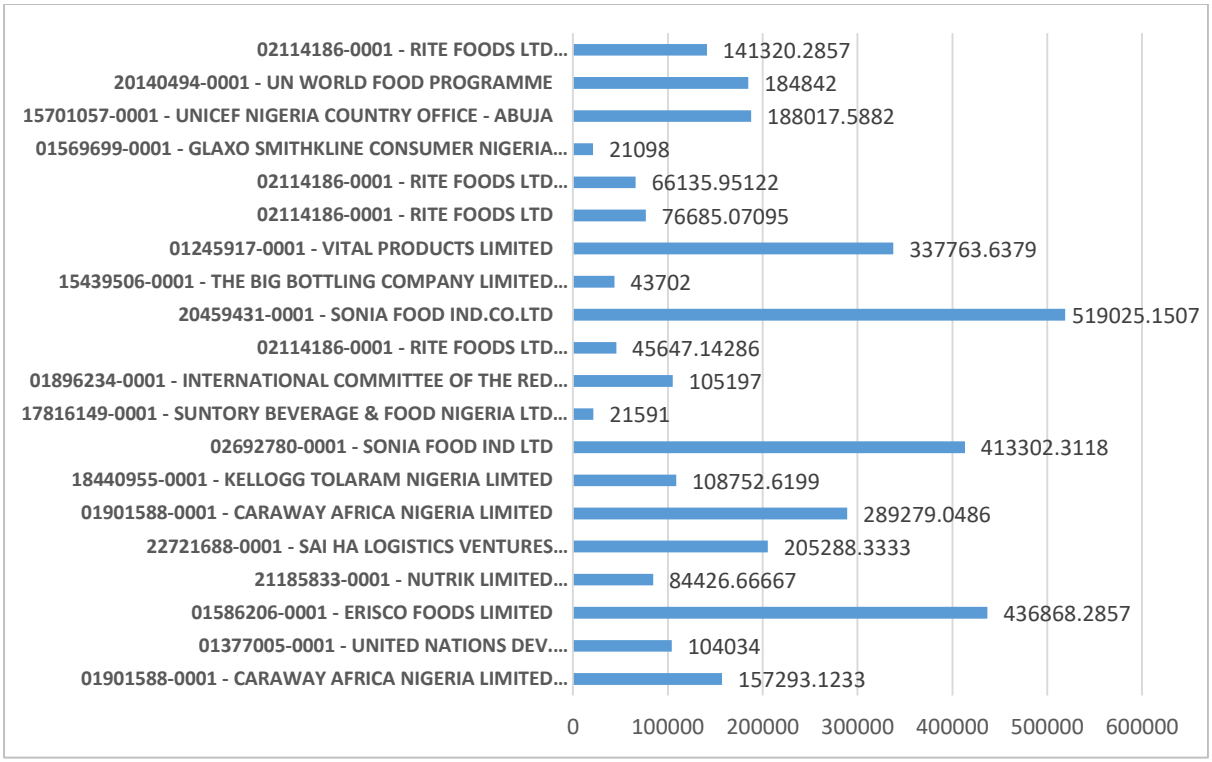


Chart 171: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022

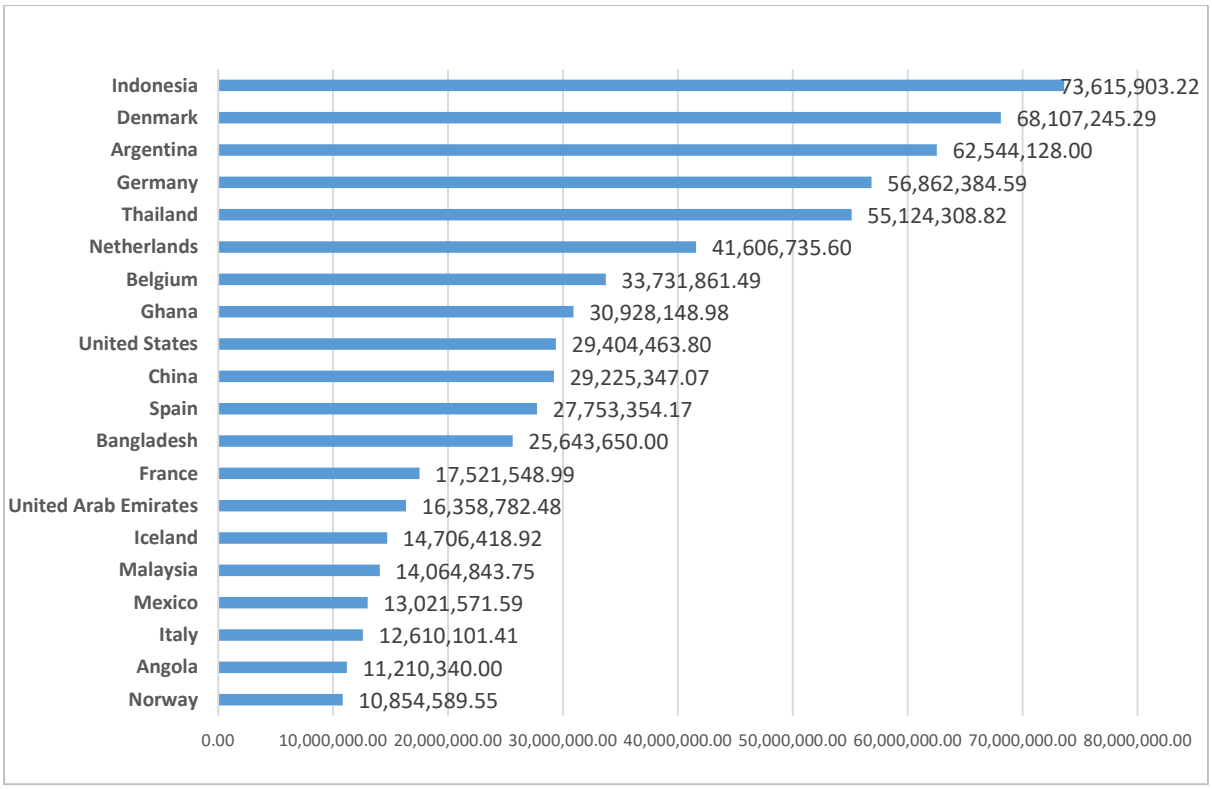


Chart 172: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022

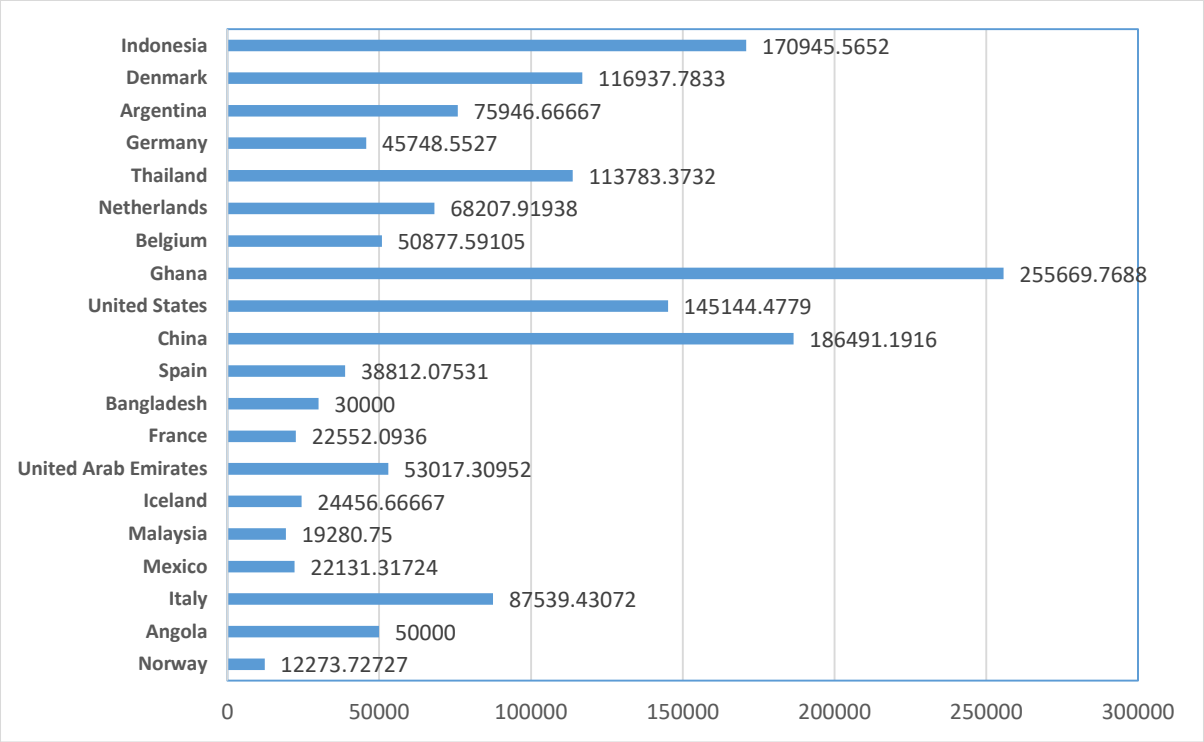


Chart 173: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, Etc 2016-2022

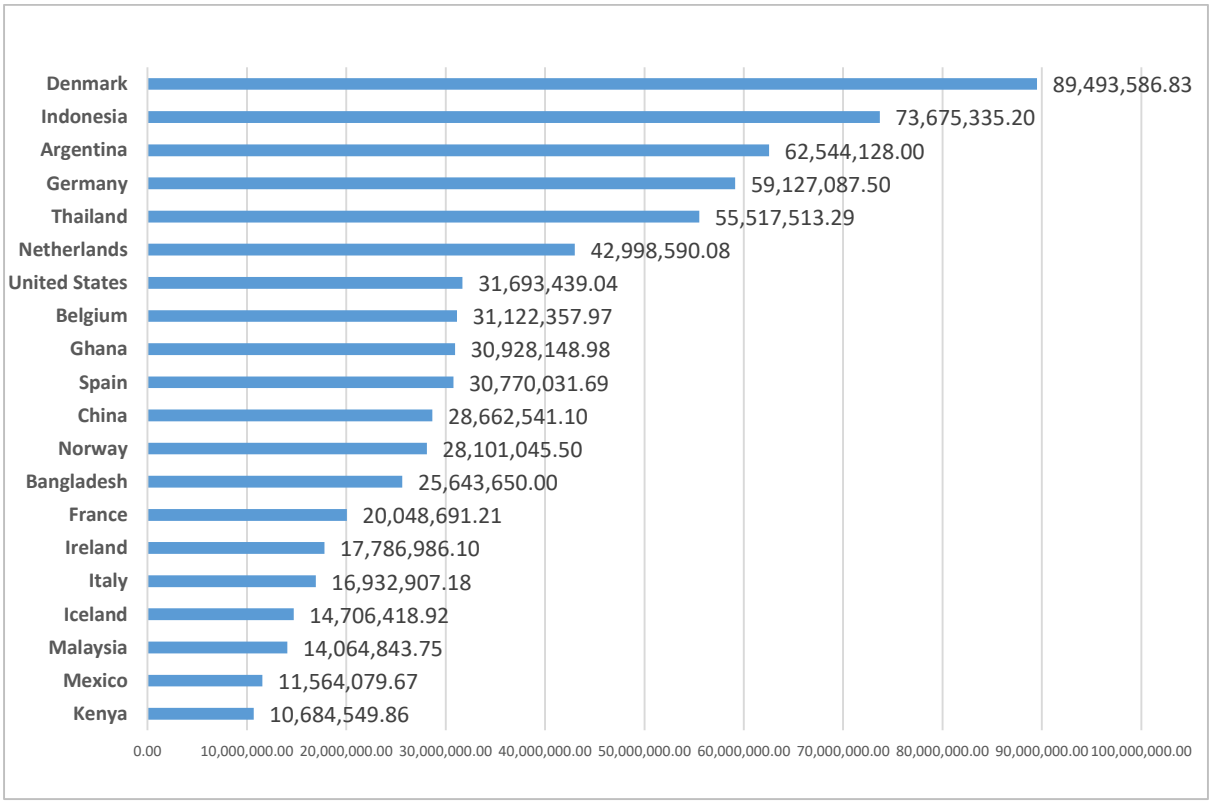


Chart 174: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022

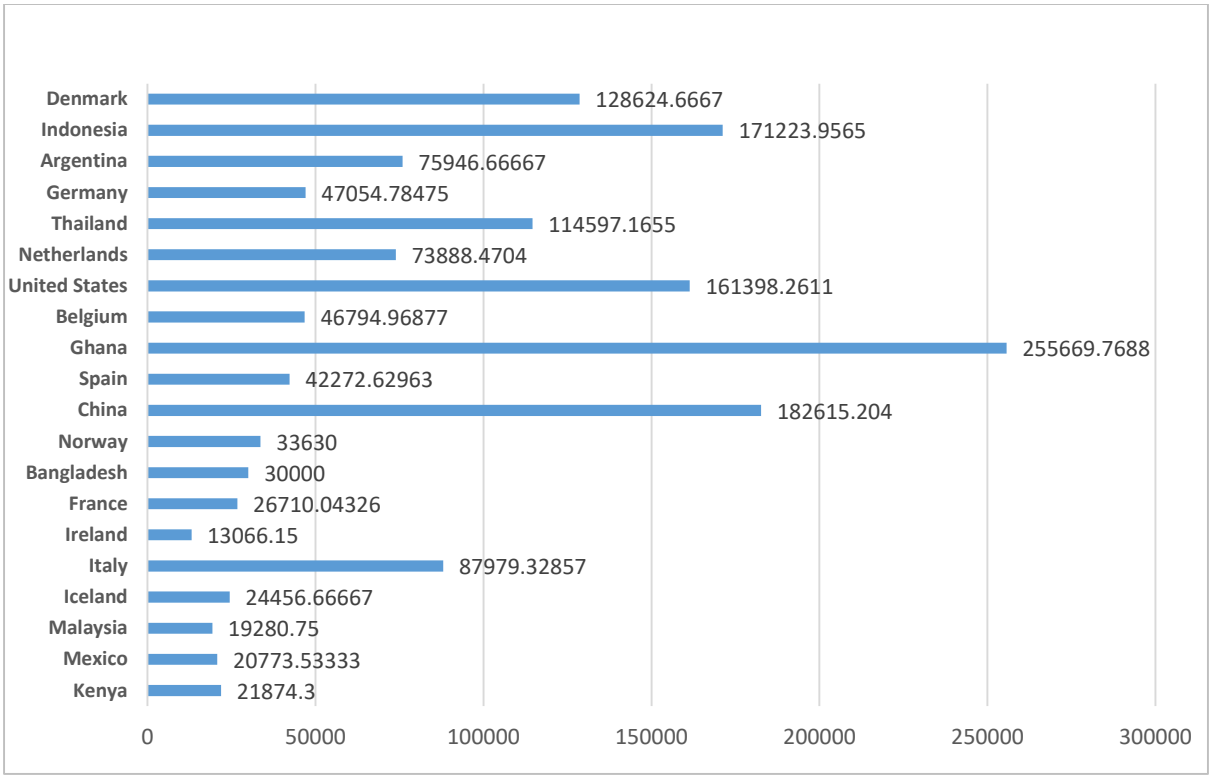


Chart 175: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022

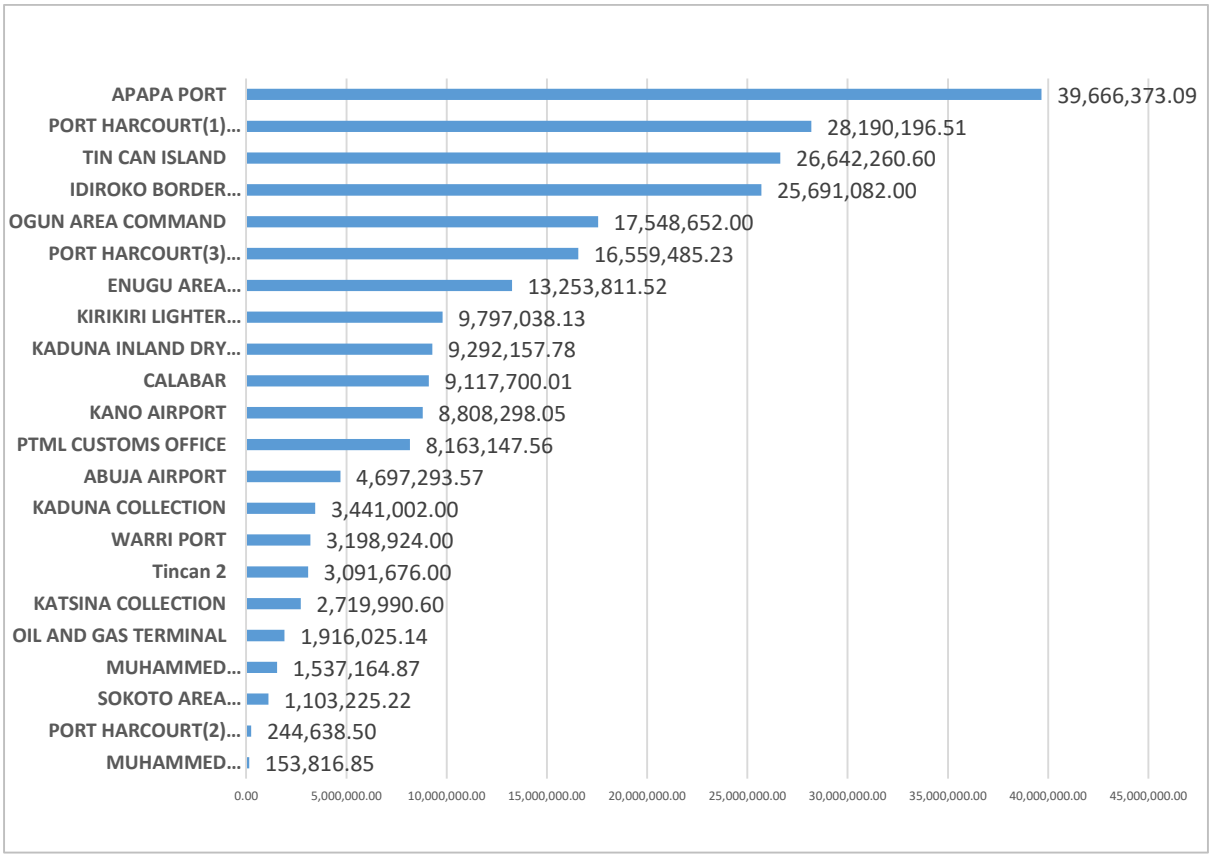
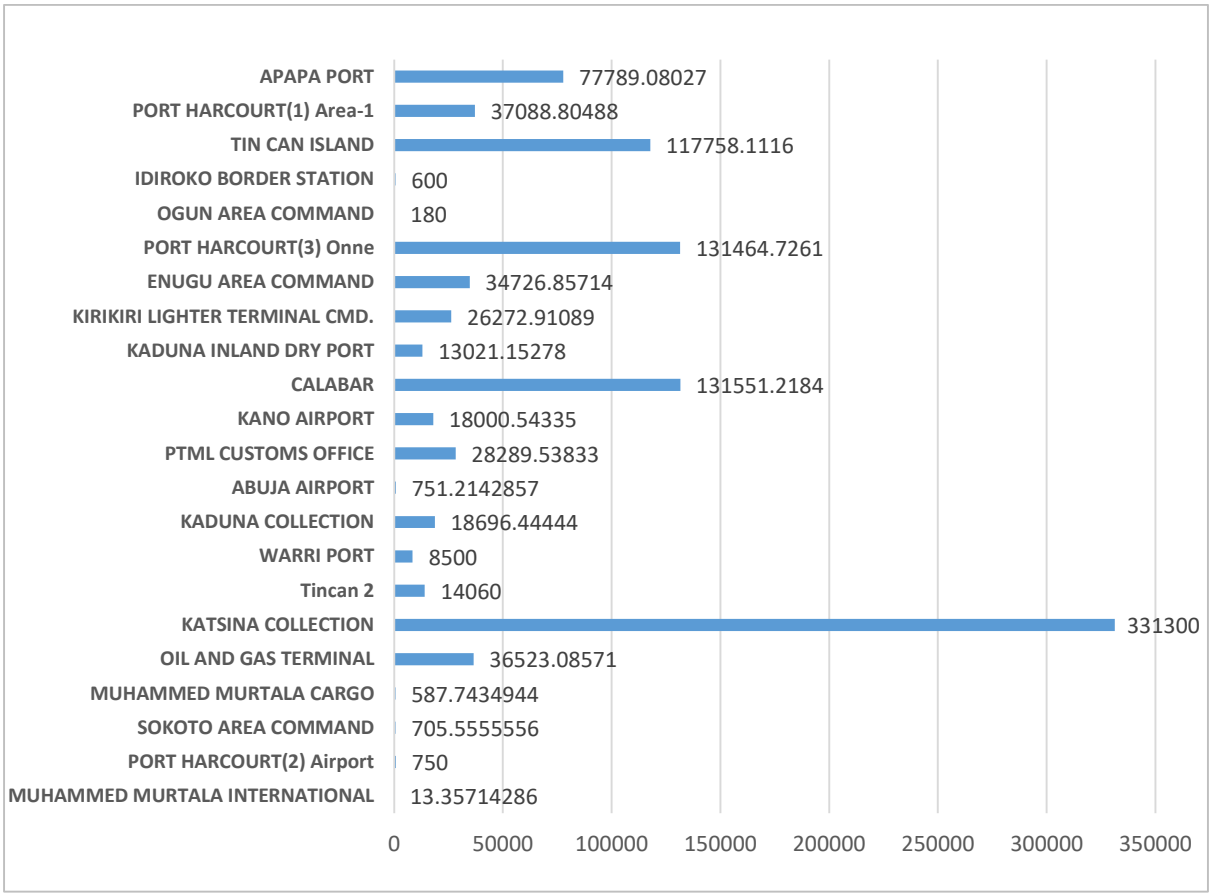


Chart 176: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port of Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc 2016-2022



9.3.1: Data Interpretations for Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc Import

Chart 166: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Preps Of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, Etc fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 167: The chart showing veg, fruit, nuts etc, pres or pres by vinegar etc as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 168: The chart showing tomatoes prepared or preserved nesoi as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg

and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 169: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 170: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 171: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 172: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 173: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 174: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 175: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 176: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of

21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

9.3.2: Policy Recommendations for Preps of Vegs, Fruits, Nuts, etc Import

- The practice of changing macroeconomic policies by successive governments is inimical to long-term investments in agriculture.
- The practice of contract arrangements between out growers and private companies needs to be strengthened, since it has been difficult to promote and enforce contract details between any of the tiers of government and small farmers
- Fertilizer subsidy programs in Nigeria need to be market responsive
- input subsidy programs should be used to develop competitive private sector-led input markets.
- The government's agricultural credit guarantee scheme, which seeks to guarantee various cadres of loans to farmers, needs to be strengthened in order to reawaken commercial banks' confidence in the scheme.
- To achieve the desired impact of research funding on agricultural productivity in Nigeria, improved private investments in agricultural research and development (R&D) must be encouraged.
- The government can build on the achievements of fruits and vegetables listed above by providing infrastructural developments such as electricity and good roads since storage facilities require electricity to run them.

10:0 SUGAR SUB-SECTOR

10.1: Sugars & Sugar Confectionery Import Index

Table 17: Import Index of Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
17	SUGARS & SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1.21	4.66	0.52	0.62	0.82	1.08
1701	cane or beet sugar & chem pure sucrose, solid form	1.31	2528.76	775300.9	1561757	22600.97	1676512

1702	sugar nesoi, incl chem pure lactose etc, caramel	1.38	0.01	376.58	93.1	270.54	5451.05
1703	molasses from the extraction or refining of sugar	2.71	0.01	21.75	1.76	0.52	0.00
1704	sugar confection (incl white chocolate), no coca	56.92	0.12	132.52	48.38	49.21	131.02

Hs Code	**Description**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
17	SUGARS & SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1.21	4.66	0.52	0.62	0.82	1.08	0.68	0.52

Chart 177: Import Inex of Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

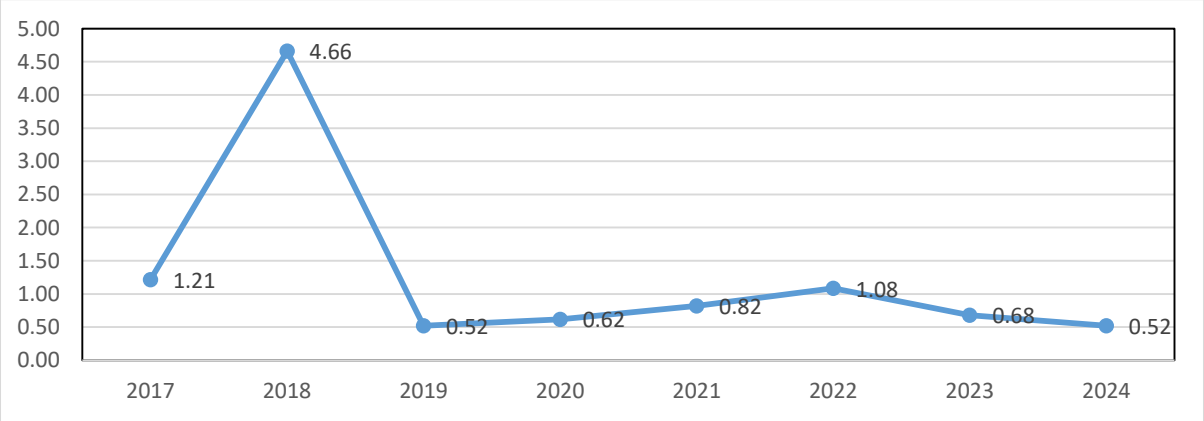


Chart 178: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

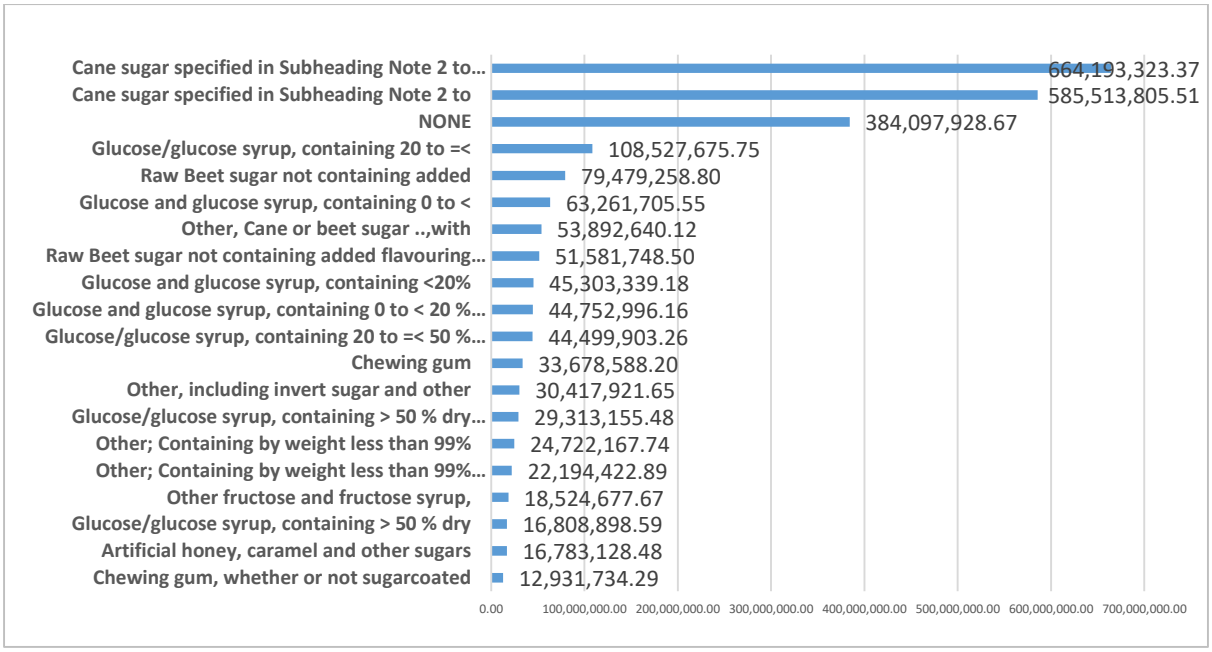


Chart 179: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

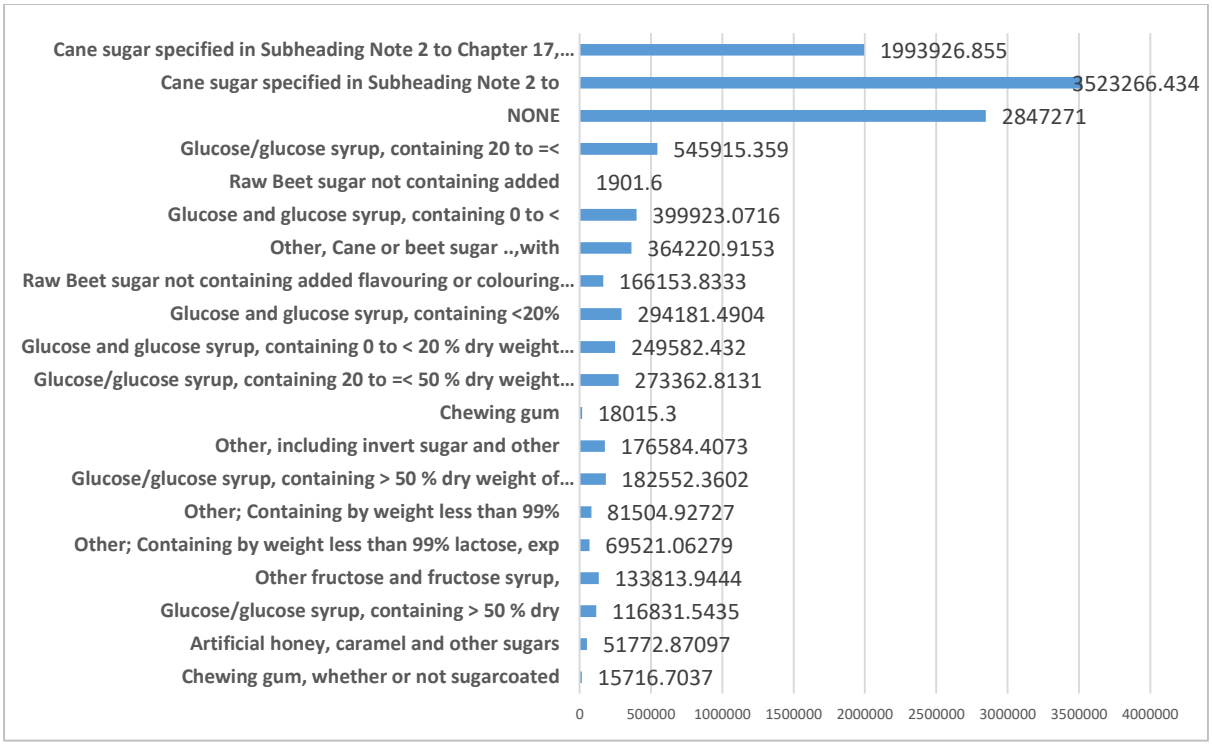


Chart 180: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

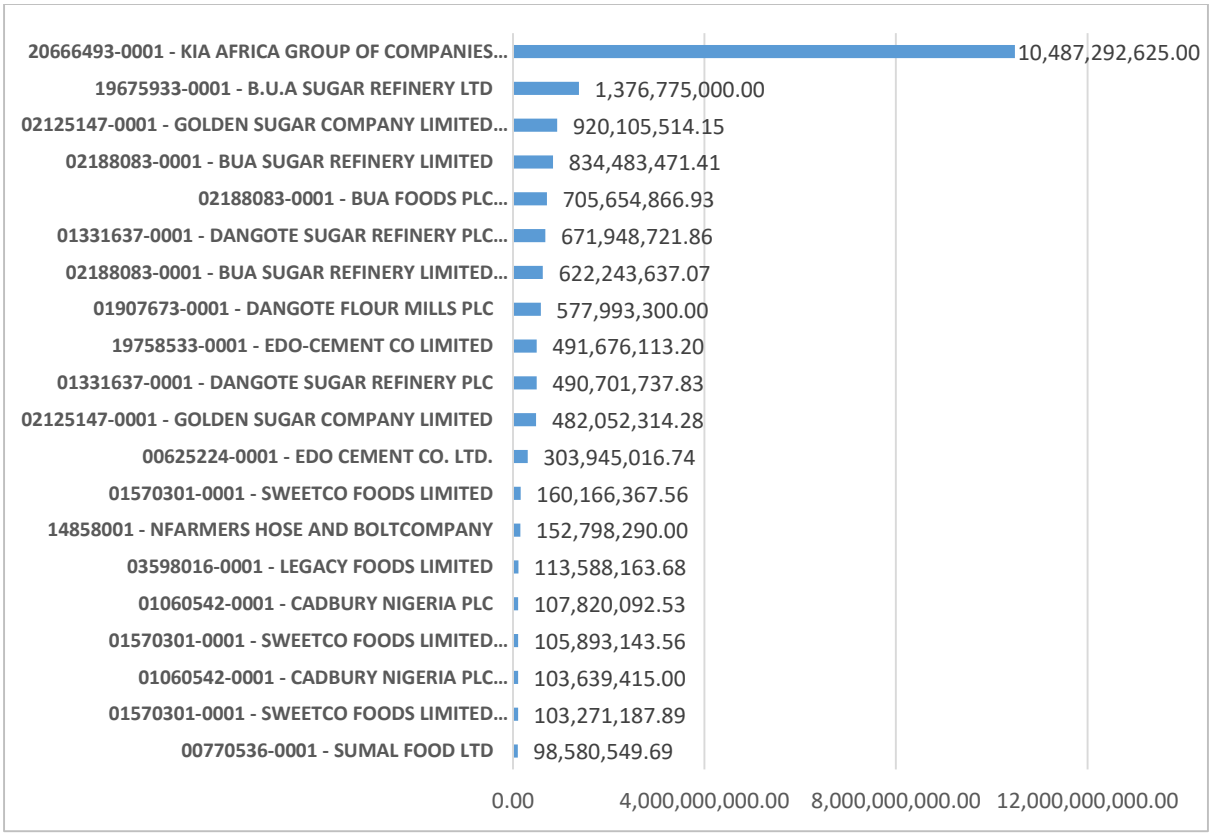


Chart 181: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

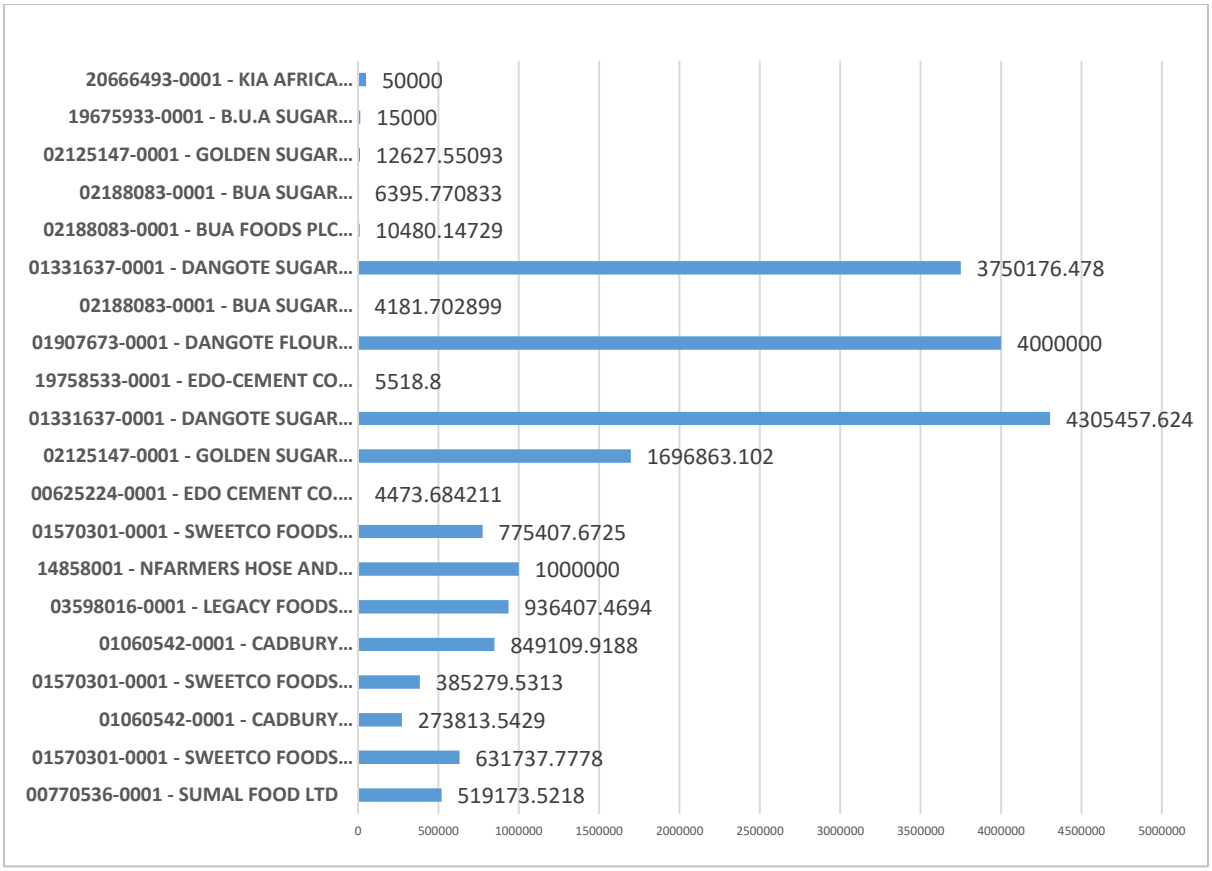


Chart 182: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

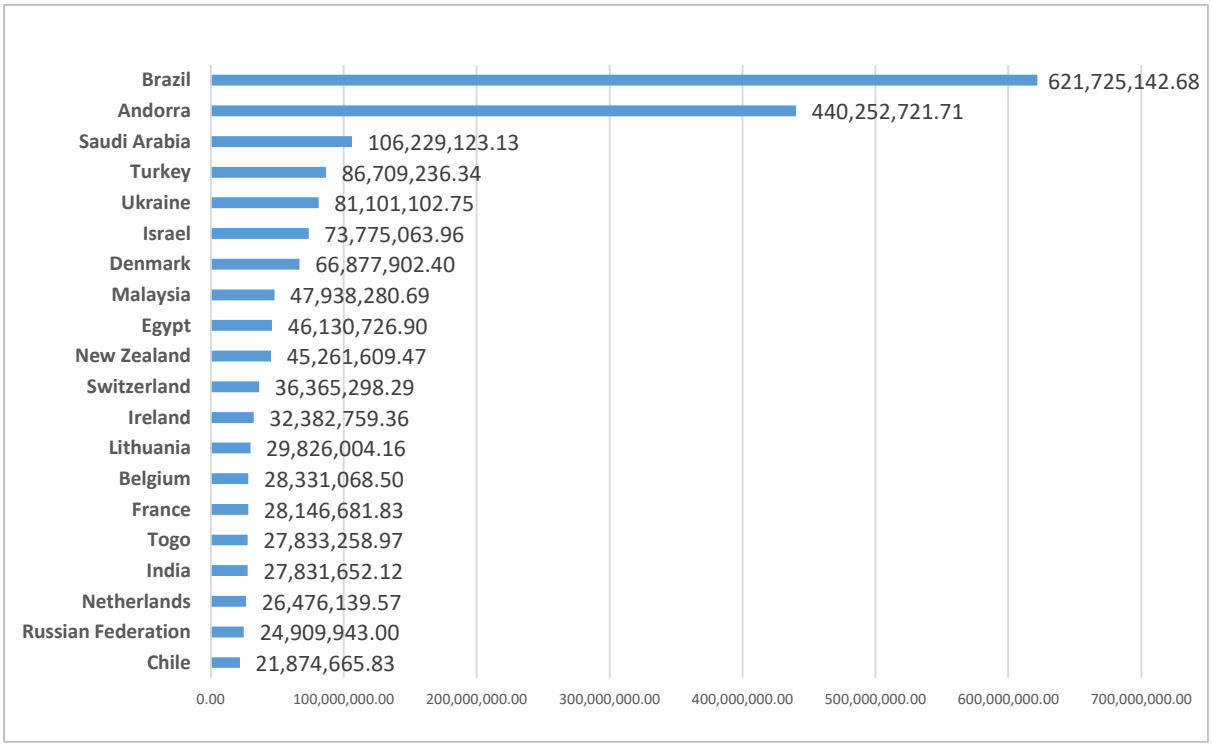


Chart 183: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

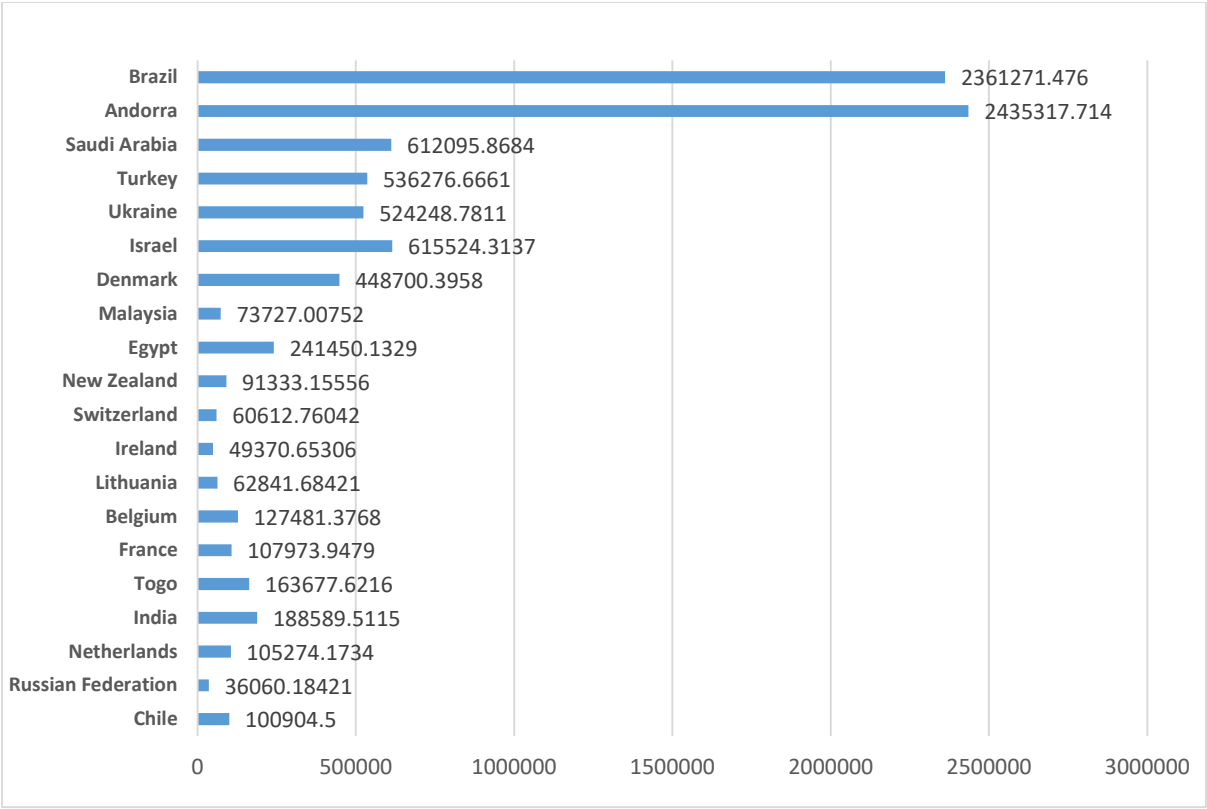


Chart 184: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

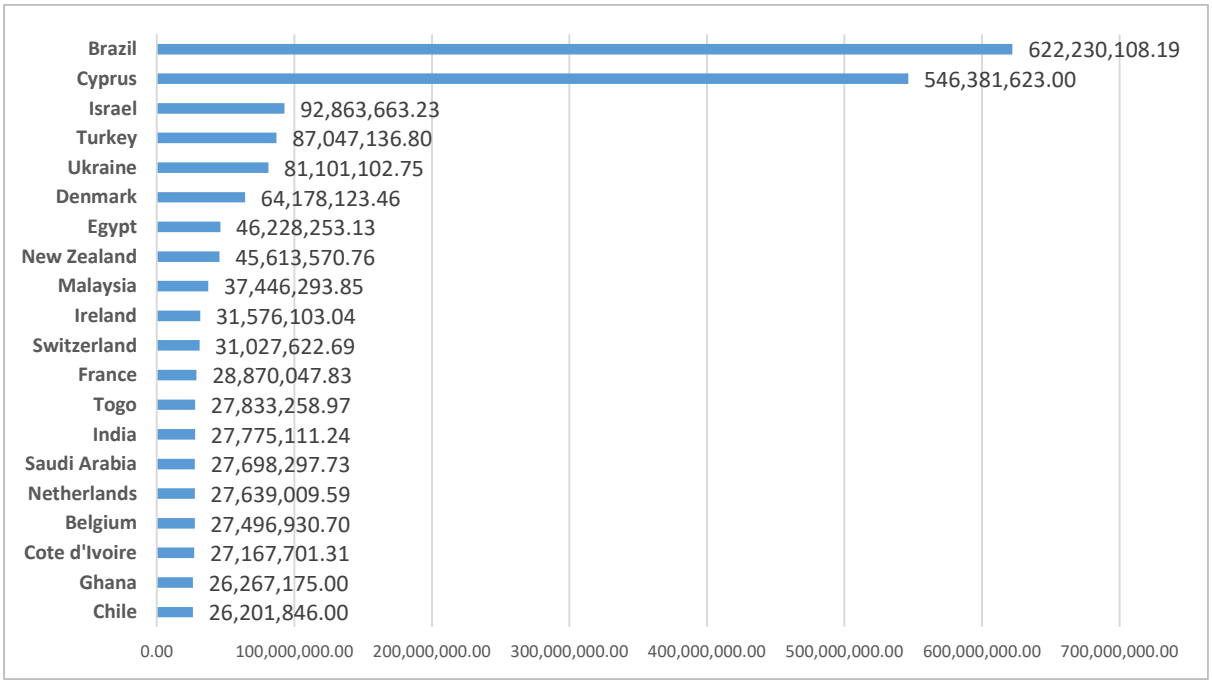


Chart 185: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

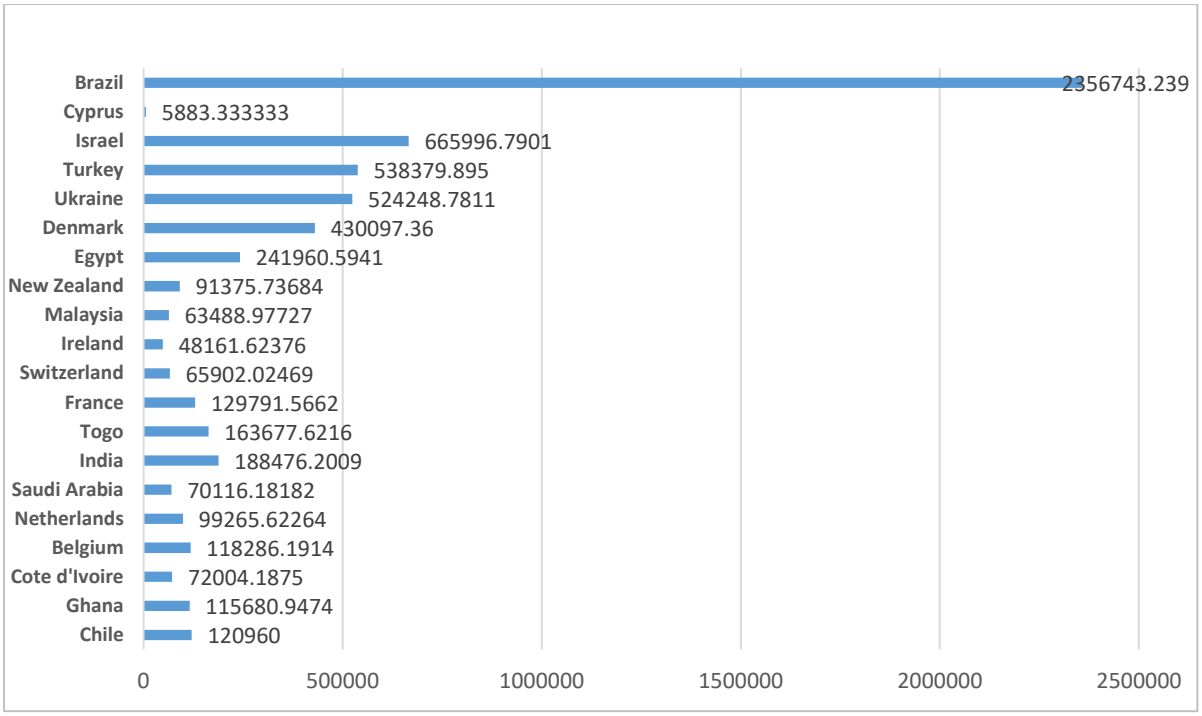


Chart 186: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022

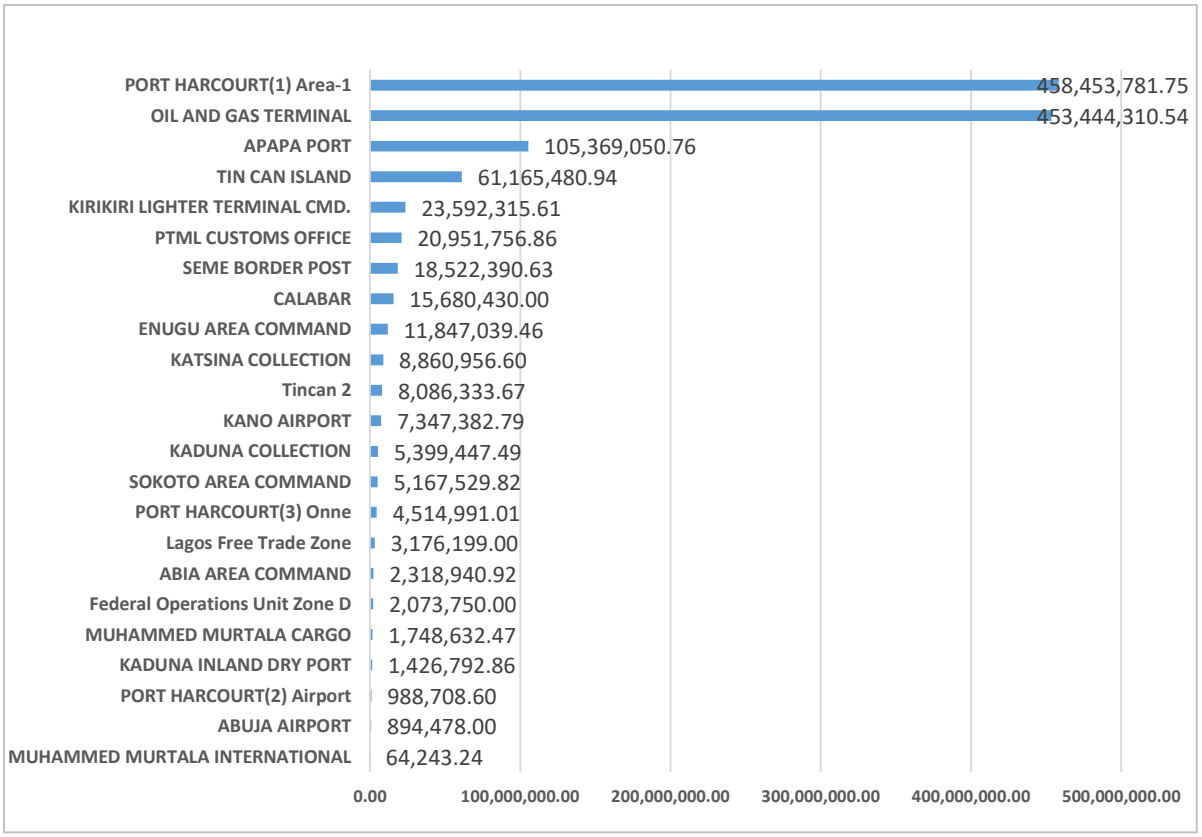
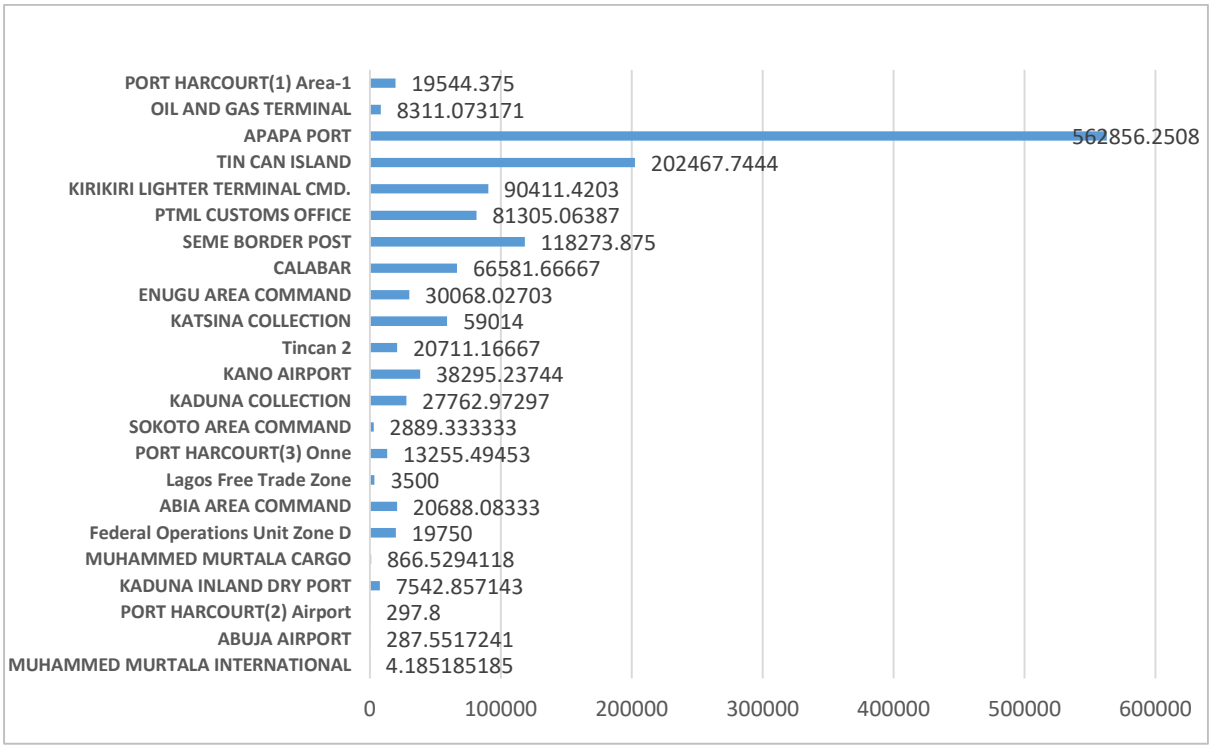


Chart 187: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery 2016-2022



10.1.2: Data Interpretations for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery Import

Chart 177: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

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Chart 178: The chart showing cane or beet sugar & chem pure sucrose, solid form as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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Chart 182: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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Chart 187: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

10.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Sugars & Sugar Confectionery Import

Government should Commercialise the free-flowing brown sugar technology been developed from indigenous research and engineering at National Cereals Research Institute.

Policy makers and other stakeholders in the sugar industry should encourage local sugar production and R & D on sugarcane and sugar.

11.0 COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONARY SUB-SECTOR

11.1: COCOA & COCOA PREPARATIONS IMPORT INDEX

TABLE 18: IMPORT INDEX OF COCOA & COCOA PREPARATIONS 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
18	Cocoa & coca preparations	13.87	0.00	1.93	1.75	1.12	1.40
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	1.65	0.01	4.72			
1802	Cocoa shells, husks, skins, and other cocoa waste		0.05		361.50		
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil			0.33			
1805	Cocoa powder, not sweetened	1338.40					
1806	Chocolate & other food products containing cocoa	1.57	0.01		216.09		

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
18	Cocoa & coca preparations	13.87	0.00	1.93	1.75	1.12	1.40	4.85	3.72

Chart 188: Import Index of Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

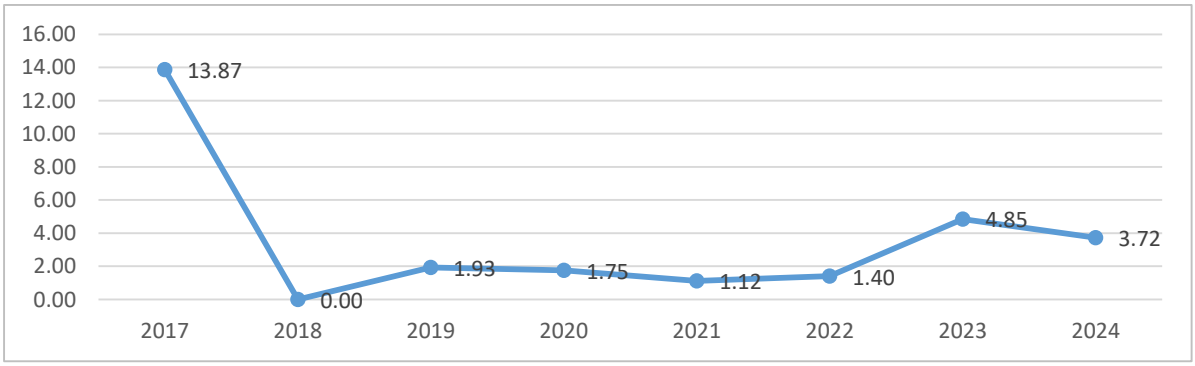


Chart 189: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

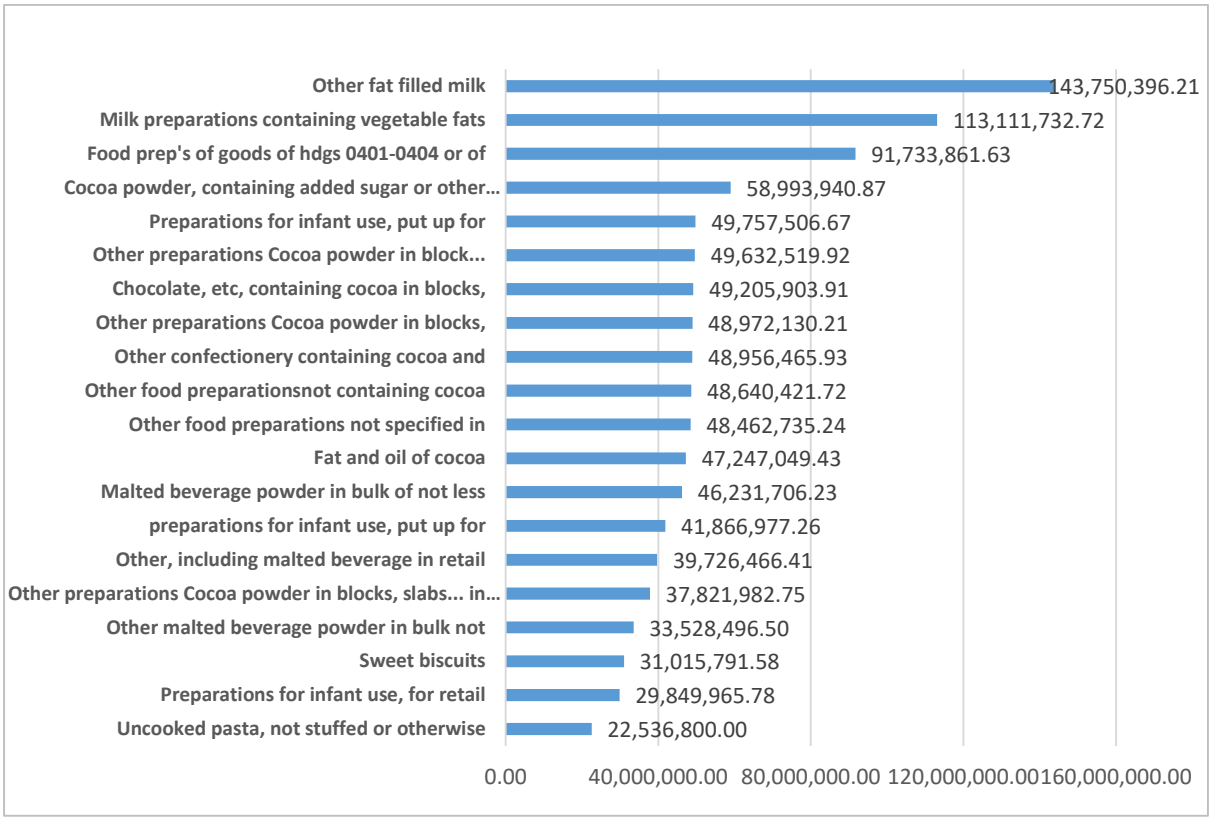


Chart 190: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

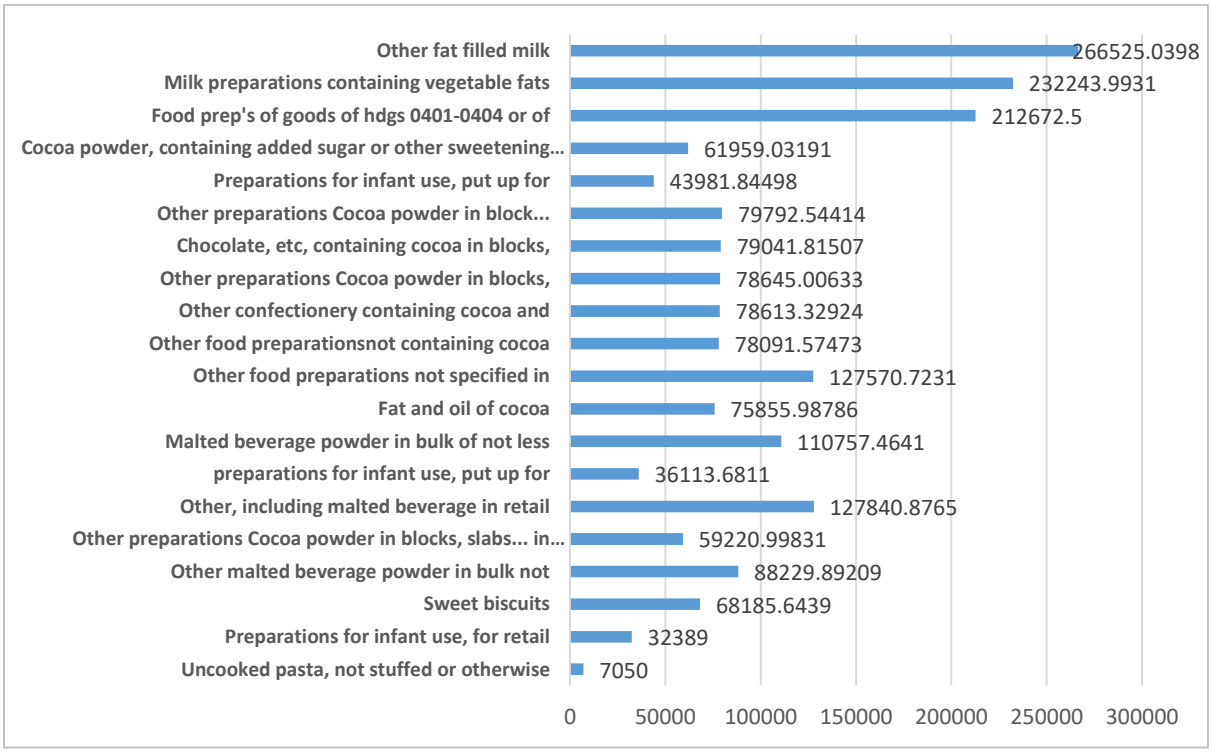


Chart 191: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

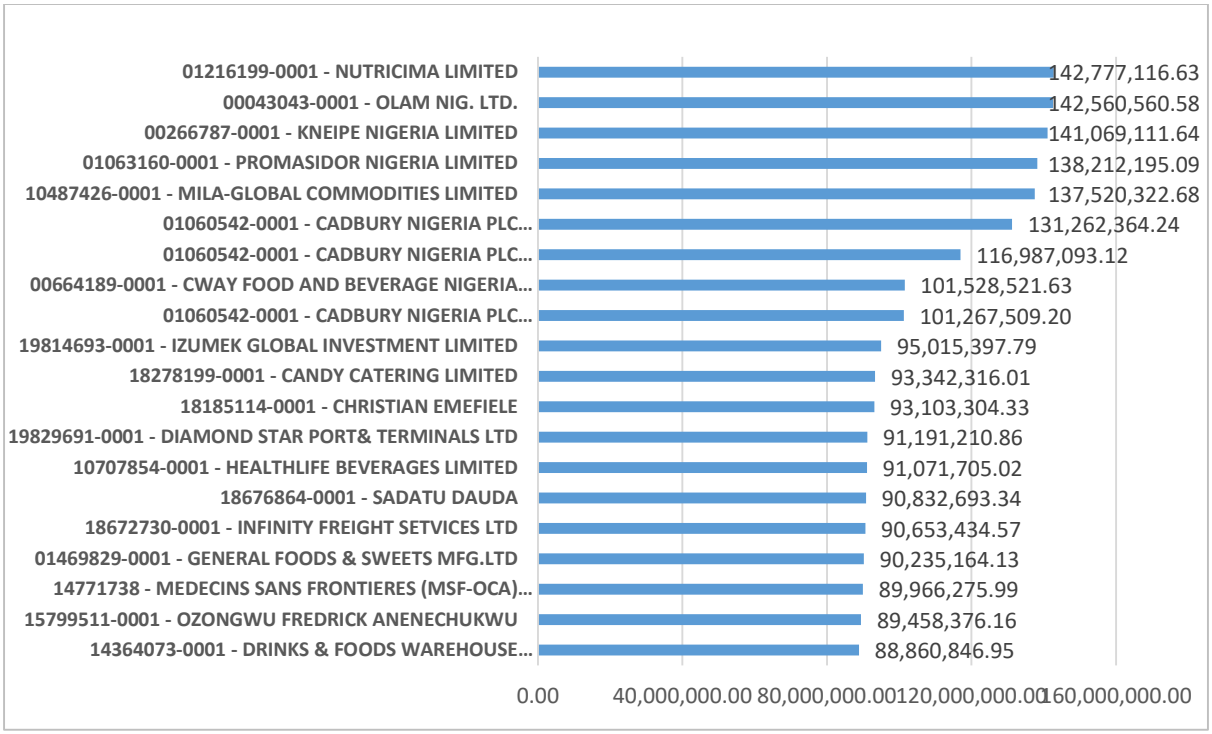


Chart 192: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

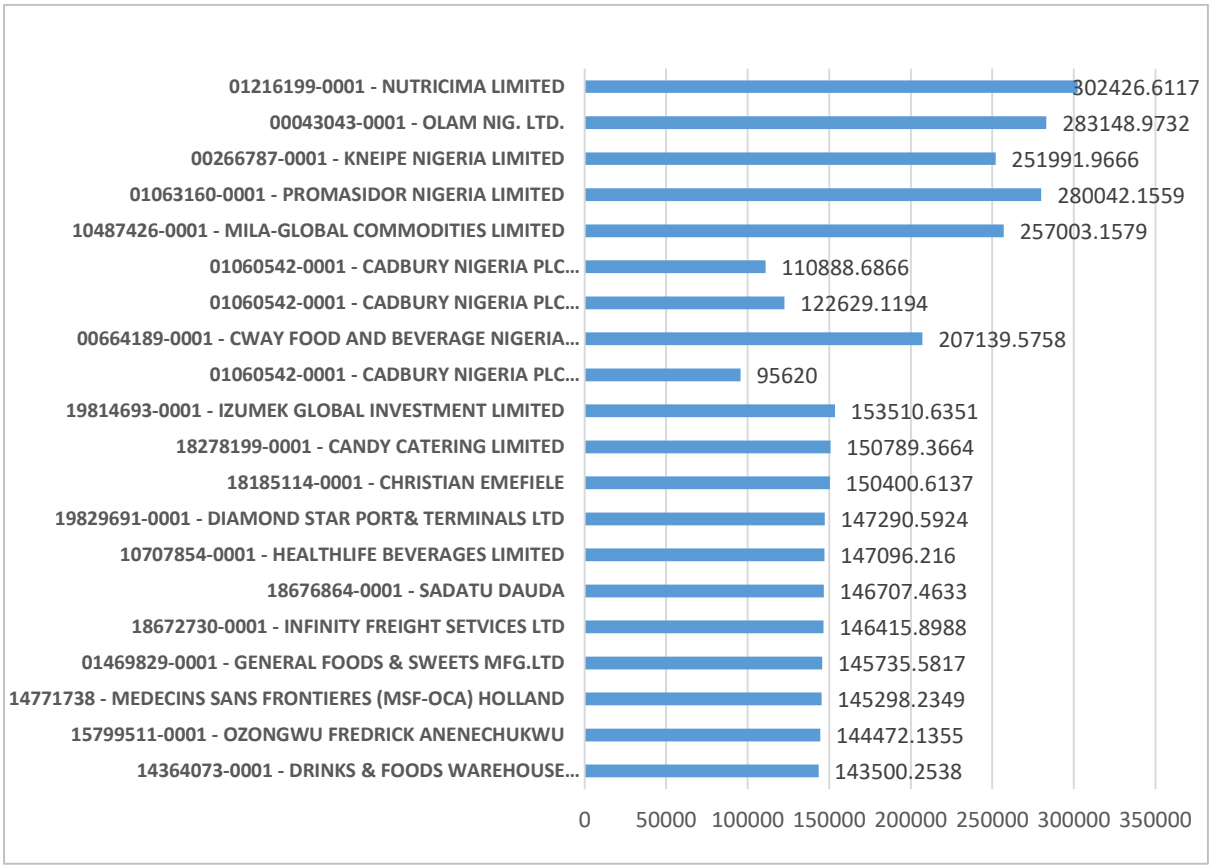


Chart 193: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

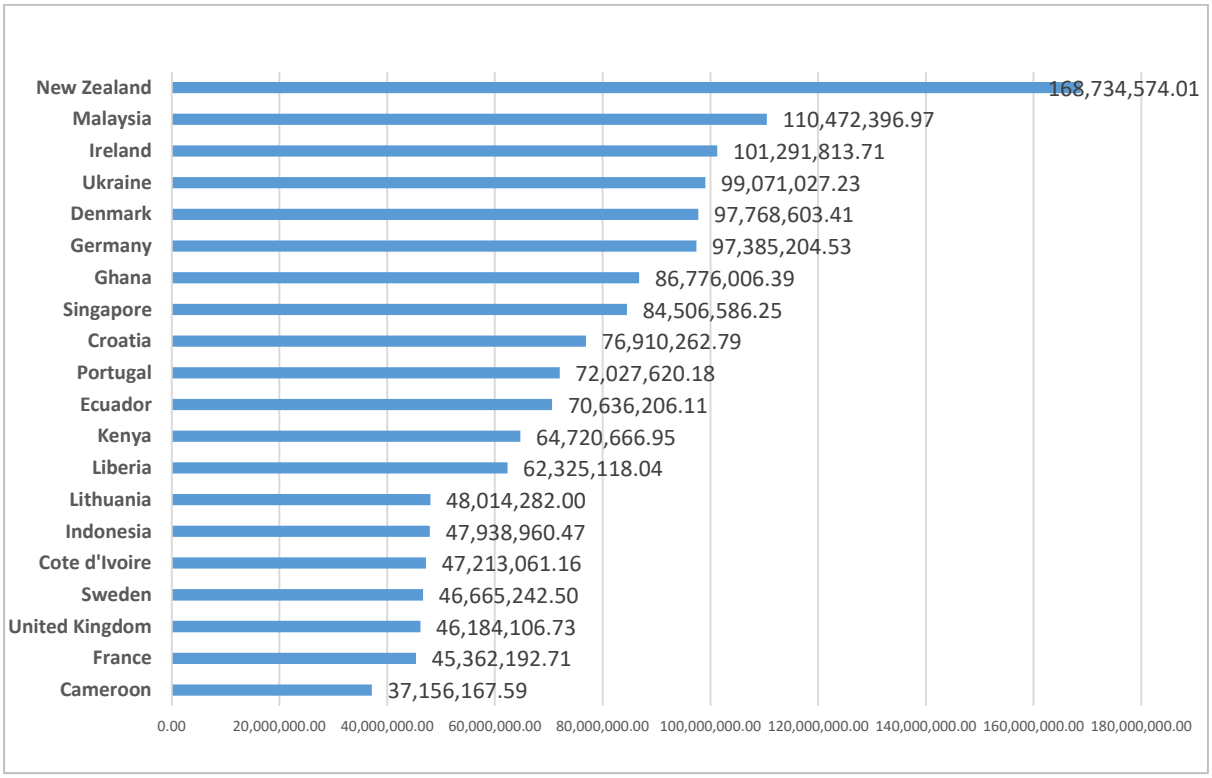


Chart 194: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

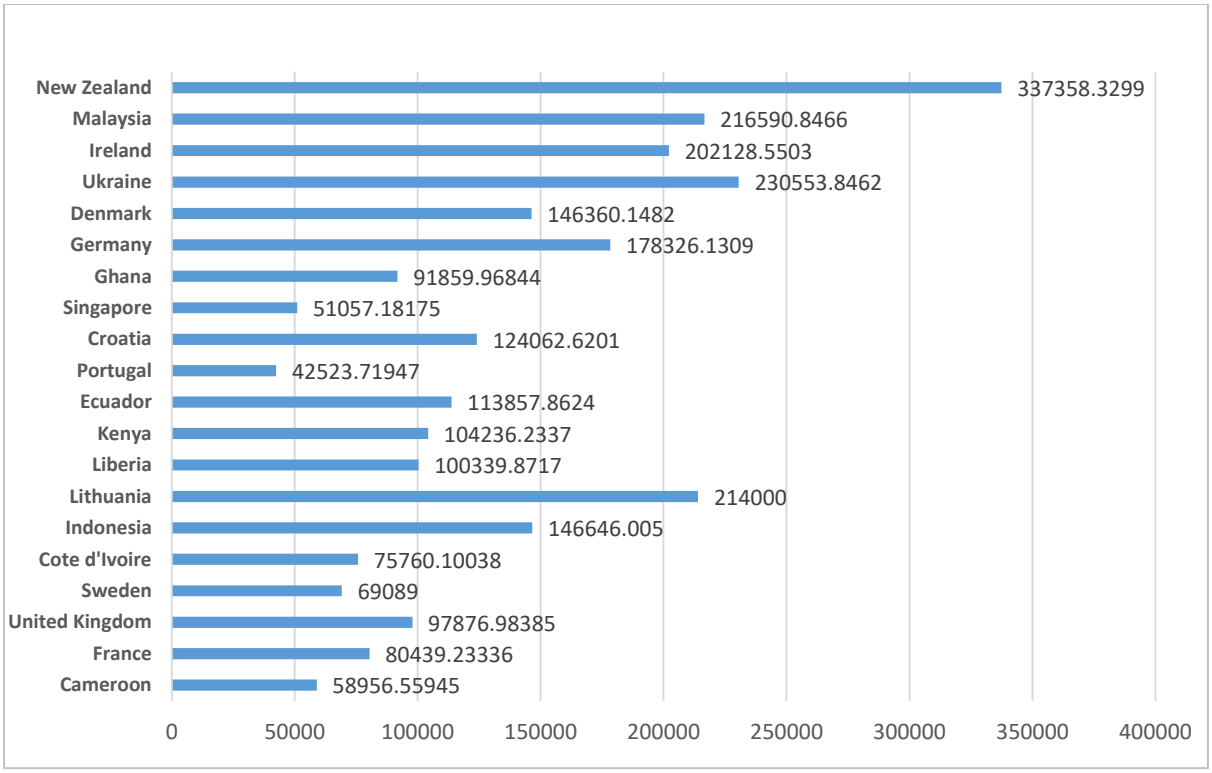


Chart 195: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

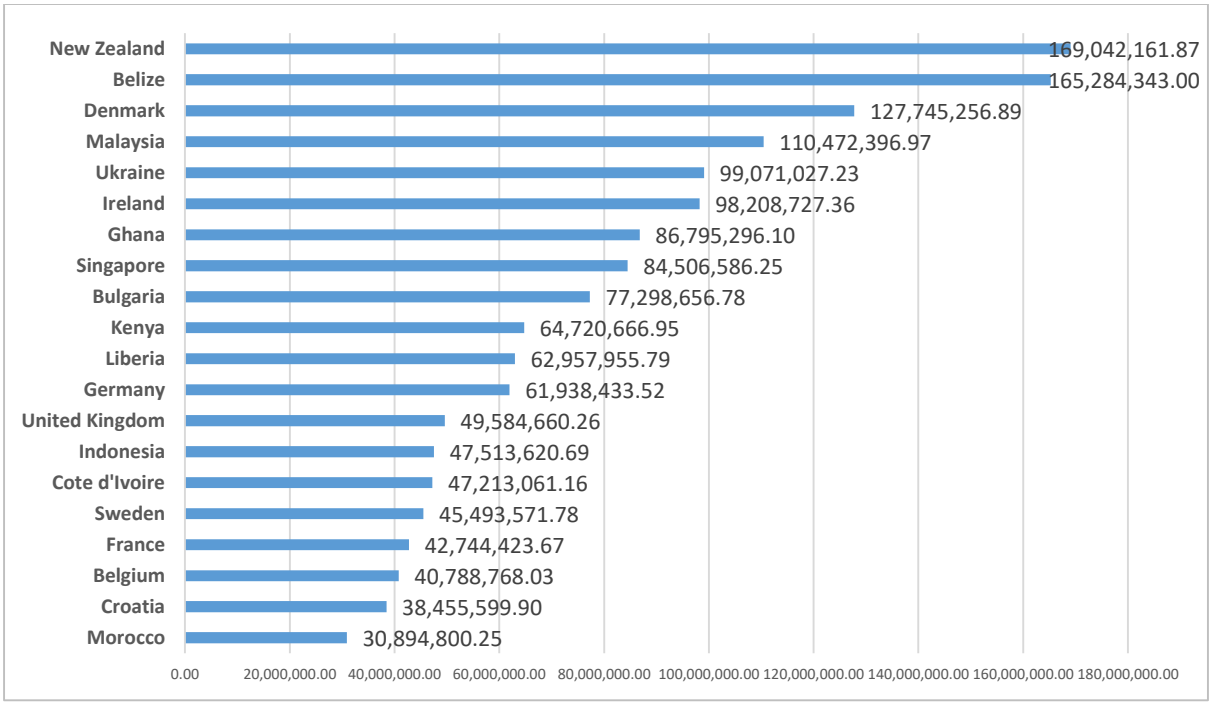


Chart 196: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

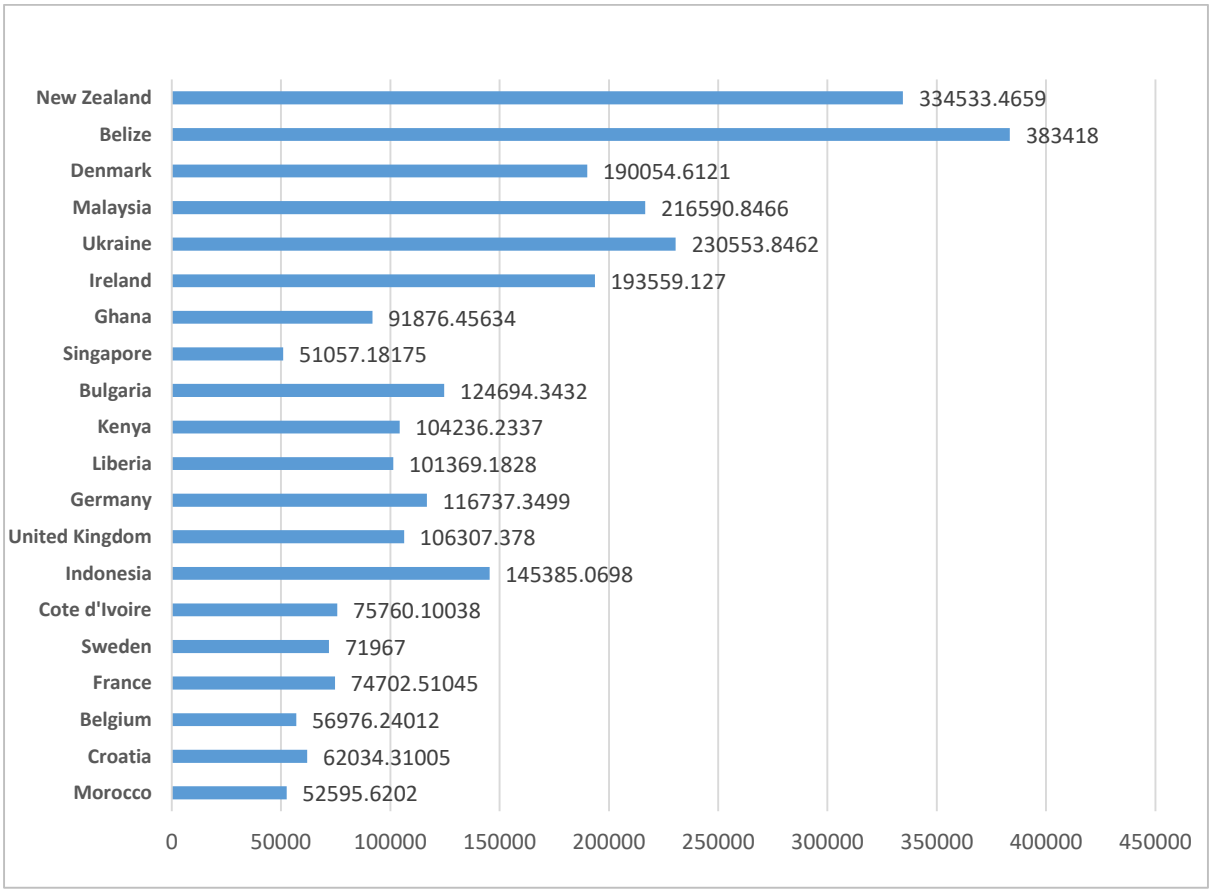


Chart 197: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022

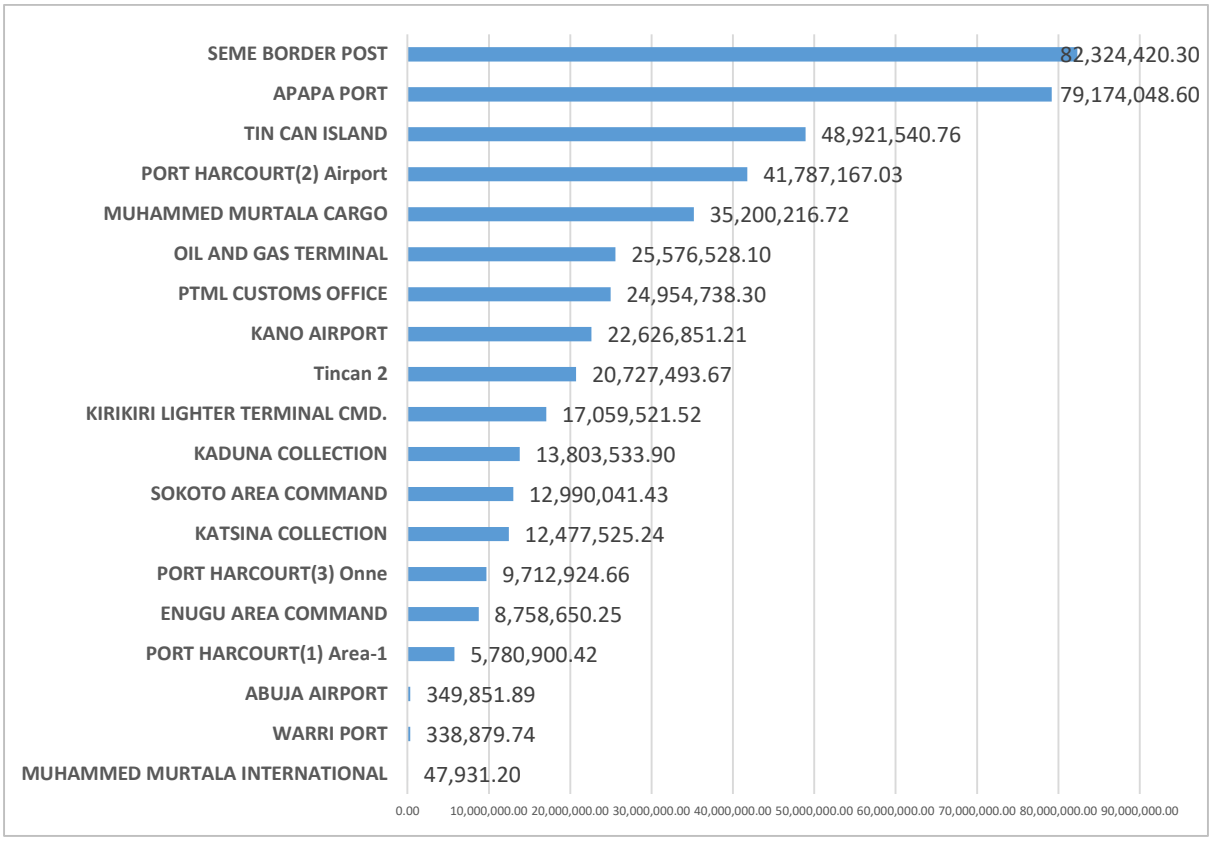
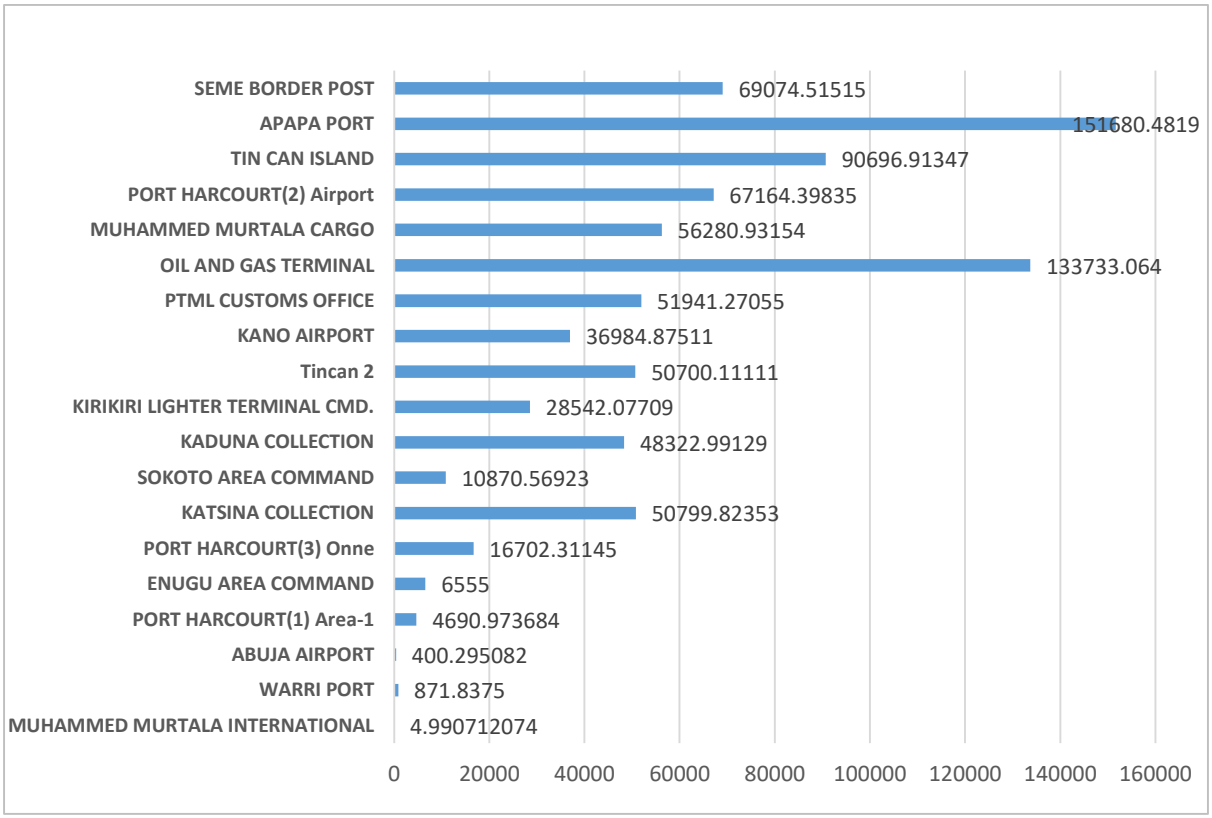


Chart 198: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations 2016-2022



11.1.2 Data Interpretations For Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations Import

Chart 188: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 189: The chart showing Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 190: The chart showing Cocoa shells, husks, skins, and other cocoa wasteas import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 191: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 192: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 193: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 194: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 195: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N)28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 196: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 197: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 198: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

11.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations Import

- Attaining equilibrium on cocoa production, internal processing and exportation of semi-finished or finished product should be the main focus of the government rather than absolute concentration on the rate of production alone.

- Emphases should be laid on the local processing industries in all cocoa producing State across the countries through Public Private Partnership in order to strengthen the stability of the industries.

- Also, the processes for the revitalization of the liquidated Cocoa Board need to be reviewed.

12.0 DISTILLERY AND BLENDING OF SPIRIT SUB-SECTOR

12.1: BEVERAGES, SPIRITS & VINEGAR IMPORT INDEX

Table 19: Import Index of Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS & VINEGAR	1.13	0.03	0.62	1.28	1.25	2.03
2201	waters, natural etc, not sweetened etc, ice & snow	45.23	0.04	86.56	3639.26	15.56	0.17
2202	waters, sweetened etc & other nonalc beverages nesoi	0.92	0.01	110.01	32.98		
2203	beer made from malt	0.22	0.00	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.02
2204	wine of fresh grapes, grape must nesoi	3.24	0.01	1.78	1.36	0.98	2.01
2205	vermouth & other wine of fresh grapes spec flavored	3.02	0.28				
2206	fermented beverages nesoi (cider, berry, mead etc)	1.48	0.00	12.91	16.96		
2207	ethyl alcohol, undenat, n/un 80% alc, alcohol, denat	1.21	0.00				
2208	ethyl alcohol, undenat, und 80% alc, spirit bev etc	1.20	0.00	0.55	0.22	0.35	0.44
2209	vinegar & substitutes for vinegar from acetic acid	15.85	0.02	9.78	7.11	19.31	

Hs Code	**Description**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS & VINEGAR	1.13	0.03	0.62	1.28	1.25	2.03	1.40	0.93

Chart 199: Import Inex of Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

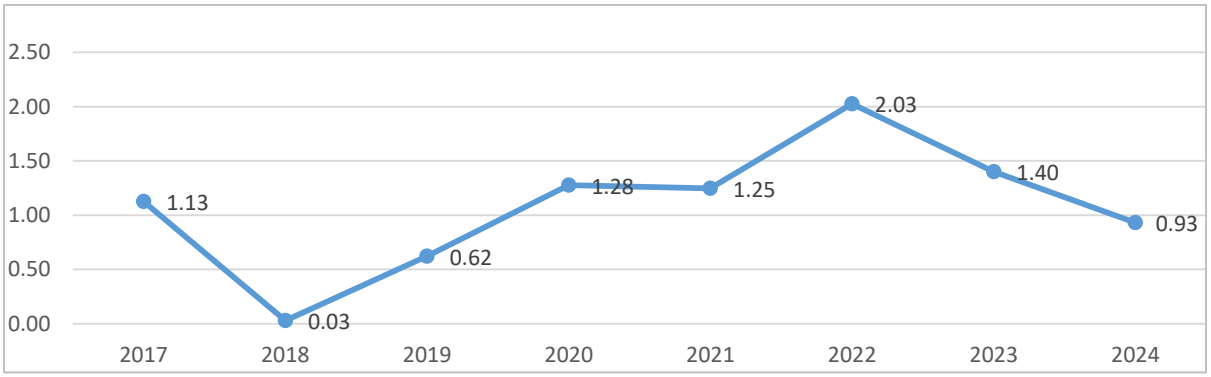


Chart 200: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

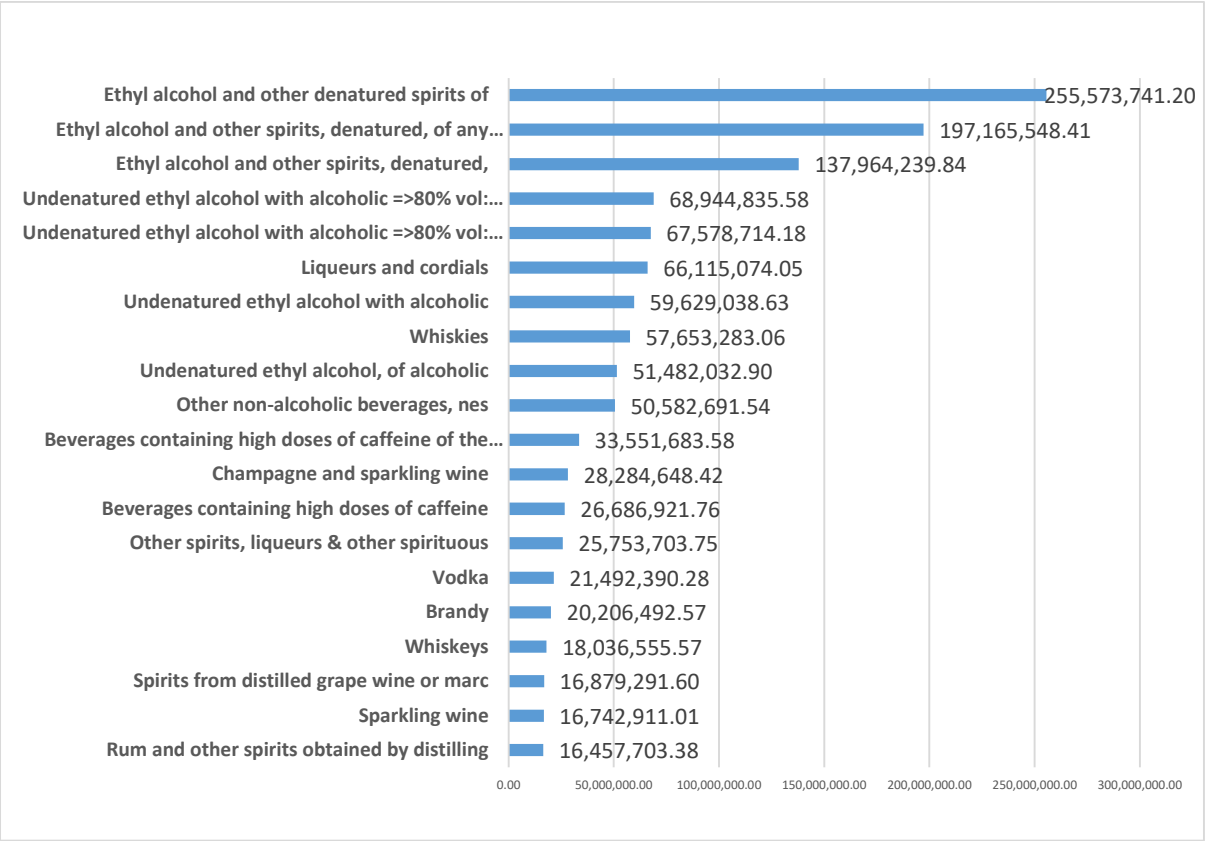


Chart 201: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

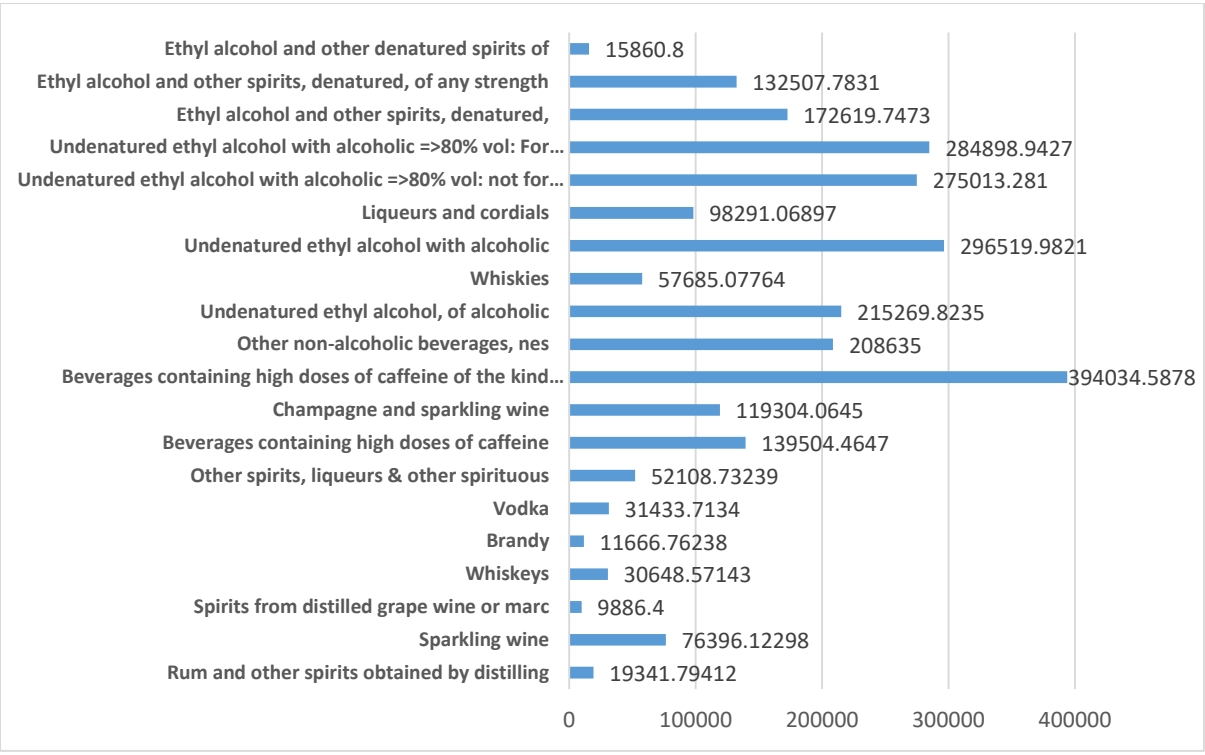


Chart 202: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

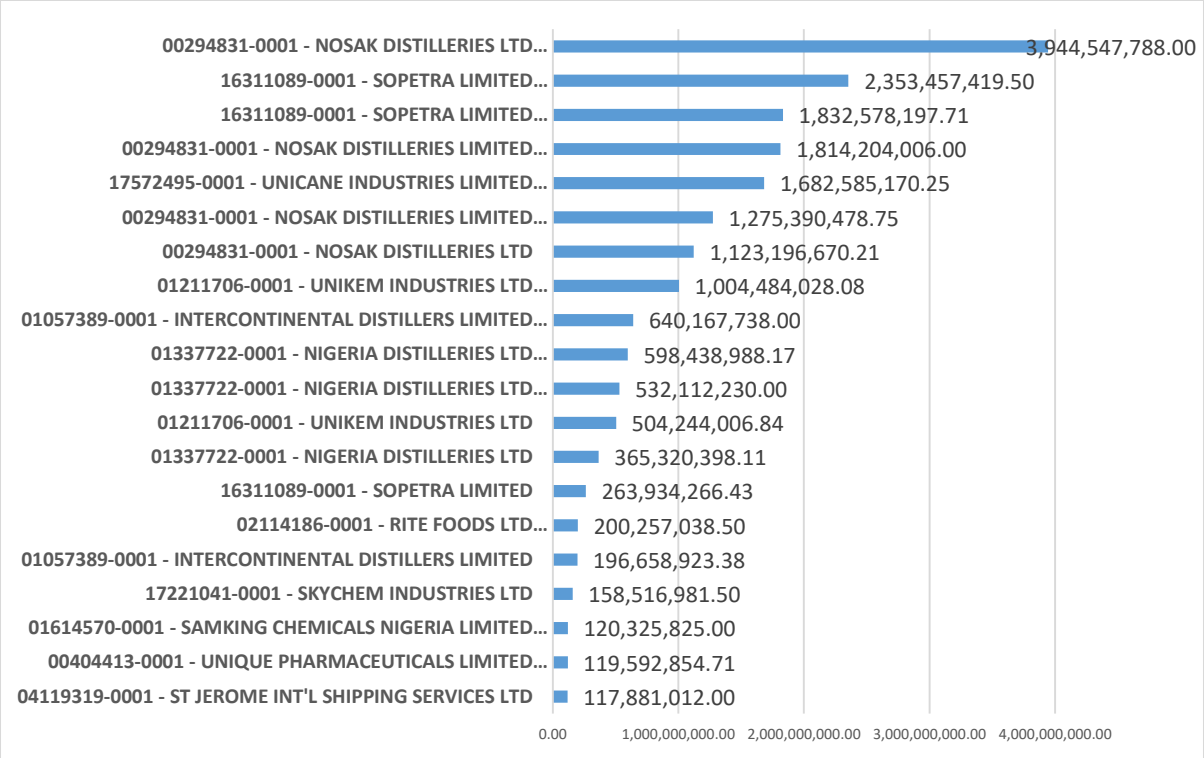


Chart 203: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

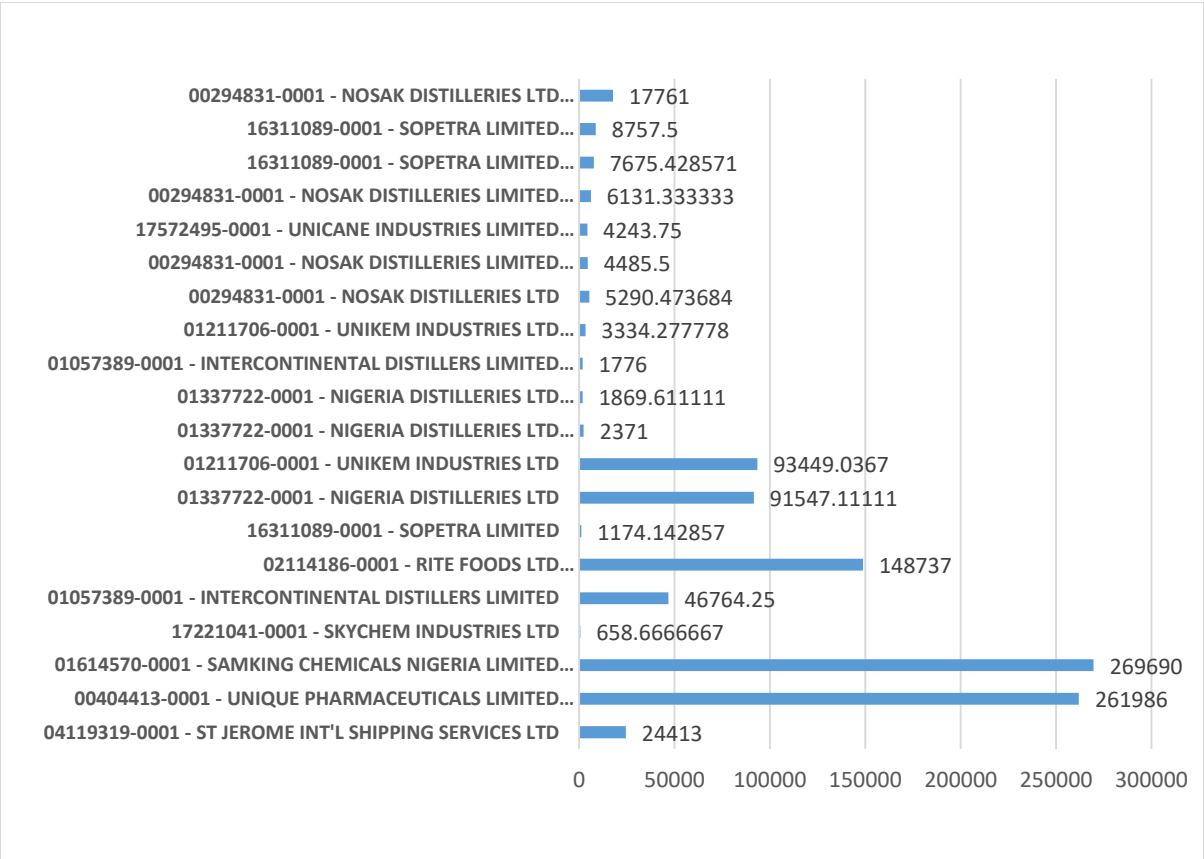


Chart 204: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

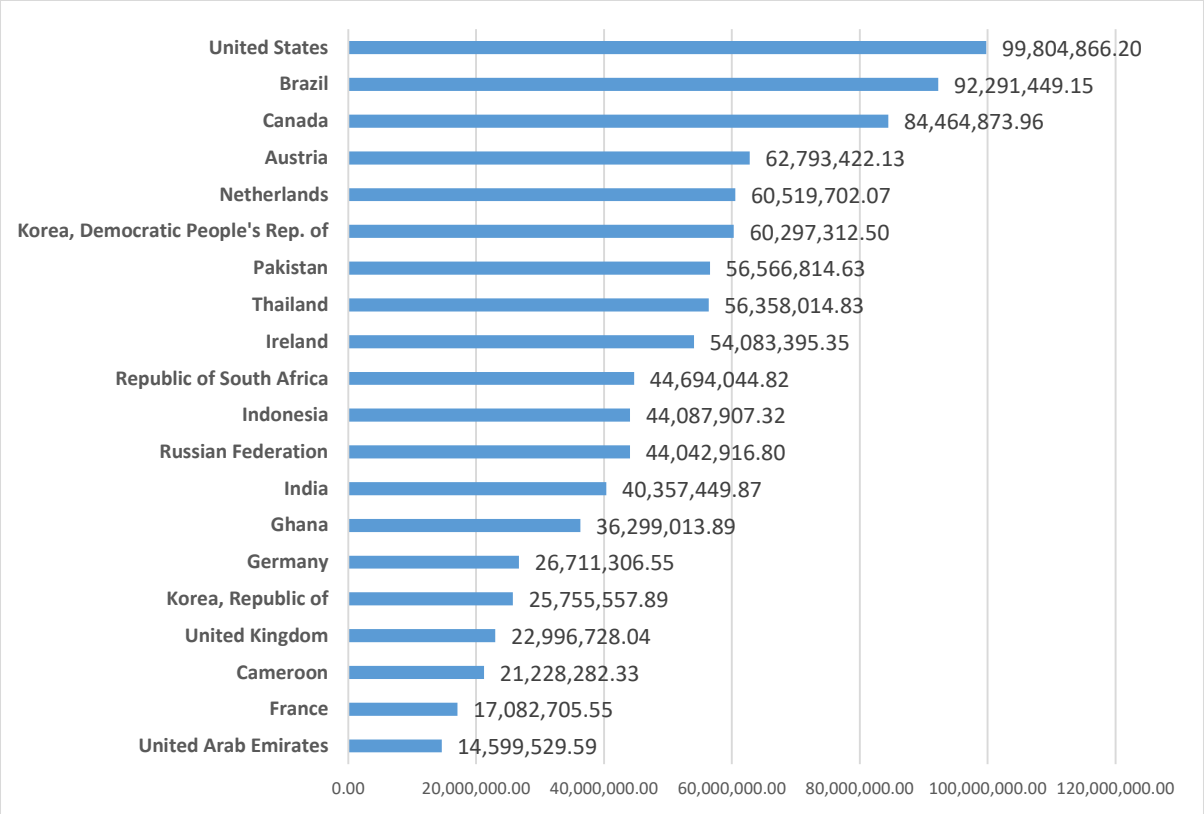


Chart 205: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

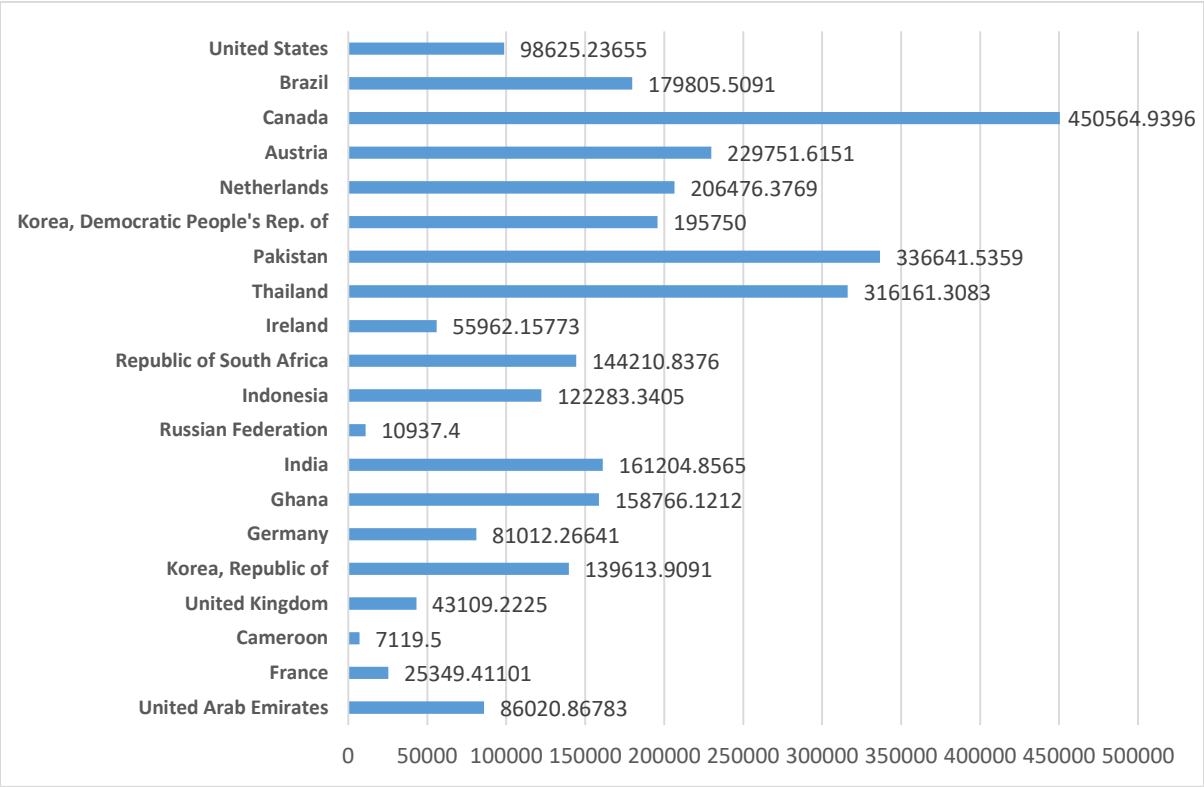


Chart 206: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

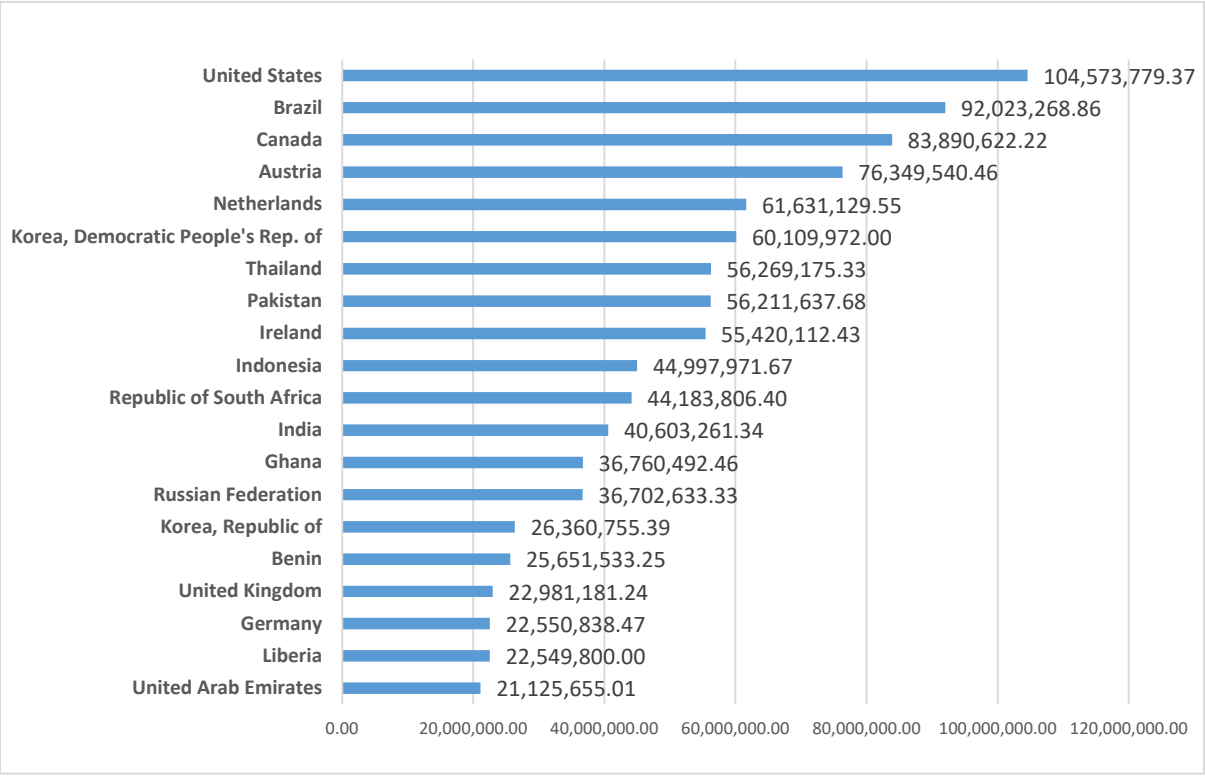


Chart 207: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

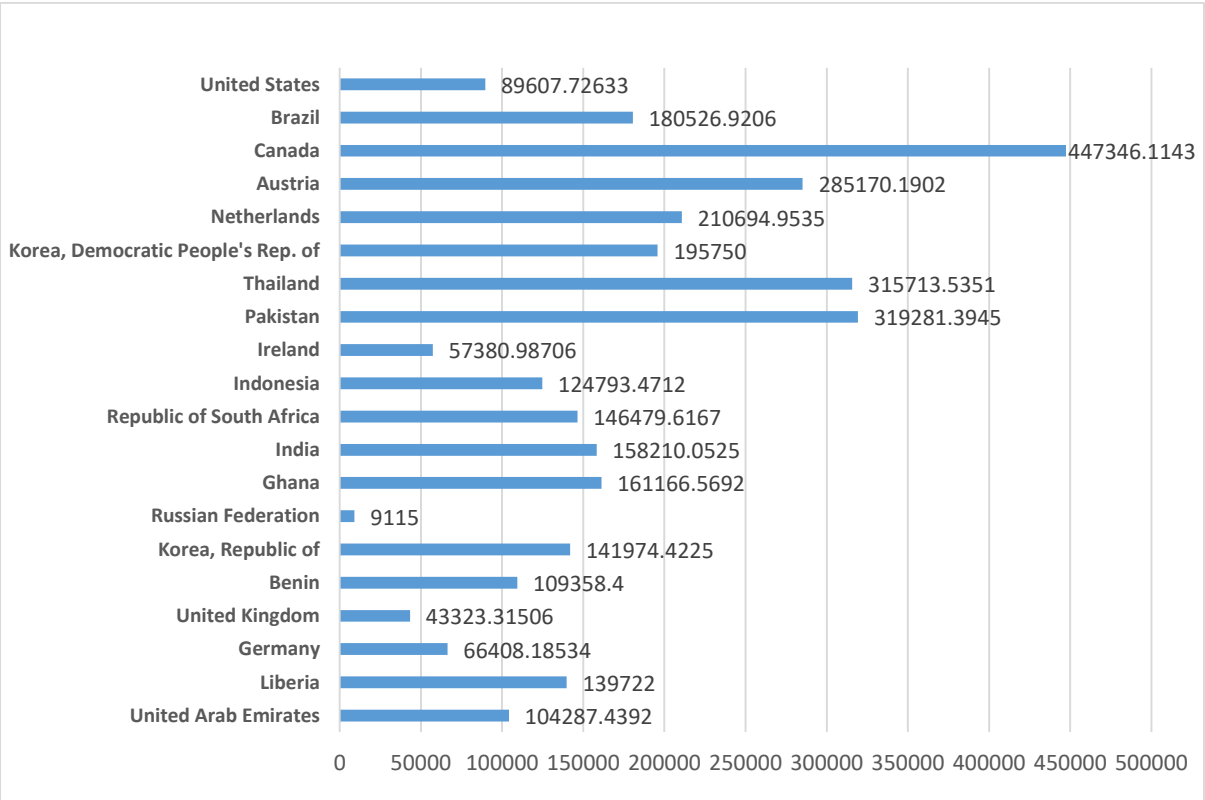


Chart 208: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022

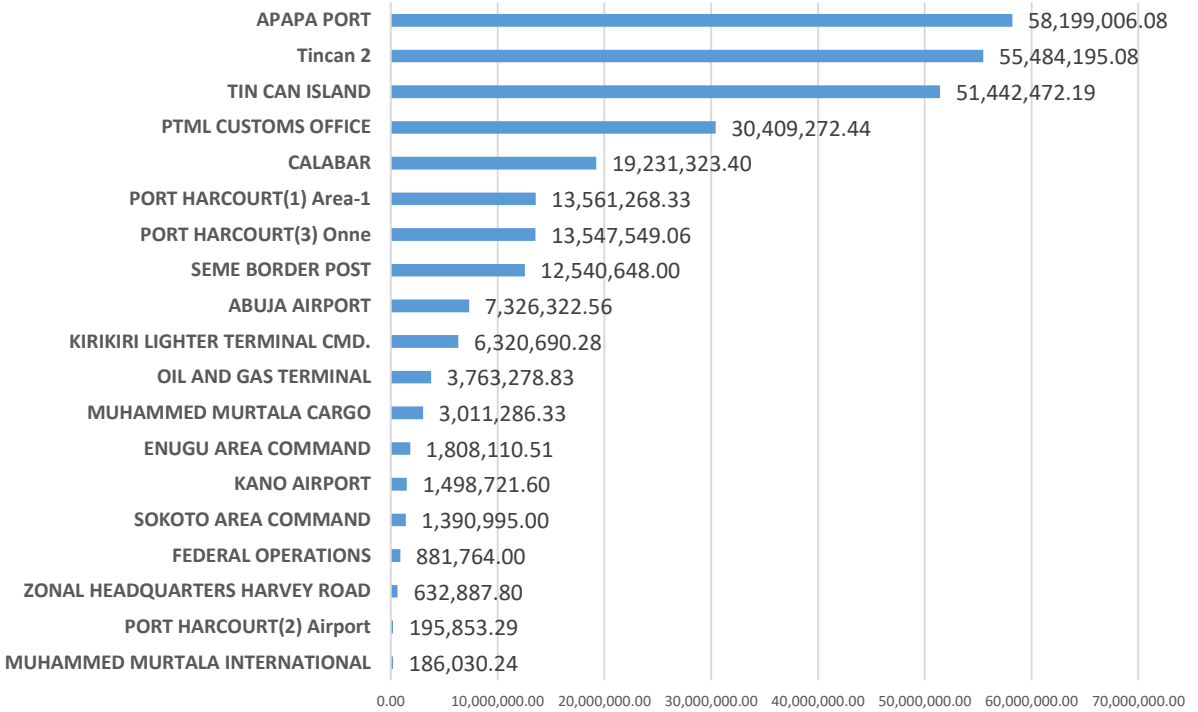
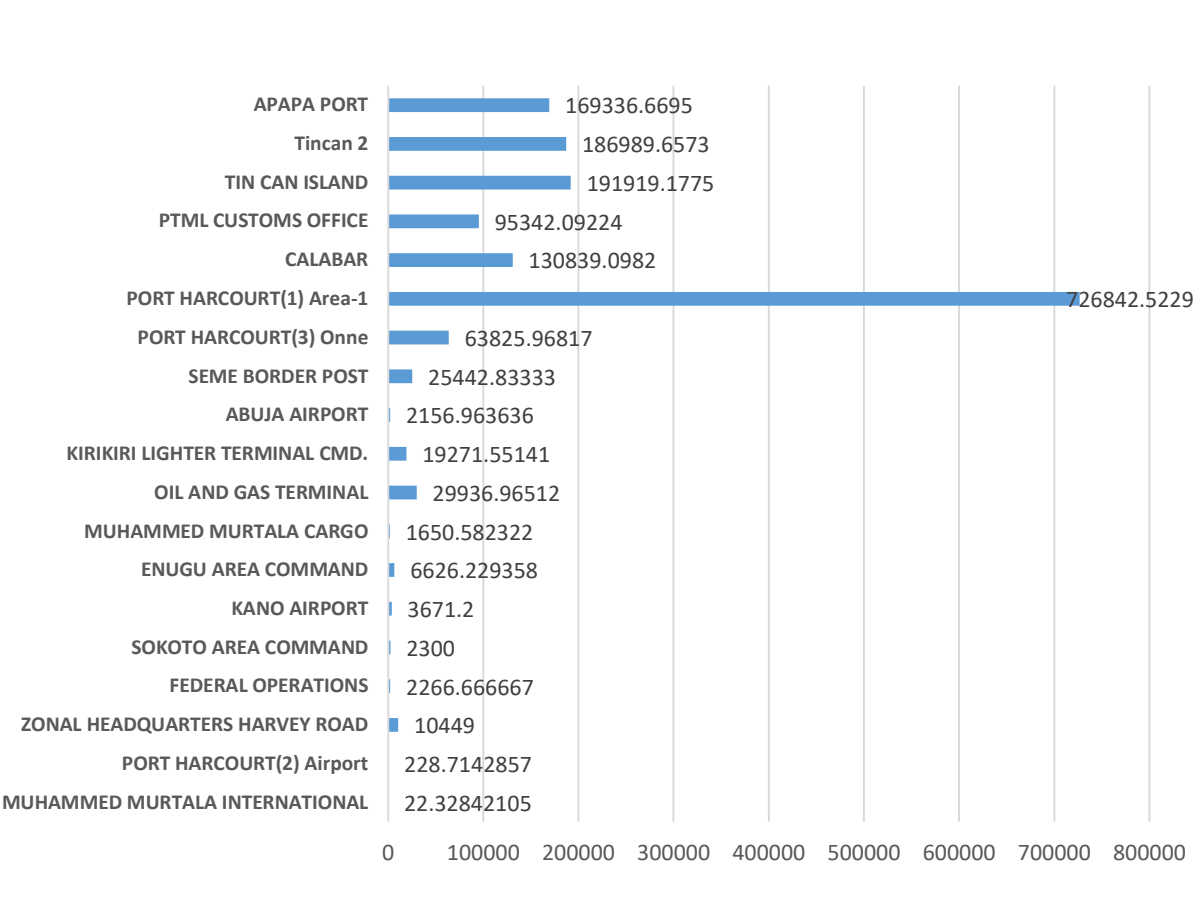


Chart 209: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar 2016-2022



12.1.2: Data Interpretations for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar Import

Chart 199: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

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Chart 200: The chart showing waters, natural etc, not sweetened etc, ice & snow as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 201: The chart showing waters, sweetened etc & other nonalc beverages nesoi as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 202: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 203: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 204: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 205: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

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12.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar Import

- Government should enhance more effort on Multi-sectoral action for the formulation of alcohol-related policy
- Involment of relevant sectors with critical roles in policy implementation.
- Government should develop a policy document to regulate the marketing, promotion of alcohol and accessibility.
- Increase in government budgetary allocation to support the implantation of its policies.

13.0 ANIMAL FEEDS SUB-SECTOR

13.1: RESIDUES FROM FOOD INDUSTRIES, ANIMAL FEED IMPORT INDEX

Table 20: Import Index of Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
23	RESIDUES FROM FOOD INDUSTRIES, ANIMAL FEED	4.08	0.01	0.60	0.63	0.43	0.44
2301	flour, meal etc of meat etc, not for human: greavs	1.15	0.04	0.99	0.85	0.62	0.75
2302	bran, sharps etc from working cereals & leg plants	1.13	0.03				
2303	residues of starch mfr or sugar mfr or brewing etc	2.22	0.02	4.34	5.72		
2304	soybean oilcake & other soild residue, wh/not ground	1.08	0.01				
2305	peanut oilcake & other soild residue, wh/not ground	1.08	0.01				
2306	oilcake etc nesoi, from veg fats & oils nesoi	7.39	1.19				
2307	wine lees, argol	0.88	0.07	19.75		0.03	0.02
2308	veg material, waste etc for feeding animals nesoi	2.63	0.03				
2309	preparations used in animal feeding	1.07	0.04	4.13	1.58	2.11	2.59

Hs code	**Description**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
23	Residues From Food Industries, Animal Feed	4.08	0.01	0.60	0.63	0.43	0.44	1.42	1.22

Chart 210: Import Inex of Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

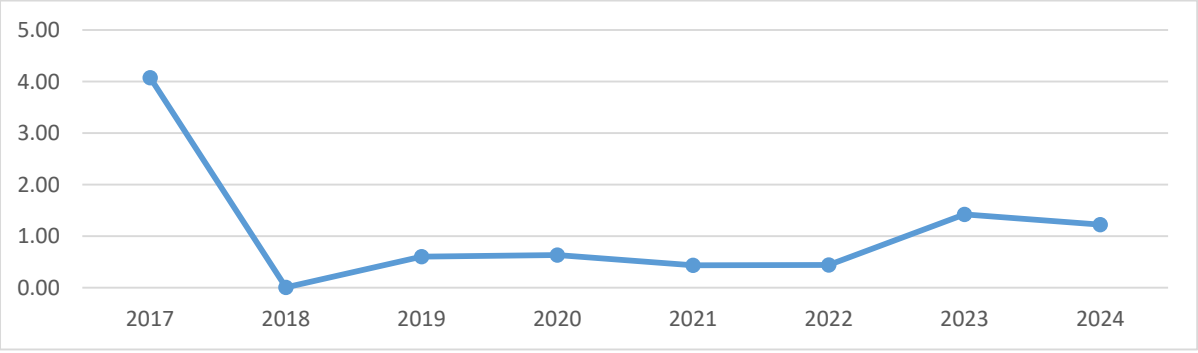

Chart 211: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

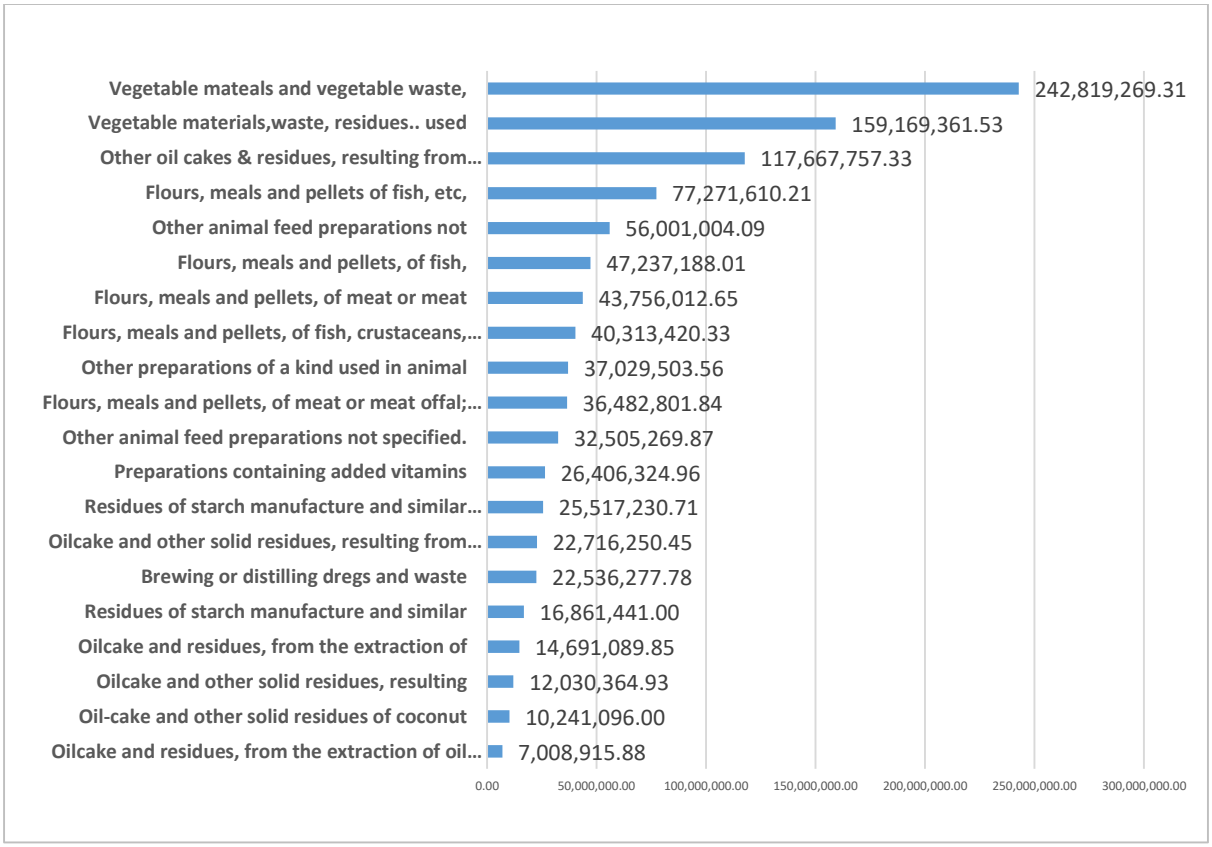

Chart 212: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

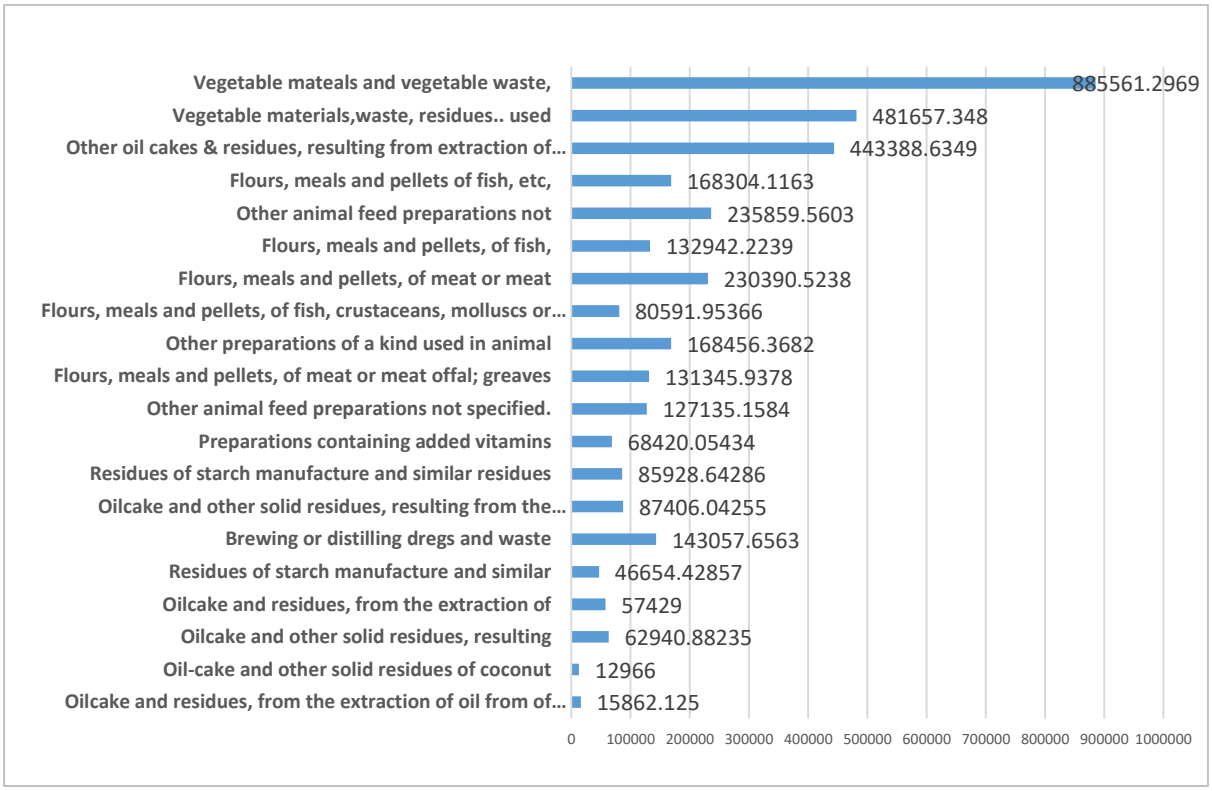

Chart 213: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

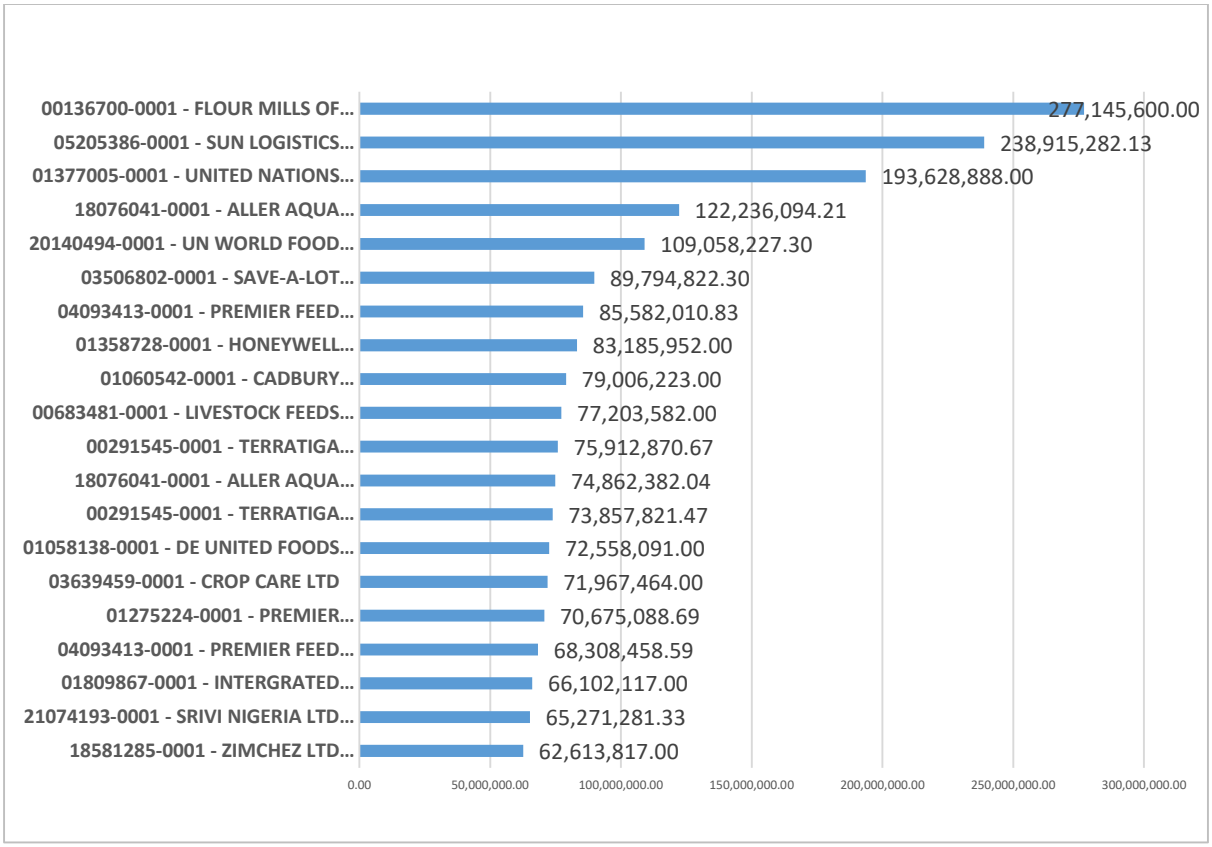

Chart 214: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

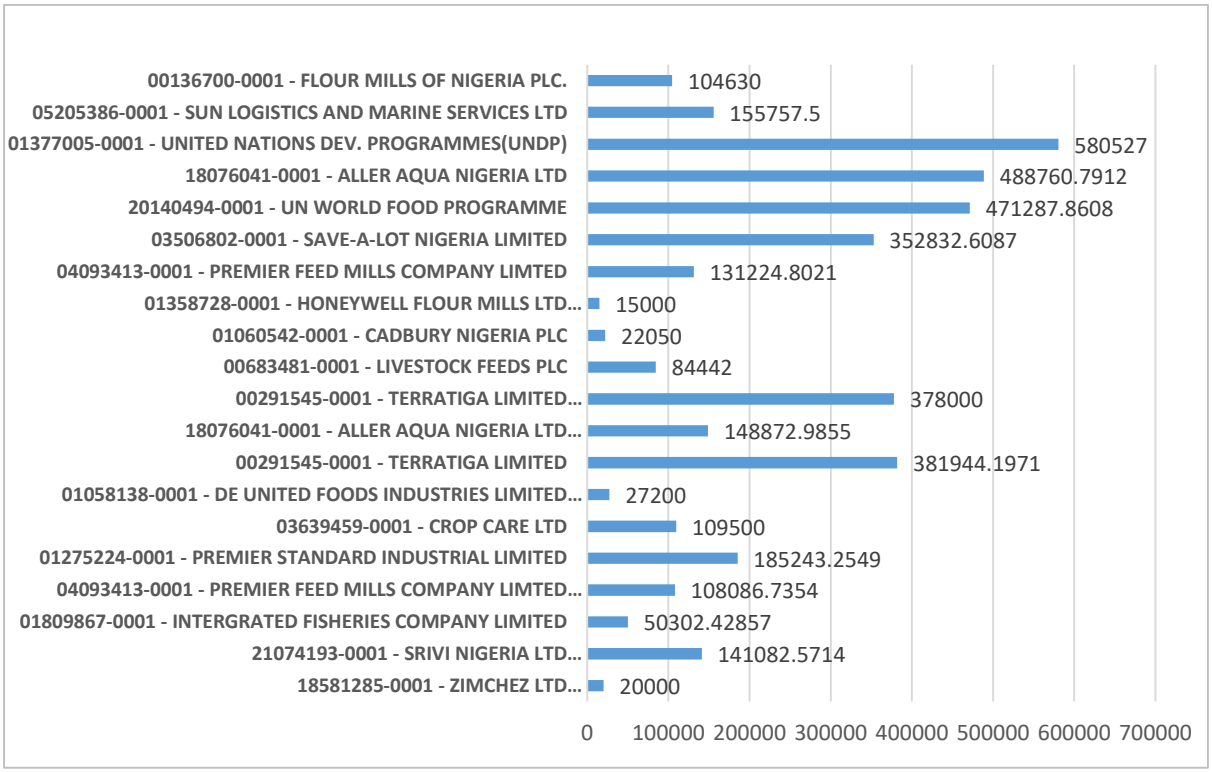

Chart 215: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

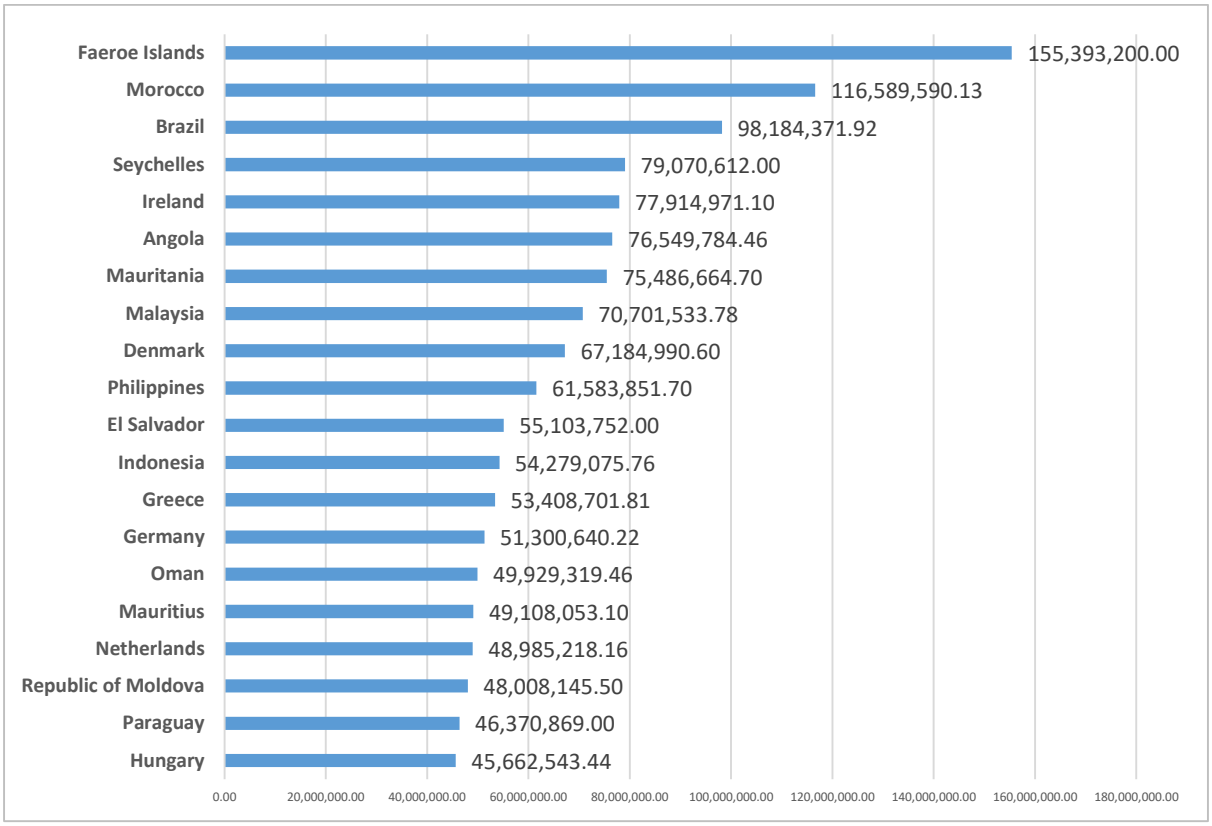

Chart 216: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

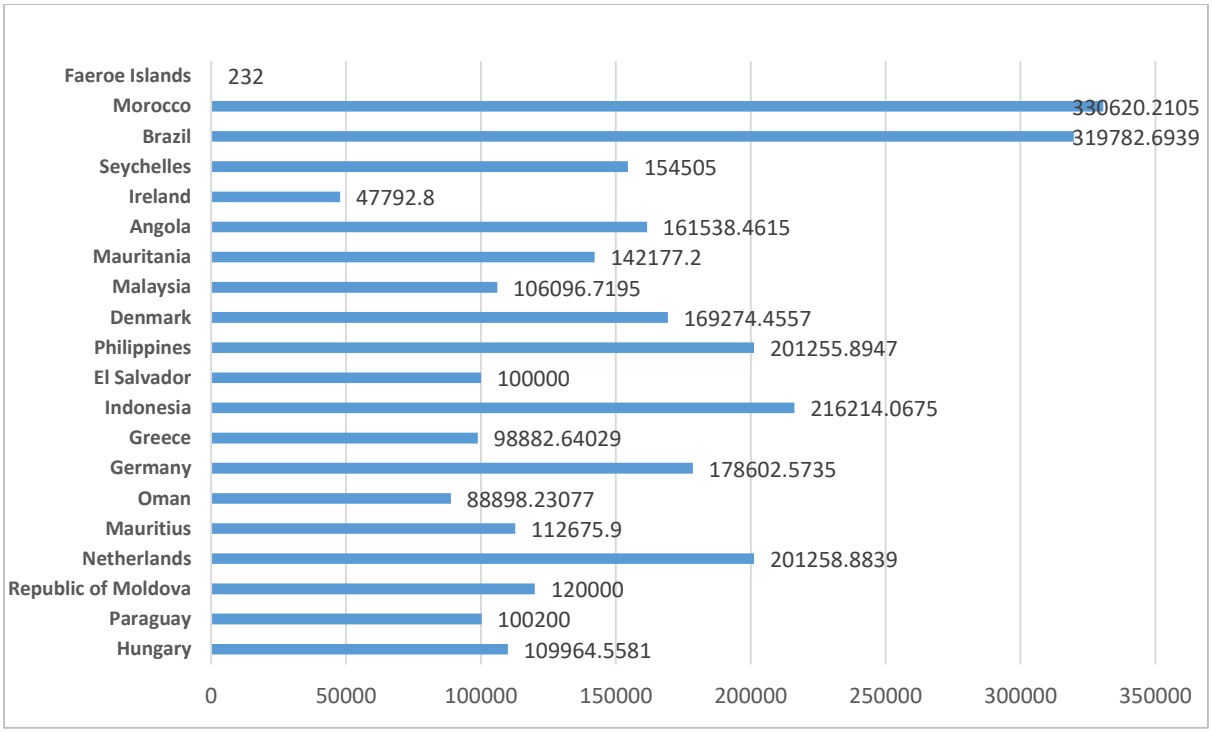

Chart 217: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

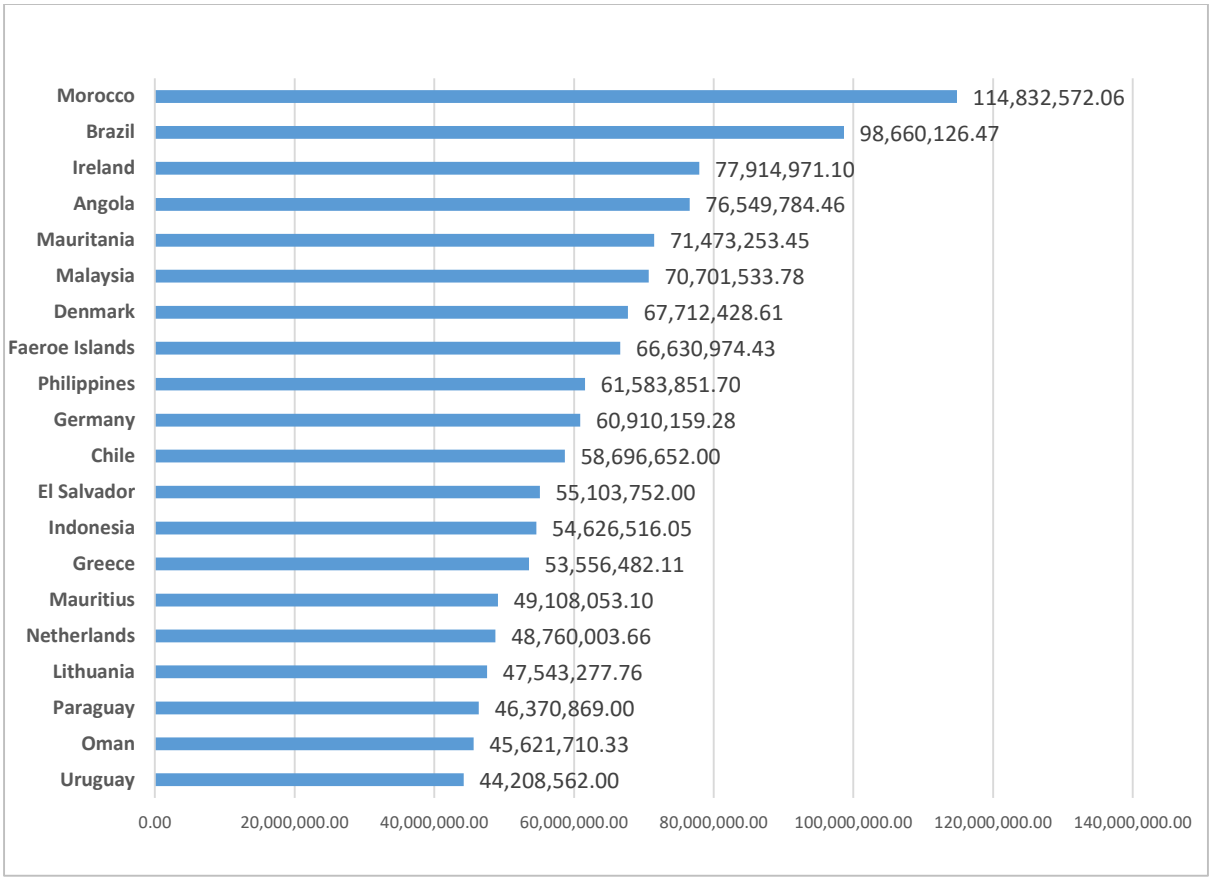

Chart 218: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

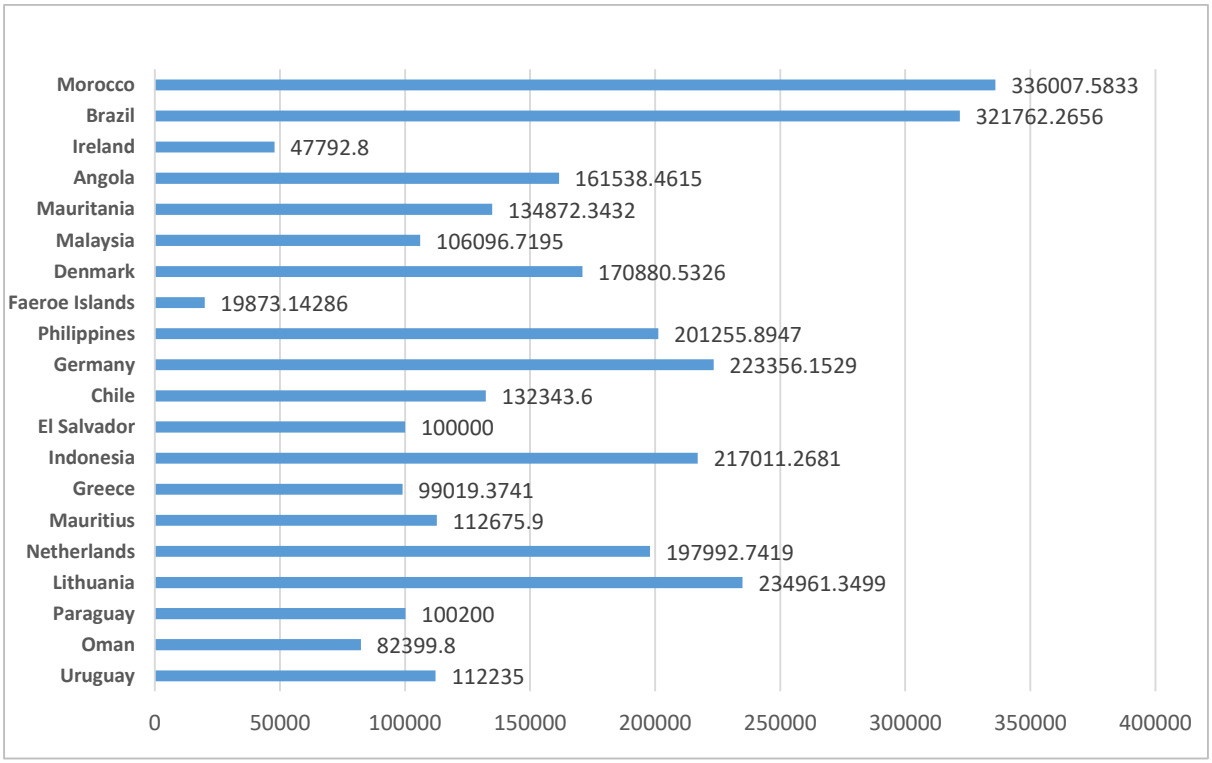

Chart 219: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

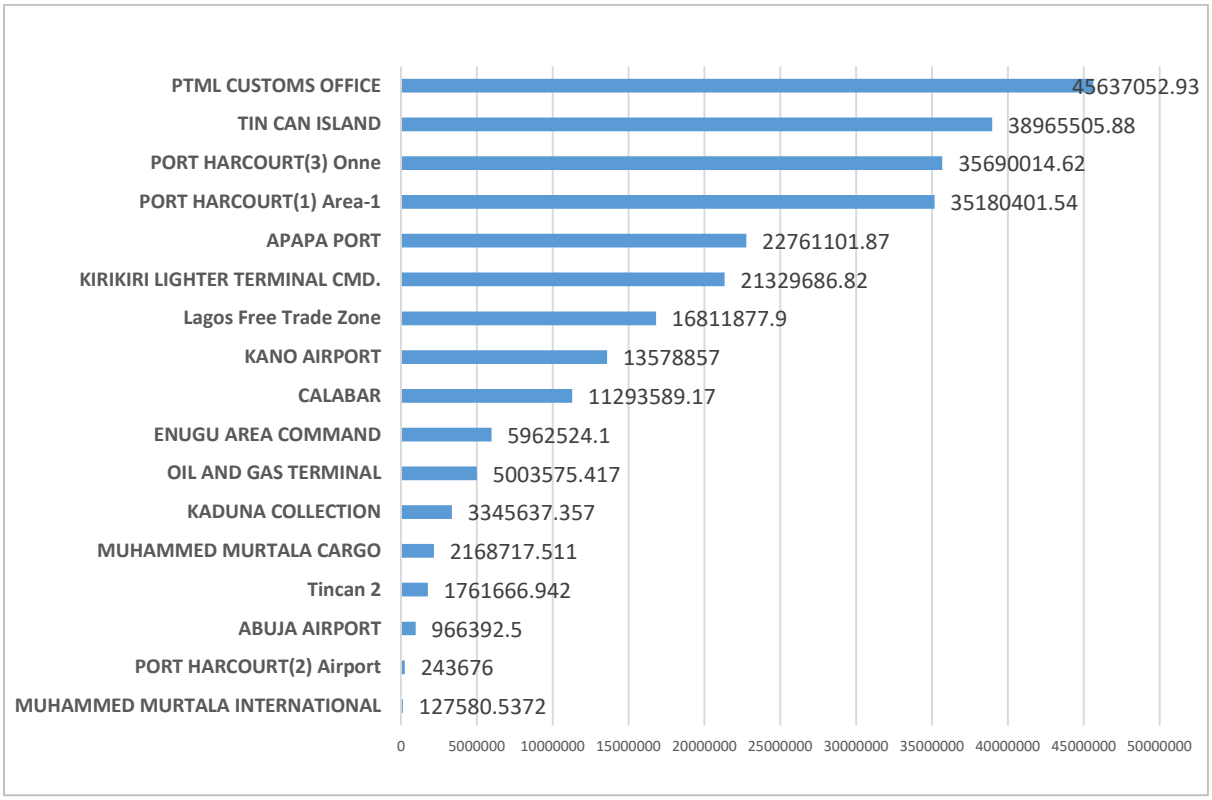

Chart 220: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed 2016-2022

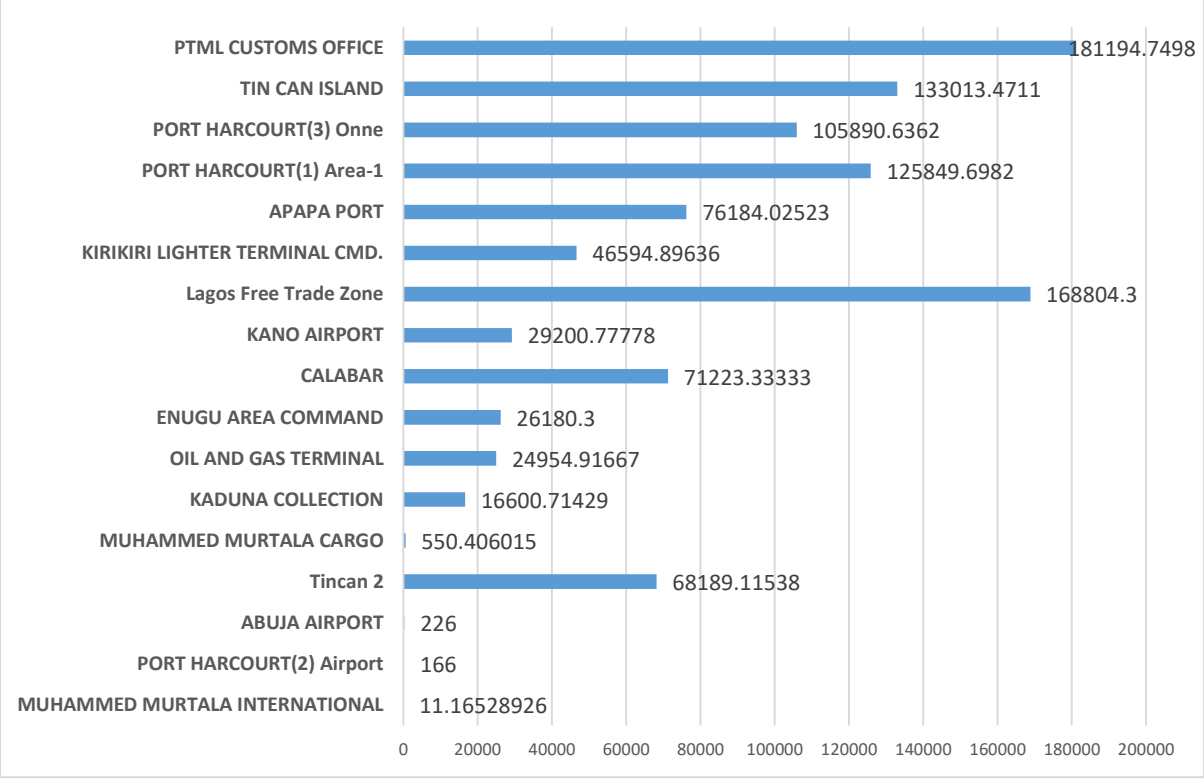

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Chart 210: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Residues From Food Industries, Animal Feed fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

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Chart 214: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 215: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,537,826.00, followed by Madagascar with a trade value of (N) 83,244,337.00 and thirdly Cyprus with a trade value of (N) 47,905,156.50 as Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 216: The chart showing Panama as country of origin with the highest Total Trade quantity of 30,000kg, followed by Madagascar with a trade quantity of 85,812.7kg and thirdly Cyprus with a trade quantity of 15,153.00kg Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 217: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 83,244,337.00 followed by Lithuania with a trade value of (N) 28,566,362.33 and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade value of (N) 21,042,559.00 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 218: The chart showing Madagascar as country of supply with the highest Total Trade quantity of 85,812.7kg, followed by Lithuania with a trade quantity of 121,904.3kg and thirdly United Republic of Tanzania with a trade quantity of 36,592.5kg for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 219: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 14,417,084.5 followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade value of (N) 9,227,350.96 and thirdly Kaduna Collection with a trade value of (N) 8,888,991.10 for Edible Vegetables import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 220: The chart showing Kaduna Inland Dry Port as Nigerian port with the highest Total Trade quantity of 20,500kg followed by Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 21,350kg and thirdly Port Harcourt (3) Onne with a trade quantity of 19,488.6kg for Kaduna Collection import into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

13.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Residues from Food Industries, Animal Feed

- Government needs innovative technology to develop sustainable methods of increased animal feed production in the country.

- Domestic and International stakeholders to speed up transformation and repositioning of the nations agriculture and livestock production,

14.0 TOBACCO SUB-SECTOR

14.1.2: TOBACCO & MANUF. TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES IMPORT INDEX

Table 21: Import Index of Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

Hs Code	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
24	TOBACCO & MANUF. TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES	1.79	0.04	0.54	0.32	0.26	0.41
2401	tobacco, unmanufactured, tobacco refuse	1.74	0.00	0.57	0.23	0.23	0.34
2402	cigars, cigarettes etc., of tobacco or substitutes	2.18	0.00	0.79	1.09	1.71	1.78

2403	tobacco subst mfrs nesoi, tob proces etc			1.18	0.00				
Hs Code	**Description**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
24	Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes	1.79	0.04	0.54	0.32	0.26	0.41	0.72	0.68

Chart 221: Import Inex of Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

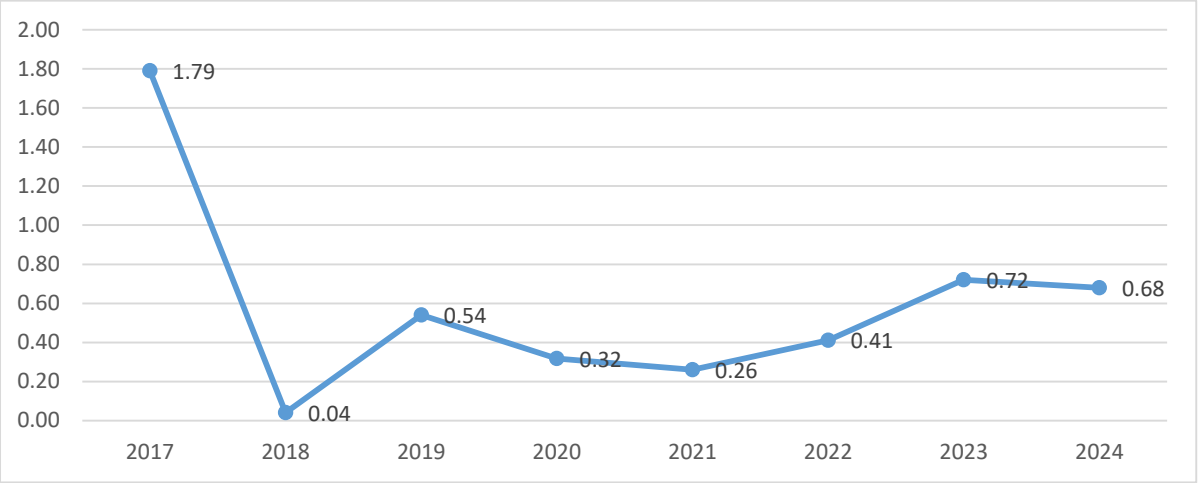


Chart 222: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import of Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

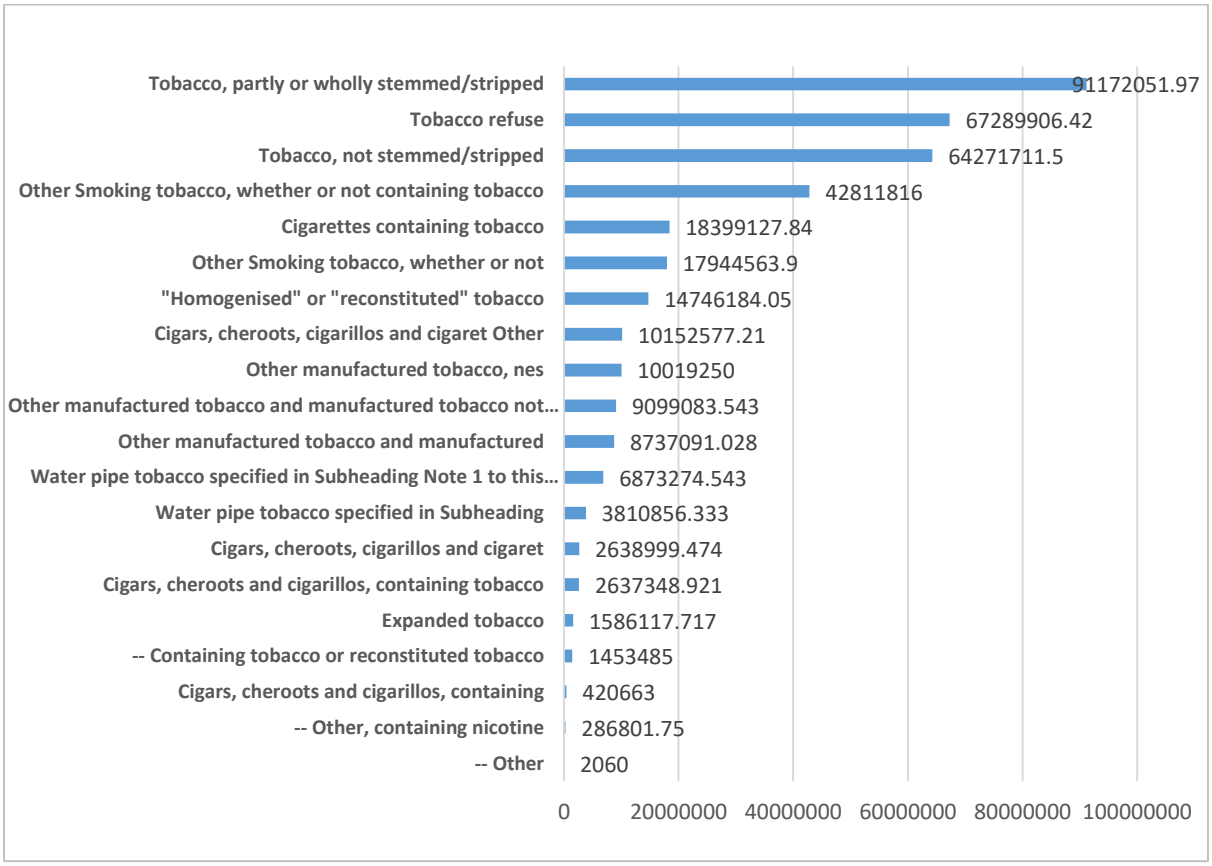


Chart 223: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import of Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

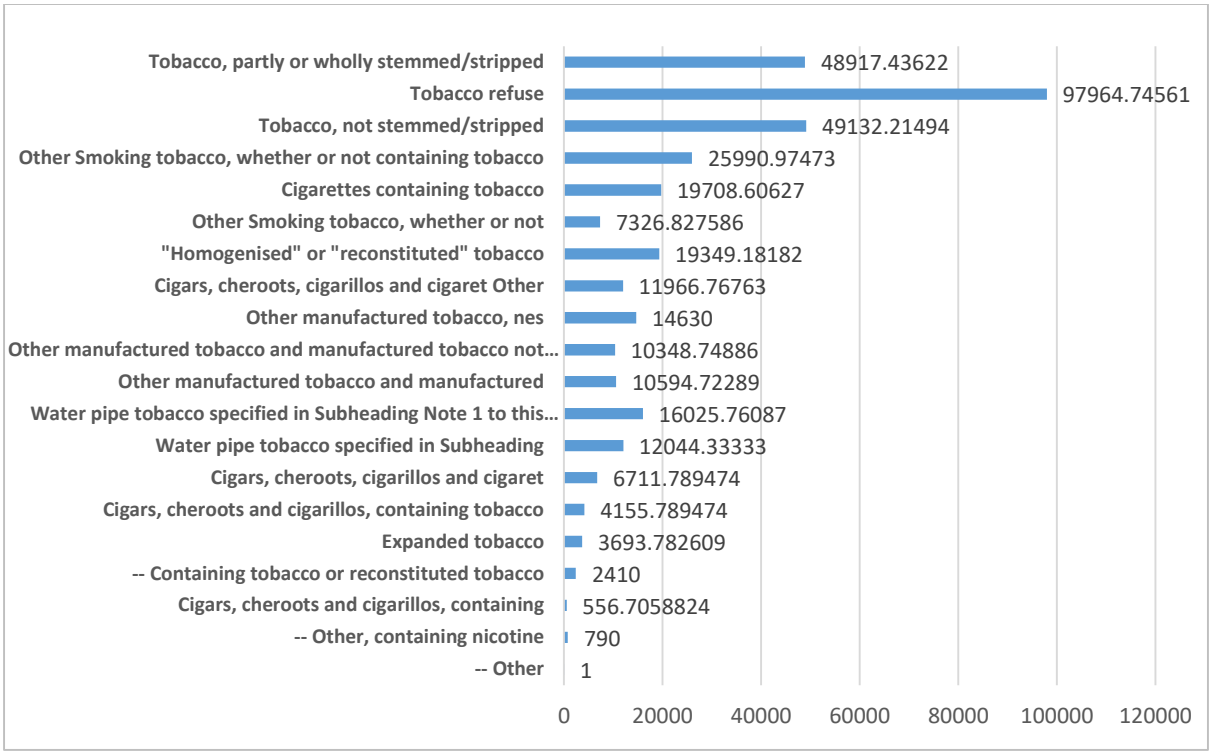


Chart 224: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Importers of Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

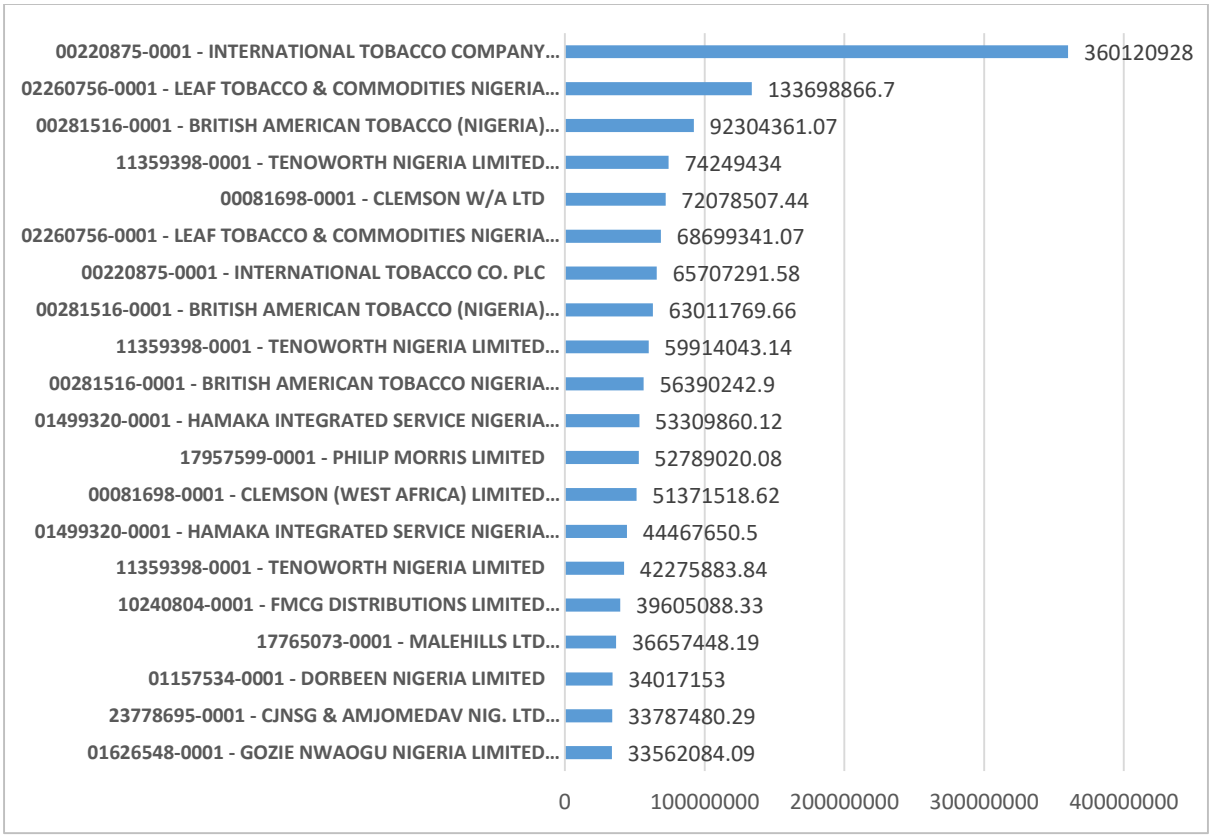


Chart 225: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Importers of Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

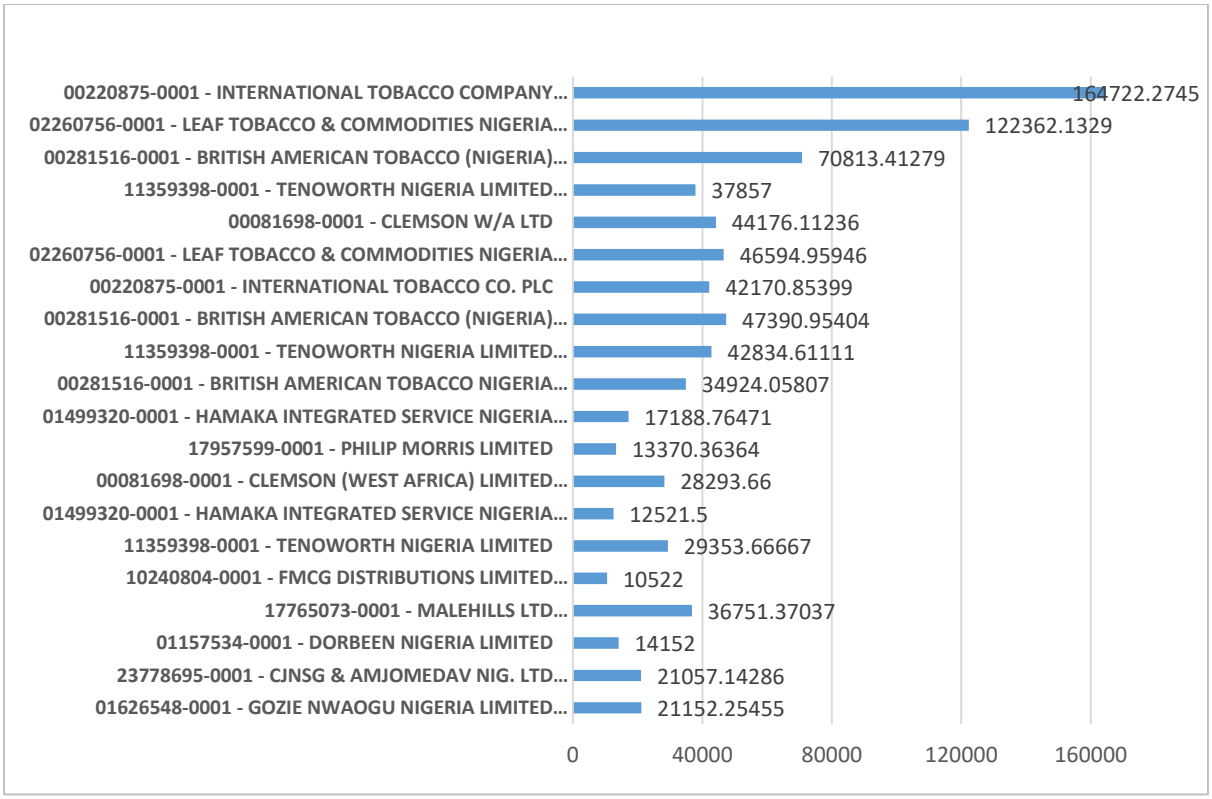


Chart 226: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

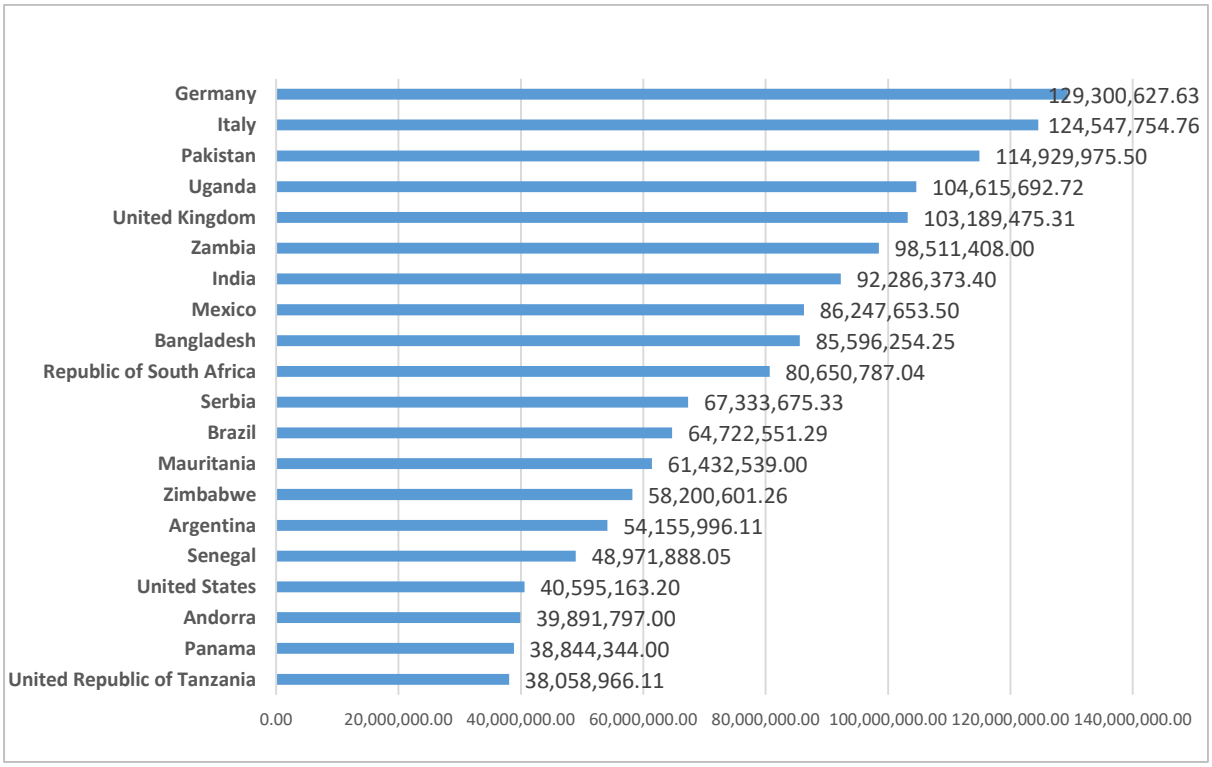


Chart 227: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Origin for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

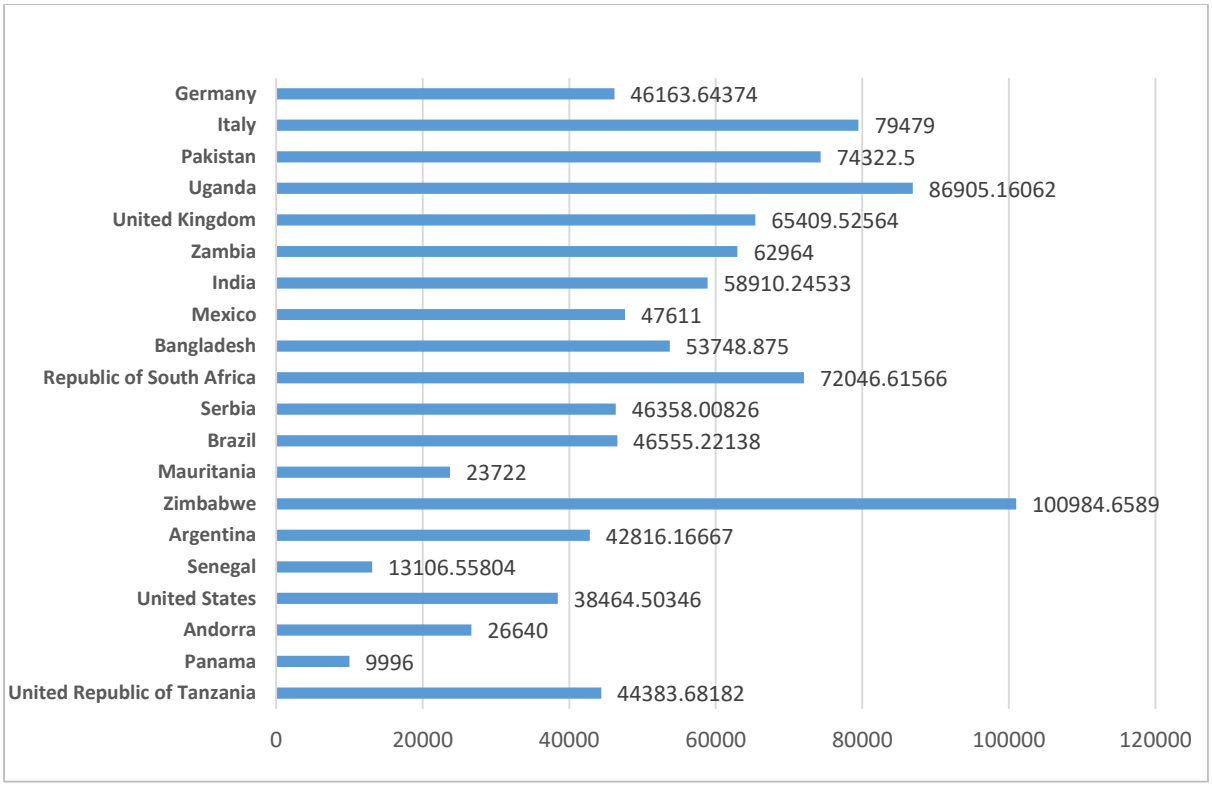


Chart 228: Import Trade Value of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

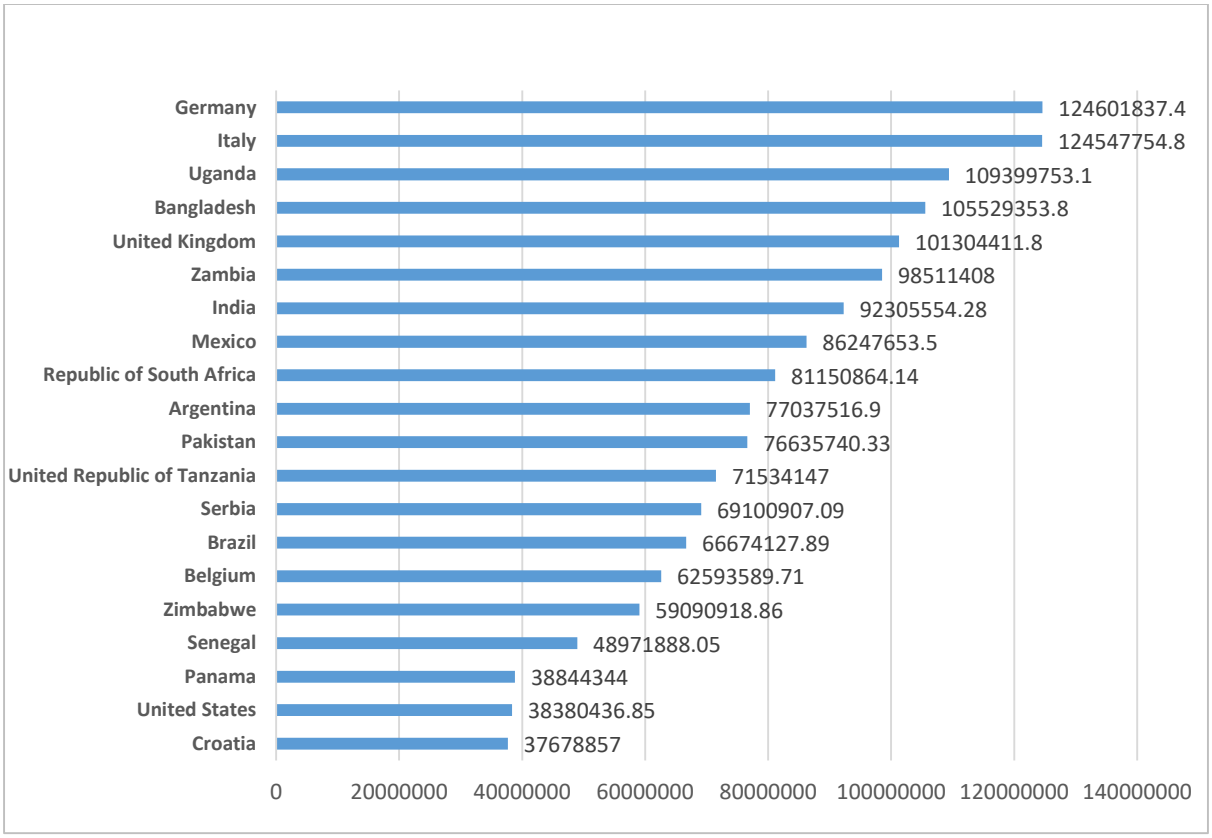


Chart 229: Import Trade Quantity of Top 20 Import Country of Supply for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

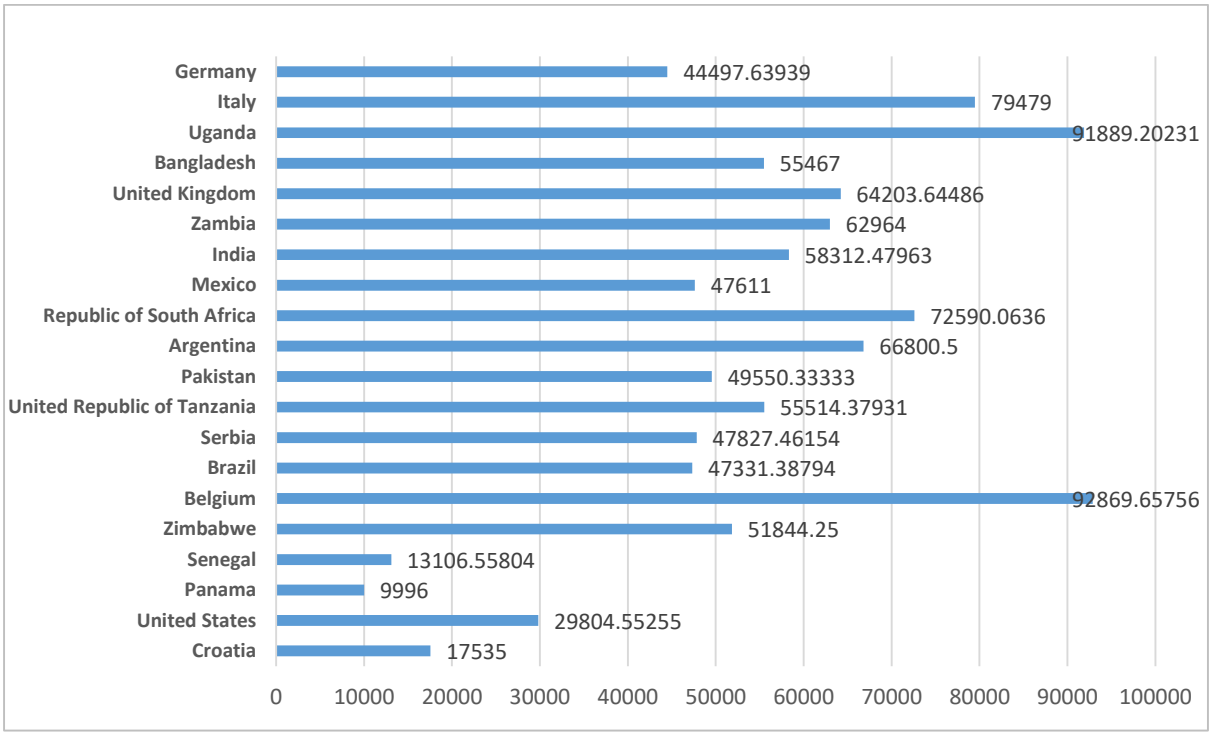


Chart 230: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022

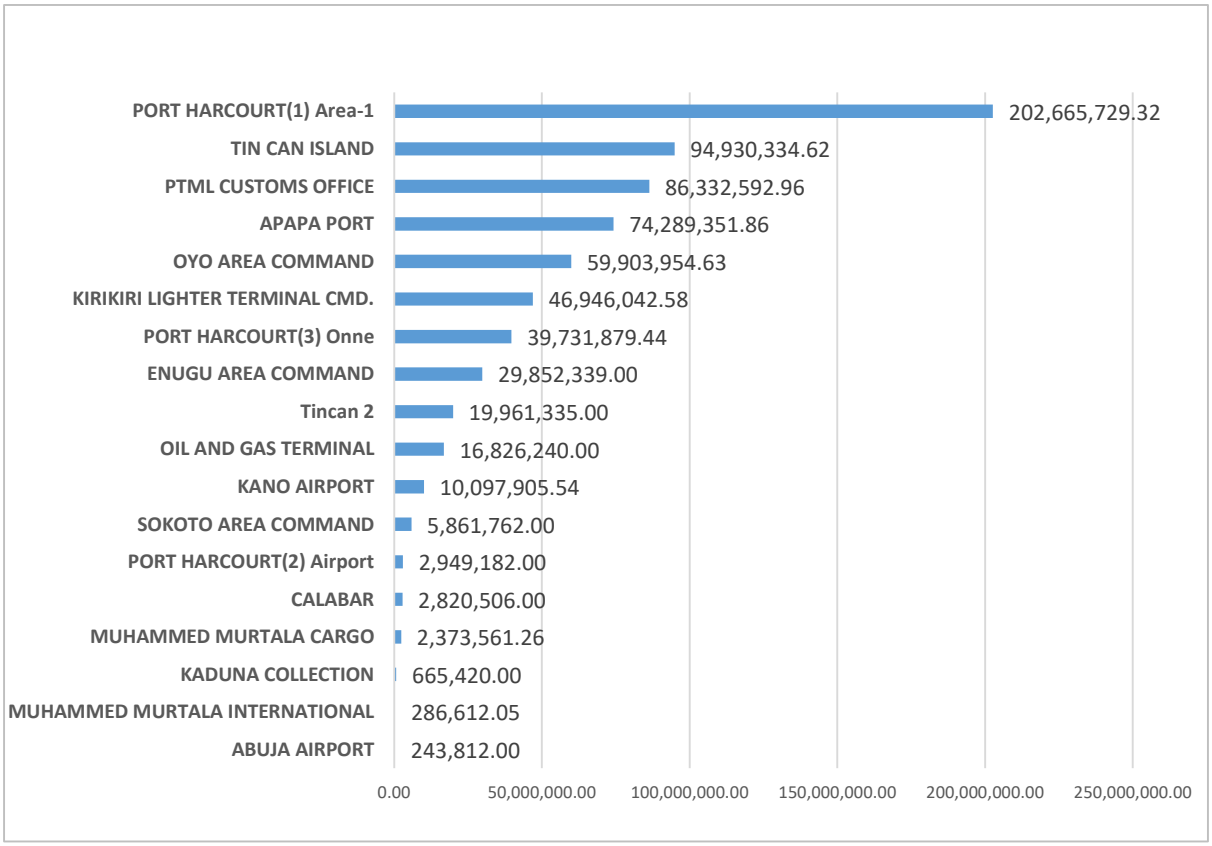
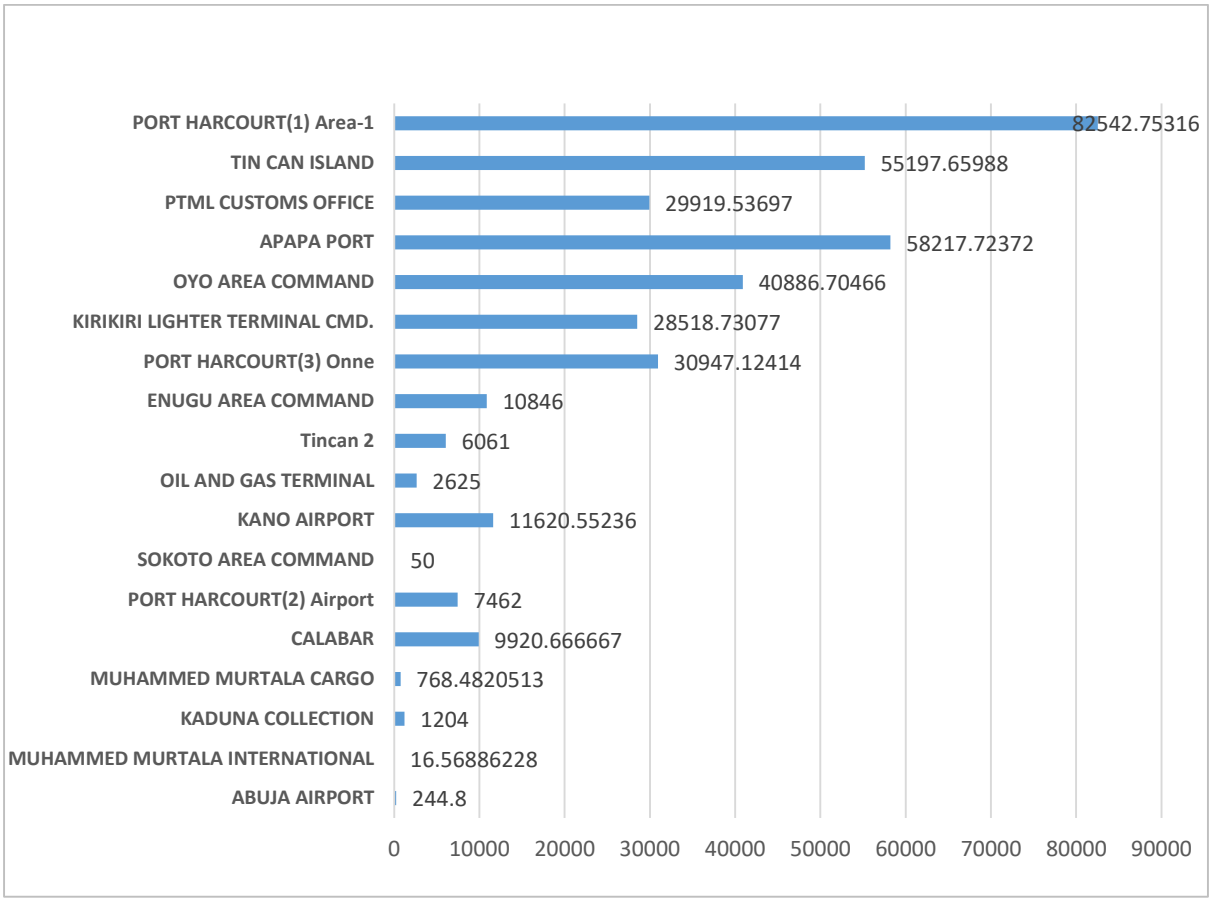


Chart 231: Import Trade Value of Nigerian Port for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes 2016-2022



14.1.2: Data Interpretations for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes Import

Chart 221: Nigeria RMMXP import price for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes fell 1.69 percent in 2018, increased by 1.26 percent in 2020, maintained an increase of 1 percent in 2021, experienced a rise of 2.21 percent in 2022 but fell by 1.11 percent in 2023. forcasting an increase of 0.44 percent in 2024.

The highest RMMXP import price occured in 2022 at the rate of 2.21 and the lowest RMMXP import price occured in the year 2018 at the rate of 0.01. The RMMXP import price index for the year 2024 is forcasted to reach the rate of 1.54, which is 0.44 percent higher than the current rate of 2023.

Chart 222: The chart showing tobacco, unmanufactured, tobacco refuse as import with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 42,278,247.4, followed by Onions with a trade value of (N) 24,551,733.15 and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade value of (N) 19,659,461.29 imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 223: The chart showing cigars, cigarettes etc., of tobacco or substitutes as import with the highest Total Trade quantity of 39,978.48kg, followed by Onions with a trade quantity of 33,341.3kg and thirdly Potatoes Frozen with a trade quantity of 57,700.7kg imported into Nigeria from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 224: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade Value of (N) 120,092,208.00 followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade value of (N) 104,051,876.67 and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade value of (N) 87,769,726.83 from the year 2016-2022.

Chart 225: The chart showing Food and Agriculture Organisation as an importer with the highest Total Trade quantity of 452kg, followed by Rachibidek Global Ventures with a trade quantity of 41,866.7kg and thirdly Hauwa Fatima Co. Ltd with a trade quantity of 96,448.2kg from the year 2016-2022.

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14.1.3: Policy Recommendations for Tobacco & Manuf. Tobacco Substitutes Import

The Government should enforce the policy on tobacco control across relevant agencies.