

**Required Report:** Required - Public Distribution

**Date:** April 25, 2023

**Report Number:** SG2023-0005

## **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Annual

**Country:** Senegal

**Post:** Dakar

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

**Prepared By:** Mamadou Bousso

**Approved By:** Barrett Bumpas

### **Report Highlights:**

For the region that includes Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali, rice area harvested and production for MY2023/24 is forecast up 1.2 and 2 percent year-over-year, respectively. Strong production coupled with a higher-than-usual carryover stock estimate in Senegal has brought the regional 2023/24 import forecast down year-over-year. Meanwhile, imports for 2022/23 are expected to reach 3.88 MMT, driven largely by strong consumption due to high relative prices for other cereal grains. Also, potential supply-chain disruptions and less exportable supply from India pressured many traders to stockpile greater surpluses than usual. Regional rice consumption for 2023/24 is expected to fall marginally, by half a percent, as other cereals again become price competitive.

## **I. Executive Summary**

In marketing year (MY) 2023/24, area harvested for rice in Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is forecast to slightly increase to 1.2 percent to 3.55 million hectares (HA) on expectations of improved access to financing and subsidized inputs. MY 2022/23 area is up slightly year-over-year to 3.51 million HA, as increases in Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso offset a drop in Senegal due to flooding.

MY 2023/24 rough production for the region is forecast at 7.79 million metric tons (MMT), two percent higher than the previous year assuming average rainfall and low pest pressure. In MY 2022/23, while there was a 3 percent drop in production in Burkina due to floods and pest invasions, regional production is projected at 7.65 MMT, up 7.8 percent as impact of jihadist attacks on farms in Mali and floods in Senegal have subsided. Average rainfall and good agricultural practices, such as better usage of fertilizer, also led to this boost in production.

Imports are expected to fall in MY 2023/24 forecast at 3.28 MMT, down 15 percent from MY 2022/23 where imports are expected to reach 3.88 MMT, a record high driven by strong consumption demand with high relative prices for cereal grains. Also, potential supply-chain disruptions and less exportable supply from India pressured many traders to stockpile greater surpluses than usual. Consumption in MY 2023/24 is expected to be nearly unchanged at 8.39 MMT on assumption that there will be more affordable alternatives such as wheat, corn, and millet.

## **II. Senegal**

### **Production**

Senegal rice production for 2023/24 is forecast marginally higher at 1.43 million metric tons (MMT), up two percent on average rainfall and low pest pressure. MY 2023/24 area harvested is projected at 380,000 HA, up two percent on increased access to certified seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural equipment.

MY 2022/23 area is projected at 372,000 HA, down 2.3 percent year-over-year due to floods in the Senegal River Valley and in the Casamance, while rough production is forecast at 1.4 MMT, up seven percent year-over-year as the Government of Senegal (GoS) continued its policy of subsidizing agricultural inputs in 2022/23 campaign, for seeds and fertilizer in particular.

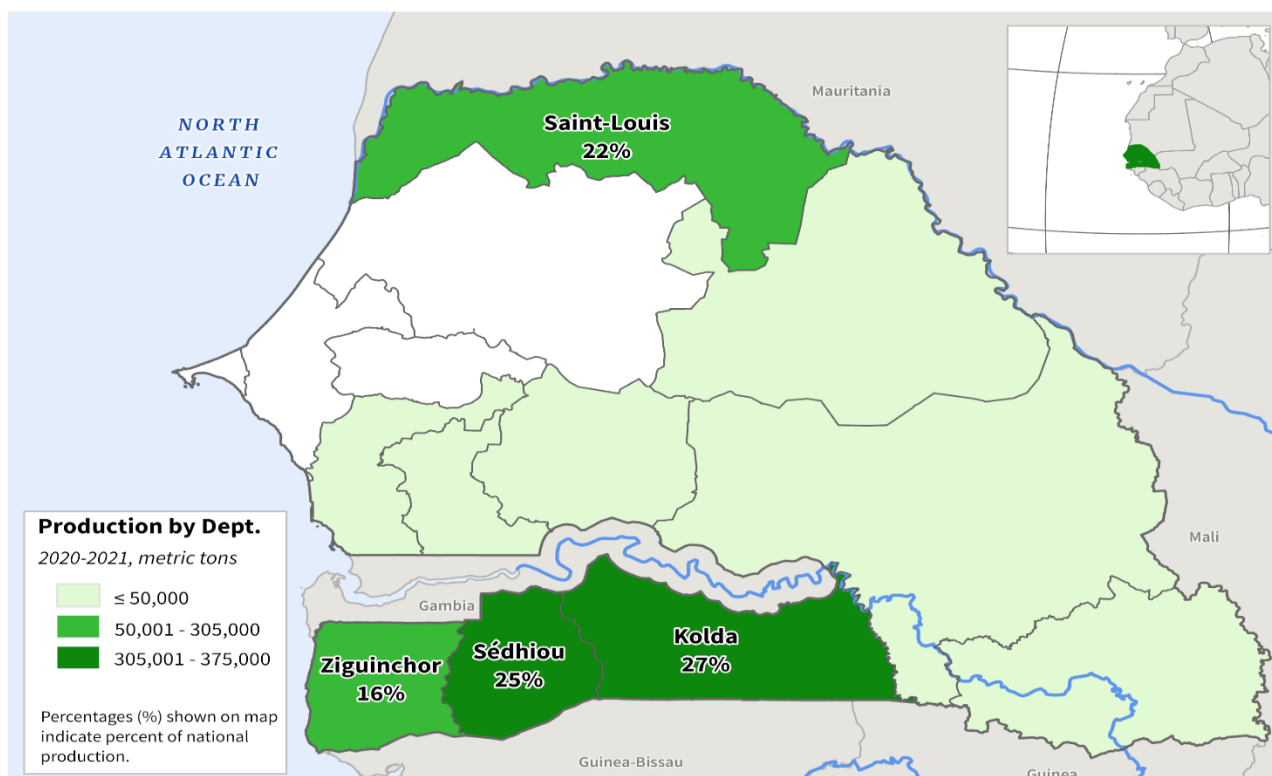
In MY 2022/23, rains in June and July caused some on-field damage, impacting area. In the Casamance region, there was a six percent drop in area as compared to MY 2021/22. Flooding and grain-eating quelea birds also contributed to this slight decrease in both area and production. Early rains prevented some farmers from planting while late rains prevented others from harvesting. Quelea birds nested near a water source also used by local communities and the Plant Protection Directorate in charge of sanitary and phytosanitary treatment could not resolve the issue to avoid toxic contamination for humans.

In the Senegal River Valley (SRV), the 2022/23 off-season campaign was carried out with many difficulties, especially the delay in the start of the campaign, pumping station breakdowns, and fuel supply disruptions. Irrigation started on in mid-March and continued until early-June. Additionally, flooding caused by the rising waters of the Senegal River damaged the protective dikes and the irrigation and drainage networks impacting nearly 1,350 HA in Podor, Matam, and Bakel. In addition to the

flooding, there were some bird attacks which impacted yield. However, MY 2022/23 yield is forecast at 3.7 MT/HA, nearly 10 percent higher than MY 2021/22 thanks to government extension services' support to rainfed rice producers in the southern and eastern regions of Senegal within the framework of the continued implementation of the national rice self-sufficiency program.

**Table 1. Senegal Rice Production Areas**

### Senegal: Rice Production



**USDA** Foreign Agricultural Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Source: Ministère de l'Economie, République Du Senegal

### Consumption

Rice is the most consumed cereal in Senegal ahead of millet and corn. However, the local supply only covers 35 percent of consumption needs. Consumption in MY 2022/23 is projected at 2.3 million metric tons (white rice equivalent), up 10.5 percent as compared to the previous year with an average annual consumption of around 116 kg/per capita. This increase is based on population growth, the removal of the custom duties for rice that increased imports, and an eleven percent drop in the price for rice (see Trade).

In addition, cereals were less accessible in MY 2022/23 as prices for wheat and corn soared and production of some local cereal was down. Millet prices also jumped 80 percent year-on-year. This situation led people to consume more rice as prices were relatively cheaper than the other cereals. As prices and accessibility to other cereals is expected to improve during MY 2023/24, consumption of rice is forecast to fall back to the previous trend line.

## Trade

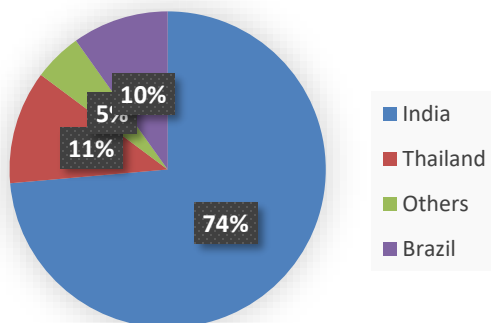
MY 2023/24 imports are forecast at 1.10 MMT, down 63.6 percent from the previous year as cereals will again become price competitive. Larger than usual stockpiles and the expected increase in production will also put downward pressure on imports. Exports in MY 2022/23 are higher, spurred by the demand from neighboring countries, especially Mali. Forecasted exports are estimated eight percent down at 120,000 MT based on less imports in MY 2023/24.

Senegal is the third largest importer of rice in Africa after Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire. This means that despite efforts to increase production, supply is insufficient in the face of strong demand, resulting in importation of nearly 1.5 million metric tons in MY 2021/22, according to Trade Data Monitor. In September 2022, the Indian government imposed a 20 percent export tax on white rice amid concerns over supply shortage. Since then, imports from India have declined nearly 60 percent. Nevertheless, India accounts for nearly 75 percent of Senegal rice imports so far in MY 2022/2023, followed by Thailand and Brazil.

Additionally, the Indian government has just given its approval to several private Indian companies for the shipment of 250,000 MT and 100 000 MT of broken rice to respectively Senegal and The Gambia on special considerations, according to a note from the Indian Ministry of Finance published on March 26, 2023. The special considerations were not defined by the [report](#).

### Figure 2. Top Rice Exports to Senegal

Source: Trade Data Monitor



Since independence, Senegal has been highly reliant on international markets to meet its food needs. This tendency has increased with rapid levels of urbanization in recent decades. The GoS response was to suspend customs duties and value added taxes, by providing consumer subsidies and other modes of social protection and launching a high-profile agricultural initiative.

Prices of local cereals have soared steadily in MY 2022/23, nearly 60 percent higher year-on-year. Prices of domestic and imported rice have also jumped nearly 25 percent as compared to early 2022 mainly due to increased fuel and fertilizer price inflation, production costs, and strong export demand from neighboring countries, mainly Mali. Furthermore, the depreciation of the national currency, the West African CFA franc, that was equivalent to CFA 662.33/USD 1 in September 2022 compared to CFA 557.30/USD 1 in September 2021, has increased the cost of imported foodstuffs, including rice. Find more [here](#). The November 2022 Presidential measures on rice also led to a drop in the price of one kilogram of 100 percent Indian broken rice, which went from 350 CFA (\$0.60) to 325 CFA (\$0.55) per kilo.

**Figure 3: Average Rice Retail Price**



Source: [FAO Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool](#)

### Stocks

MY 2022/23 stocks are forecast up to a record 825,000 MT due to traders holding stocks to avoid supply disruptions like the rice export ban in India. For MY 2023/24, Post forecast stock volumes will fall with ample supply from domestic production and previous year stocks for consumption demands.

Stocks are privately held by farmers, traders, and institutions, as the government does not keep any stocks.

### Policy

The GoS has set new measures for both imported and local rice in November 2022. Urgent measures for imported broken rice include the reimbursement of demurrage to importers by GoS as well as a subsidy of 32 CFA (\$0.05) per kilo for paddy rice, thus bringing the producer price to 162 CFA (\$0.26) per kilo to support local rice production. The short- and long-term activities to support local rice include the construction of equipped warehouses in production areas and the expansion of financing through the warehouse receipt system.

The GoS is also committed to the promotion of other local rice varieties as well as tax exemption for investments and/or purchases of paddy processing facilities and equipment. The Presidential measures also included negotiations with India to allow Senegal to import broken rice. Senegal is also looking for other broken rice suppliers.

The GoS has decided to drastically reduce the rice customs duties from 12.7 percent to 2.7 percent on imported, broken, and unscented rice, a 30 FCFA/kg (\$0.05) drop. The 2.7 percent of customs duties that remain must be maintained as shares that go to the budget of institutions such as the Senegalese

Loaders' Council (COSEC), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

### Production, Supply, and Distribution Table

<b>Rice, Milled</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>		<b>2022/2023</b>		<b>2023/2024</b>	
<b>Market Year Begins</b>	<b>Oct 2021</b>		<b>Oct 2022</b>		<b>Oct 2023</b>	
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	388	382	410	372	0	380
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	291	291	531	505	0	825
<b>Milled Production</b> (1000 MT)	915	884	932	950	0	970
Rough Production (1000 MT)	1346	1300	1371	1397	0	1426
<b>Milling Rate</b> (.9999) (1000 MT)	6800	6800	6800	6800	0	6800
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	1500	1500	1100	1800	0	1100
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	1500	1520	1100	1800	0	1100
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	2706	2675	2563	3255	0	2895
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	125	120	90	130	0	120
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	90	120	90	130	0	120
<b>Consumption and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	2050	2050	2050	2300	0	2200
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	531	505	423	825	0	575
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	2706	2675	2563	3255	0	2895
<b>Yield (Rough)</b> (MT/HA)	3.4691	3.4121	3.3439	3.7554	0	3.7526

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)  
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column  
 TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024

### III. Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali

#### Guinea

#### Production

Marketing year 2023/24 area harvested is forecast at 2.03 million HA, marginally up 0.5 percent compared to the previous year based on increased subsidized inputs and agricultural equipment. MY 2022/23 area harvested is projected at 2.02 million HA, up four percent from the previous year due to increased access to inputs.

MY 2023/24 rough production is forecast at 2.98 MMT, up 1.01 percent assuming average rainfall and low levels of pest. MY 2022/23 rough production is expected to reach 2.95 MMT, a 1.5 percent surge compared to MY 2021/22.

The 2022/23 agricultural campaign took place in a difficult international context marked by the increase in the prices of agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers and phytosanitary products, which impacted crop yields. In addition, the 2022/23 agricultural campaign was marked by an earlier than normal start to the rainy season in most parts of the country, followed by relatively long dry spells.

### Consumption

MY 2023/24 and MY 2022/23 consumption levels are estimated at 2.75 MMT and 2.70 MMT respectively, up steadily each year based on population growth. Rice, the main staple in Guinea, is consumed at almost every meal. Imported rice is mainly consumed in Conakry, the capital, and in the mining zones. Average annual per capita rice consumption is estimated 115kg in 2022/23. Consumers prefer local parboiled rice for its better taste and higher nutritional values.

### Trade

MY 2023/24 imports are projected at 880,000 MT, up two percent due to population growth and local demand. MY 2022/23 imports are expected to reach 860,000 MT, slightly up 1.1 percent year-over-year due to local demand and the growing rice demand from the neighboring countries, like Mali.

MY 2023/24 exports are projected 120,000 MT, up two percent as compared to 2022/23, forecast at 100,000 MT due to growing demand from Mali.

### Stocks

MY 2023/24 and MY 2022/23 ending stocks are forecast at 282,000 MT and 302,000 MT, respectively. The stocks are held by the private sector that maintains a minimal amount per year.

### Policy

The government of Guinea (GoG) manages the trade policy for rice, subsidizing imports, implementing temporary export bans, and fixing local prices. Since December 2019, the government of Guinea has been applying the ECOWAS common external tariff (CET), which sets the custom duty for milled rice at 10 percent. Additional taxes such as statistical fees of 1.0 percent, and a solidarity community levy of 1.5 percent also apply to milled rice.

### Production, Supply, and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Guinea						
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2000	2000	2020	2020	0	2030
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	271	271	362	292	0	302
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1921	1921	1940	1950	0	1970

<b>Rough Production</b> (1000 MT)	2911	2911	2939	2955	0	2985
<b>Milling Rate (.9999)</b> (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	950	850	850	860	0	880
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	850	850	800	860	0	870
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	2	0	0	2	0	3
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	3142	3042	3152	3102	0	3152
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	80	100	80	100	0	120
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	80	100	80	100	0	120
<b>Consumption and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	2700	2650	2750	2700	0	2750
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	362	292	322	302	0	282
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	3142	3042	3152	3102	0	3152
<b>Yield (Rough)</b> (MT/HA)	1.4555	1.4555	1.455	1.4629	0	1.4704

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024

## Burkina Faso

### Production

MY 2023/24 area harvested is forecast at 225,000 HA, a 2.3 percent jump year-over-year on expectations of government measures to boost local production by improving access to certified seeds, water, modern farm equipment, and fertilizer. MY 2023/24 rough production is forecast 462,000 MT on average rainfall and an increase in subsidized inputs. MY 2022/23 area is estimated higher at 4.7 percent to 220,000 HA year-on-year. MY 2022/23 rough production is estimated at 438,000 MT, down 2.8 percent compared to the previous year.

The 2022/23 agricultural campaign was characterized by an earlier than normal start in many production areas of the country. The rains in end of April and beginning of May enabled the start of soil preparation, plowing and first sowing activities.

The rains in July allowed the continuation of cropping. However, the 2022/23 season was marred by floods, attacks by the fall armyworm and jassids in some production areas causing field damage and harvest disruption, especially for cotton. During August, torrential rains caused flooding in most parts of the country. The most affected regions are those of Boucle du Mouhoun, South-West, Cascades, East, Center-East and Center-South. These floods were immediately followed by dry spells of more than a week in almost all the regions of the country, causing delays in planting.

As of October 31, 2022, the total flooded area at the national level was estimated 11,000 HA, mainly located in the Boucle du Mouhoun region which totaled more than 70 percent of the area loss.



## **Consumption**

Rice consumption in 2023/24 is projected to 925,000 MT, up 2.8 percent over 2022/23 (forecast at 900,000 MT) based on population growth and an increasing preference for rice in urban areas. Rice consumption is trending higher in the Burkinabe diet and is now the most consumed cereal in the major cities. According to contacts in Burkina Faso, rice is now consumed twice a day by many households.

Average annual per capita rice consumption exceeds 60 kilograms. Demand for rice is mainly due to population growth and urbanization. A large proportion of the meals eaten outside by workers away from home are rice-based.

Despite an increase in grain production in the majority of provinces, local cereal prices have still risen along with global cereal prices. Global price and supply disruptions caused by the conflict in Ukraine has resulted in inflationary pressures on consumer product prices, both food and non-food. The price for wheat and its by-products, as well as the price for fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphate) and hydrocarbons (diesel and gasoline) have skyrocketed in Burkina.

## **Trade**

MY 2023/24 rice imports are projected to 650,000 MT on population growth and increasing preference for rice. MY 2022/23 rice imports are forecast at 600,000 MT, a nine percent boost compared to MY 2021/22 due growing domestic demand.

There is no fixed price for rice. It varies from one shop to another and from one region to another. The 50 kg bag of the most consumed rice, broken rice, costs between 19,250 CFA (\$32.10) and 21,000 CFA (\$35) in 2022 against 18,500 CFA (\$31) in 2021. A 25 kg bag is sold on average at 10,500 CFA (\$17.50).

## **Stocks**

MY 2023/24 stocks are forecast at 67,000 MT and MY 2022/23 stocks are projected at 42,000 MT. In Burkina Faso, the National Society for the Management of Food Security Stock (SONAGESS) manages the stock by purchasing rice for the reconstitution of national security stockpiles.

## **Policy**

To curb the soaring food product prices, the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) set on July 7, 2022, mitigation measures aimed at reducing the customs value of certain products identified as very sensitive, namely rice, edible oil, and sugar. The measure includes reducing the customs value from 130,000 CFA/MT (nearly \$217) to 110,000 CFA/MT (nearly \$183). In addition to these measures, there is also the control of local cereal storage to encourage those who store cereals, to make them available to the population, so as not to create mechanical inflation.

Since January 1, 2015, ECOWAS member countries, including Burkina Faso, have implemented a common external tariff (CET) which set specific rates for different product categories. According to contacts, the GoBF is implementing the CET rate of 12.5 percent for imported milled rice.

## Production, Supply and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Burkina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	210	210	215	220	0	225
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	84	84	57	57	0	42
Milled Production (1000 MT)	293	293	310	285	0	300
Rough Production (1000 MT)	451	451	477	438	0	462
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	550	550	600	600	0	650
TY Imports (1000 MT)	550	550	600	600	0	650
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	4	0	0	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	927	927	967	942	0	992
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	870	870	900	900	0	925
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	57	57	67	42	0	67
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	927	927	967	942	0	992
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.1476	2.1476	2.2186	1.9909	0	2.0533

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024

## Mali

### Production

MY 2023/24 area harvested is forecast at 920,000 HA, 5.5 percent higher than the previous year on increased access to finance, subsidized inputs, and improved security situation. This forecasted area is also due to the 32 percent drop in cotton production caused by jassid attacks, soaring prices of agricultural inputs, and the embargo imposed on Mali by ECOWAS and UEMOA from January to July 2022, limiting access to the country's main supply ports. Thus, cotton producers will most likely shift to rice production in MY 2023/24.

MY 2023/24 rough rice production is forecast two percent up with average production conditions and low pest pressure. MY 2022/2023 rough production is expected to jump 18.4 percent to 2.86 MMT mainly due to a huge increase of area and low levels of production in 2021 caused by the rampant insecurity and inter- or intra community conflicts across the country that led to farm abandonment. MY

2022/23 area was estimated 900,000 HA, a three percent increase due to better security situation in the country.

## **Consumption**

For MY 2023/24 national consumption is expected to increase to 2.52 MMT based on population growth. Among cereal consumption in Mali, rice share is nearly 40 percent due urbanization, rising household incomes, changing consumption patterns, and ease of cooking rice as compared to other cereals, mainly in urban areas.

## **Trade**

MY 2023/24 imports are forecast at 650,000 MT, up 7.7 percent compared to the previous year based on population growth. MY 2022/23 imports were estimated 600,000 MT due to a 50-percent decrease in rice customs duties.

Prices per kilogram of rice have increased by 100 CFA from 350 to 450 CFA or from 400 to 500 CFA, depending on the quality of the rice. A 50 kg bag of local rice is sold at 18,000 CFA (\$30), while imported rice is at 20,000 CFA (\$33.2) and even higher in certain consumption areas of the countries due to high cost of transportation and insecurity.

## **Stocks**

MY 2023/24 stock levels are forecast up 4.6 percent to nearly 197,000 MT due to strong demand from traders seeking to replenish their stocks. MY 2022/23 stocks are projected at nearly 188,000 MT.

The Government of Mali's (GoM) stock is managed by the Office of Agricultural Products of Mali (OPAM) whose mission is to maintain a National Food Security Stock. However, most stocks are held by the private sector.

## **Policy**

Since December 6, 2021, the Government of Mali (GoM) has banned local cereal exports of millet, sorghum, corn and local rice and the authorized commercial imports with 50 percent tax reduction when the volume exceeds 300,000 MT.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) imposed sanctions against Mali on January 9, 2022, which led to border closure between Mali and member countries, aggravated by an economic and financial embargo by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). The embargo was lifted on July 3, 2022.

Since January 1, 2015, ECOWAS member countries, including Mali, have implemented a common external tariff (CET) which set specific rates for different product categories. According to contacts, the government of Mali is implementing the CET rate of 12.5 percent for imported milled rice.

## Production, Supply and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
Mali	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	873	873	900	900	0	920
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	318	318	138	188	0	197
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1570	1570	1755	1859	0	1900
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2415	2415	2700	2860	0	2923
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	400	600	400	600	0	650
TY Imports (1000 MT)	400	600	400	600	0	650
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1	1	0	26	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2288	2488	2293	2647	0	2747
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	2150	2300	2150	2450	0	2520
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	138	188	143	197	0	227
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2288	2488	2293	2647	0	2747
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.7663	2.7663	3	3.1778	0	3.1772

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2023/2024 = January 2024 - December 2024

### Attachments:

No Attachments