

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> 90		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	90	1
1.1	90.guide	1
1.2	90.guide/Ghana	1
1.3	90.guide/Geography (Ghana)	2
1.4	90.guide/People (Ghana)	3
1.5	90.guide/Government (Ghana)	4
1.6	90.guide/Government (Ghana 2. usage)	5
1.7	90.guide/Economy (Ghana)	6
1.8	90.guide/Economy (Ghana 2. usage)	7
1.9	90.guide/Communications (Ghana)	7
1.10	90.guide/Defense Forces (Ghana)	8

Chapter 1

90

1.1 90.guide

Texified version of data for Ghana.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

Ghana

1.2 90.guide/Ghana

Ghana

Geography (Ghana)
 People (Ghana)
 Government (Ghana)
 Government (Ghana 2. usage)
 Economy (Ghana)
 Economy (Ghana 2. usage)
 Communications (Ghana)
 Defense Forces (Ghana)

1.3 90.guide/Geography (Ghana)

Geography (Ghana)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Cote d'Ivoire ←
and

Togo

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

238,540 km²

land area:

230,020 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

total 2,093 km, Burkina 548 km, Cote d'Ivoire 668 km, Togo 877 km

Coastline:

539 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone: 24 nm

continental shelf:

200 nm

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

none

Climate:

tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid ←
in

southwest; hot and dry in north

Terrain:

mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area

Natural resources:

gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber

Land use:

arable land:

5%
 permanent crops:
 7%
 meadows and pastures:
 15%
 forest and woodland:
 37%
 other:
 36%
 Irrigated land:
 80 km² (1989)
 Environment:
 recent drought in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities ←
 ;
 deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; dry, northeasterly harmattan wind
 (January to March)
 Note:
 Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake

1.4 90.guide/People (Ghana)

People (Ghana)

=====

Population:
 16,699,105 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 3.12% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 44.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 12.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 -1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 84.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 55.19 years
 male: 53.27 years
 female:
 57.17 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.21 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Ghanaian(s)
 adjective:
 Ghanaian
 Ethnic divisions:
 black African 99.8% (major tribes - Akan 44%, Moshi-Dagomba 16%, Ewe 13%, ←
 Ga
 8%), European and other 0.2%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 38%, Muslim 30%, Christian 24%, other 8%

Languages:

English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

60%

male:

70%

female:

51%

Labor force:

3.7 million

by occupation:

agriculture and fishing 54.7%, industry 18.7%, sales and clerical 15.2%, services, transportation, and communications 7.7%, professional 3.7%

note:

48% of population of working age (1983)

1.5 90.guide/Government (Ghana)

Government (Ghana)

=====

Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Ghana

conventional short form:

Ghana

former:

Gold Coast

Digraph:

GH

Type:

constitutional democracy

Capital:

Accra

Administrative divisions:

10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern ←

Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western

Independence:

6 March 1957 (from UK)

Constitution:

new constitution approved 28 April 1992

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 March (1957)

Political parties and leaders:

National Democratic Congress, Jerry John Rawlings; New Patriotic Party, Albert Adu BOAHEN; People's Heritage Party, Alex Erskine; various other smaller parties

Suffrage:
universal at 18

Elections:
President:
last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA)

National Assembly:
last held 29 December 1992 (next to be held NA)

Executive branch:
president, cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Jerry John RAWLINGS (since 3 November 1992)

Member of:
ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO ↔

ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission:
Ambassador Dr. Joseph ABBEY

chancery:
3512 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:
(202) 686-4520

consulate general:
New York

1.6 90.guide/Government (Ghana 2. usage)

Government (Ghana 2. usage)

=====

US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission:
Ambassador Kenneth L. BROWN

embassy:
Ring Road East, East of Danquah Circle, Accra

mailing address:
P. O. Box 194, Accra

telephone:
[233] (21) 775348, 775349, 775295 or 775298

FAX: [233] (21) 776008

Flag:
three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with a large black five-pointed star centered in the gold band; uses the popular

pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Bolivia, which has a coat of arms centered in the yellow band

1.7 90.guide/Economy (Ghana)

Economy (Ghana)

=====

Overview:

Supported by substantial international assistance, Ghana has been implementing a steady economic rebuilding program since 1983, including moves toward privatization and relaxation of government controls. Heavily dependent on cocoa, gold, and timber exports, economic growth so far has not spread substantially to other areas of the economy. The costs of sending peacekeeping forces to Liberia and preparing for the transition to a democratic government have boosted government expenditures and undercut structural adjustment reforms. Ghana opened a stock exchange in 1990. Meanwhile, declining world commodity prices for Ghana's exports has placed the government under severe financial pressure.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$6.6 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

3.9% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$410 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

10% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$1.0 billion; expenditures \$905 million, including capital expenditures of \$200 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

cocoa 45%, gold, timber, tuna, bauxite, and aluminum

partners:

Germany 29%, UK 12%, US 12%, Japan 5%

Imports:

\$1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

petroleum 16%, consumer goods, foods, intermediate goods, capital equipment

partners:

UK 23%, US 11%, Germany 10%, Japan 6%

External debt:

\$4.6 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.6% in manufacturing (1991); accounts for almost 15% of GDP

Electricity:

1,180,000 kW capacity; 4,490 million kWh produced, 290 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum, food processing
 Agriculture: accounts for about 50% of GDP (including fishing and forestry) ←
 ; the major
 cash crop is cocoa; other principal crops - rice, coffee, cassava, peanuts,
 corn, shea nuts, timber; normally self-sufficient in food
 Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$455 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.6 billion; OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$78 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$106
 million
 Currency:
 1 cedi (C) = 100 pesewas
 Exchange rates:
 ceolis per US\$1 - 437 (July 1992)

1.8 90.guide/Economy (Ghana 2. usage)

Economy (Ghana 2. usage)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 90.guide/Communications (Ghana)

Communications (Ghana)

=====

Railroads:
 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; railroads undergoing
 major renovation
 Highways:
 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel,
 laterite, and improved earth surfaces
 Inland waterways:
 Volta, Ankobra, and Tano Rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for
 launches and lighters; Lake Volta provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder
 waterways
 Pipelines:
 none
 Ports:
 Tema, Takoradi
 Merchant marine:
 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 59,293 GRT/78,246 DWT; includes 5
 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo
 Airports:

total:
 10
 usable:
 9
 with permanent-surface runways:
 5
 with runways over 3,659 m:
 0
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
 2
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
 6
 Telecommunications:
 poor to fair system handled primarily by microwave radio relay links; ←
 42,300
 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 4 (8 translators) TV; 1
 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.10 90.guide/Defense Forces (Ghana)

Defense Forces (Ghana)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force, Civil Defense

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 3,766,073; fit for military service 2,105,865; reach
 military age (18) annually 171,145 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$30 million, less than 1% of GDP (1989 est.)