

Facilitating and Learning Materials

CERTIFICATE LEVEL I

TRADE AREA:

CASHEW VALUE CHAIN

UNIT 12:

Agribusiness registration and regulation



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Content	Page
Introduction	4
LO 1 Demonstrate knowledge of different businesses along agricultural value chains	5-14
a) Explain the concept ‘ <i>agricultural value chain</i> ’	
b) Identify types of businesses along agricultural value chains.	
c) Explain the roles of businesses along agricultural value chains.	
d) Outline opportunities for supply chain linkages between agricultural business.	
LO 2 Demonstrate knowledge of establishing and registering an agribusiness	15- 19
a) Explain agribusiness registration and regulation	
b) State the importance of agribusiness registration	
c) Explain types of agribusiness registrations	
d) Explain tax registration and regulations	
e) Explain social security registration and regulations	
f) Select a type of agribusiness and collect all documents for its registration	
LO 3 Demonstrate knowledge of laws and policies related to agribusiness operations	20 - 28
a) Explain the types of national laws and policies related to agribusiness operations.	
b) Explain the types of international laws and policies related to agribusiness operations.	
c) State importance of adhering to laws and policies related to successful agribusiness operations.	
d) State the functions of regulatory bodies in agribusiness operations.	
4 References	29

Table of Learning Outcomes (LOs)

LO 1	DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF DIFFERENT BUSINESSES ALONG AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS.
LO 2	DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF ESTABLISHING AND REGISTERING AN AGRIBUSINESS.
LO 3	DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS AND POLICIES RELATED TO AGRIBUSINESS OPERATIONS.

INTRODUCTION

Present day companies need to gain a competitive advantage by providing high quality products and services at competitive prices. To enable the companies to maintain a competitive advantage they have to either match or surpass their competitors.

Therefore, through a strategic analysis the company is able to measure the importance of the customer's perceived value, which is a value chain analysis where the advantages or disadvantages of the companies' activities and value creating processes in the market place are evaluated.

A value chain analysis is essential to assess the company' competitive advantages.



LO 1 : Demonstrate knowledge of different businesses along agricultural value chains.

PC (a) Explain the concept ‘agricultural value chain’

What Is a Value Chain?

A value chain is a business model that describes the full range of activities needed to create a product or service. For companies that produce goods, a value chain comprises the steps that involve bringing a product from conception to distribution, and everything in between—such as procuring raw materials, manufacturing functions, and marketing activities.



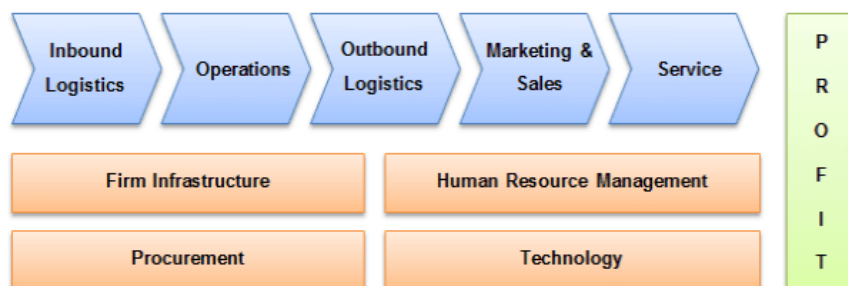
The value chain concept:

In 1985 Michael Porter described how a customer accumulated a chain of activities that lead to the final product and service.

Porter’s value chain diagnoses the company cost and value behaviour He outlines the value chain as the internal processes through which the company designs, produces, sells, delivers and supports its product cost is no longer treated as an expense that goes to the profit and loss account, but is treated as value that accumulates to company wealth as shown in the balance sheet.

In his concept of a value chain Porter splits a business activities into two categories.

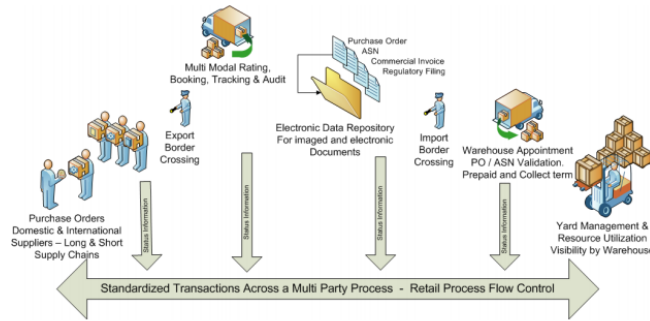
- Primary activities.
- Support activities



Primary activities consist of:

- Inbound logistics:**

These comprise of functions like receiving, warehousing and managing inventory.



- Operations:**

The procedures for converting raw materials into finished product.



- Marketing and sales:**



Strategies to enhance visibility and target appropriate customers, such as advertising, promotion, and pricing.

- Services :**

Programs to maintain products and enhance consumer experience, customer service, maintenance, repair, refund, and exchange .



Support activities consist of:

- **Procurement:**

How a company obtains raw materials.



- **Technological development:**



Used at a firm's research and development (R&D) stage, designing and developing manufacturing techniques; and automating processes.

- **Human resources (HR) management:**

Hiring and retaining employees who will fulfill business strategy; and help design, market, and sell the product.



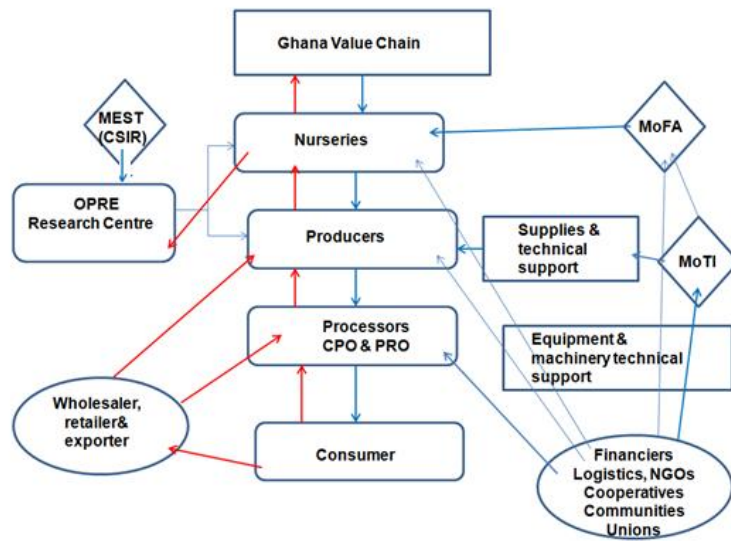
INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Infrastructure:**

Company systems; and composition of its management team, planning, accounting, finance, and quality control.

- Value chains help increase a business's efficiency so the business can deliver the most value for the least possible cost.
- The end goal of a value chain is to create a competitive advantage for a company.
- Value-chain theory analyzes a firm's five primary activities and four support activities.

PC (b) Identify types of businesses along agricultural value chain.



- Nursery:**
 The nursery produces seedlings. Nursery operators nurture seedlings and sell them to farmers for planting on the fields or plantations.



- Producers:**



The producers establish plantations where they plant and establish new plantations

This segment of the value chain ensures the constant supply of quality fruits to the processors.

- Processors:**

The processors buy quality fresh fruit based on the predicted or demand quantities.



- **Consumers:**

The consumers (households and industries) are the end users of the products, which are processed and produced at various mills.



- **Wholesale and retail:**

This segment purchases the products from processors in bulk for resale to other plants, manufacturers or export it to other countries for further value adding.

RETAIL TRADE



- **Seed suppliers:**

General seed and seedling suppliers supply quality of seeds and seedlings



- **Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA):**
This Ministry is the overseer of most agricultural institution and provide police guidance for the grow of the agricultural sector.



MoFA

- **Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI)**



This Ministry manages policies with regard to trade and supports the expansion of the SME sector. SME Sector support includes setting-up, equipment and machinery cost, etc.

- **External segment:**

This segment represents the external role players in the industry. The finance sector is involved in the form of financial schemes, loans and leases. The unions are responsible to ensure good sound labour relations and fair practices in the industry. Farmers form cooperatives to work together and to ensure growth



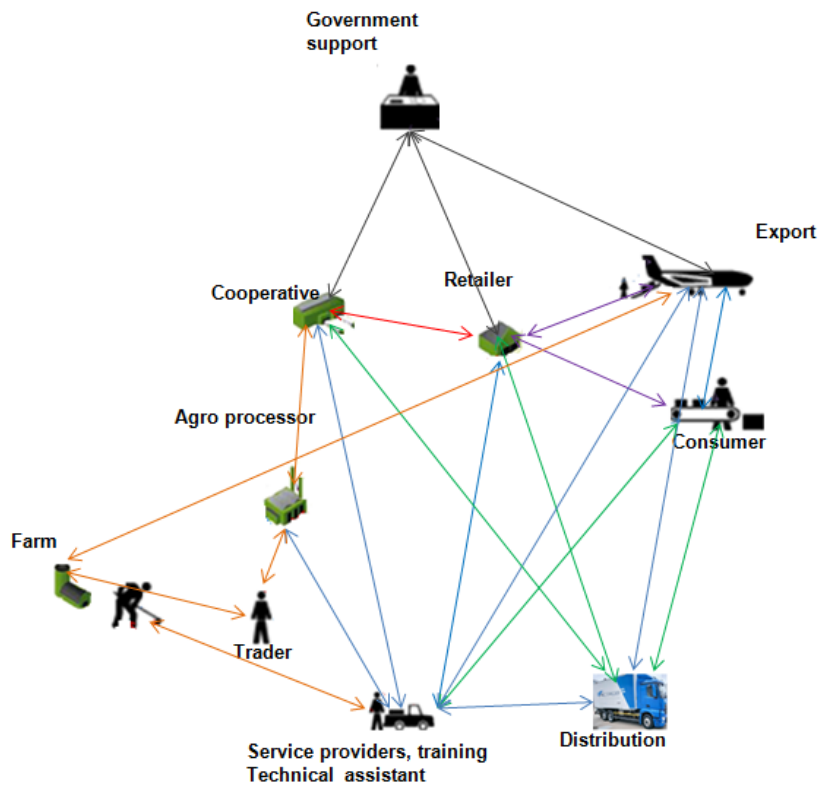
PC (c) Explain the roles of businesses along agricultural value chains:

The following actors and their roles in each segment are as follows;

Segment	Role players	Role
Nursery	Nursery owner	To supply quality seedlings
	Seedling Farmers	To supply quality seedlings
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)	Manage and set standards in the industry.
	MEST and OPRI	Continues improving quality of seeds and seedlings, combating of diseases and pest through ongoing research.
	Marketers	Marketing of quality seeds and seedlings
Producers	Small scale producer	To produce quality and quantity fruits
	Medium scale producer	
	Large scale producer	
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)	Manage and set standards in the industry.
	Marketers	Marketing of products
	Exporters	Export local product internationally
	Aggregators	Negotiates with producers on behalf of groups of consumers or buyers
	Service providers	To make funds available to farmers and producers
	Financing sector	
Fabricators	Manufacture and supply of tools, equipment and machinery needed in the nurseries and orchards.	

Processors	Small scale processors	To produce quality and quantity processed products.
	Medium scale processors	To produce quality and quantity processed products .
	Large scale processors	To produce quality and quantity processed products.
	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)	Manage and set standards in the industry.
	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI)	Set policies in regards to trade and support the expansion of the SME sector.
	Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)	To protect the Ghanaian public through the regulation of food, drugs, household chemical substances, cosmetics and medical devices
	Marketers	Marketing of in various processing stages
	Exporters	Export local product internationally
	Aggregators	Negotiates with producers on behalf of groups of consumers or buyers
	Service providers	To make funds available to small, medium and large scale processing companies
	Financing sector	
Fabricators	Manufacture and supply of tools, equipment and machinery needed in the nurseries and orchards.	
Consumers	Local consumers and users	To consume all produced products and to support “buy local”
	Wholesalers and retailers	To procure and export by-products in bulk and to explore new markets and feedback to MoTI
	Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)	To protect the Ghanaian public through the regulation of food, drugs, household chemical substances, cosmetics and medical devices

PC (d) Outline opportunities for supply chain linkages between agricultural businesses:



Linking farmers to markets can include a whole range of activities, from the very small and localized to the very large. The concept does however assume the development of long-term business relationship rather than support for irregular sales. Trends are mirrored in the developed country markets, where there has been a rapid shift to sales from open markets to direct sales. This involves linkages and alliances from production to consumption.

At a more complex level, is the work carried out by the NGO's and others to identify markets for particular products and organize into groups to supply to those markets or the agri -processors and secure their supply of raw materials from the small farmers.

There are numerous advantages for the farmers improving linkages with their buyers, in some cases buyers are prepared to supply credits for those inputs.

Table 1: Types of farmer target linkage.

Type of linkage.	Collective activities	Advantages to the farmers.	Disadvantages to farmers.+
Direct between farmers and traders.	Farmers usually act on a one to one basis with the traders. May work together informally to bulk up produce to reduce costs and attract larger traders	Requires high level of trust but such trust likely to ensure long term sustainability .Formal farmer organization not usually needed. Traders may(rarely) provide training in production and handling.	May need to accept short term deferred payment. Limited access to high value markets.
Direct between farmers and retailers (including restaurant chains) or their wholesalers.	May require formal group structure particularly when buyer does not want to deal with farmers individually,	Reliable market at agreed price.	Must meet variety, quality and safety requirements. Must be able to supply agreed quantities at all times. This may place the farmers in conflict with social obligations. May have to accept deferred payment up to 90 days.
Farmer to exporter	Often involves grouping of farmers external technical assistance may be required.	Potential high returns if quality can be achieved. Inputs technical assistance etc. may be supplied on credit. Exporter often possible transport and packaging.	Export markets are inherently risky. Compliance with standards (e.g. organic, quality and traceability; fair trade.) can be problematic, even with technical assistance.
Direct between farmers and agro processors	Farmer groups can bulk up produce for collection by processor. Groups can facilitate supply if inputs and provision of technical assistance.	May provide a secure market at an agreed price. Offers an additional market in addition to fresh market. Processors often provides transport. Potential for farmers to sell larger volumes.	There may be inadequate market for the processed products thus jeopardizing sustainability. Must meet variety, quality and safety specifications. Open market price may be higher than that agreed with the processor. Risk of delayed payments.

Self-assessment

Question 1:

Explain the concept 'agricultural value chain'

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Question 2:

Identify types of businesses along agricultural value?

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Question 3:

Explain the roles of businesses along agricultural value chains?

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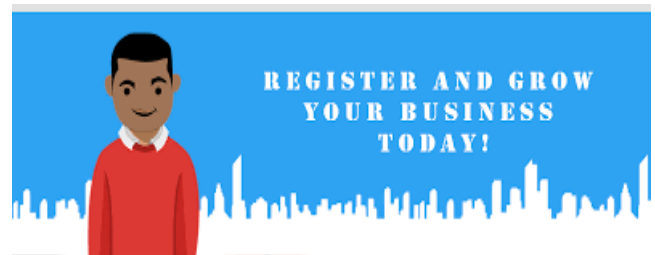
LO 2: DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF ESTABLISHING AND REGISTERING AN AGRIBUSINESS.

PC (a) Explain agribusiness registration and regulation

How to register a business or company in Ghana:

Registrar General's Department (RGD):

- Any business that intends to establish in Ghana must first register at the Registrar Establishing a company in Ghana:
- Any business that intends to establish in Ghana must to obtain the certificate of incorporation, certificate to commence business and company's code or regulation.



Before taking this step, it is important to find out all the different types of registration available and also the documents needed for the registration Determine What Services & Products You Will Offer.

Before you start anything, you should define the products and services that you will provide. This will act as your business plan.

Get Financing

Seek the right form of financing for your agribusiness. Getting a loan from a bank is becoming more and more difficult for new businesses because of the state of our country's economy. Many alternative financing options are available that will help start your business off on the right foot



Conduct a name search at the Registrar General's Department (RGD):

It is mandatory to carry out a name search so as not to choose an already registered name. Once the forms are filled and approved you have thirty days in which to complete the registration.



Types of companies:

A business can be conducted under two categories:

- A limited liability company (local company) incorporated under the laws of Ghana
- An external company (liaison office).

PC (b) State the importance of agribusiness registration

Agricultural sector plays a strategic role in the process of economic development of a country. It has already made a significant contribution to the economic prosperity of advanced countries and its role in the economic development of less developed countries is of vital importance:

- By providing food and raw material to non-agricultural sectors of the economy,
- By creating demand for goods produced in non-agricultural sectors, by the rural people on the strength of the purchasing power, earned by them on selling the marketable surplus,
- By providing investable surplus in the form of savings and taxes to be invested in non-agricultural sector,
- By earning valuable foreign exchange through the export of agricultural products,
- Providing employment to a vast army of uneducated, backward and unskilled labour. As a matter of fact, if the process of economic development is to be initiated and made self-sustaining, it must begin for agricultural sector.

PC(c) Explain types of agribusiness registrations

The registration laws of Ghana have made provision for 5 different classes of registration. They are stated below:

1. Sole proprietorship.
2. External company.
3. Companies with unlimited liability
4. Companies limited by guarantee.
5. Companies limited by shares.

PC (d) Explain tax registration and regulations

Acquire a Tax Identification Number

All the directors and the secretary of incorporated entities or the local managers of branches are required to:

- To register for a tax identification number (TIN) prior to the registration of the company.
- The applicant needs to complete a Ghana Revenue Authority Taxpayer Registration Form.
- The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) officers after processing the TIN, sends a text message to the applicant to collect the TIN.

These are the pieces of information you need to fill the TIN form:

- Full name
- Occupation
- Photo ID (driver's license, the information page of your passport, voter's card)
- Mother's maiden name.
- Residential and postal addresses

PC (e) Explain social security registration and regulation;

Membership of the SSNIT Pension Scheme is open to workers in both private and public sectors.

Employer's Obligation

The employer who has taken on employees to work is under strict obligation to register all workers and deduct and pay contributions on their behalf.

The employer should keep proper records of all Social Security numbers and personal records of workers and notify SSNIT of change of labour force, location, status or cessation of operation. The employer should further, keep accurate records with regard to workers and their wages.

Employee's Obligation

Workers in Ghana are obliged to contribute to the SSNIT Scheme during their working life in order to receive monthly pension during retirement or when incapacitated.

Every worker is to ensure that he/she is registered under the scheme and issued with a membership number (**Social Security number**) and a smart card. Contributions paid further by employers are credited to that the unique Social Security number.

The Social Security number is not transferable and shall be used by the worker throughout the working life.

PC (f) Select a type of agribusiness and collect all documents for its registration

You are required to fill the company incorporation forms with the following pieces of information:

1. Company name
2. Proposed company address
3. Postal address of the company
4. Principal place of the business
5. Business activities or objects
6. Contact numbers and emails
7. Details of the auditor
8. Issued and authorized shares
9. Stated capital
10. The prescribed shareholding structure of the company
11. Full details of the directors, secretaries, and shareholders. The required details include their dates of birth, nationalities, residential and contact addresses, and occupations.

Please note that it is required by the law that each company must have a minimum of two directors and a secretary at the time of registration. Furthermore, at least one of the directors or secretaries must be resident in Ghana at the time of registration. After this, all the directors, secretaries, and shareholders must append their signatures on the forms before final submission.

Pay statutory fees:

After submitting the forms you are required by the law to pay statutory and processing fees. There are two kinds of fees stated by the office of the Registrar General and they are Stamp Duty and Incorporation and filing fees. They are explained below:



Stamp duty. According to the law, you are required to pay 0.5% of the capital stated in the submitted forms. For all locally owned businesses, the required amount of startup capital is GHC 500. For foreign-owned companies, the required capital varies. They are stated below:

100% foreign owned – \$500,000

- Jointly owned foreign and Ghanaian business – \$200,000
- A trading enterprise (whether locally or foreign-owned) – \$1,000,000
- Incorporation and filing fees. The required fees for incorporation and filing is GHC 330. This fee is payable to the office of the Registrar General in cash.

Self-assessment:

Question 1:

When the forms and name change has been approved how many days are there still to complete the registration?

Question 2:

What information do you need to fill in the TIN form?

Question 3:

Name the two categories a business can be conducted under.

LO 3: DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS AND POLICIES RELATED TO AGRIBUSINESS OPERATIONS:

PC (a) Explain the types of national laws and policies related to agribusiness operations.

The following act are in place to protect and regulate the Agricultural landscape in Ghana:

1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ACT, 1994

AN ACT to amend and consolidate the law relating to environmental protection, pesticides control and regulation and for related purposes.



2. THE COMPANIES ACT 2019

Laws applicable to the operation of business in Ghana conform to international standards and best practice. These laws are based on a framework of legislation relating to business activity, copyrights, patents, trademarks, disputes and labour relations



3. THE INCOME TAX ACT 2015 (ACT 896)

According to the Income Tax Act 2015 (Act 896) there is no threshold/minimum number of days that exempts the employee from the requirements to file tax returns and pay tax in Ghana.



4. LABOUR ACT, 2003 (ACT 651)

5. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to labour, employers, trade unions and industrial relations; to establish a National Labour Commission and to provide for matters related to these.

6. FOOD AND HEALTH ACT, 2012 (ACT 851)

An Act to regulate food, drugs, food supplements, herbal and homeopathic medicines, veterinary medicines, cosmetics, medical devices, household chemical substances, tobacco and tobacco products.

PC (b) Explain the types of international laws and policies related to agribusiness operations.

As international agricultural trade increases, international law becomes more important to agriculture and food production. For the purposes of this overview, “agriculture” includes all activities related to farming, including food production and distribution.

Some International Laws applicable to the agribusiness in Ghana:

1. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1947 (GATT) was an international agreement covering the sale of goods, including agricultural products
2. Public international law, also known as “law of nations,” has a very broad scope. It encompasses issues of states as the principal actors in the international legal system, issues of treatment of individuals within state boundaries, a variety of human rights issues, issues of maintenance of international peace and security, arms control and use of force in international relations, issues of peaceful settlement of disputes, global environmental regulations, world trade, etc.
3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992
4. United Nations Health and Safety Act
5. International Environmental Law (IEL) is concerned with the attempt to control pollution and the depletion of natural resources within a framework of sustainable development. IEL covers topics such as population, biodiversity, climate change, ozone depletion, toxic and hazardous substances, air, land, sea and transboundary water pollution, conservation of marine resources, desertification, and nuclear damage.

PC(c) State importance of adhering to laws and policies related to successful agribusiness operations

Policies and procedures are an essential part of any organization. Together, policies and procedures provide a roadmap for day-to-day operations. They ensure compliance with laws and regulations, give guidance for decision-making, and streamline internal processes. Example of laws below indicating the importance of adhering to these laws:

1. **Importance of the Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act No. 625 of 2002).**
This act is put into place to eliminate the overfishing of the waters and to control certain species from becoming scarce, thereby ensuring that the fishing sector continues to develop and being sustained,

2. **The importance The Forestry Act, passed in 1999:**

The importance of the act is to provide for the sustainable harvesting and management of the forest resources in and to repeal the forest resources and timber utilization act and for other manners that are incidental and consequential enacted by the public the cultivation of young seedlings is an important aspect towards the sustainability of the future forest.

3. **The importance of the Environmental Protection Agency in Act 490. 1994.**

The environmental protection agency through the act. which uses its authority to protect the environment from particular hazards, which could be harmful to the environment as well as the health of the population

PC (d) State the functions of regulatory bodies in agribusiness operations

Functions of the Environmental Protection Agency:

- To advise the appropriate ministry on the formulation of policies on the environment and in particular, to make recommendations for the protection of the environment;
- To co-ordinate the activities of bodies concerned with the technical or practical aspects of the environment and serve as a channel of communication between those bodies and the Ministry of Environment, science and technology;
- To co-ordinate the activities of the relevant bodies for the purposes of controlling the generation, treatment, storage, transportation and disposal of industrial waste;
- To secure by itself or in collaboration with any other person or body the control and prevention of discharge of waste into the environment and the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment
- To collaborate or co-ordinate with foreign and international agencies for the purposes of this Act
- To issue environmental permits and pollution abatement notices for controlling the volume, types, constituents and effects of waste discharges, emissions, deposits or any other source of pollutants and of substances which are hazardous or potentially dangerous to the quality of the environment or a segment of the environment;
- To issue notice in the form of directives, procedures or warnings to any other person or body for the purpose of controlling the volume, intensity and quality of noise in the environment;

- To prescribe standards and guidelines relating to the pollution of air, water, land and any other forms of environmental pollution including the discharge of waste and the control of toxic substances;
- To ensure compliance with the laid down environmental impact assessment procedures in the planning and execution of development projects, including compliance in respect of existing projects;
- To act in liaison and co-operation with government agencies, District Assemblies and any other bodies and institutions to control pollution and generally protect the environment;
- To conduct investigations into environmental issues and advise the Minister on these issues;
- To promote studies, research, surveys and analysis for the improvement and protection of the environment and the maintenance of sound ecological systems in the Republic;
- To initiate and pursue formal and non-formal education programmes for the creation of public awareness of the environment and its importance to the economic and social life of the country;
- To promote effective planning in the management of the environment;
- To develop a comprehensive database on the environment and environmental protection for the information of the public;
- To conduct seminars and training programmes and gather and publish reports and information relating to the environment;
- To impose and collect environmental protection levies in accordance with this Act and the Regulations;
- To regulate the import, export, manufacture, distribution, sale and use of pesticides; and
- To perform any other functions conferred on it under this Act or any other enactment.

Functions of Labour Commission

- To establish harmonious industrial relations;
- To ensure fixation of minimum wages and timely payment thereof to the workmen;
- To ensure guaranteed financial benefits to the workmen;
- To provide safe and healthy work environment to the workers;
- To regulate service conditions of the workmen;
- To provide social security to the injured workmen and maternity benefit to the women workers;
- To ensure abolition of child labour and rehabilitation of those released from work.
- Registration and renewal of shops and commercial establishments;

- Registration and licensing of establishments for the employment of contract labour;
- Registration and licensing for the employment of migrant labour;
- License to carry out Beedi making;
- License to the owner of Motor Transport establishment;

Functions of the Forestry Act:

The review considered Government's forestry functions under the assumption that Government should limit what it does to deliver the January 2013 Forestry and Woodlands policy statement to what only Government is best placed to do. At a high level, the policy statement set out the role envisaged for the core of forestry expertise that will be retained by Government:

- Championing the clear vision, priorities and aspirations of the refreshed forestry policy;
- Helping to create the conditions that incentivize its delivery, including through a better targeted and integrated Common Agricultural Policy and Rural Development Programme for England;
- Enabling the sector to protect, improve and expand England's trees, woods and forests through light touch regulation, grants, other incentives and advice;
- Providing Ministers and the sector with high quality, joined-up forestry science, research, innovation, practical knowledge and expertise; and,
- With a strong customer-facing resource to support and advise it effectively at the local level to help meet local needs. 4 5.2. The review began by clearly summarizing the Government's forestry functions and supporting corporate management functions currently carried out by the Forest Services

The National Communications Authority.

Functions of the Authority :

- Establish and monitor the implementation of national communications standards and ensure compliance accordingly;
- Formulate a strategic plan;
- Grant communication license;
- Regulate and monitor licensees, holders of frequency authorizations in consultation with the National Media Commission where appropriate;
- Ensure fair competition amongst licensees, operators of communications networks and service providers of public communications;

- classify communications services to include;
- Closed user group services;
- Private communications services;
- Value added services; and
- Any other service designated by the Minister and published in the Gazette;
- Determine applications for communication licenses including frequency authorizations,
- Maintain the Register established under section 26;
- Collect and arrange to be collected moneys lawfully due to the Authority;
- Establish a frequency plan and monitor any frequency allocated to the communications industry;
- Investigate and resolve disputes
- Related to harmful interference with frequency brought to the attention of the Authority or of which the Authority has knowledge, Act 769 National Communications Authority Act, 2008
- Amongst users and operators in respect of rates, billings and services provided and facilitate relief where necessary amongst the users and operators;
- in the event of the failure to obtain redress from providers of public communications services, and
- In respect of interconnection sharing facilities and utility installations;
- Carry out on its own initiative or at the request of a person, investigations in relation to a person whose conduct is in contravention of this Act;
- Establish quality of service indicators and reporting requirements for operators and service providers;
- Certify and ensure the testing of communications equipment for compliance with international standards; and
- Environmental health and safety standards including electromagnetic radiation and emissions;
- Ensure the systematic implementation of policy directives of the Minister and of communications policies in the country;
- Obtain requisite information from any person for purposes of the performance of its functions;
- When designated by the Minister, represent the Republic at international fora;
- Issue guidelines and standards from time to time;
- support the implementation of the Universal Access Policy,
- Encourage high standards of propriety within the Authority and
- Promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the staff of the Authority; establish a policy and resource framework for the operation of the

Authority in line with the overall strategic plan of the Authority; Ensure that the principles of good corporate governance are complied with at all times;

- Establish and manage a national numbering plan for network and application services; Act 769 National Communications Authority Act, 2008 6
- Advise the Minister on:
- Matters related to the communications industry
- Policies including incentives that may encourage investment and innovation in the communications industry in the country; and OP
- Perform any other function assigned to it under this Act or any other enactment or that is ancillary to the object of the Authority.

Ghana Revenue Authority:

GRA has been charged to perform amongst others, the following functions as enacted by Act 791:

- Assess and collect taxes, interest and penalties on taxes due to the state with optimum efficiency;
- Pay the amounts collected into the Consolidated Fund
- Promote tax compliance and tax education;
- Combat tax fraud and evasion and co-operate to that effect with other competent law enforcement agencies and revenue agencies in other countries;
- Advise District Assemblies on the assessment and collection of their revenue;
- Prepare and publish reports and statistics related to its revenue collection;
- Make recommendations to the Minister on revenue collection policy

The Registrar General's Department:

The Department's mission is to ensure efficient and effective administration of entities inter-alia the registration of Businesses, Industrial Property,

Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC)

Co-ordinates and monitors all investment activities and assists domestic and foreign investors.

Ghana Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)

FDA regulates and certifies food, drugs, cosmetics and other products that have health implications for consumers.

The objective of the authority is to provide and enforce standards for the sale of food, herbal medicinal products, cosmetics, drugs, medical devices and household chemical substances.

Functions of the authority

- ensure adequate and effective standards for food, drugs, cosmetics, household chemicals and medical devices;
- monitor through the district assemblies and any other agency of state compliance with the provisions of part 6,7 and 8 of the public health act,2012 (act 851);
- advise the minister on measures for the protection of the health of consumers;
- advise the minister on the preparation of effective regulations for the implementation of part 6,7 and 8 of the public health act,2012 (act 851);
- approve the initiation and conduct of clinical trials in the country;
- perform any other functions that are ancillary to attaining the objects of the authority;

The Forestry Commission of Ghana:

The Forestry Commission of Ghana is responsible for the regulation of utilization of forest and wildlife resources, the conservation and management of those resources and the coordination of policies related to them.

The Commission embodies the various public bodies and agencies that were individually implementing the functions of protection, management, the regulation of forest and wildlife resources. These agencies currently form the divisions of the Commission:

Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development:

Is a ministry in the Ghanaian government that concentrates on carrying out development interventions to move the fisheries sector and the industry to contribute efficiently to the overall development of the Ghanaian economy. This forms part of the 2014-2017 Sector Medium Term Development.

The Department of Factories Inspectorate:

Provides national leadership in Occupational Safety and Health. The Department seeks to find and share the most effective ways of getting results to save lives, prevent injuries and diseases at all workplaces.

Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture is the government agency responsible for the development and growth of agriculture in the country. The jurisdiction does not cover the cocoa, coffee or forestry sectors.

The Ghana Standards Authority (GSA),

Formerly known as the Ghana Standards Board is the authority responsible for developing and promulgating standards as well as ensuring that the quality of goods imported into Ghana meets acceptable standards.

Self Assessments

Question 1:

Explain three legislative legal framework for investment in the agribusiness?

Question 2

Explain the four types of international laws and policies related to agribusiness operations?

Question 3

Name three national laws and their importance?

Question 4:

Name three functions of two regulatory bodies?

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