

# GHANA

Continent: Africa

[Population](#): 31.7 million

[Life Expectancy \(at Birth\)](#): 65.0

[Governance System](#): Full presidential republic

Capital: Accra

[Area](#): 227,540 km<sup>2</sup>

Major Languages: English

[GDP \(2021\)](#): 77,494 US\$ millions

## **Select Global Rankings**

[Human Development Index](#): 133<sup>rd</sup>

[Fragile States Index - Inverted](#): 72<sup>nd</sup>

[Soft Power 30 rank](#): NR

[Human Freedom Index](#): 70<sup>th</sup>

[World Happiness Ranking](#): 111<sup>th</sup>

[Good Country Index](#): 84<sup>th</sup>

## **Elite Sport System Rankings**

[Global Cup Ranking](#): 115

[Per Capita Cup Ranking](#): NR

[Olympic Medals – Summer '20](#): 1 (77<sup>th</sup>)

[Olympic Medals – Winter '22](#): 0 (NR)

## **Football/World Cup Profile**

[FIFA Region](#): CAF

[FIFA Ranking](#): 61

World Cup Appearances: 4

*Best World Cup Performance(s): Quarter Final (2010)*

Qualification: 2006,2010,2014,2022

[World Cup Group](#): H

Last World Cup Appearance: 2014

## **GHANA in INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (by Manel Miaadi)**

Ghana is a country in West Africa bordering the Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Togo and the Gulf of Guinea to the south as part of the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is almost as large as that of the United Kingdom, [with whose history it is closely linked through the colonial era](#).

The Volta Reservoir with the Akosombo Dam, completed in 1966, is the largest inland lake in the country and to this day the largest artificial body of water in the world. With the construction of the dam, the Nkrumah government pursued the goal of securing the energy supply for the economic development and industrialization of Ghana. Ghana is important in the global economy due to its wealth of raw materials. Gold, which gave the former colony the name "Gold Coast", is Ghana's most important export commodity. About a third of the export [earnings and 93 percent of the production of the mining](#) sector is related to the extraction of gold. So far, only about a quarter of the economic volume can be attributed to industry. In order to reduce the dependence on imports for more highly processed goods, attempts have been and are being made to further expand the industrial sector. The spectrum of light industry extends from breweries to textile companies and food processing companies. The locations of heavy

industry can be found particularly in the greater Accra area. Steel, aluminum (from the raw material bauxite), cement and oils are produced here. Around 15 percent of those employed now work in industry. Ghana's economy has a diversified and rich resource base, including manufacturing and exporting digital technology goods, building automobiles and exporting ships, and exporting diversified and rich resources such as hydrocarbons and industrial minerals.

[Ghana was the first African country to gain independence from Great Britain on March 6, 1957. Since then, there have been various phases of democracy and military coups. Since January 7, 1993, the fourth republic, previously rated as stable, has existed](#) in the form of a presidential republic in the Commonwealth with a unicameral parliament.

Since the 2012 elections, the number of seats in parliament has increased from 230 to 275. The judiciary is strictly separated from the other two branches of the state. First-past-the-post system favors the two major parties in the country, which hold almost all seats in parliament and regional bodies. Although Ghana is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the country is organized as a presidential republic. [In the sports field](#), the national team of Ghana won the African cup 4 times (in 1963, 1965, 1978, and 1982) also Ghana is the most hosted African country of African cup 4 times (in 1963,1978,2000,2008).